the journals at
e, and by permis-
house took a re-
for what purpose
nd, and the mem-
s alone to pursue
he members, how-
room, when Me-
y cane in his hand,
oom, (and finding
n of Major Owen,
standing at some
d in a threatening
at which we were
ach, we arose from
s within five or six
off. He hesitated
he time raised his
titude. We then
and carelessly sas-
aited to see what
ld make. At this
hand into his bo-
—Seeing this move-
bject to be our as-
d to raise the pistol,
hard on the trigger,
floor. Simultane-
of the pistol, we re-
ead from his stick,
contusion. A clench
either party had re-
ry, several of the
parted us; and thus

farther accounts of
ispute is bad enough;
rtunate that the ball
f, should have been
of the assault. We
e parties. It is a sub-
so many quarrels, so
should have been ex-
territory. Her citi-
hat such scenes are
t people at a distance,
lation and prosperity
kansas already boasts
of spirit, and of high
only unite their in-
one to her feeling up-
ld be of great advan-
[*Rich. Compiler.*

SCINATION.

concluding paragraph
"Great Snakes" Ap-
in Boston, but exhibi-
at Northampton,) that
ampton Courier.
! there is no charmer
read in Holy Writ, the
ould bruise the serpent's
ver heard, or conceived
mouths or wiping them
he keeper's wife, with a
the cage door, and to-
head of each snake in
to the water, afterwards
s and wiping them dry
g this time, she continu-
hing interrogatories, to
ps made no other rejoin-
g out of their fangs, and
unutterable vengeance.
cess by which they were
or the night; imagine rea-
ing female, embracing a
nake, as large as the hoop
er arms, he all the while
bed tongue, and twining
rge folds about her neck
yet no harm resulting,
ing a serpent to one's bo-
e sex can charm a Bo-
o matter of surprise that
als fall victims to her fas-

llem, (Mass.) Nov. 29,
t occurred at New Bowley
h Tuesday last. The wind
there, and blowing with-
t a building occupied by
s late of this town, as a
ually removed it back from
e or four feet. It carried
llar, but fortunately noth-
n the store, except a few
hich were broken. Mr. Ad-
re at the time with three o-

tle Rock, (Ark.) Oct. 25
st, the proposals for the de-
00 lbs. fresh Beef at the
hin, for the use of the emi-
which have been advertised
k, for several weeks past,
his place, and the contracts
e distinct companies, each
—2 of which are $3,74 pr.
her at $3,80. The contrac-
ns of the Territory, and the
contracts will throw into
g us, upwards of $40,000
rowth of our country.

ost singular celebrations of
was that of Mr. Tilstone, near
on, England, who had a ten
ten, mothers of 832 children!
alone having given birth to
bers!! One of them was the
ildren!!!

BY LIGHTNING.

Industry, arrived at Pro-
e., on the 22nd instant, has
e body of Capt. Thomas Co-
gth, late master of the Indep-
was killed on the morning of
natable Bay, by lightning—he
y the foremast, when it was
ich shattered. The electric
m the mast, to the head of the
one side, burning the stock
ks.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, December 15, 1831.

HYMENEAL.

Married on Sunday last, (North Side of Severn,) by the *Rev. Mr. Watkins*, Mr. Richard Welch, to Miss Margaret Cromwell, both of this county.

The Patapsco and Potomac are bound in icy fetters, while Severn (including the Harbour of Annapolis) is open for navigation.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Thomas Randall, of Florida, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Middle Florida.

The National Republican Convention has unanimously recommended the Hon. Henry Clay "as the most suitable person to be recommended to the people as a candidate for the office of President of the United States."

A committee of seven was appointed to prepare an Address to the people. The Committee was appointed by the Chair, and consists of Messrs. Everett, of Mass. Stanard of Virginia; Dodds, of New Jersey; Howk of Indiana; Johns, of Delaware; Cummins, of Maine; and Wilson of New Hampshire.

COURT OF APPEALS, Dec. Term 1831.

Thursday, Dec. 8th. Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Judge Earle.

No. 11. State use of Wilson and Wife, vs. Jamison. This case was argued by Brawner, and Magruder for the Appellants, and C. Dorsey and Stonestreet, for the Appellee.

No. 12. Edward Simms, vs John Barnes. This case was argued by Stonestreet, for the Appellant, and C. Dorsey, for the Appellee. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 20. Morau adr. of Morau vs. Hooper, Broome and wife. This case was argued by Stonestreet for the Appellant, and C. Dorsey for the Appellee.

Friday, Dec. 9th.—Present as yesterday.

The Court affirmed the decree of St. Mary's County Court, in No. 4, Gough and Binney, vs. Thos. F. Ward.

Dorsey J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 93, Yates and McIntire vs. Oreals and Smith. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

The Court reversed the Decree of Charles County Court in No. 20, Morau adr of Morau vs. Broome and wife.

Dorsey, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Nos. 113 and 114, Winder and wife vs. Diffenderffer et al., and Diffenderffer et al. vs. Winder and wife, reversing the decree of the Chancellor on the appeal by Winder and wife, and affirming his decree on the appeal by Diffenderffer et al.

No. 13. Nottingham's lessee vs. Jno. Deakins. This case was argued by Brawner for the Appellants.

In the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company against the Balt. and Ohio Rail Road Company, the motion for a hearing at this term was argued by Jones and Magruder for the Appellants, and Johnson for the Appellees.

Saturday, Dec. 10.—Present as yesterday.

The Court this day gave notice that on Monday the 19th of the present month, they will hear the appeal in the above case.

No. 15. 16. 17. 18. Digges ad'r of Manning vs. Manning adm'r. D. B. N. of Manning, and Manning adm'r. D. B. N. of Manning vs. Digges, adm'r. of Manning. Cross appeals from the Orphans Court of Charles county—*The appeals in these cases were dismissed by consent.*

No. 19. Green Ex'r. of Green vs. Johnson and wife—This case was argued by Stonestreet for the Appellant, and Brawner for the Appellees.

No. 25. Nathan Waters vs. Charles Duvall—The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for Appellant.

Monday, Dec. 12th.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson and Magruder for the Appellee, and Stonestreet for the Appellant.

No. 26. Diggs vs. Hatton—The judgment in this case was affirmed by consent.

No. 28. Wm. Anderson vs. Jno. Anderson—The court dismissed the appeal in this case.

The court affirmed the judgment nisi in No. 29—Davidson use Forrest, use Bank of Columbia vs. Semmes and Johns Exr. of Johns.

Tuesday, Dec. 13th.

No. 31. Turner vs. Walker—the argument of this case was commenced by Magruder, for the Appellant, and C. Dorsey for the Appellee.

Wednesday, Dec. 14

The argument of the above case was concluded by C. Dorsey and Johnson for Appellee, and Stonestreet and Magruder for the Appellant.

COMMUNICATED.

RAIL ROAD ESSAY.

Essay 1st.

Human invention, it appears, had attained its utmost limit, in originating a species of international communication, that can be resorted to at all seasons of the year. The contrivance alluded to, is of a character surpassing any that ingenuity has devised, to render the mode of travelling, safe and expeditious. All that has been projected within the reach of science, so far as its regions have been explored, illustrates the position, that Rail Roads possess advantages beyond any other description of conveyance; of all the improvements yet developed in mechanics, that of the Rail Road system—strikingly predominates; since the progress of the way farer is not obstructed, while journeying on a Rail Road, by wind or tide, rain, hail or snow, ice or thaw, but he, on the contrary is enabled to travel, at the rate of ten, fifteen, or twenty miles an hour.

Until recently, the indications of public opinion in regard to rail-ways, were of a distrustful nature, and apprehensions of incurring expense, and a fear of failure, occasioned many, even of their advocates, to hesitate to assume the responsibility of recommending their commencement. They, however, became, at length, awakened to the expediency of those stupendous and certain sources of wealth, prosperity, and improvement. It comports with that spirit of enterprise, so conjenial to the Baltimoreans, not to slumber over their interests, but to be active in promoting the construction of a railway between their city and Annapolis. Encouraged by the success of a work already in rapid progress, and of national consequence, we hope to accomplish the present undertaking without much difficulty.

VIATOR.

CASE OF JOHANNAH CLUE.

The United States Gazette contains the opinion pronounced by the Chief Justice, Gibson, in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against Johannah Clue, who was indicted for the murder of her husband by poison, and tried at the Oyers and Terminer held in Philadelphia in April last. The Jury then could not agree, and on being brought up again for trial at the present term of the same Court, she pleaded the discharge of the Jury as amounting to an acquittal. To this plea there was a demurrer, and the case was argued by the Attorney General Michael W. Ash, and C. I. Jack, Esq. for the Commonwealth, and by J. Swift and J. Randall, Esqrs. for the prisoner. The Court ordered her to be discharged, considering the principle as established by the case of the *Commonwealth* vs *Cook*, that in Pennsylvania the rule is that no citizen shall be twice put in jeopardy of life on the same accusation; and that the right thus secured is not to be interpreted away by the arbitrary discretion of tribunals, in that state, whatever may have been the decisions in others. The misposition of the Jurors, which led to their discharge in this case, was induced without the prisoner's assent, and the Court held that they should have been kept together, and recruited by prope, medicine and nourishment. The technical plea of *autre fois acquit* was held not to be sustained; but her other special plea was considered as being available.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A BOUNCER.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 27th ult. has this paragraph—'On Thursday last a lad named Manuel Ellicott, about 14 years of age, fell from a house extending on the Levee, opposite the Vegetable Market, a distance of about 55 feet. He fell head foremost, and struck a pile of broken bricks.—His head was very much injured; but we have been informed by one of the relatives that Dr. Lacroix, the attending physician, gives the family great hopes of the lad's recovery.'

TALIACOTIAN OPERATION.

This operation, which has hitherto been so rare in this country, having never, we believe, until a few years ago introduced by Mr. Liston, been known in Scotland, seems likely to become sufficiently common. Within these few days, two patients (a man and a woman) have been discharged from the Edinburgh Infirmary, and another will shortly be discharged, in whom the olfactory organ has been completely renovated. Another female, whose nose is almost entirely lost, is at present under treatment, and within the last few months three more have had different slighter repairs made upon their nasal protuberances. The materials for the new nose, as our medical readers will be aware are derived from the forehead, and it is surprising as it is pleasing to observe how rapidly these, at first, flexible parts become consolidated and adapted to their new situation.—The whole of these cases have been under the care of Mr. Liston, who, in this operation, as in many other departments of surgery, has introduced considerable improvements. Instead of taking the columna or suptum, as it is technically called, from the, he takes it at a period subsequent to the first operation, from the upper lip—a practice which, we believe surgeons, now generally allow, has considerable advantages. *Eainburgh Paper.*

A London paper gives the following account of a simple invention, which may be the means of saving many lives.

On Wednesday afternoon an interesting experiment of a new but simple mode of assisting the inmates of a house when on fire to escape from impending destruction, took place in Bridge road Borough, near the Police station. The aparatus is the invention of Mr. Weeks, the brewer of Stockwell, and consists of a broad sheet of canvass, with numerous loop holes at the border, to admit the grasp of persons in attendance in the stretching of the sheet—The foreman and fire-men of the Protector Fire Office, as also numerous police constables, were in attendance, and a considerable number of scientific and other persons were present. The canvass, being stretched by the assistance of the firemen, policemen and passengers, a young man named Norris, a sergeant of police, and several other persons, leaped several times from the roof and other parts of the house, and alighted in perfect safety. Several magistrates and other distinguished persons witnessed the proceedings, and seemed convinced that, of every means of rescuing the inmates of houses, when on fire, from the risk of perishing in the flames, this simple canvass sheet is the most effective, the most portable, and the most certain of being adopted as an effectual life preserver.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The African Repository for November which has just come to hand, is full of interest. The accounts from Liberia, as communicated in three letters from Dr. Mechlin, the Colonial Agent, and in several numbers of the Liberia Herald, afford unquestionable evidence of the extraordinary prosperity of the Colony, and of its immense and increasing influence upon the surrounding population. 'Internal improvement,' says Dr. Mechlin, "have been carried to an extent scarcely to be credited, and places a few months since covered with a dense forest, are now occupied by commodious dwellings." And in respect to the climate he remarks, "To those emigrants who have had the fever and are in a great measure acclimated, Africa proves a more congenial clime than any part of the United States; here, they enjoy greater immunity from disease,—and pulmonary affections so rife among our coloured population, are almost unknown. Young children, however, are very apt to have repeated attacks of cholera infantum, but this readily yields to judicious medical treatment.' The trade of the Colony is rapidly increasing. During the year ending about the 1st of July, 40 vessels arrived at their port of Liberia, of which 21 were American, and a majority of the remainder English. The exports of the Colony during the same period, amounted to $88,911. Already the blessings of civilization have been diffused, to some extent, among thousands of the native inhabitants, and there is reason to believe that the highest hopes of the philanthropist in this respect will be eventually realized.

Many of those in our immediate vicinity (says Dr. Mechlin,) have to a considerable extent adopted our manners and habits—and mechanics tolerably skilful who have acquired a knowledge of their trade, during their residence in the Colony, may be found among them.

It is impossible for one not on the spot, and witnessing the daily evidences of the fact, to imagine the influence we have acquired over the inhabitants of this country; they never undertake to settle an affair of consequence without first asking our advice; or attempt to retaliate on any neighbouring tribe, for any injury they may have sustained at their hands without enquiring if "Governor will make palaver" provided they do themselves summary justice.

A few days since, I was waited upon by a deputation from King Ba Konka, offering me the choice of lands to any extent, provided I would make a settlement in his neighbourhood, he stated they could never feel themselves secure until they were in the immediate vicinity of our people, and as the whole of the country was in our power, we ought to protect them from the inroads of hostile tribes; he expressed himself as perfectly willing to surrender all authority into our hands, and had not the slightest objection that the laws of the Colony should supersede the customs and usages of the country hitherto in force among them. Similar requests are made almost daily, and was it prudent, we could in a short time receive the submission of nearly all the neighbouring tribes on the same terms; but sound policy, forbids that we should in all cases accede to their requests, as it would in all probability involve us in troublesome and destructive wars with some of the powerful tribes more in the interior—but whenever it can be done with safety, or where they are near enough for us to afford them efficient support, their request shall be attended to.

We wish we had room to present these letters in detail. Written, as they manifestly are, without the least attempt at display,—communicating as they do both the favourable and unfavourable circumstances of the Colony with an impartial hand,—no person can rise from the perusal without feeling that the efforts of the Society have been eminently successful, and that it lays claims of no ordinary kind, upon the confidence and co-operation of the American people.—This confidence and this co-operation it is beginning to receive, in a manner altogether new and unprecedented. Various letters from the Southern, as well as the Middle and Northern States, are recorded in the number before us, expressing an interest in the subject, which, if more generally diffused, would accomplish wonders both for the society and the nation. A gentleman in N. Carolina writes that he has determined to place his slaves, 14 in number, at the disposal of the Colonization Society, and to defray their expenses to the place of embarkation. He also states that 12 or 13 free negroes in the vicinity have resolved to accompany them. A gentleman in Georgia has left 49 servants free, upon condition of their removal to Liberia.—For this purpose they will be delivered over to the Colonization Society about the 25th of December. The board have authorized the charter of a vessel to receive them and others, (not exceeding 100) which will sail about the 1st of January.—We have already mentioned that the schooner Orion sailed from Baltimore on the 26th of October with 30 or 40 emigrants for Liberia, and that the ship James Perkins is about to sail from Norfolk for the same destination with a much larger number. An expedition is also fitting out at New Orleans, for the conveyance of 80 or 100 emigrants from the Western States. A letter from Southampton County, Va., the scene of the late horrible massacre states that not less than 245 in that county alone have made application for a passage, and that the number will, probably, be increased to 300. A new schooner, built expressly for the Colony, sailed from Philadelphia on the 18th October, manned by a coloured crew, and carrying out, besides, two families of emigrants. One of these families was liberated by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, late of Shepherds town, Va., and now President of a literary institution in Indiana. This venerable man incurred an expense of four hundred dollars to secure the freedom of the husband, that he might not be separated from his companion, who was a servant in the family of Dr. M.

Such are a few of the circumstances which indicate a growing interest in the cause of African Colonization. But if we were asked to point out the most promising indications of the day in reference to this whole subject, we should refer at once to the movement which is going on in the State of Virginia—It is thus described in the African Repository:—

There is a great, perhaps a general movement of public sentiment in the State of Virginia, as well as in some other States, favourable to the cause of African Colonization. We have heard of several distinguished men in Virginia, who have heretofore felt no interest in the cause, perhaps deemed it visionary, whose mature reflections have placed them among its friends. In the ranks of these, we believe we may now reckon the able editors of the Richmond Whig and Richmond Enquirer. A Friend in Richmond writes, "The Colonization Society is becoming quite popular amongst political men." Another writes, "The recent events in the lower country have produced a strong impression on the people here—Petitions are circulating in the country, and I think the Legislature will feel the necessity of adopting some decisive measures. Many of our public men, I am told, are converts to the cause."—From another part of the State a Friend writes, "I have no doubt, that during the ensuing session of the Virginia Legislature, steps will be taken which will greatly promote the removal of the free persons of colour from our State. Public sentiment imperiously demands it. But humane and reflecting men perceive that this cannot be done, without paying the expense of their removal and providing a place to which they may be sent." A gentleman from another part of Virginia observes, "Your attention is too habitually directed to the condition of our free coloured people for you to have overlooked the extent to which it has become the subject of speculation, and the consequent probability, that further changes of that condition will be introduced by the next General Assembly of the States." He then expresses his belief that the purpose of such legislation will be then a gradual or immediate removal to another land, and adds "if so, where, but to Africa? and when but to Liberia!"

The subject is one which deserves, and we doubt not will receive, the deep and solemn deliberation of the wisest and best men in Virginia.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Boston papers announce the death of Wm. H. Elliot, Esq. on the afternoon of Tuesday last. He died of the prevailing influenza, in the 36th year of his age. He was one of the wealthy and enterprising citizens of Boston, whose hospitality and good sense prove them not unworthy of the favours of Fortune. He was the principal projector and proprietor of the Tremont House, and was held up a candidate for the Mayoralty of the city of Boston during the ensuing year. The report of the committee appointed at a meeting held with a view to his nomination, is a just tribute to his worth as a man, and his practical utility as a citizen. It appears in the same column which contains the record of his sudden death, by that, at all times, melancholy disorder, which is now probably more fatal in its ravages than it has been in any previous year.

Mr. H. S. Tanner is preparing for publication a new General Atlas, which will embrace distinct Maps of every Empire, Kingdom and State in the known World, together with separate Maps of each State and Territory of the United States. It will contain at least sixty Maps in imperial quarto, and will be sold at the moderate price of ten dollars. The recent changes in Europe, and the innumerable discoveries in various quarters of the world, render a new work, such as is now proposed, almost indispensable to a clear understanding of modern geography; and we feel persuaded, from Mr. Tanner's well known and very successful devotion to the science in which he has been so long employed, and the facilities for obtaining fresh information which an extensive correspondence affords him, that this new Atlas will fully sustain that reputation as an accurate geographer, which his American Atlas, Maps of the United States, World, &c. have acquired for him. *Nat. Gaz.*

Mr. Luther Munro, cautions the public, through the Warren (R. I.) Star, against purchasing partridges at this season, as on the 1st inst. he bought one in that market, which had in its craw seven striped snakes, the largest eight and a half inches long.

G. I. GRAMMER, JR.

RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at the residence of his father, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson,

A choice and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash.

Dec. 15.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

AN Examination of the Students in this Institution, will commence at the College, on Monday the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. and be continued till the Thursday following and the Friends of the Literary Gentlemen, and the Friends of the College, generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS, President.

Dec. 15.

DUBOIS'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.

(Church Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 10, for 1831. To be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY the 29th of December.

SCHEME:

1	of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1	of	1,200	is	1,200
1	of	800	is	800
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
2	of	150	is	300
2	of	100	is	200
2	of	80	is	160
2	of	70	is	140
4	of	50	is	200
8	of	25	is	200
2,000	of	5	is	10,000
10,000	of	4	is	40,000
12,025 Prizes.				$60,000

Half Ticket $2—Quarter $1.

N. B.—Uncurrent Money bought at moderate Discount. E. D.

Dec. 15.

SPLENDID PRIZES,

12,000 $2,500 $1,100,

VIRGINIA STATE Lottery—Class No 8—To be drawn on Friday 16th December, 54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

$20,000—$10,000,

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Class Number 25—To be drawn on Saturday 17th December.

Ticket $5—Half $2 50—Quarter $1 25.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY Class 25—54 Number Lottery—8 drawn Ballots.

$12,000 2,500

To be drawn Tuesday, 20th of December.

Ticket $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

$20,000 $5,000—2 of $1,600

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Extra Class No. 36—To be drawn on Wednesday, 21st December.

Ticket $5—Half $2 50—Quarter $1 25.

40 Prizes of $1,000—42 of 500.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—Class No 22—To be drawn 2nd of December.

Ticket $10.—Half $5.—Quarter $2 50.

20 Prizes of $1,000—20 of 500.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—Extra Class No. 6,—To be drawn Monday 26th December.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

Ticket $5—Half $2 50—Quarter $1 25.

For Tickets or Shares, Address

E. DUBOIS, Washington City, D. C.

Dec. 15.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.

Dec. 13th, 1831.

ON application by petition of Mortimer Dorsey, Administrator of Anne Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Will. A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anne Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of December, 1831.

MORTIMER DORSEY, Adm'r.

Dec. 15. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:

Anne Arundel County. Orphans' Court.

Dec. 13th, 1831.

ON application by petition of John A. Grammer, Administrator of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of June next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 13th day of December, 1831.

JOHN A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.

Dec. 15. 6w.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of twenty five cents per share, for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of said Company. The same will be paid on or after Monday, the 2d day of January next, to Stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors.

THOMAS FRANKLIN, Treas'r.

Dec. 15, 3w