REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

REVOLUTION ARY CLAIMS.

AN ACT for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That each of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution in the continental line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty. First, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, ont of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin with the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life, Provided, That, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer, would otherwise, be entitled to under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service and this termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred & seventy-eight, shall beentified to receive and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: Provided, That no non-commissioned officer, musician or private, in said Army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay sllowed by this act and the pay sllowed by this act and the pay allowed by this a

officer or soldier entitled to the same by

this act. Sec-5. And be it further enacted, That Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of said pay as accured by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the previsions before inentioned: and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives. Speaker of the House of Representatives
S. SMITH,
President of the Schale, pro tempore.
Approved—13th May, 1823
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (owhich the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regular

Each officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, declaration, according to the form hereun annexed, marked A, and each non commoned officer, musician and private, according to the second officer, musician and private, according to the second officer of the second of the sec ing to the form marked B, showing, part cularly, in what manner he is entitled to the benefit of the said act, accompanied by the

benefit of the said act, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a Juttlee of the Peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths, in the state or territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each officer will also transmit his commission, if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration

If the evidence transmitted, taken in con If the evidence transmitted, traction with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two year's full pay, at the rate to which the officer or soldier was entitled, according so his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his adventue, (as the case may be)—but in no

RICHARD RUSH.

[A.]
Form of a Declaration to be made by the Officers.
For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, 1, , , of , it the county of , in the State of do hereby declare that I was an officer in

Peace in the county ofthe cohlinental line of the army of the revo-was not given by reason of any trans fer, or of any attachment, levy, or seiz-ure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorised to be receiv

line. And I also declare, that I afterwards re-And I also declare, that I attended to ceived certificates (commonly called commutation certificates) for a sum equal to the amount of five years full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of Congress, of the 221 of March 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have recived of the United States, as a pensioner, County of the Court of the County of in the State of the County was acknowledged, is a Justice of the Peace. In testimony whereof, I have here unto set my hand, and affixed the county and a fixed the county this county this county this county this county this county of the co

ceived of the United States, as a pension since the 3d day of March, 1826, [Here sert, the sum of — dollars paid to me by the Agent for paying pensions in the State of sioner, this part of the declaration may be omitted] Witness my hand, this -- day of ---, in

[Signed.]

Refore me, —, (here insert, a justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths, as the case may be jin the County of —, in the State of personally appeared, this day, — and —, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that —, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an Officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this — day of — in Vitness my hand, this - day of-

Witness my hand, this — day of — in the year —, [Signed]

I, —, Clerk of the Court of the County of — in the State of, — do hereby certify, that —, before whom the aforegoing affidavits were swore, was, at the time, a — [here insert, Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths, as the case may be,] and duly empowed to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [a. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the

[a. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of t

[Signed]

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Non Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the be

nefits of the act, entitled, "An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revo lution,23 approved on the 15th of May. for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period, I was a [Sergeant, Corporal, Musician, or Private, as the case may be.] in Captain—'s Company, in the—regiment, of the—line.—

And I also declare, that I afterward received certificates for the reward of eighty dollars. to which I was entitled. eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare, that I was not, on the fifteenth of May, 1828, on the Pension List of the United States.

Witness my hand, this -day ofin the year.

[Signed]

Before me, —, [here insert, a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the County of —, in the State of —, personally appeared this day,—and —, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that —, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and be lieved to have been a Soldier in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

therein stated.
Witness my hand, this—day ofin the year-

[Signed]

... Clerk of the Court of the be.] and duly empowered to administer

In testimony whereof, I have here

[C.] Form of a Power of Attorney.

"The claimant, though not on the ension list on the 15th May, 1828

in the State and in the movements of the household this dish was also pieced bitter herbs ared, this day, the stillness of death scemed to prevail and group of salt water, into which they specified to the orney, and ac
'Next day, about noon, the bier and these solemn rites) and eaten in remembers and ac-, personally speared, this day.

whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed, and also declared that the same was not sign by reason of any type.

Form of Affidavit to be taken by At torneys. Before me, -Peace in the county of ___, in the ____, personally appeared, this day, -, the attorney named in the fore going power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any process whatever, of the pay the uthorized to be received, but that the aid pay is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by the said power of attorney was Witness my hand, this --- day of --[Signed]

t the time, a Justice of the peace, and empowered to administer oaths.

-. Clerk of the Court of the

ed, but that the said pay is intended to

enure wholly, to his personal benefit.
Witness my hand, this day of

L s. seal of the said Court, this-

[Signed]

day of -in the year-

[Signed] Clerk of the Court of the

in the year-

In testimony whereof, I have here unto set my hand, and affixed the [L. s.] seal of the said Court, this—day of—, in the year.
[Signed]

SOPIIIA DE LISSAU; r, a Portraiture of the Jews of the Nineteenth Century, being an Out line of their Religious and Domestic

Habits; with Explanatory Notes.
Considered merely as a story, this
little volume is exceedingly interest ing; but from the peculiar state of the society it depicts, its actual details are more attractive than even its merits as a fiction. Nothing can be more extra ordinary than the present situation of the Jews; here is a tast budy of people living with us and among us, with whom we must be in daily intercourse; yer of whose manners, customs, &c. know less than we do of nation from which land and sea separate us in Amid the chances and changes into final happiness." which have swept away every vestige of classical or chivalric association; then even the very last century is utterly forgotten, that scarce one fashpetual alteration,—the Jews alone re tain almost all the customs and ceremnies of their ancestors. It would seem as if the more of difficulty is involved as if the more of difficulty is involved in the performance of religious duty, the more certain is its performance. Considerable part of the volume is given to sketches of this kind; from them

we shall proceed to make a selection.

A JEWISH FUNERAL - The dying

wine or spirits; all the water in the cis-terns or other vessels was thrown away *This custom, which is invariably a separate napkins, three very large cakes of unleavened bread differing from the St of March, 1828, and afterwards stricken off; if so, he will add, and that thave received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d of March 1826, the sum of deliars, paid to ae by the agent for paying pensions in the State of th

copper vessels already alluded to arrived, and soon after, a coach drew up to the door filled with respectable Jews. who came to perform the last kind offi-ce, which they immediately proceeded ce, which they film the body on the bier, which was placed in a sloping position on a long table, they carefully washed it with warm water, handed to them in the copper pots, and finished their abthe copper pots, and finished their ab-lution by pouring water on the head three times, which, from the inclined position of the cospse, flowed all over it; they next dried the body with pecu-liar care, and combed the beard and hair with a silver comb appropriated to that use. The burial dress of the de-creed was then delivered to them; it ceased was then delivered to them; it consisted of fine linen, curiously worked at the collar and hands, and a robe girdle, and turban, which had been constantly worn on the day of atonement and festival, of the new year, by the departed, in the synagogue worship. When clothed in these long prepared habiliments, the garment of fringes was tion of persons, but all the children of placed in its due form about him, and Israel were free. The Nazarine ser its ends twisted into certain mystic forms, a winding sheet of fine linen en-closed the whole, and the corpse was closed the whole, and the corpse was lifted into the plain deal shell prepared for its reception; beneath the nead and arms were placed small pillows stuffed with saw dust; and the lid of the shell immediately fastened; after which it was removed to a lower apartment, and the near relatives led in to perform the ceremony of reading their carments o ver the deceased. An aged Jew, whose province it was, then advanced, and in audible accents renounced in the name of his relatives, friends, and lastly o all. Israel, any connexion with the de parted either here or hereafter. The body was then lifted into the hearse County of—. in the State of—, do body was then lifted into the hearse, nereby certify, that—, before whom the foregoing affiliavits were sworn, was by the religious societies he had formerly belonged to; and lowered into a grave, which his nearest relatives first assisted to fill, and which was then closed to open no more, as more tha one corpse is never laid in the same grave. When the procession returned a meal of eggs boiled hard, and salt, was laid befure, the mourners, who kindled a light of pure olive oil, which was kept burning during the seven days of every guest brings a present, chiefly close mourning, and which was lighted consisting of plate, according to ability up on the anniversary day of death, as ty the lower orders, especially, are an according to the department had a new relation to the department and the death of up on the anniversary day of death, as long as the departed had a near relative living. These seven days are observed by the family sitting on the ground, the departed had a dear relative distance of the seven days are observed by the family sitting on the ground, the seven days are distanced by the family sitting on the ground.

with rent garments, and dishevelled hair, while their friends come to con-dule with them on their loss; ten Jews regularly attend morning and evening to recite prayers. The bereaved rela to recite prayers The bereaved relatives wear their beards unshaved thirty complete days; and the sons of a departed Jew attend morning worship eleven months with scrupulous exactness, to recite certain prayers, deemed requi site to facilitate the entrance of the soul PASSOVER .- "The leaven JEWISH having been cleared away with scrupu lous care, the family ceased to eat leav

ened bread, or any other article of that kind, by 10 in the morning of the day on which the ceremony of the Passover was to be celebrated in the evening; and and Leopold, as eldest son, fasted in memory of the slaving all the first born throughout the land of Egypt. Rabbi Colmar, in person, assisted to cleanse all the utensils and vessels of plate, china, and glass, and the wooden ta bles and dressers of the kitchen. All other articles for use at this festival were new, or such as had been reserved. the confession used at this period, (repeated the difference of th on his bed, he exclaimed or rather attempted to exclaim. 'Hear, O Israell the Lord thy God is One!' and expired with the sentence (so momentous in the eyes of a Jew at this awful period) imely a some content of the period of the period of the period over, and all its ceremonies, both written and traditional. Alas! the letter alone remains to them; the glory is decreased. the Lord thy God is One? and expired with the sentence (so monuntous in the eyes of a Jew at this awful perilod) im perfectly pronounced. All present then replied with a loud shout, 'The Lord he is God.' The sad and well known is yound announced to the household that all was over. They then quitted the chamber of death, leaving the now in animate clay to the care of the men who had previously watched it while living; and, according to the Jewish costum, immediate arrangements were made for the funeral. A messenger for this purpose was sent to the synagogue of which the departed was a member, and where are deposited the bier and copper vessels invariably used in cleans-in gamp reparing the body for interment. As dissolution had taken place of which the salvation of Israel were compered to the form the true peace of Jeruslem, which is the captuity of his people, Jacob shall the mails of the family repaired to the synagogue, and is rejoice and Israel shall be glad." On the floor of the same chamber, with on the floor of the same chamber, with on the floor of the same chamber, with the capturity of the care of the ment and the floor of the same chamber, with the capturity of the care of the ment and the floor of the same chamber, with the capturity of the personnel of the capturity of the same chamber, with the capturity of the personnel of the capturity of the personnel of the per at all in the eventual appointed for the burial. In the mean time the corpse was removed from the bed, and placed on the floor of the same chamber, with its feet towards the door; a black cloth thrown over if—lighted candles placed at the head—and the two men left in charge of it until the time of preparing it for the grave. During this interval, the relatives ate no meat, nor tasted wine or spirits; all the water in the cisterns or other vessels was thrown away a large dish, on which was laid, folded in separate napkins, three very large

brauce of the bitter bondage of Egypt-Small balls, composed of apples, at-mends, &c. pounded into a paste, were menus, arc. pounded into a paste, were placed there, as symbolic of the bricks and mortar among which the Hebrews worked at that ever memorable period. The shank bone of a lamb, roasted, was among those emblems, as a memorial of the paschal lamb, commanded by the children of Israel, and which may of the paschal lamb. Confusion the children of Israel, and which may not be eaten, as there ordered out of the holy city. An egg roasted by fire, completed the articles set on the dish. The duteous children of Soloman de Lissau, next arranged a couch for their reverend father to recline on, while he presided at the performance of the ceremony; and concluded their labour by placing ewers filled with water, and basins and towels, that they might pour water on the hands of all who partook to the passover, the meanest Hebrew servant not excepted, according to ancient usage, for on the night of their igreat deliverance there was no distinct tion of persons, but all the children of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. vants were commanded to keep closely in their kitchen during the ceremony, nor were they, or any one, but the true seed of Abraham allowed to witness it; seed of Abraham allowed to witness it; indeed, on the preceding year, Anna had dischaaged two servauts, who by indiscreet curiosity had been tempted to listen in the anti-chamber, and who had been caught there when the chamber door was, according to custom, set open, while the assembled family repeated the malediction contained in Psalm

JEWISH MARRIAGE-In the presence JEWISH MARRIAGE—In the presence of these friends, Leoni and Sophia were mutually contracted to each other; and the deed especially declared; that the marriage was to take place within six months from its date, under penalty of a heavy furfeiture of money (to an amount therein specified) by the receding par therein specified by the receiting party. This deed having been duly signed and witnessed, the ceremony ended by breaking a China cup, according to ancient usage, as a ratification of it.

"The marriage ceremony is always celebrated with splendour and show by the Jews, nor are the poorest among them exempt from this custom. As tous to invite as many as possible on that account; for which purpose they generally hire a public room, to accommodate such a large assemblage; and not unfrequently, when the wedded pair are very poor, these gilts are disposed of immediately, to defray the expenses of the feast, and assist the young couple in housekeeping. A friend, on whom dependanence can be placed, is stationed near the entrance of the apartment, to receive the presents of the us to invite as many as possible on dependanence can be placed, is stationed near the entrance of the apartiment, to receive the presents of the guests, as they arrive; another writes down each person's name and his gift, which is instantly deposited in a chest; and after all invited have arrived, it is locked and put in a place of safety. If any person invited is prevented attending, this circumstance does not prevented recrumstance does not prevented recrumstance does not prevented being regularly sent in their rames, but those who are most expected to bring any present.—It may here be observed, that the Jews consider it a highly meritorious act to promote marriage, or in any way assist in its celebration; but those who are in their year of mourning for a near relative may not attend a wedding feast, nor be seen where music or cards form any part of the entertainment. Wednesday is the day on which the Jews to ball on Thursday evening concludes nor be seen where music or cards form any part of the entertainment. Wed nesday is the day on which the Jewa celebrate their marriages, and a second the feast; but if either of the party have been previously married, Sunday is the day chosen, and music & dancing form day chosen, and music or cannot be a considered by the choice of Wednesday for the above choice of Wednesday for the above that which may have been in that which may have been in that which may have been in the choice of the c

The remains of YAN WART, one of attended to he incorruptible men who captured "I feel much gir. Henry

the incorruptible men who captured to it feel much gratified to he incorruptible men who captured to it feel much gratified to he incorruptible men who captured the incorruptible men who captured to if feel much gratified to he incorruptible men who captured to if feel much gratified to he incorruptible men who captured the President of the Presiden the incorruptible men who captured Major Andre, were interred on Sunday; the 25th inst. His funeral obsequies

True the Mational Intelligence.

THE VARIOLOUI.

The following commanication for a highly respectable medical gradient of the city of Baltimore, has been nessed by the Mayor of this city, who that this method of spreading it before the fellow-citizens for their information.

"Baltimore: 14th April; 1822.

"Baltimore: 14th April; 1822.

"Dear Sir: I perceive, in leaking

"Baltimore, 14th April, 1822, "Dear Sir: I perceive, in leading over the columns of the Netion Is telligencer, that a considerable type of alarm exists, and much speculate has been set on foot, by the appearance of small pox and its concomitant a varioloid disease, in your city. I have thought it my duty to inform you, placed as you are at the head of the Corpration of the City of Washington, at the very successful manner in which upon two successive occasions, the rid the very successful manner in which upon two successive occasions, the will spreading of this destructive control has been prevented by the energy in good management of our Board a Health. In each instance, when a small pox has been introduced erm sively into this city, (as was the rates spring, by a vessel from Rio Jington, which our health laws, at thit far could not detain, at the Quarating ground) one gentleman of the Facility was appointed for each ward, or to wards, of the city, whose duty it must be to visit every house in this district, in a vaccinate gratuitously each individe vaccinate gratuitously each individually who stood in need of this protective gent; thus, in the short space of month, upwards of six thousand pe sons were protected against the cost gion of small pox, who would she wise have been subject to its re-in the most dreadful form. To the tunate adoption of this system of pidity extending, particularly and the poorer classes. the protective per of vaccination, and to the activity the Board of Health, in cutting of far as was in their power all comme cation with the infected and where disease had existed, destroying such tucles as it is well known to medic men are capable of receiving, and. a long time after, imparting the congion, is to be attributed the almost tire exemption of a population of 744 souls from this scourge, during they year. It is an important fact, that seven deaths, from this cause, the have occurred in this city during year 1827, although we were combly liable to have the disease introduced in the seven were the seven when the seven were the seven were the seven were the seven when the seven were the seven which were the seven were thand the seven were the seven were the seven were the seven were t amongst us from Philadelphia and N York, where its ravages have been siderable. Of the seven, but two ened and died in this city; the died and d

were sent to the hospital with the ease, from vessels arriving at the "The general protective power vaccination could not be more objected when they have the first shawn they have the have they have the hard they have the hard t vaccination could not be more pletely shewn than by the facts I have here detailed, yet it must disguised, that some systems are to be affected by the contagion of fortunate system for the distribute vaccine virus, which has t in a general distrust of its power the Physicians of the United will eventually appreciate the net of using, in all instances, unco

Saryland Wagette street for

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WATE

Thriday, June 12, 1828. CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Protestant compal Church of Maryland. com red its seasion in St. Anne's Church, this city, on the fourth inst. The sting was opened with divine aeristy the Rev. Mr. Hawley of the city Washington—after which an explent sermon was delivered by the left sermon was delivered by the lamented Bishop Kemp. I anderstand that the Convention attended by about 44 clergymen, if the lamented Bishop Kemp. I anderstand that the Convention attended by about 44 clergymen, is also delegates. A proposition is made, and acceded to, to go into election of a Bishop of the diocese, it is the constitution of the Church in the constitution of the Church is the constitution of the church in the constitution of the church is the CONVENTION .. it as the constitution of the Church t as the constitution of the Church girst the concurrence of two thirds both of the clergy and laity, to effect efection, this proportion could not obtained for any individual, and con instance of the most of which intional for any individual, and conqualty no choice was made. All
ther proceedings in relation to this
therefore. The Rev. Dr. Wyst.
the rention. The Rev. Dr. Wyst.
the selected President of the Conventors and the Rev. Messrs. Clowes,
and Stone. Blanchard, Barton, Gilliss
of Keech, were elected members of
the standing committee. Excellent distenses were delivered by the Revitenses. Keech. Gray, Whittingham,
and Austin, in behalf of the Missionathe Prayer Book and Homily, the
the prayer Book and Homily and the
the prayer Book

phans societies, for most of which inphass societies, for most of which in-intions, respectable collections were side. The Convention adjourned a set 12 o'clock on Friday night—The set Convention will be held in the ty of Baltimore. Previously to the dysrament of the Convention, the folog resolution was unanimously pass-"Resolved that the thanks of this Covention be presented to the inhabicorretion be presented to the inaction and solution and kind hospitality, with this members have been received, as politely entertained."

For the Maryland Gazette.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Ipicopal Theological Seminary of
Virginia.

This Institution is most delightfully
saided on a high hill, two and a half
said west of Alexandria, overlooking
the district of Columbia, and commandtaging wises of the Capital, six or few many of the Capital, six or few many of the Capital. iga fine view of the Capitol, six or few names miles distant. The location of ed the meet and convenient brick edifice, tions meet and convenient until a moderation to leas a healthful than delightful place of residence. It is introded, as is understood, soon to erect unther building for the accommodation of students, who the last year were membled there from seven or eigh isembled there from seven or eight interest states. The seminary stands as farm of sixty acres. A garden affords the students an opportunity for agreeable and useful exercise. At present there are three Professors. The Library is highly respectable. The LOTATY IS nighly respectable. The line annual session commences on the 15th Guly. The whole expence for the session is life by the trustees at the low rate of Hidolars. This includes board, washing, rooms neatly furnished. ing rooms neatly furnished, word, first, books; most of which, the libra is provides—every thing, in short, exn provides—every thing, in short, ex-teptclothing. Those who may remain st the seminary during the recess, are charged 25 dollars more. The Educa-ton Society will aid all admitted into the Seminary whose circumstances may major it.

nquire it. The venerable Bishop Moore, at the his convention at Petersburg, had the high gratification of seeing his diocess one man with himself, in adopting efficient measures to promote the interests of this useful and very flourishing institution.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. Monday, June 9th. The court met kin day, present Hon. John Buchanen, Ch. Judge, Hon. Stevenson Archer, the Defendant. Hopewell vs. Price, (No. 4.) was argued by Sionestreet for the Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellee. Knott vs. Cheseldine et al. (No. 5.) was argued by C. Dorsey for the Appellant, and by A. C. Magruder for the Appellees. Swann vs. Ahemsell, (No. 6.) was argued by Ashton for the Appellant, and by A. C. Magruder for the Appellee. The State use of Blackistone, vs. Blackistone, (No. 11.) was argued by Ashton, for the Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellant. and by Stonestreet for the Appellant.

the Appellant.
Tuesday June 10.—Present the Tuesday June 10.—Present the man judges as on yesterday, and the Hoo. Richard T. Earle, judge. The argument in Ford vs. Ford was continued by Stonestreet for the Appellant, by C. Dorsey for the Appellee, and coacladed by Ashton for the Appellant, in reply. The case of Ochter al. vs. Walker, et al. (No. 13.) was opened in part by Ashton and Stone street or the Appellants.

Wednesday June 11.—The case of