neither here nor there. As to Morris, she was very fond of the boy till she found that I liked him; and then, my jewil she turned like sour milk all in a minute—I'm afraid even the priest 'll get no good of her.'

'Father, dear father,' said Norah, 'suppose ye were to say nothing about it, good or bad, and just pretend to take a sudden dislike to Morris, and let the priest speak to her himself, she'd come round.'

'Out of opposition to me, eh?'

'Yes.'

'And let her gain the day, then?—that would be cowardly,' replied the farmer, drawing himself up: 'No I wont.—

'Father, dear, you don't understand,' said the cunning lass: 'Sure, ye're for Morris; and when we are—that is, if—I mean—suppose—father, you know what I mean,' she continued, and luckily the deepening twilight concealed her blushes,—'if that took place, it's you that would have ye'r own way.

'True, for ye, Norry, my gurl—true for ye; I never thought of that before!' And, pleased with the idea of tricking his wife, the old man fairly capered for joy. 'But stay awhile—stay, asy, asy!' he recommenced; 'how am I to manage? Sure, the priest himself will be here to-morrow morning [illegible] and he's out upon a station now—[illegible] speaking with him;—he's no way quick, either,—we'll be bothered cutirely if he comes in on a student.'

'Leave it to me, dear father—leave it all to me,' exclaimed the animated girl; 'only pluck up a spirit, and whenever Morris's name is mentioned, abuse him—but not with all y'er heart, father—only from the teeth out.'

When they reentered, the fresh boiled potatoes sent a warm curling steam to the rafters of the lofty kitchen; they were poured out into a large wicker dish, and on the top of the pile rested a plate of coarse white salt; noggins of butter-milk were filled on the dresser; and on a small round table a cloth was spread, and some delf plates awaited the more delicate repast which the farmer's wife was herself preparing.

'What's for supper, mother?' enquired Norah, as she drew her wheel towards her, and employed her fairy foot in whirling it round.

'Plaguy snipeens,' she replied, 'dits o' bog chickens, that you've always such a fancy for; Barney Leary kilt them herself.

'So I did,' said Barney, grinning; and that stick wid a hook of Morris Donovan's is the finest thing in the world of knocking 'em down.'

'If Morris Donovan's stick touched them they shant come here,' said the farmer, striking the poor little table such a blow with his clenched hand as made not only it, but Mrs. Clary, jump.

'And why so, pray?' asked the dame.

'Because nothing belonging to Morris, let alone Morris himself, shall come into the house,' replied Clary; 'he's not to my liking, any how, and there's no good in his bothering here after what he won't get.'

'Excellent!' thought Norah.

'Lord save us!' ejaculated Mrs. Clary, as she placed the grilled snipes on the table, 'what's come to the man?' Without heeding his resolution, she was proceeding to distribute the savoury 'birdeens,' when, to her astonishment, her usually tame husband threw dish and its contents into the flames; the good woman absolutely stood for a moment aghast. The calm however, was not of long duration. She soon rallied, and with blazing face and fiery tongue, thus commenced hostilities. 'How dare ye, ye spoiling [illegible] away any of God's good gifts that I spend [illegible] to the poor? What do you mean, I say?'

'I mean that [illegible] Morris Donovan shall come under our roof, and I swear that girl of mine looking at the same side o' the road he walks on, by the powers, I'll tear the eyes out of her head, and send her to a nunnery!'

'You will! And dare you to say that to my face, to a child o' mine! You will—will ye?—we'll see; my boy! I'll tell ye what, if I like Morris Donovan shall come into this house, and what's more be master of this house; and that's what you never had the heart to be yet, ye poor cold snail!' So said Mistress Clary as she endeavoured to rescue from the fire the hissing remains of the burning snipes. Norah attempted to assist her mother, but Clary, lifting her up somewhat after the fashion of an eagle raising a golden wren with its claw, fairly put her out of the kitchen. This was the signal for fresh hostilities. Mrs. Clary stormed, stamped; and Mr. Clary persisted in abusing, not only Morris, but Morris's uncle, Father Donovan, until at last the farmer's helpmate swore, ay, and roundly too, by cross and saint, that before the next sunset, Norah Clary should be Norah Donavan. I wish you could have seen Norry's eye, dancing with joy and exultation as it peeped through the latch-hole; it sparkled more brightly than the richest diamond in a monarch's crown, for it was filled with hope and love.

The next morning was clear and frosty—long slender icicles hung upon the branches of the wild hawthorn and holly, and even under the light footsteps of Norah the glazed herbage crackled like feathery glass. The mountain rill murmured under a frost-bound covering; and the poor sheep, in their warm fleeces, gaze mournfully on the landscape, beautiful as it was in the healthy morning light for neither on hill or dale could they discover a mouthful of grass. The chill December breeze rushed unheeded over the glowing cheek of Norah Clary, for her 'wise thought' had prospered, and she was hastening to the trysting-tree, where by chance, either morning or evening, she generally met Morris Donovan. I don't know how it is, but the moment that the course of true love runs smooth it becomes very uninteresting, except to the parties concerned. So it is only now left for me to say that the maiden, after a due and proper time consumed in teasing and tantalizing her intended, (a practice, by the way, which I strongly recommended, as the best mode of discovering the temper, &c. of the Gentleman,) told him her saucy plan (and its result. And the lover hastened upon the wings of love (which I beg my readers clearly understand are swifter and stronger in Ireland than in any other country) to apprize the priest of the arrangement, well knowing that his reverence loved his nephew and neice that was to be (to say nothing of the wedding supper and the profits arising therefrom too well not to aid their merry jest.

What bustle, what preparation, what feasting, what dancing, gave the country folks enough to talk about during the happy Christmas holidays, I cannot now describe. The bride, of course, looked lovely and blushing; and the bridegroom—but, pashaw bridegrooms are always uninteresting. One fact, however, is worth recording. When Father Donovan concluded the ceremony, before the bridal kiss had passed, Farmer Clary, without any reason that his wife could discover, most indecorously sprang up, seized a shillelah of stout oak, and whirling it rapidly over his head shouted,—'Cry me out!' 'By the powers, she's won!' 'She's won the day—Oubo Ireland for ever!' 'Success boys, she's be't—she's be't!' [illegible] too, seemed vastly to enjoy this [illegible] delusion, and [illegible] right. Whether [illegible] or no, I never [illegible] certain, that the joyous [illegible] to repent her 'Wise Thought.'

[illegible] Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, August 28, 1834.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

EDWARD HAMMOND, of Elk Ridge, is a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next House of Delegates of this State.

We are authorised to say WILLIAM J. W. COMPTON will be supported as an Independent Candidate for the next Legislature.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT will be supported as an Independent Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

WILLIAM BAKER DORSEY of the Fifth Election District, will be supported as an Independent Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly of this State, by

R MANY VOTERS.

COUNCIL CHAMBER
Annapolis, Aug 25, 1834.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Saturday the 6th of September next.

By order,
THOMAS CULBRETH, Cl'k.
of the Council.

Communicated.

Mr. Green: [illegible] manifest disposition on the part of many of our citizens to have [illegible] present this city in the next Legislature. This disposition is expressed not [illegible] any particular party, but [illegible] of the most discordant [illegible] As "union is strength," and concert of action is best calculated to secure success, permit me, through the medium of your paper, to suggest an idea. I propose that a meeting be forthwith called, for the purpose of nominating two young men as candidates for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland. A VOTER.

Since the above was put in type, we have been handed the following

NOTICE.

All persons desirous of uniting in selecting and supporting two Candidates opposed to the present Executive of this State, for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland, are requested to attend a meeting for that purpose, to be held in the Ball Room, on *Saturday Evening next*, at early candle-light.

The Honourable Edward Everett has resigned his seat in Congress.

A Temperance Riot took place on Saturday night last at Bloomsfield, N. J. The rioters were disguised and attacked a beer house, destroyed the liquors, beat the proprietor, and adjourned. Truly, under a government of laws, in which each man has an equal voice, we are advancing rapidly.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.

A young man of Mechanicsville, Bucks County, undertook on Fifth day, the 7th inst. in the field of Everald Foulke, Buckingham, to rake and bind 25 dozen of oats in 60 minutes; and to the astonishment of all present, he performed the task in 51 minutes: every dozen judged to make one bushel of clean oats.—*Doylestown Intel.*

CASPER HAUSER.

We learn from a letter lately received from Germany, that one of the first jurists of that country is writing a new work on the unfortunate Casper Hauser, of whom Baron Fenerback has given so interesting an account, which, about two years ago, was translated in this country, and of which, by the way, the London Penny Magazine has given many long extracts. The jurist now engaged in this subject was an intimate friend of Baron Fenerback, and it is believed will make several important disclosures.—[*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

Several ladies have made application to Mr. Elliott, for permission to ascend with him on Monday next, in his balloon. The request of one has been granted, and accordingly Mr. Elliott will have a companion. We wish them a safe and a peaceable voyage, and commend to them the good injunction, 'see that ye fall not *out* by the way.—*U. S. Gaz.*

We learn that a number of black men, at work in a coal yard on the Schuylkill, were yesterday attacked by a number of whites, and very severely beaten. Two police officers stationed in that neighbourhood, arrested two or three of the offenders. It would perhaps be justice to the merchants and residents on that side of the city, to have a few extra police officers in that vicinity.—*Phil. Gaz.*

CONTINUATION OF RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Herald

We extremely regret that the rioting in our city was again renewed on Wednesday night last. We give the account below from the Intelligencer of yesterday afternoon, in addition to which we have received some particulars from a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. It appears from his statement, that Battis is a black boxing master, and has for a long time past kept a barber's shop as a cloak to his other business. His house is a resort for coloured blacklegs, some of whom we understand board there, and also some whites have occasionally lodged under his roof. Our informant also states that at this time Battis has two white women living with him as his wives.

It appears that early in the evening Battis quarrelled with a white man, and beat him so severely that he was obliged to be conveyed to the hospital. The rioters hearing this, gathered in the night and completely destroyed Battis's property.

It was currently reported last night, that the man taken to the hospital was dead.

We hope that a general and united effort will be made to put down these disturbances instantly, as the good name of our city is a severe sufferer by such high handed measures.

MORE RIOTS.

It seems a settled matter that our city is to be vexed and disturbed by continual turmoils between the white and coloured population. Last night a mob assembled at the door of one Battis, a coloured barber in Fourth near Shippen street, and totally demolished his property,—breaking in his windows, and scattering his perfumery and barberous articles hither and thither. It seems that an altercation had arisen between Battis and some white persons in his shop, which was ended by B's striking him on the head with some heavy implement, and with such force as to fracture his skull. The victim was taken to the hospital on a settee, and there was very little prospect of his recovery. The mob did not find Battis, and the fury of their disappointment was directed to his persona effects. One of his wives was seen running through Sassafras street, at the top of her speed, crying for help. Battis, it is said, has three wives; one of them, it is notorious, is a white woman.

The mob in question, after completely demolishing the premises as far as possible, proceeded in a strong, howling body, to Crab street, where it was their intention to level to the ground every house inhabited by a coloured person. Fortunately, they did not seem to be acquainted with their location; or as the residents in the street had all taken the precaution to put in the windows the signal of a lighted lamp or candle, signifying that they were white persons, they were left unmolested.

At a late hour the mob swept off like a tornado, in another direction, cursing and shouting, insatiate for prey, singing occasionally the watch words of '*Rum men*' and '*Big Gun!*'

It is useless to comment on these disgraceful proceedings. The city must be protected, and if necessary, additional reinforcements of police should be had in requisition. We observed some of the military in the street last evening, but they seemed in detached groups, and uncertain whither to direct their steps. So subtle and sly are the rioters, that a band of them flies, like an *ignis fatuus* over a pool, from one place to another through the city, revelling the loudest where there is the most corruption.—*Com. Intel.*

Tumult has been busy lately on the Schuylkill front of the city; and in one or two instances fire arms had to be produced, to keep down the turbulent spirit. A party of white men appear to have determined that no black shall be employed, if they can prevent it, and have gone so far as to demand from tavern keepers that they should dismiss their black servants.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The worst of all misrule has prevailed in several of our principal cities. Mobs have committed wanton acts of violence, some of which equal in atrocity the enormities of the same kind which are recorded of the licentious populace of Europe. The destruction of the Convent at Charlestown, Massachusetts, whether the motive was fanaticism, rapine, or a particular delusion, is nearly as horrible as any single instance of such barbarous wickedness, of which we read in the annals of the Middle Ages or those of the revolutionary epochs of the last century. So supine were the inhabitants of Charlestown and the neighbourhood, while it was perpetrated, that they might be accused almost of connivance.

It is claimed in a newspaper, as a degree, of merit for the incendiaries and plunderers, that they did not burn the pious nuns and their innocent pupils with the edifice, and took no lives though they committed every thing else to the flames, and pillaged or laid waste whatever was accessible to their savage rage and lust of booty. God grant that there may be no deaths in consequence, among the many helpless females whom, with the torch, the axe, the fiendish yell, the rabble drove from their beds, at the dead of night, to fly with scarcely any clothing on their persons, they knew not whither, and to scale high walls, the fall from which injured the frames of all, and broke the limbs of several. What has happened is next to the massacre of the whole of the inmates; for who can even imagine the consternation, the anguish of mind, the lasting and dreadful affections of the nerves and spirits, to which a scene and events of this nature must have subjected the most recluse and timid of their sex?

No sympathy and generosity of the public, however liberal and active, can efface the impressions of the dreadful spectacle and sufferings of that night; and no contributions of money may suffice to compensate for the loss of personal effects of a kind and peculiar value, not to be retrieved, or replaced. The wearing apparel, books, music, musical instruments; trinkets of every description; silver and gold utensils; elegant and costly furniture; fancy work of all varieties; materials for exercise and instruction in the fine arts; a multitude of pictures and drawings; all the apparatus for the various education of females upon the most enlarged scale of knowledge and taste, all the appurtenances and decorations of the alter and the study—together with a very considerable amount of money in specie and bank notes—were either purloined or destroyed.

The site of the institute is about 2½ miles from Boston; the edifice was large and commodious; the farm belonging to it embraces twenty-seven acres, of which two were beautifully laid out in a garden, always accessible to the pupils. It is in our boasted Republic,—with our boasted general intelligence spirit of order and refinement of civilization, in the nineteenth century,—that a seminary of females, altogether such as this, could be thus deliberately assailed, sacked and utterly laid waste in the midst, as it were, of a large, incorporated population! So far as religious antipathy and excitement formed part of the impulse to these excesses, we might expect, if this bigotry were indulged or excused, to hear that the *Sisters of Charity*, whose conduct and services during the prevalence of the Cholera in 1832, all religious denominations concurred in admiring and extolling, were on a similar occasion ruthlessly butchered at the bed sides of the patients in the hospitals, while at the risk of their lives, they served as 'ministering angels.' But we may trust that religious prejudice had a small share only in the fell proceedings at Charlestown, which have been loudly reprobated by every division of Christians.

The outrages that have been committed in our city, last week, on the people of colour, have the same flagitious, anarchical, and ominous character. It is not to be questioned that those people have an equal right to protection with the rest of the inhabitants, and such violence when committed against them is as much a breach of all law and frustration of the main ends of the social union, as if done upon the most estimable and eminent of our fellow citizens. If the increase of numbers and their peculiar situation require a special police, let this be regularly established and vigilantly maintained; but suffer them not to be the victims of the most undistinguishing, oppressive and callous of all tyrannies—brute tumultuary force which may at any moment be directed to any other objects. The mere apprehension and imprisonment of a few of the rioters is far from being sufficient to avert or remedy this flagrant and portentous evil: there must be such legislation and such an array of physical and disciplined strength on the subject, as shall overawe and check the propensity; and when it is in action, put it down at once before it has committed irreparable havoc, and left indelible stains on the character of the whole community.—*Phil. Nat Gaz.*

FOREIGN.

STILL LATER.

The ship Humboldt, Captain Bliss, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 20th July.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The change in the Ministry of England had occasioned a general suspension of business, and that stillness so natural on sudden and momentous events. The London Courier of the 17th has the following account of the new Ministry:—

"The Ministerial arrangements are completed—Lord Melbourne is first Lord of the Treasury, in the room of Earl Grey. Viscount Duncannon is to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the room of Lord Melbourne. Lord Duncannon is to be called to the House of Peers. Only two Secretaries of State can, in the terms of Mr. Burke's Act, sit in the House of Commons. The Right Honourable Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in the room of Viscount Duncannon. Sir John is, we are glad to hear, to have a seat in the Cabinet. It is expected that he will be a candidate for the representation of Nottingham, vacant by Lord Duncannon's promotion to the Peerage. No other change, so far as we have heard, is to take place in the Administration, as constituted while Earl Grey was Prime Minister; the Marquis Wellesley remaining Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Littleton Secretary for Ireland. We presume that if any explanations are required respecting the way in which the Ministerial arrangements have been effected, they will be afforded this evening in the Houses of Parliament."

The return of Lord Althorp to the Ministry, does not please the Radicals. Hunt's Examiner discourses thus upon the subject.

The House of Commons cannot exist without its Lord Althorp—he is the tortoise upon which our world reposes—if we had him not, or if Northamptonshire had him entirely, chaos would come again. He is the one thing needful in the House of Commons. In the East they put an ass at the head of caravans, in order to regulate the march and [illegible] to the most sluggish, and thus to hold a compact troop. In a caravan having few of such leisure gait, we can imagine the value of [illegible] of the most deliberate; but this is not the case of the House of Commons, and amongst the requisitionists of Lord Althorp, we [illegible] that many men of his paces must be found.

Owen Swift, the principal in the late [illegible] prize fight at Andover, has been tried at Winchester for the manslaughter of his unfortunate opponent, Anthony Noan. He was found guilty, but strongly recommended to mercy. The learned judge acknowledged he had acted with humanity, but it was necessary to make an example. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment and hard labour on the tread mill.

Liberalism seems to have triumphed in England, with which the King was gratified.

According to the London Chronicle, the influence of the Tories is at an end, and the influence of the Irish interest will prevail.

Yearly Epistle of the "Friends."—The yearly epistle of this respectable body of Christians has just appeared. Among other things it notices the passing of an act, whereby the "affirmation" of the people called Quakers is deemed equivalent to the oath of other Christians, and this recognition of civil rights was viewed by the meeting as a matter of gratitude. In that part of the epistle which may be termed their report, it appears that during the past year the sufferings of their body resident in England amounted to £11,907, or, in other words, that they have been mulcted in that sum for tythes and other ecclesiastical claims. The society are exhorted to intermeddle as little as possible with political matters, and to manifest their loyalty as heretofore to the King and his Government, so far as they can do so with a good conscience. A suitable admonition is also given to the youth of their congregations, and especially those who are engaged as commercial travellers, cautioning them against conformity to the world. Finally, there is a powerful appeal to the Friends to extend their charity and bounty more liberally to the sick and poor of every sect in their respective neighbourhoods.

FRANCE.

The weather in the French capital had been oppressively hot—the mercury rising to ninety two degrees of Fahrenheit.

The following is an additional account of the hurricane at Bayonne and vicinity, given under date of July 6th:—On Monday last one of the most terrific storms ever remembered broke out at Bergara and its vicinity. The inhabitants were thrown by it into the utmost consternation; many lost their lives, and those who survived are doomed to misery and ruin. Fifty persons of the town, who were in the street, and twenty six houses were carried away by the torrents, which destroyed every thing on their passage. At Elcheita, one hundred and two houses were levelled to the ground by the impetuosity of the flood, and the number of persons who perished in the village must be immense. At Placencia, thirty-six individuals, headed by the parish priest, who were proceeding to the chapel to be present at a marriage ceremony, were overtaken by the inundation, and all of them were drowned. Three monks of the friary of that place having obstinately refused to quit it in spite of the entreaties of their friends, were buried under its ruins. A mountain near Prudentia, which is crossed by the royal road, was partly carried away, and a deep precipice now exists at its base. The water in many villages rose to the height of twelve or fifteen feet above the ground. Two huge stones are the only vestige that remains of an extensive water-mill. A cart loaded with iron has totally disappeared. Along the coast of Bayonne dead bodies, trunks of trees, and cattle are hourly thrown up by the sea.

The difficulties which delay the marriage of Prince Leopold, of Sicily, with the Princess Mary, second daughter of the King of the French, arose, it is said, from the pretensions advanced on the one hand relative to the dowry, and on the other to the apparage of the royal bridegroom. It seems that King Louis Philip insists that the income of the Viceroy of Sicily, which is only between 200,000 and 300,000 francs, should be increased to 1,200,000, equal to the income allowed by the reigning King to his uncle, the Prince of Salerno. According to letters from Naples, Ferdinand is inclined to yield on this point; but he meets with much opposition on the part of his Council, especially with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is the declared adversary of the royal family of France.

SPAIN.

The papers, with one accord, speak of the appearance of Don Carlos upon the northern frontier of Spain, as a fact no longer questioned. He did not, however, as first stated, proceed in a steam-vessel from Portsmouth, but through France. The spreading of the cholera near the capital is again spoken of; and the illness of the Queen. There is nothing however in the two latter reports to justify the supposition that they will lead to the postponement of the meeting of the Cortes; and with respect to Don Carlos, should he really show himself at the head of the troops, there is little doubt of the Queen's forces soon giving a good account of him. The incident will, however, be productive of this good to Spain—that it will incline the government the more to liberal measures, in order to secure the support of the constitutional party, and many friends of that cause in London are prepared to expect, as a consequence of the arrival of Carlos, an invitation to General Mina to take the command of the army in that quarter.

It is said that Don Carlos had obtained from France £3,000,000, for the purpose of carrying into effect his designs of introducing war and desolation into the Peninsula. A letter was received from him, dated July 10th, at Bilisondo, at which time he had not only avowed himself, but was to present himself to the Junta, on the 12th, as the King of Spain.

General Radil reached Pampeluna on the [illegible] of July, with 6000 men, but if as is reported, his officers and men are favourable to Don Carlos, their arrival will only add to the strength of the Queen's enemies.

Since the expulsion of Don Miguel from Portugal, several offic al accounts have appeared in the Lisbon papers of the proclamation, or, as the Portuguese call their joyous ceremony, the acclamation of the Queen Donna Maria, in parts of the interior, where, until the rebellion was completely suppressed the people had no opportunity of expressing their feelings. It appears from these documents, that on such occasions it is usual to bestow an equal share of applause on the Queen and the constitutional charter. However, the fact of the acclamation of the latter had not it seems, been mentioned in the report from a place called Monsaras. This omission has drawn from the Government the following reproof, which is published in the Gazettes received by the last arrival from Lisbon.

'The Duke of Bragatza, Regent in the name of the Queen directs the Camara of the Villa de Monsaras to be informed that the act of acclamation of the right of her most faithful Majesty to the Portuguese throne, performed in said city amidst the general approbation of the inhabitants, on the 29th of last July, has been received at the Home Office. Although in the abovementioned act expressions are to be met with well denoting the enthusiasm with which that acclamation was made, and manifesting the sentiments of respect and affection which the Camara profess for their legitimate Sovereign, still his imperial Majesty observes that in that important document the result of one of the most solemn acts which the Municipal Chambers have to perform, inasmuch as through them is expressed the wishes of the people whom they represent, in relation to not even once made of the constitutional charter of the monarchy, which is the most precious gift the nation has received from his unexampled magnanimity, and is to its liberty, and diffuses a brilliant lustre over the Portuguese soil. His Imperial Majesty trusts, therefore, that the Camara will be guilty of a similar omission for the future.' [illegible] of administration.

[illegible] PEREIRA DO CARMO.

[illegible] of Queoz, June 26.

The Royal Portuguese steam vessel is about to [illegible] Lisbon, for the purpose of conveying Don Pedro, the Empress, and the Queen, on a visit to the city of Oporto. She will carry about £100,000 in specie and bullion.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, on Tuesday evening the [illegible] inst. in the sixth year of her age, MARIA SELLMAN, daughter of David and Maria Ridgely. Sweet infant! thou art released from all earthly pains, and hast entered on the joys of Heaven—thou hast put off thy mortal coil, and art clothed with immortality: "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

IN CHANCERY,

26th August, 1834.

Horace Roby, and Mary his Wife, administrators of Francis Murdock

vs.

Peter Griffin, Adm'r. of Precious Griffin.

THIS bill in this case states that the complainants as administrators of Francis Murdock, are entitled to one-half of certain negroes bequeathed by a certain John Griffin, by a will bearing date the 21st of October, 1806, to his two daughters Mary Griffin and Precious Griffin, to be equally divided between them by his executor—It further states that the negroes were paid over to Mary Griffin and Precious Griffin, by the executor, without his dividing them—That Precious Griffin is dead, and died intestate and unmarried—That subsequently to her death Mary Griffin intermarried with Francis Murdock, and at the time of her intermarriage with Francis Murdock she had in her possession three negroes being one of the negroes mentioned in said John Griffin's will as bequeathed to Mary Griffin and Precious Griffin, and the other two were the increase of the other negroes mentioned in said will—That Mary Murdock is dead, and that Francis Murdock her husband survived her, and died in the year 1833—That Peter Griffin has administered on the estate of Precious Griffin, and claims one-half of said negroes. The object of the bill is to [illegible] sale of the negroes decreed, and the [illegible] arising from the sale to be equally divided between the complainants and the said Peter Griffin, as administrator of Precious Griffin. The bill further states, that Peter Griffin, the administrator of Precious Griffin, resides in the District of Columbia, and beyond the jurisdiction of this court.

Whereupon it is Ordered, That the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of September next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the filing of complainants bill, and warning him to appear either in person, or by solicitor, in this court, on or before the 26th day of January next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

August 28. 3w.

JUST RECEIVED,

From New York, a supply of fashionable *HATS*, of various qualities among them the Satin Beaver, a new article.

ALSO, a fresh supply of Philadelphia Steam Refined Loaf Sugar.

HART & FRANKLIN.

Aug. 21, 1834. 4t.