

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1835.

NO. 33.

ette.

NO. 34.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.
J. SPITALLI,
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 21, Franklin Place,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of Wood Letters of every description, four to thirty-four lines high, or of any size, in the most perfect manner. Ornamental Letters of every description, in the most perfect manner, in the most perfect manner. This type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well arranged, and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, to ensure the most exact adjustment. Specimens will be published as they are possible.

Engravings on Wood.
Executed with neatness and promptness for Newspapers, Pamphlets, Circulars and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood. Cast metal type, ornaments, &c. &c. made equal to new for their original cost.
A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved securities. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be paid for.
Editors of papers in the country will give the above advertisement a few lines, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid in any of the above mentioned material.

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.
PROSPECTUS.—The Board of Managers of the State Colonization Society and the Board of Managers of the State have resolved to publish a quarterly journal for the purpose of diffusing information concerning the principles and progress of Maryland Colonization. The journal will also contain occasional notices of operations of the friends of Colonization in other parts of the Union. It will be published at least once a quarter, and some oftener. Persons wishing to receive it, may be supplied, may become subscribers by paying fifty cents per annum in advance, or by the receipt of the paper. Contributions for the support of the paper are gratefully received. The friends of Colonization throughout the state will give great favour by transmitting for the journal intelligence which may promote the cause.

All communications are to be directed to the Maryland Colonization Journal Office, Baltimore.

FOR CHESTERTOWN AND TREVILLE.
The Steam Boat RYLAND, will sail from Baltimore, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, for Chestertown, starting from the lower Dugan's wharf, and return the same day, will continue this arrangement for the season. N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.
LEML G. TAYLOR
April 30.

Anne Arundel County, &c.
ON application to the subscribers, one of the Judges of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, and state of Maryland, petition in writing of Edward Brookes, Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the session of 1805, and the several amendments thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and all his creditors, on oath so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Edward Brookes having affirmed by competent testimony that he resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of application, and the said Edward Brookes having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his personal property at the County Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed a trustee, who has on bond as such, and received from said Edward Brookes a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Brookes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three weeks before the 4th Monday in October next, to appear before the said County Court, at Court House at said county, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of re-appointing a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why said Edward Brookes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as provided therein.
Given under my hand this 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
GIBSON WHITE
June 25—3m

PRINTING
Neatly executed at the OFFICE.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
at the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,
BY
FRANCIS M. JARBOE,
CHURCH STREET—Annapolis.

DR. R. HARWOOD
OFFERS his Professional Services to his friends and the Public of South River and vicinity. He can always be found at the Farm, Summer Hill, three miles from the City.
May 21—R lawt.

PROSPECTUS.
THE BULLETIN proposes to publish, in the Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, a weekly journal, to be called

THE BULLETIN.
In undertaking to supply this acknowledged desideratum to the populous and intelligent district in which the subscriber has the pleasure to reside, his hope of ultimate success is not its origin in sanguineousness of spirit, but proceeds from the eminent advantages of its location. Published in the midst of a large and wealthy county, situated equidistant from the State and National capitals, facilities of an early communication of whatever may interest its patrons, and particularly affords to the Editor and Proprietor, the means of presenting to his countrymen much foreign information through the medium of his columns, not derivable from any other source, it is still certain that intelligence of local nature, interesting to all, and important to many, and otherwise unattainable, will by this means be communicated. It will also offer to those whose means are inadequate to the expense of the larger journals, at least a synoptical view of all the important information they contain; and in respect to those of literary taste may somewhat amend in their columns, articles not unworthy of the employment of their leisure. A synopsis of every publication which is to find success in popular support, must first be exposed before public patronage can be expected. The Editor would here mark the outline of his design, with the full knowledge that it will constitute an ordeal, by which, to procure both its merit and the fidelity of its prosecution.

The Editor proposes to adapt his paper to the views of those by whom he is immediately surrounded, and among whom he must naturally find a majority of his patrons: he knows, he is to be intelligent and inquiring. The literary department, shall, therefore, be especially regarded, and the most approved domestic and foreign periodicals resorted to for select letters and notices. He knows them to be popular, and that they feel a deep interest in the welfare of our common country. To gratify this sentiment to the extent of his ability, his columns shall afford whatever intelligence of a political character may be calculated to interest them. No man, with the faculty of thought, is at this crisis neutral in reference to the party distinctions now prevailing in this country, and the Editor does not wish to disguise his political sentiments—they are in opposition to the measures of the present Administration. But having neither the temper nor the motive of a partisan, his comments upon party movements shall be characterized by frankness of argument, not violence or abuse, as it never has been his practice, so shall he never become his habit to deal in political invective or party violence. He will cheerfully lend the aid of his columns to communications from all parties—reserving to himself the privilege of rejecting such as are objectionable for personal allusion or indecorous language. In addition to the advantages of appropriate political and literary selections, he is desirous to tempt into exercise whatever of more talent may surround him, and with such assistance may not presumptuously hope to render his paper useful and interesting. He asks but the patronage of his friends longer than his efforts merit and repay it, as he wishes not to have that favour to personal feelings, which will be denied to his editorial labors.

The BULLETIN will be published on Thursdays in each week. Terms of subscription \$3 per annum.
WILLIAM H. HALL,
Upper Marlboro', Feb. 14, 1835.

IN CHANCERY,
1st August, 1835.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of George W. Allein, as made and reported by Levin W. Ballard, the trustee, be notified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of October next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 1st day of September next in one of the Annapolis newspapers.
The report states the amount of sales to be \$1600 00.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
August 6

LITTELL'S MUSEUM
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

PRICE.—Six Dollars a year, in advance—seven dollars and a half, if not in advance.
POSTAGE.—Five sheets, over 100 miles 74 cents; over 100 miles, 121 cents.
This work will be sent to any Post Office in the United States, carefully wrapped up, upon receipt of five dollars in part payment. A few complete sets are for sale.

ENLARGED SERIES OF THE MUSEUM.
MR. LITTELL has much pleasure in announcing to the patrons of the Museum, that he has made arrangements for the future publication of the work in a style much superior to the present—and nearly approaching what he has always desired that it should appear in. The circulation of the work is now so large, as to make it important to the proprietor that he should be able to give his whole attention to it. This has hitherto been prevented by the care and labour attendant upon a multifarious and widely extended business. With the view of completing more quickly the publication of Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of Illustrious and Noble Characters, (a splendid work now in hand)—of effecting a settlement of accounts extending over the whole of the United States—and of making arrangements in all parts of the country for the vigorous prosecution of the publication of the Museum, he has made a contract with Mr. Adam Waldie of this city to print the work, attend to its distribution, and manage all the financial concerns appertaining to it after the present year.

Mr. Waldie is a practical printer, not surpassed in taste by any other in the country, and as he is advantageously and generally known as the publisher of the Select Circulating Library, it is supposed that he will have it in his power greatly to promote the sale of the Museum. He has contracted to issue it promptly, and this will be corrected the greatest fault which has heretofore attended its management. The changes in its appearance of the work will be as follows:
1. It will be regularly and promptly published.
2. Will be uniformly and handsomely printed.
3. On better paper.
4. Will be considerably enlarged.
As the sale of the work has increased, Mr. Littell has always been desirous of devoting the enlarged profits to its improvement—and although he does not wish the appearance of the next volume to be considered as entirely carrying out his plan, he trusts that the subscribers will be convinced, upon comparing it with any other work, that it is richly worth the price asked for it.

We shall not have satisfied our own wishes, in respect to this work, until it shall be so far enlarged and improved as to make it clear to every purchaser that he will herein receive all that is desirable to an American reader from all the Foreign Periodicals. That we can do so in a single work, by making it contain four or five times as much matter as an ordinary periodical, we have no doubt. A great part of most of the Reviews and Magazines is composed of inferior articles, and we confidently appeal to those readers of the Museum who have been in the habit of looking over the British Journals, whether we have not already, in a very great degree, succeeded in copying all that was worth preservation.

As the work will be considerably enlarged, we shall be able more fully to accomplish this object.
In order that he may, by frequent journeys from home, be the earlier able to finish all other business, and devote himself exclusively to the Museum, Mr. Littell has made arrangements with the Editor of Waldie's Library to edit this work after December, 1834. However deficient the proprietor may be in other qualifications, he has always felt so zealous an affection for the Museum that he would not be willing to commit it, even for a time, to the care of another, were he not confident that the facilities, the experience, and the ability of the new Editor, will render it more worthy of the patronage of the public than it has heretofore been. No change takes place in the Proprietorship.
Specimen Numbers may be seen at the Office of the Md. Gazette.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Quarterly Reviews—the Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopaedia, Republic of Letters, Parley's Magazine, and the New York Register, received at the "Room" of the subscriber, where specimen Numbers can be seen.
FRANCIS M. JARBOE,
Church street—Annapolis.
June 18.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned will be absent from Annapolis for a few weeks. Persons having business of any kind with him during his absence, are referred to Mr. A. J. Du Vall.
WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

MISCELLANEOUS.
MATTHIAS AND HIS IMPOSTURES.
(Concluded from our last.)

Scarcely was the association of enthusiasts and fanatics formed in 1825. By what name it was recognized is not known to the writer. By the profane it was sometimes called *"The Holy Club."* It did not, however, continue long. Its extravagancies became such, that its most respectable members fell off, and it was at length entirely dissolved. Its male leaders married, and have since been indulging in the creams, and reveries, and visionary speculations of Emmanuel Swedenborg.

Preserving, as far as possible, the regular order of events, without losing sight, as we must not, of the active and almost omnipotent female spirit who was first in the delusion, and the means of bringing and keeping others therein, the reader must now be introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Folger, whose names have so frequently appeared before the public of late, in connection with those of Matthias and his other victims. Mr. Folger has been known to the writer from the days of his boyhood, when both were residents of Hudson. He was one of the most amiable and intelligent lads of his time, and grew up to man's estate full of activity and enterprise, and endowed with those estimable qualities which, united to an excellent capacity for business, and sound principles of integrity, secured for him the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He commenced business in the city of New York about the year 1821, and, with the qualities, talents and advantages just described, his commercial career was not only successful but prosperous to a degree. He was married in 1823 to a lady, a lady who was reared in the bosom of the Reformed Dutch Church, and a sound and fervent child of the observance of the Sabbath and the reading of the holy scriptures, and taught to cultivate religious impressions, and cherish a virtuous spirit, by a pious mother.

A true tale of his marriage, neither Mr. Folger nor his wife was a professor of religion. Among the relatives present on the happy occasion was Mrs. M., a lady to whom with frequent reference it is already been made, and who, as the master-spirit of most of the proceedings to be recorded, must yet be spoken of still more frequently. Having previously, however, been the cause of great pain in the circle of her relatives and friends, by reason of her religious enthusiasm, or fanaticism, as it was not infrequently called, at Mr. Folger's suggestion, she was desirous of understanding that her prospective husband, the subject were never to be introduced into his family. Under this compulsion, and a frequent visitor at the house of Mr. Folger, and obtained great influence over the mind of his lady, for which purpose her efforts were unceasing. In the year 1825, while sitting under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Dehobis, Mrs. Folger became a devoted convert to Christianity, and a member of his church. Her religious experience had been such as to render her feelings peculiarly tender and susceptible. The care of her mother, at that interesting period, deprived the daughter of her precious counsel and example, and while thus circumstanced, before her friends had discerned the approach of error, it was observed that Mrs. M. had not only obtained almost the entire control of her mind, but had already made her a convert to her own peculiar and most unorthodox views of Christian duty and piety.

Her philosophy, that all superstitious or ornamental articles of dress were to be put aside, as in the early part of the fanaticism of our young disciples was proclaimed all respects to custom to her notions upon this subject. No religious apparel was allowed beyond the requirements of decency, to which were added various austere observances, fastings, &c. One day in every week was strictly observed as a fast; and the season was occasionally extended to three, or perhaps changed to a single week of rigid fast upon bread and water. These observances were insisted on to humble their own souls, and increase their zeal and their faith in labors and intercessions for the souls of others. It was at this period that Mrs. Folger's spiritual guide began to claim revelations from her mouth, or, in other words, the direct teachings of the Holy Spirit, in regard as well to all her own personal concerns, as to the affairs of the Church, and in order that the connection may not escape attention, it will here be reminded the reader that we are now speaking of events occurring simultaneously with the proceedings of *"The Holy Club,"* already described in the present chapter, with which, as has been previously stated, Mrs. M. was connected.

Having thus overcome all opposition upon the subject of her religious views, and obtained complete and entire ascendancy in spiritual matters in his family, the house of Mr. Folger was for a long time the centre of her operations; and female prayer meetings were held there on any and sometimes every day and evening of the week. These meetings were numerous and attended; notwithstanding the spirit in which they originated, and the unorthodox Christian character of the lady principal, they are, nevertheless, believed to have been productive of lasting good upon the minds of some of those who mingled in, and participated with them. It such was the fact, there is cause of gratitude to that Being who is able to overrule all things for good. *"Nevertheless every way,"* says Paul to the Philippians, *"whether in patience or in truth, Christ is preached; and therein I do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice."* And here it must be noted, that among the ladies most earnestly engaged in those meetings was the late Mrs. Sarah Pierson, the wife of the late Elijah Pierson.

Having removed to the lower part of the city, and connected himself with the congregation of the Garden street church, Mr. Folger became a convert to Christianity in 1827, under the preaching of the Rev. Dr. Matthews, and attached himself to his church, of which he proved himself an intelligent, active, and exemplary member. In 1829, he was one of those who projected and established the Dry-street church, and one of the four who united in calling the Rev. Joel Parker from Rochester to the pastoral charge of that congregation. But it will presently be seen that he did not remain in that connection.

Some time previous to the year 1829, Mrs. M. had removed to the Bowery Hill, which has recently been dug down, but upon which, at that period, stood a range of houses, isolated as it were from the city, pleasantly situated, and deeply imbosomed in an almost continuous grove of ornamental trees and shrubbery. It was a sweet sylvan retreat from the city, and in all respects a desirable place of residence, especially for the summer. Mr. Folger had made arrangements for permanently residing in the lower part of the city; but the continued intimacy of Mrs. M. having increased her influence, until at length it had become paramount in his domestic as well as religious affairs, he was induced to change his plans. It was the strong desire of this lady that he should remove to the Bowery Hill; and having been taught by the Spirit that it was his duty to do so, she succeeded in persuading him into the measure. Not only that, but she was also taught by the Spirit that it was his duty to sell his fashionable furniture, and substitute the furniture for merely the plainest articles of necessity—with all of which requirements of the Spirit he complied, and removed accordingly. Mr. Pierson also resided at Bowery Hill at the same time, and several other families and individuals in that portion of the city, who were disciples and followers of Mrs. M.

It was here, and in the same year, that the celebrated *Retrenchment Society* was devised by Mrs. M., and organized under the influence of a tract which she wrote, and under her own immediate auspices. This event marks the next stage in the progress of the delusion and which, at a subsequent period, so many persons became the victims of Matthias. The members bound to abstain religiously from all costly articles of dress or ornaments, to wear no ornaments or jewels, and to eat no cake, pastry, sweetmeats, or butter, to drink neither tea, nor coffee, and, in short, to deny themselves all the luxuries and most of the comforts of life. In the list of the proscribed articles of furniture were—all articles made of mahogany or brass; all pictures, looking glasses, carpets, curtains, sofas, or rich furniture of any description. And in addition to these prohibitions, they were to fast two or three whole days in every week. This last rule was most rigidly enforced—even upon the tender pupils of a school taught by one of the ladies, who, it is said, were compelled to fast with her, until they would cry for hours after bread and water—until, in fact, in some instances, they were made sick by their abstinence.

Strange as it may appear, the infatuation which, in the present age, could lead to the formation of such a society of ascetics, was by no means confined to the small circle of visionary women in which it originated. It embraced at one time a considerable number of members. Some of them lived in fine houses in the most fashionable parts of the city. They sold their best and most fashionable and showy furniture; and a religious friend informs the writer that he recollects seeing one of them, a very wealthy citizen, living in a splendid mansion worth at least twenty thousand dollars, at supper in his spacious parlour, one evening, with nothing upon the table but a decanter of cold water, a loaf of brown and a few pieces of ginger bread, with three or four raw apples. This was the homely fare of an eminent member of the Retrenchment Society, who, doubtless, thought that he was doing God service—forgetting that consistency would have required him to exchange his palace for a cottage, and distribute all his goods, saving only enough for the subsistence of his stunted frame, among the poor, or send on the kingdom of that Master whom he professed to serve, and who had taken a different and less unobscure turn.

Some of the history of the Retrenchment Society, and the circumstances in which it originated, the subject of the present chapter, and the details of its founder, Mrs. M., and the zeal with which she complied with all its requisitions, the reader will not do me the honor to learn that Mr. Folger was not a member.

This brief sketch of the Kentucky enthusiasm brings us back to the point we had in view in the commencement of the volume, and of which, it is hoped, we have never lost sight, viz. the great danger of running into extremes, and making ourselves worse while we wish to be wiser. What sober Christian does not shrink with pain, sorrow, and disgust from proceedings like those just related, carried on under the name of religion, and with a religious confidence referred to the direct agency of the Holy Spirit? And yet there have been more extravagant and revolting than these have been witnessed in our own day, and in some of the most enlightened regions of our own State. Look at the present condition of the churches of western New York, which have become, in truth, a people scattered and peeled? The time has not come to write the ecclesiastical history of the last ten years. And yet some body should chronicle the facts now, lest in after times the truth, however correctly it may be preserved by tradition, should not be believed. Twenty years hence, who, probably, would believe that early in the second quarter of the present century, Christian parents in the State of New York could have been induced, by the teachings of fanaticism, to whip their children with rods into repentance? Who, twenty years hence, would be willing to believe, that for the purpose of helping on a revival of religion, its managers would station a tramp privately in the belfry of a church, to stir the congregation at a particular point of a sermon on the final judgment, by winding a blast on his instrument as the minister spoke of the sounding of the last trumpet?

This transaction is said to have taken place in Massachusetts or Vermont, some four or five years since. The writer saw a printed account of it, but it is not within his recollection. It is to be hoped that the publication was not true. But other means, equally exceptional, are notorious in the career of some of the roving evangelists who have distracted and rent asunder so many churches. The reports, printed and verbal, that have been communicated to the writer, respecting the proceedings of the celebrated Mr. Burckard, almost equal in frenzy and not empty, the vagaries of Matthias himself. A man of great respectability states, that when he was in the western part of New York, a year or two since, he was told by a person, whom he perfectly believed, of the following instance of a procedure of Mr. Burckard:

After having, by persuasion and the use of the most exciting language, and even taking hold of individuals, got a company of persons, of both sexes, upon the

indications and the fanaticism of its friends. It was in view of this spirit of ultraism that one of the distinguished orators at the recent religious anniversaries, shrewdly remarked that often, when a good cause has been begun, it the devil finds there is no other way to ruin it, he will turn charioteer himself. No stronger illustration of the truth of this remark could well be added than is to be found in the recent measures and proceedings of some good men, who are labouring with more zeal than prudence, or knowledge of human nature, in the temperance cause. Not only have we seen the cutting down of orchards, and the pouring of wine into the streets, but grave and reverend divines are at length, in the exuberance of their zeal, proposing to abolish with the solemn institution of the Eucharist!

In the solemn affairs of religion, moreover, instead of looking into our own hearts, and repenting of our own sins, we are striving to look into the hearts of others, and take care of them, in our own way, and to the danger, we fear, of our own souls. The appointed means of grace are contemned; we wish to do the work of the Spirit, as it were, by machinery; and instead of depending upon the Spirit of God, and seeking to catch the general currents of that wind which blows to where it listeth, and of which we only hear the sound, but cannot tell whence it cometh, or whither it goeth, we are striving to raise hurricanes ourselves. But, unless the writer is greatly deceived in his estimate of the facts, he is galled in the present volume, they ought to stand as a solemn warning against the indulgence of this ultra, self-righteous, and fanatical spirit; this seeking out of human infirmities in matters of such high concernment as those of the salvation of men. How much wiser, safer, and better, than the running after every new thing, and the following of so many blind guides, would it be for Christian professors to obey the injunction of God himself: *"Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."*

From the Mobile Register.
THE FATE OF MRS. ALSTON.
I have for some time observed an article going the rounds of the newspapers, in relation to the mysterious death of Mrs. Alston, the daughter of Col. Aaron Burr, taken from the Alabama Journal.

This article, although true in many particulars, nevertheless contains several errors. I suppose it grew out of a casual conversation I held in Mr. Smith's Book Store, in Mobile, some six months since, and as Mr. Smith was very busy at the moment, several gentlemen being in the store, he probably misheard me in my statement—first as to time, and finally as to the receiving the confessions of the pirate, either personally or by a physician. The article was also wrong in my name, as the statement itself will show. I do not charge any one with willful exaggeration or misstatement, or nothing is more liable to occur, than for a story to undergo trivial modifications, by frequent repetitions from one individual to another.

It is well known under what circumstances Mrs. Alston left South Carolina. When she was the only daughter of Col. Burr, I know not, but one thing was evident, never did a father love a daughter or a daughter a parent, with more fervor and devotion than they did. She quit Carolina and embarked at Charleston, with all her effects consisting principally of plate, to join him in New York. She sailed, and was heard of no more for years.

I do not know what degree of credit the report obtained. Some years after this, another man died in South Alabama; I think it was said to be in Morgan county, who also alluded to the death of Mrs. Alston, in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, stating that he had been a pirate, and concerned in the transaction; and that after the vessel was robbed she was scuttled.

More recently another has died not very far from Mobile, bearing still stronger testimony in favor of the same horrible transaction.

What do all these statements lead to, if they do not all point to the same tragical event? It is possible that these men were each attached to the same piratical crew, and were concerned in the same deed—having subsequently separated and died at different places—suffering torments under the lashings of guilty consciences, and fears, and pains incident to natural deaths, more awful than deaths inflicted by the halter.

Col. Burr may doubt, and treat with ridicule these statements, with regard to the lamented fate of his amiable and highly accomplished daughter; and his friends and the community no doubt would cheerfully join him in wishing the death of one so much admired and distinguished, could have been prevented, or, if death was inevitable, that it could have happened by milder means.

But, I presume, with the evidence before the community, as to the nature of the business in which he may be, yet in the absence of all other information

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