mong our citizens, who continue to enjoy good health.

The committee appointed to examine into the health of the citizens of Hagerstown, beg leave to submit the following report.

That after full inquiry and careful investigation, they find that from the spring of the present year, down to this date, the citizens of the town have, under Providence, enjoyed an unusual amount of good health, and that no case of epidemic cholera has been considered in the town during this entire season. Your committee will not conceal the fact that three deaths from cholera have occurred within the corporate bounds, but they were all brought from the line of canal, where the disease had been contracted. We would further remark, that so far as our enquiries have extended, the citizens of the county have, with us, been blessed with unusually good health, except on a few sections of the canal, where the cholera raged with considerable violence, which we believe is mainly to be attributed to the shameful intemperance and extreme filthiness of the labourers. The committee feel pleasure in saying that the present state of cleanliness of the town, does great credit to the exertions of the corporate authorities and the cheerful co-operation of the citizens. To the public we would give the solemn assurance that there exists not a shadow of cause for alarm, as no disease of an epidemic character is known to exist in the town.

G. W. Baestler,
William Hammond,
R. W. Davis,
Frederick Dorsey,
John Reynolds,
Charles Macgill,
John C. Dorsey,
T. B. Ducket,
James Buchanan,
Joseph Martin.

July 29, 1833.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, July 30.

It is pretty good evidence that all alarm about the cholera, has disappeared here, that we entirely forgot to mention the subject in our last paper. In the Gazette, of Tuesday the 23d inst, we gave an account of cases of cholera, up to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 23d inst. Since that time, it appears by the Report made by the Board of Consulting Physicians, at ten o'clock this morning, that the deaths had occurred in this city, and that the whole number of deaths, by cholera, since the 11th June, is fifty.

They declare that the city is now as healthy as it generally is, at this season of the year.

From the Cincinnatti Gazette, June 29.

CHOLERA.

Interments in the several burying grounds of Cincinnatti on Saturday and Sunday.

July 27th	10
" 28th	9

From the Cincinnati Republican.

ABATEMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

It is quite certain that the cholera has been abating for several days. Whether it is about to disappear from the city, or will revive as it has more than once, during the summer, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, all should carry themselves as if the disease prevailed with malignity.

USE OF ICE.

Many persons are uncertain as to the safety of using ice. Some even have a prejudice against meddling with it at all. Ice, in summer, is undoubtedly, not less salutary, than it is pleasant, and may be used in all our drinks. That large draughts of excessively cold ice water are sometimes pernicious, is no objection to the prudent and regulated use of that article. Ice creams, also, are safe and beneficial. They should always, however, be dissolved in the mouth. It is a mistake that ice, ice drinks, and ice creams should not be taken when the body is surrounded with hot atmosphere. Then is the proper time. It is when a person is inclined to chillness, they are more injurious. It should always be recollected, however, that such things ought to be used in moderation, and swallowed gradually.

MALT LIQUORS.

Experience seems to have shown that malt liquors do not invite attacks of Cholera. The consumption of malt liquors in London is very great, compared with that of Paris, and the deaths from Cholera were correspondingly small. I have not met with a single fact in this city, that went against the use of malt liquors. Indeed, when of a good quality, I am convinced they are healthier, at the present time, than the distilled spirits, with which so many of our young gentlemen keep off the *Choleraphobia*, that is to say, keep themselves from being afraid that they will die; and never drink any more grog, juleps or mint slings.

EARLY INTERMENTS.

Early interments have certainly led to the burying of those who were only in a state of suspended animation. Both in Europe and America, the people have been inclined to bury their friends, who have had the Cholera, at an earlier period than is customary. This is altogether wrong. If a person in good health die from Cholera, after an illness of 12 or 24 hours, it might be presumed that he is but apparently dead, and his body should be kept in a cool place, exposed to a current of air for 24 or 48 hours. There is no danger of contagion either before or after death, and the corpse is found to undergo putrefaction more slowly, after death from Cholera, than almost any other disease.—There is, then, no reason or excuse, for having the funeral on the same day with the death, as has taken place in several instances this summer.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

July 30, afternoon.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

CLOUGH.

This unfortunate and miserable man, whose life was so recently an offering to offended justice, pursued, unchecked a career of evil years, and succeeded by the aid of a prepossessing exterior, and a considerable degree of assurance, in throwing a veil over his general conduct, which deceived even those who were most intimately acquainted with him. He was not suddenly arrested by a crime of fearful and appalling magnitude without having previously been initiated into acts of wickedness, by which his feelings were hardened and his heart corrupted.—No man becomes suddenly and desperately wicked.—The Roman poet long ago said, 'Facilis descensus averni;'—'the descent to hell is easy,—and though it has ever been found by the heedless and unthinking youth, who despising parental instruction hardens his neck against reproof. Clough was a young man of good address, and well calculated to win his way into the esteem and confidence of the unwary and unsuspecting. The principle of evil, to whose dominion he submitted, was the more dangerous and prejudicial to the interests of society, because of the subtlety in which it moved. He was ambitious of the character of a gentleman; and so far as his exterior—his deportment—his address were concerned, he might pass for one; but he had not the essential qualities:—He was a spirit of evil, and in circumstances came into collision with the favourite object, some cherished plan, he stood on no ceremony, was intimidated by no difficulties. Fears, and disheartenings by no difficulties. These were but the goads to awaken his spirit and rouse him to deeds of desperate and daring achievement; but he is gone—and the tears which could flow in the strains of lamentation or regret for the murderer of innocence, the heartless assassin of youth and beauty, proceed from a doubtful and squeamish sensibility, which would flow as strong for the robber on the highway or the buccaneer of the seas, under similar circumstances. He was a hardened villian, lost to a sense of moral worth and was incapable of love. It was not love which prompted him to the act of destruction, or rather, we should say, the act was not the consequence of his attachment; it was his mind, and it will be found to be the wounded self-love; he had never been taught to curb his feelings; or if he had, instruction was lost on him.

Mr. Desilver, in Walnut street, has this day published his life, from which we will make the following extract. This is a fair specimen of Clough's style, and a lasting and striking monument of the evil which he nourished, and which finally overwhelmed him. We have seen the original in the hand writing of Clough himself, and can therefore answer for its authenticity.

I remained in the State of New York for some time; not being engaged in any particular business, I soon fell, gradually, into the habit of playing cards, and acting dishonestly; while so engaged, either by taking advantage of the ignorance of those whom I was playing with, and cheating others in the best way I could.

While in the village of R. I went frequently into company, and soon formed an intimacy with a female of that village: She was young, handsome, and enjoying a reasonable share of the happiness of this world, with a respectable and wealthy aunt—having lost both her father and mother. Our intimacy soon grew into a strong attachment, particularly on her part. On seeing this, I took advantage of her confidence, and misled her; I ruined her by my vows, and lying protestations of love; I have often prayed to my God to forgive me for my this blackest act of villainy.—I left her situation, and I fled from the place—and shortly after I heard of her death. She died in giving birth to the fruits of my villany. I went to Bristol, Pennsylvania, and engaged in contract with Morris and Dorrance, to build an aqueduct across Knowl's Rock, on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal. I completed this contract to the entire satisfaction of Messrs. Morris and Dorrance. While engaged in Bristol I indulged in all kinds of dissipation, except that of intemperance; almost every night playing cards or some other games for money—acting in the most dishonest manner, cheating and defrauding whenever a proper opportunity offered.—Upon one occasion, while at that place, in changing money for an old gentleman, I passed on him two counterfeit five dollar bills of the 'Camden Bank,' which I had but a few days before purchased for fifty cents.

* * * * * *

I retired to my room, and threw myself on the bed. About ten o'clock Mrs. Longstreth and Mrs. Hamilton as they were going to their sleeping room, stopped at my door and inquired if I would have any thing. I thanked them, and answered I wanted nothing. They retired to their bed. I arose and went down stairs. It was gone about fifteen minutes. I returned to my room, unlocked my trunk, and from it took a Dirk. I unsheathed it. I held it before my eyes. Fatal instrument! It was a present from Mrs. Hamilton—the property of her deceased husband, and given to me at a time when I supposed she loved me, and when life was anticipating every happiness. I examined it again and again. I recollected when she gave me that fatal instrument she also gave me a lock of her hair. I sought her hair and found it. I examined it, also, and after that horrible, demonlike reflection I fully received, that she must die. I smiled to think that the dagger she had given me, and which then held in my hand unpolluted, should be the instrument in my hands, to seek her heart's blood, and see it ooze for vengeance.'

To the Editors of the Pennsylvanian:

GENTLEMEN:—Passing through Woodbury this morning, on my way to visit some of the southern parishes of this diocese, I met with your paper of this morning, containing a notice of the execution of Joel Clough, in which it was stated that he was attended, among other clergymen, by myself. You will oblige me by stating in your next paper that such was not the case. Being at Mount Holly the two Sundays succeeding the conviction of Mr. Clough, to supply the place of the Rector of St. Andrew's church, the Rev. Mr. Morehouse, then absent on a journey, I called at the prison, after the services of the first of the two days, and sent up my name to Mr. Clough, offering, if agreeable to him, any instruction or consolation within my power. He received me with apparent gratitude, behaved in every respect with strict propriety, and requested me to visit him when I was in Mount Holly, the next Sunday. This I did; and, at his particular request, I have seen him several times since. At my first visit, he lamented that he had not more faithfully availed himself of the offers and advantages of Christianity, and said that though attached to none, he had a preference for the Episcopal Church. He was constantly and faithfully attended by the Rev. Mr. Morehouse. After his recapture, on what seemed to that gentleman and myself sufficient evidence, he was admitted by me, at different times, to the privileges of Baptism and the Lord's Supper; and I saw him very late on the night before his execution. It was his earnest wish that I should accompany him on the last day; but official duties and considerations preventing me, he selected as his spiritual friends the Rev Messrs. Morehouse and Wilmer. I have heard no account of the last scene, but that contained in your paper, and do not know who performed the services there attributed to me, nor how the mistake occurred. Being myself, (as I doubt not you are,) a lover of the literal truth on all occasions, however unimportant, I have troubled you with the above statement. As to the guilt of his awful crime, which none expressed more fully than himself, none can doubt. My opinion of the spiritual state in which Mr. Clough, by Divine grace, met his untimely end, is sufficiently declared by the fact of his admission by me, on due examination, to the Christian sacraments.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your friend. G. W. DOANE.

Woodbury, Saturday morning, July 27.

The Crawford (Meadville, Pa.) Messenger, gives an account of eleven persons having been committed to prison on a charge of murder. It appears (says that paper) that on Tuesday a labourer at the Locks near the Aqueduct, by the name of Sheridan, for some misconduct, had been dismissed by his employer: this caused dissatisfaction among some other hands, who to the number of 19 or 20 demanded their discharge, and in a body proceeded down the line of canal about 1½ miles, to Williams' contract, on Powell's farm, and at the lower end of the 3d section, attacked Hickenbottom who was working peaceably at the edge of the creek; he attempted to escape by swimming, but a monster followed him into the water, and with a club, struck him such a blow as caused his immediate death. Mr. Thomas Powell, an aged man, came to his assistance, but was immediately knocked down, and would in all probability have shared the fate of Hickenbottom, had it not been for the timely assistance afforded by his faithful dog, which seized the foremost assailant and held him to the ground till his master made his escape. Eight or nine of the murderers have not yet been secured, the ringleaders however are in custody. The body of Hickenbottom was found on Wednesday morning. A Jury of Inquest was held over the body, which returned a verdict of wilful murder.

The same paper adds an account of an attempt to murder another person at the funeral of the same Hickenbottom; but aid having timely arrived, their infernal designs were defeated.

ALGIERS.

By the following letter from Toulon, June 14, it appears that the French are yet occasionally annoyed by the Arabs in Algiers:—

Four tribes to the east of Oran, implicated enemies to the French, had several times attempted to take from our troops, by a *coup le main*, the blockhouses which they had erected from distance to distance, and which are surrounded by telegraphs, so as to convey intelligence to head quarters in less than five minutes. On the 4th a detachment of from 1090 to 1200 horsemen approached the first of our blockhouses and attacked it with fury. Our soldiers shut themselves up in it, and kept up a brisk fire, by which a great number of Bedouins were killed or wounded. But finding that the enemy increased and renewed the attack, our men made signals by the telegraph, and the commandant of Oran, thus informed of the danger in which our advanced posts were placed, sent out, in less than half an hour, three battalions of the foreign legion, and of the 66th, two squadrons of cavalry, two howitzers, and a company of voltigeurs, who reached the Bedouins after two hours' march. The enemy awaited and charged our column, which drew up in line. They however, were assailed by a discharge of musketry, which spread confusion through their ranks. Our two squadrons of cavalry took advantage of the moment and charged the Arabs, a great number of whom were killed and wounded.

Several persons have been brought in; among them is the chief of a small tribe. Notwithstanding this, the enemy attempted to rally at the distance of one league, but they were dealt with as before, and dispersed in disorder. The Bedouins, in their flight quarrelled among themselves and came to blows. They entered upon the territory of some tribes who were our friends, and drove their horses into the corn fields to feed on the produce. These tribes, although weak, seeing their fields exposed to damage, armed themselves and fell upon the depredators. A new struggle began and ended to the advantage of our allies. This double check will render it impossible for the enemy to renew their attack for a long time to come.

The General in Chief, wishing to make a sole impression upon our enemies, on the arrival of the prisoners at Oran, ordered two of them to be beheaded in the public squares, and others to be sent home. Our loss in this encounter consists of 5 men killed and 22 wounded. That of the Bedouins is very considerable, but it cannot be exactly ascertained, as they always carry away with them their killed and wounded.

According to the French Scavans who have accompanied the expedition to Algiers, the tribes of Berbers who inhabit the mountains of lesser Atlas, from Tunis to the empire of Morocco, are the Ancient Numidians described by Salistus and are precisely the same with regard to manners, customs, and civilization as at the period of the war of Jugartha, more than a century before the Christian era.

LUXURIANT IMAGINATION.

The following is from the 'Adventures of a Young Midshipman'—or story of Peter Simple,—told in one of the English periodicals:

'But tell me, Swinburne, were you ever in a hurricane.'

'I've been in every thing, Mr. Simple, I believe, except a school, and I never had no time to go there. Do you see that battery at Needham Point? Well, in the hurricane of '82, them guns were whirled away by the wind right over this point here on the opposite side, and the centries in their centry-boxes after them. Some of the soldiers who faced the wind had their teeth blown down their throats like broken 'baccy pipes, others had their heads turned round like dog vanes, 'cause they waited for orders to the *right about face*,' and the whole air was full of young *niggers* blowing about like peeling of *ingins*.

'You don't suppose I believe all this, Swinburne.'

'That's as may be, Mr. Simple, but I've told this story so often, that I believe it myself.'

AN ORIGINAL PLAY BILL.

The following was printed at Messina, during the time the English were in Sicily. It beats Drury Lane hollow.

Theatrical Advice—Mr. Antony Abbate Clarinet Professor of the Munizion Royal Theatre in the Capital resign to this respectful public, that Saturday 8 of current June has been destined at his particular Profit.

The said Professor much more declare the sense of his gratitude in that Evening, besides of the usual Play entitled *the Hair without Inheritance*, he shall execute after the first act a beautiful sinphony by Mr. Floravanti, a great maeny with the Clarinet alone, and a Rondeau it has been done in Vienna city, entitled *The departure of the Lovers*, executed by the said Mr. Abbate.

He is sure of the generous Public intervention, so of the high patronage in such happened occasion, whilst protest himself his true, and humble acknowledgment towards them noble Gentlemen and Lady.

The Theater shall be enlightened, and will begin juste at Nine o'clock in the night.

In Upper Canada, a large black worm is making great ravages among the grass and wheat of the new settlements. These worms are said to be as destructive as the locusts of Egypt. In one instance a single field of fifty acres of wheat, has been entirely destroyed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WATERFORD.

The Albany Evening Journal of Tuesday, furnishes the following particulars of a serious conflagration at Waterford—

WATERFORD, (Saratoga co.) July 26, 1833.

We have just subdued one of the most ruinous fires which has ever been visited upon our village. Almost the entire part of the town, upon which our extensive mechanical and manufacturing operations were carried on is now in ruins. The loss is immense, and falls almost entirely on that enterprising class of all our business operations. The fire was discovered in the new machine shop of Messrs. Kimbal & Co. about two o'clock this morning, and before the citizens had collected to much extent, the roof had tumbled in, and the fire had communicated to the shop of Messrs. King, Wing, and Co. on the south, and Messrs. Olney, Almer and Minor on the north; the last contained about $8000 worth of machinery—loss very heavy.

From thence it caught to the roof of the Waterford Cotton Factory, and raged with such violence, that before we could arrest its progress, the two upper stories, with almost the entire machinery, and much valuable property, was either consumed or dashed to pieces, in the attempt to save it from the devouring element. The walls of this great building remain almost unbroken, only to give prominence to the surrounding desolation. The Fire Engine Manufacturing Company, are sufferers to a considerable extent; say in all, four or five thousand dollars. The company of Olney, Ambler and Miner about $10,000; Mr. Blake, 2000; and the Cotton Factory $15,000; besides some eight or ten different branches, which were carried on in the same buildings, of more or less importancy.—The loss amounting in all to from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

About four hundred industrious mechanics are dependent upon the mercy of the public for employment in consequence of the fire.

Charleston, July 27.

STORM.

After a continuance of warm and dry weather for several weeks, we were visited yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, with a very severe storm of rain accompanied with vivid lightning and heavy thunder.—The lightning struck the main royal mast of the ships Sarah and Caroline, and Martha, both lying at Edmonston's wharf, but on opposite sides; passing down to the head of the mainmast of the latter, where it left the mast, and ran down the topsail sheet chains and entered the hold, doing no other injury, than shivering the royal mast and injuring the topmast head. The latter ship had her chain conductor up at the time, fastened several feet below the head of the sky-sail mast. Above the chain the mast was split in pieces, but as soon as the fluid came in contact with the chain, it ran down it, and passed off harmlessly, thus satisfactorily proving the efficacy of the apparatus, in protecting vessels from the dangerous effects of lightning. The schooner Samuel lying in the stream, was also struck, and, we understand, the main-mast was shivered nearly to the deck—Providently, there was no loss of life, on board either of the vessels; several of the seamen were, however, somewhat stunned.

In addition to the above, we learn that the school room of Mr. Gray, in Wentworth street, was also struck, and the gable end of the building completely torn out; one of his pupils, was struck down by the shock, and remained insensible for a considerable time, but finally recovered.

During a violent storm which happened on Wednesday last, three or four poplar trees near the toll gate on the Turnpike road to Elizabethtown, (N. J.) were uprooted by the wind and in their fall the roots struck the underpinning on which the Toll House had recently been placed, and the building was thrown down and crushed to pieces. Although Mr. Ward the gate keeper, and four of his children, were in the house when it fell, yet, through a remarkable providence, not a bone was broken. Persons who have seen the ruins, express unqualified surprise that the inmates of the house should have escaped uninjured, amid such imminent danger, and in fearful prospect of instant death. It is worthy of remark, that upwards of a dozen persons who had been at work on the rail road, and had taken shelter under the house, upon hearing the roots of the tree breaking loose from the earth, barely made good their escape before the house fell in and was crushed to atoms.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

We have the following statement from a gentleman who visited the scene of the awful occurrence which it describes, the morning after it took place.—Norfolk Herald.

A respectable citizen of Hampshire county, Va. of the name of Arnold, who carried on the business of a tanner, had been down to Alexandria to sell a load of leather, was returning on Thursday, the 25th ult. travelling on horseback by the stage road, when about ten miles below Aldie, in Loudon county, the appearance of a heavy cloud warned him to seek a shelter for himself and horse. He accordingly rode up to a stable at the side of the road, where the stage stopped to change horses, and having obtained permission of the stage driver, put his horse into one of the stalls. The driver at this time had the four stage horses out before the door—three of them were in a cluster, and a few paces from the door, the fourth was detached a little distance from the rest. Mr. Arnold was standing in the stable door, calmly viewing the threatening cloud as it thickened and rolled over head, flashing and roaring in awful and terrific grandeur. It was not long that he stood thus: a cataract of electric fire descended upon the stable, rending it from the ridge pole to the sill: Mr. Arnold was struck dead! the three horses nearest the stable door were killed, and the driver knocked down and so stunned that he remained, for a time, insensible. His life was evidently preserved by the accidental circumstance of his having a silk handkerchief in the crown of his hat. Our informant saw the hat and handkerchief; the rim and top of the hat were severed from the crown, a large piece taken out of the latter; the several pieces were cut asunder as neatly as if it had been done with a sharp instrument. The handkerchief was seared or scorched, as if a red hot iron had been passed quickly over it. A small reddish mark was perceptible on one of the driver's cheeks, but whether from lightning or not was uncertain; besides this, there was not the slightest appearance of its effects on any part of his body. He was entirely free from any pain about the head though he complained of a soreness of his breast.

A man whose name was John McCulloch, committed suicide by drowning himself at Paulina, Warren Co. (N. J.) on the night of the 22d ult. He was extremely intemperate, and after three weeks' debauchery was seized with *Delerium Tremens*, became alarmed by imaginary noises, and supposed himself surrounded by *fiends*. In this situation he left his house about midnight, plunged into the mill pond, and was drowned before relief could be extended to him.

SEA SERPENT.

Sloop Fame, of Nantucket, whaling for Sea Serpents came into Boston on Tuesday morning, from an unsuccessful cruise. The Fame left Nantucket on Saturday manned with three boats's crews, all old and experienced whalesmen, armed with whaling apparatus of every variety. She is victualled for a month's cruise.

GUNPOWDER PLOT.

An accident of a fatal as well as a serious nature occurred on Saturday evening in the vicinity of Holmesburg. A bridge is in the course of progress over the Pennepack, and it is found necessary to blast the rocks in the preparation. The men engaged in this employment had permission to cease work about 5 o'clock in the evening; but not having had the expected success in their last attempt at blowing, three or four remained to try another attempt, and show their superiority of skill by their success. For this purpose, they procured a keg of powder containing from 25 to 30 pounds—returned to the rock, were in the act of singularly attempting what is technically called a sand blast, by laying a train of the powder along the orifice of the fissure made by the last unsuccessful blast, when (the embers of the former powder remaining alive) the train became ignited, reached the keg carelessly left, and impelled along the fissure, blew up all around it; for all were carelessly or curiously inspecting the operations of the foolish or foolhardy trainlayer.—One of them—who was but an idle spectator, not engaged in the employ—was instantly killed; the remaining four were projected to a distance of nearly forty feet, were left senseless, and when the report and stench of the powder attracted those nearest—the unfortunate men were so bruised and blackened that their features were indiscernible. Their clothes were shred to atoms; and their flesh lacerated and scattered about.

The name of the deceased was Thomas Morris—the others were labourers at the employ, all natives of Ireland. A doctor being instantly sent for, ordered the survivors to be escorted to our hospital—three of whom are now there; but the fourth was too obstinate to be removed to the hospital.

Yesterday, an inquest was expected to have been held on the body of the deceased. He was a stranger, and almost destitute.

Philad. Sent.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Monday the 29th ult. in the 90th year of her age, MARY, Relict of the late Dr. Michael Pue, of Elk Ridge.

Ticket No. 2,33,34, a prize of $80 in the Union Canal, Class No. 14, was sold at E. Dubois' office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS, No 16, FOR 1833.

To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday next, the 10th August, 1833.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	25,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	4,080
1 prize of	3,000
2 prizes of	2,500
2 prizes of	2,000
2 prizes of	1,500
20 prizes of	1,000
20 prizes of	500
20 prizes of	400
50 prizes of	200
56 prizes of	100
112 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	20
2240 prizes of	16
15,400 prizes of	8

18,040 Prizes, amounting to $274,560

Tickets $8—*Halves* $4—*Quarters* $2.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

August 8.

IN CHANCERY,

13th July, 1833.

Peter H. Terme

a

Matthew Pascal & Virginia Pascal.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for a conveyance to the complainant by the defendants of the property hereinafter mentioned.

The bill states, that Andrew Candolle, now deceased, heretofore contracted with Matthew Pascal, and his wife Virginia, for the sale, conveyance and assurance, for the sum of seven hundred dollars as the consideration therefor, to him said Candolle, of all the leasehold, interest, and term of years theretofore vested in said Virginia, and then belonging to said Matthew in right of his said wife, in and of all that piece or parcel of ground situate in the city of Baltimore, which said Candolle conveyed to said Virginia by deed, bearing date the 13th of May 1824.—That said Candolle paid and satisfied said Matthew and Virginia the said consideration above stated, and that thereupon, in order to the conveyance to said Candolle by them of said piece or parcel of ground, and leasehold interest and term of years, the said Matthew and Virginia then being and residing, as they now do, in the Republic of Colombia, executed to the said Candolle the deed or instrument of writing, exhibited with the bill, and which purports to convey and assure to said Candolle, his executors, administrators and assigns, the said piece or parcel of ground, and said leasehold interest and term of years. That said Candolle transferred and assigned to complainant, among other property, the said piece or parcel of ground, leasehold interest, and term of years, upon certain trusts in the deed in that behalf set forth. That complainant is advised said deed from said Matthew and Virginia is informally executed, the acknowledgment thereof not being according to the acts of Assembly as made and provided in cases of conveyances from nonresident grantors, and in the execution thereof is otherwise defective, by reason whereof the complainant is not vested with the perfect legal estate in the premises. The bill also states, that the defendants reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 20th day of August next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 15th day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed. True Copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.