

constitution as is considered necessary. The place is very healthy.—N. T. Trav.

It appears by the Providence Journal that the Rhode Island Legislature is acting upon an anti-masonic memorial praying that Masonic Corporations should be dissolved. The memorial should be referred to a select committee, and should not be declared void. It has passed resolution calling upon Masonic bodies to show cause why their charters should be declared void, as has been erroneously done in some of the Boston papers, but will appear at the next session and show why the prayer of the petitioners should be granted or, in other words, to show why they should not be called upon to defend their charters.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

A Very Narrow Escape, of which the Princeton System gives the particulars, occurred during the late freshet, within half a mile north of Somerville Court House, in full view of more than a hundred persons. A very small brook had become so high by sudden fall of rain in the morning of Friday last, as to extend to the width of several hundred yards. Five men, part of whom were attending jurors of the County Court, were sitting in homerville, attempted to dismount with a heavy farm wagon with a cross on its side, and were nearly overboard. They succeeded in getting nearly over the most difficult part, when the current became so violent as to wash them all down. They were entirely under the wagon, separated from the horses and running on, and was washed nearly a quarter of a mile down the river. The horses swam out with the part of the wagon.

One man only was able to swim out, the other four were separated, and clung to the limbs of the trees and bushes for nearly an hour, whilst a wagon was dispatched with speed to the Harritau river on the opposite side of the town, for a boat which was procured, loaded in the wagon brought to their aid in time—as one or two of them had become so exhausted with cold and cramp as to be barely able to hold out until the boat reached them.

MONS. TONSON COME AGAIN.

We are informed, on authority which dare not dispute, that the Sea Serpent again appeared off Nahant. He was first seen on Saturday afternoon, passing between Rock and the Promontory—wending his way into Lynn harbour, and again on Sunday morning, heading for South shore. He was seen by forty or fifty persons, (including fishermen) who insist that they could not have been deceived. They will take the opportunity to give the public a full and complete account of the Sea Serpent, and what they saw of him. He is reported to be a large animal, and is said to be a shark, whale, porpoise, grampas, mackerel, and compel us to accredit the assertion.—Evening Transcript.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

St. Louis.—Within 48 hours, ending at 21, there had been one case of cholera at St. Louis—that of a coloured person. The Missouri Republican of June 21, says, the number of deaths, from cholera, in Palmyra, that state, is estimated at 106—a mortality scarcely exemplified in the history of the disease, in this country. The same paper mentions that the disease had appeared at Alton, Illinois—where there had been eight or ten fatal cases.

At Paducah, Ten., on 23d June the death had amounted to about 60. At that date the disease had greatly abated.

At Nashville, there was still an occasional case of the cholera; but it appeared no longer as an epidemic.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, there had been 10 deaths from cholera, during the week ending on the 27th June. For several successive days, the general health of the city had improved, (according to the Gazette) and a few cases of cholera had been spoken of. Nothing like panic prevails.

There had been a case of cholera at Richmond, Va., on the 27th ult., which terminated favourably; and another, on the 1st inst., which proved fatal.—No other cases had occurred; and the citizens were perfectly free from excitement or alarm, on the subject.

Lexington, Ky.—The Observer of the 28th June, says, the cholera has not yet entirely disappeared from Lexington. There still a few cases almost every day. Miss Louisa daughter of R. H. Childs, Esq., died on the 28th. The disease was still prevailing in the country round, though with less violence than at first. There had been 35 deaths in the Lunatic Asylum. At the commencement of the disease, the number of patients in the Asylum was 106—thus nearly one-third had been cut off.

In Georgetown, Ky., the disease had entirely disappeared; but at Paris, there had been little or no abatement either in its violence or the number of cases.

Wheeling.—The board of Health published their final report under date of 23d June. There had been no new cases of cholera for several days; and it being the unanimous opinion of the physicians that the disease had ceased as an epidemic, the reports from the board of Health would be discontinued. It appears from their concluding report, which is made at considerable length, the disease was most violent and fatal in those sections of the town heretofore deemed most favourable to it—namely: "from the market-house square, and on Market and Main streets, between Jefferson and Adams;—in this section of the town the mortality amounted to one-fifth of the population;—while from a north street to Wheeling Creek, on the west side of Main and Water streets, no case of cholera occurred." Report of Deaths in Wheeling by Cholera from May 16th till 29th June, 1833.—

abstract of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore Chronicle, dated

Nanticoke, June 6th, 1833.

I regret to say the cholera has appeared in our city and vicinity; the mortality has not been great but the disease extremely violent. The neighbouring parish (Staples) has suffered much, but principally the black population. We have every thing to fear, but trust it will not remain a great length of time.

You have heard of our Senator Johnson's death by powder explosion on board steamer boats—his body has been found; a most beautiful eulogium was passed on him by H. Ballard, M. C., a few days since at a public dinner given him in this town.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

Pittsburg, Pa.—There were two new cases of cholera at Pittsburg, on the 2d inst.—one in a child. On the 4th there was a new case, but those of the previous day, (a boy and child) terminated fatally. Total number of deaths by the cholera, at Pittsburg, from 11th June to the 5th July, 23, 1833.

Kentucky.—The cholera still lingers in and about Massville, but is stated that nearly all the citizens of that place have returned to their homes and resumed their occupations. The last accounts, the disease was still raging at Harrodsburg. A letter dated June 21st published in that place, says:

I shall not attempt to describe the situation of the inhabitants of this devoted village, for the half of those who have not fled, are now with cholera, and the number of deaths in proportion to the attacks, is increasing. I found my wife and mother-in-law and several dead. My mother-in-law and several are dead, and God knows when the pestilence will be stayed. Dr. Bayler's nearest neighbour, was well at breakfast and a corpse before night. Major Allen's wife died suddenly. I am not well myself from it—but I endeavour to withdraw myself from the danger, by incessant devotion to the afflicted of all classes.

In the close of his note the writer says:—Judge Boyle and Genl. Adair are down, and Col. John Thompson dead.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

The brig Quito, Maxfield, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 17th of May. Captain Maxfield has favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette with the following intelligence:—

Don Miguel's fleet was lying at Lisbon at the time we commenced pressing Portuguese in Portugal, as could be found on board the ship in part, as well as on shore, for the army and navy. On the 13th, an order was issued to all the shipwrights and carpenters, forbidding their working on any merchant vessel, until one of the Government's orders, which had been condemned, was repaired, and requiring them to work on board every day, not excepting Sundays.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Porto, and if there had, it would have been impossible to obtain correct information, as all the avenues for impartial accounts had been closed by the Government.

Don Pedro was expected at Lisbon in about ten days, and it was thought he would be received with open arms by all classes. The case of Don Miguel was very unpopular among the people, but they of course did not care to express their opinion openly. Deserters were frequent, and to a considerable extent, both from the army and navy, mostly in consequence of not receiving their pay.—It was stated that Don Miguel had not paid his men in sixteen months, although he has had time to time promised it to them in two parts, which is the case at the present time.

The cholera had been raging at Lisbon to a considerable extent, but had in a great measure abated when the Quito sailed. No deaths however appeared on board the ship.

Boat Tim, Jarvis, of Boston, sailed May 21st for Oporto—had been detained 17 days by the Government, in consequence of having a dog on board, which is contraband at Oporto.

From the New York Gazette.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Philadelphia, Captain Chapman, arrived here yesterday from London and Portsmouth, having sailed from the latter port on the 23d, and brings London papers of the evening of the 31st. From these papers the editors of the Gazette have made a summary, and a few extracts.

The most important occurrence in England, was the tremendous meeting at Birmingham, the particulars of which are noticed below.

An early prorogation of Parliament was said to be resolved on by ministers.

From the London Telegrapher of May 21.

The great Birmingham Meeting at Newhall Hill, took place yesterday, according to Mr. Wood's letter yesterday, according to Mr. Wood's letter of summons to the field—towards of 80,000 persons were present on that occasion, extending, by many thousands, the number of those who attended the grand meeting on the same spot last May. We have not space to give the detailed report of this evening, but must content our readers with a brief notice of the event. The immense concourse was addressed at length by Mr. C. Litwood, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Munz and Mr. B. Hadley. Various resolutions were passed and carried unanimously, condemnatory

of the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, who had betrayed the confidence of the people, and turned their sanguine hopes into despair. A petition to the King, praying His Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers, was also agreed to without a dissentient voice.—Other petitions to the legislature were also adopted, having for object the reduction of taxation and the repeal of the corn laws.—The meeting finally dispersed, having conducted the whole of the proceedings with perfect order and regularity, and Birmingham remained quite tranquil.

It is impossible to contemplate the unanimity and determined spirit of this great assemblage without coming to the conviction that unless a change of Ministry shortly occur, convulsions of a nature frightful to look forward to, must inevitably take place. The government has given a giant's strength to a mere dwarf, and upon their heads rest the consequences of allowing organized bands of people to overawe the executive. It is quite clear the demands of the country for relief from a pressure of taxation, are so overwhelming, that no administration can now hold office, without resorting to an immediate reduction of the public burdens, in order effectually to enlist the moderate men to oppose the designing acts of the party of the movement.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—The Turkish General Pacha left this city on the 29th April, to return to Constantinople.

Berlin, May 13.—Accounts received here yesterday by express, which came by way of Vienna, say that all proposals of peace have been rejected by the Egyptians, and that consequently the state of war will continue.

Hamburg, May 17.—The Russian Government in Poland has published an ordinance of the Emperor, dated the 23d ult. by which persons accused of certain political offences, including the publication of false news, are ordered before court martial, the sentence of such courts to be carried into execution as soon as they have received the confirmation of the Viceroy.

The Warsaw papers also contain an account of 25 individuals belonging to the late Polish army who were concerned in a recent unsuccessful attempt at insurrection. Five of the party were taken by Cossacks on the frontier, one of them poisoned himself, but the other four were brought before a court martial and sentenced to death. The sentence was carried into execution on three of the surviving prisoners with respect to the fourth, on account of his extreme youth the sentence was mitigated into corporal punishment and hard labour.

EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPER.

A journal now published at Alexandria, under the title of *Miszer Hekatesi* (Egyptian News). The vignette of this paper, in opposition to the Ottoman Crescent, presents half a sun, shining forth from behind a pyramid, on the side of which stands a flourishing palm tree. On the left of the vignette are these words:—"Printed at the office of the *Divan of Events* in the Royal Castle." This paper, which is in the Arabic and Turkish languages, gives no political news, but is confined to civil and military subjects, which have merely a local interest.

From the Swiss Patriot.

Soleure, Switzerland.—At a short distance from Soleure, on the high road to Lucerne, is situated the village of Zukwell. It is there, in the vicinity of a chapel, that repose the remains of Kosciusko.

Kosciusko! At this revered name Poland should arise and threaten the tyrants oppressing the land of liberty. At this very name the glorious achievements of a great general burst on our minds.

On the 3d of May, 25 Poles proceeded from Soleure in military procession to Zukwell to prostrate themselves at the altar of the Almighty, to salute the ashes of an illustrious countryman, and to celebrate the anniversary of the constitution granted on the 3d of May, 1791, to the people of Poland.

The sun gave the light of its glorious rays to the noble remnant of a nation as illustrious as unfortunate.

The hospital chaplain, M. Sianer, was at Zukwell to give his pious assistance to the noble refugees.

The religious ceremony over, the Poles left the temple and knelt before the tomb containing the ashes of Kosciusko. It would be difficult to describe the solemnity of the scene on seeing the heroes of Crochen and Ostrolenska bathing with their tears the stone containing the ashes of the hero of Poland and swearing to march in his footsteps. Perhaps at that very moment the vile slaves of despotism were insulting with their sardonic grin, the unfortunate Poles who on the borders of the Frozen Ocean, are painfully eating the bread of slavery.

A Polish officer, in his mother tongue, briefly mentions the deeds performed by Kosciusko in behalf of his country, and gives out that noble warrior as the model they are to imitate. "Poland," says he, "is not yet annihilated; whosoever beats a Polish hero, still exists the nationality of Poland." He then, in French, stated his satisfaction at being able to speak of liberty in the land of freedom, and to offer, in the name of his countrymen, his thanks to a nation that has given them welcome and entered into their pain and suffering. And like the people who always turned their eyes towards Zion, the children of Poland turned their faces towards the North, and saluted their country from afar.

An inhabitant of Soleure replied to this speech he expressed the wish of the Swiss population; union, fraternity, liberty, and devotedness for those who have shed their blood in the defence of freedom.

Thus terminated a ceremony which affected deeply the numerous spectators it had called together.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Silas Richards arrived last evening, bringing London dates to the 29d and Liver-

pool to the 24th inclusive. Paris papers of the 20th and 21st had reached London by express, bringing the important intelligence that the King of Holland had consented to an armistice and that the Navigation of the Scheldt was free.

LONDON, May 22d.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

A preliminary treaty was yesterday signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France and Holland, which, so far as it goes, will give great satisfaction to the commercial world, as well as to a great number of line and rule political thinkers, who deem a rupture with Holland to be uncongenial with the spirit of our national history. The treaty consists of six articles, by the first of which the English and French embargoes will be taken off the respective ports of each nation, and the consequent measures in interruption of the navigation by the Dutch nation will be removed.

2. The intercourse between the respective parties will assume the same posture as before the French expedition in November last, and the services of the French and English squadrons be dispensed with.

3. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp prisoners of war will be sent home.

4. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the settlement of a permanent separation.

5. The navigation of the Scheldt will in the meantime remain free.

6. The navigation of the Meuse during the same period will be open, subject to the tariff settled by the treaty of Mayence.

The Times of the 23d announces the receipt of an express from Paris bringing a letter from their correspondent, from which we extract the following:

Paris, Tuesday, May 21, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The news of the King of Holland's consent to an armistice for an indefinite period, on the conditions proposed by Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand, was received here yesterday; although fully anticipated, as I informed you in one of my letters, so far back as three weeks ago, it affected the funds in the same way as if the announcement of the armistice had been quite unexpected, and the fact wholly unlooked for. The 3 per cent. rose nearly 1 per cent. the speculators at the Bourse were more than usually active, and a variety of rumours was put into circulation with the view of adding stimulus to the market. Of the latter there was only one worth repeating, as I believe it to have had some foundation. It was said that the French Government had received accounts from Constantinople of so late a date as the 5th inst. up to which time nothing had occurred from which any doubts could be raised, that peace would not be ratified. None of the ministerial papers, however, speak of these accounts, and I should rather fear from the tenor ascribed to the latter at the Bourse, and the silence of the former, that too favourable a construction has been put on the negative character of the news. Mehemet Ali's final answer or ratification ought to have arrived long before the 5th; and if Ibrahim had not commenced his retreat by the end of April, it must have been owing to the occurrence of new difficulties. It is very certain that the Sultan's tone has undergone a very material change since the arrival of his new allies, the Russians, and that it was his intention, whatever might be the ultimate consequence of the presence and services of such allies, to avail himself to the utmost of the advantages of the strong position in which they have temporarily placed him.

From the Morning Chronicle of the 22d.

Interment of Mr. KEAN.—The funeral of Mr. Kean is appointed to take place on Saturday, at Richmond: the procession is to start at 3 o'clock. The pall will be borne by Mr. Macready, Mr. Harley, Mr. Farren, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, and probably Mr. Charles Young. The mourners who immediately follow the body will consist of the medical gentlemen who attended Mr. Kean, and a few personal friends. The inhabitants of Richmond have come forward in bodies for the purpose of testifying their respect to the deceased, by entering into a subscription to raise a monument to his memory, and making every possible preparation calculated to give effect and solemnity to the scene on Saturday. The coffin containing the body of Mr. Kean is made of old English oak, polished with brass plate and handles, presenting a neat and substantial appearance.—On the plate is engraved the following brief and modest inscription:—"Edmund Kean, died the 15th May, 1833, aged 56."

Mr. Keane, the Chairman of the late Spanish meeting, has surrendered himself to the authorities, and for want of sureties which were demanded of him, he was committed to the House of Correction.

Doves, May 20.—In the suite of the Prince Czartoryski who embarked from Wright's on Saturday, for France, was a male attendant, aged 43, only 3 feet 3 inches in height, but well proportioned and of good aspect. Yesterday the Britannia steam vessel and the Dart sailing vessel arrived in the roads from Ostend, with about 300 young men for Don Pedro's army. The officers who had been here for nine or ten days, waiting their arrival, immediately embarked in boats, and went on board, when the vessels got under weigh, and accompanied by the Wellington steam vessel, proceeded with a fair wind down the Channel.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 17th inst. has a letter from Belgrade, dated May 6th, stating that the French squadron which is collecting in the Archipelago will probably be obliged to take up a station without the Dardanelles, as the Russian ambassador is said to have declared himself against its being admitted into the sea of Marmora. The same paper gives the following particulars from Constantinople respecting the St. Simonians, whose arrival there we have already mentioned.—The arrival of a party of St. Simonians, to seek the free woman in this capital,

and marry her to Father Efantio, has for some days past diverted the public attention from the important political events which are now passing. These adventurers, by their ridiculous costume and conduct, as well as by the liberties which they took with some Turkish women, have given to the government so much cause for suspicion and discontent, that it ordered them to be arrested and conveyed to the Dardanelles, whence they will be expelled from the Ottoman empire.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Caldonia, Capt. Graham, arrived at N. York on Monday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the first ultimo. By this arrival our New York correspondents have been put in possession of their regular files of papers from London to the 31st May and Liverpool to the 1st June.

The most important intelligence received is the ratification of the preliminary Treaty for the settlement of the affairs of Holland and Belgium, and the conclusion of a settlement between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, Ali Pacha. The accounts from Constantinople are to the 8th of May, and they contain assurances of the concession by the Sultan of those points which the Viceroy of Egypt had originally demanded as the fruits of his conquests and conditions of his retreat.

The debate on the subject of the abolition of Colonial Slavery was going on in parliament with great warmth. Sir R. Vyvyan spoke at great length against the plan of ministers. Though he admitted that there was a necessity now to abandon slavery in the abstract, he contended, however, that the Colonies would not submit to the manumission of their slaves by parliament, and that they were not bound to submit.

He was replied to, at equal length and with great ability, by Mr. Stanley, who contended, in the most unqualified manner, for the right of parliament in the premises, and also for the expediency. Some modification has taken place in the plan proposed by ministers on their first presentation of the measure. It is now proposed to raise the sum necessary to indemnify the planters, not from the labour of the slave, but from an additional tax on sugar.

Great dissatisfaction appears to prevail with some of the editors on the subject of the verdict given by the Calthorpe street jury in the case of Cully, the policeman, shot in the late riot. The editor of the Times declares the verdict to have been contrary to law. We annex such extracts from the English papers as appear to us of greatest interest.

LONDON, May 30.

In the King's Bench, on Wednesday, the Solicitor General moved for and obtained a writ of certiorari, to remove into the court of King's Bench the inquisition on the body of Robert Cully, the policeman, who came by his death at the late assemblage in Calthorpe street.—The inquest was quashed on Thursday afternoon, by the court, on the ground that on the face of the inquisition, there was nothing to justify the verdict.

HYMENAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Waters, Mr. HENRY BASSFORD, Junr. to Miss MARGARET CLAGETT.

On Tuesday evening last by the same, Mr. JOHN BEARD to Miss HARRIET ANN STEWART, all of Anne Arundel county.

We are authorised to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estates of Joseph Morton, late of A. A. County, deceased, and George Cracroft, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estates are desired to present them for settlement.

GEORGE MORTON, Administrator.

July 11.

IN CHANCERY.

8th July, 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of John Shaw deceased, as made and reported by Thomas S. Alexander and Somerville Pinkney, the trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 9th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of August next, in one of the Annapolis newspapers.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$4015 00.

True copy. Test.

RANSAY WATERS, Reg. Cor. Can.

July 11.

IN CHANCERY.

8 July, 1833.

Richard E-tep and Henry A. Hall, Surv'rs of Adm'rs. of Itezin Estate.

Ann Sparrag, Joseph G. Hutton, Aseneth G. Hutton, Enoch A. Hutton, and William F. Hutton.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, the trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 9th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of August next, in one of the Annapolis newspapers.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1083 57.

True copy. Test.

RANSAY WATERS, Reg. Cor. Can.

July 11.

Ticket No. 6, 14, 28, a prize of \$1,000, Union Canal Class No. 12, was sold at E. Dubois' office.

SPLENDID!
100 PRIZES OF \$1,000!
CAPITALS \$20,000—\$10,000.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CLASS, No 14, FOR 1833.
To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 13th of July, 1833,—at four o'clock, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	3,000
100 prizes of	1,000
16 prizes of	500
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	20
112 prizes of	10
224 prizes of	5
1,960 prizes of	2
13,400 prizes of	1

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$366,080.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
July 11.

A CARD.
THE undersigned has several HOUSES and LOTS for Sale.
JAMES F. BRICE,
Annapolis, July 4, 1833.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,
Annapolis, June 19th 1833.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis; and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,
SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

June 20. R
The Gazette of the American Baltimore, will publish the above once a week six weeks.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office in the city of Annapolis on the 1st July, 1833.

Mary Aze.

James B. Brewer
Henry Bassford
Sarah Burgess
Elias J. Bloodgood
Jos. Brewer, Jr.

Richard J. Bowie
Thos. Birmingham
John T. Barber
Singleton Bartholome

William Caton—2
John Collins—2
Dan'l Gauk
Sarah Ann Chaney
Osborn Conaway
Henry Culter.

James Dixon
Ann L. Disney

John Eadie.

Catherine Green
Jane Gant
Dr. Grammer.

Hector Humphreys—2
Sam'l. Henson
Edward Hatfield.

Ann Jacobs
Dr. Ed. Johnson

Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis

James Miller
Wm. O. Mills
Elizabeth Murdock
Ann Merriken

Elizabeth Orme

Sarah Parran

James Raymond

Anthony Robinson

Sheriff of A. Arundel—2
Rachel Stallings
Nichols Stonecraft
Francis Sumner
Sarah Shekella

Robt. M. Tomlins
Mr. Talbot
Lewis Tasker

Louisa Williams
Martha Weedon
Henry R. Warfield—6
Wm. Wirt
Philip S. Waels

Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.
J. GREEN, P. M.