## FROM THE SOUTH.

Charleston papers to Tuesday afternoon, 5th, have been received at Norfolk. A postscript to the Herald contains the following items:

We are grieved to learn, that Brevet Lt. Col. Julius F. Heileman died at Fort Drane on the 27th June.

From the garrison at St. Johns, the accounts are truly distressing. Of 240 men, 130 were sick, among whom were 5 officers out of 10.

At the post at Garey's Ferry, there were about 50 families from the interior, all sickly, and from two to four dying daily, from chills and measles.

The buildings at Fort King, which had been abandoned, have been since burned by the Indians.

A body of the Creeks have actually made their escape into Florida!

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Charleston Courier Office, July 5—4, P. M.

*From the Augusta Constitutionalist, July 4.*

FROM COLUMBUS.—The following, from the Columbus Sentinel of the 1st instant, is the only intelligence we received by last evening's Western mail.

An express came to the Governor last night, bringing intelligence of the escape of the hostile Indians, probably under Jim Henry, and that on their way through, they have murdered fourteen whites. Gen. Scott, it is said, started off a company of mounted men after them, but the Indians are two days ahead, and little prospect is entertained of overtaking them. The express states that the supposed number of Indians was near 300, and they were well mounted, etc. The Indians crossed the Chattahoochee only three miles below Roanoke; and thus, with an army opposed to them of nearly 5000 effective men, and in their very midst, have these desperadoes escaped, carrying death and destruction in their train.

We have just had an interview with Maj. John Salter, direct from Fort Jones, who gives us the intelligence that information had reached that place yesterday, previous to his leaving, that Col. Thomas Holmes, of Baker county, with his command of 150 men, had overtaken the Indians near the Florida line, and was giving them battle. In consequence of the Indians having a superior force, he was fighting, reatreating and advancing, intending to hold them at bay until he could be reinforced. The bearer of the information further stated that he had met Col. Bell, with two hundred and fifty men, within twenty miles of him, pressing with all speed to his assistance. The probability is, therefore, that the scoundrels will yet be brought to justice. Lord send it!

*From the Macon Messenger, June 30.*

We have just learnt that Gen. Scott has detached five companies of mounted men, among them the Bibb Cavalry, in pursuit of the Indians that committed the depredations in Baker county, on Saturday last. They are under the command of Col. Alford, and have received orders to follow the enemy, night and day, and if necessary, even to the banks of the Withlacoochee. Our informant is of the opinion that these are not Jim Henry's Indians, who, he thinks, is still in the swamps, on the Chattacoochee, entirely circumvented by the whites, and without the least chance of escape.

A smart cannonading was heard in that direction on Saturday night, which continued for upwards of an hour—the result was not known.

We trust, for the sake of our fellow-citizens in the lower counties, to say nothing of the reputation of our Generals, that these Indians will not also give us the slip and secure their retreat to Florida. The grand scheme and plan of the campaign, as laid down on paper, and attempted to be put in practice, was to establish a cordon of posts and intercept the retreat of the Indians to Florida, yet we see that 100 have escaped the meshes that were made for them, and made good their way, murdering, burning and robbing, deliberately, as they went.

We fear that the bold and cunning savage, Jim Henry, is more than a match, in the art of war, for Gen. Scott, or even Gen. Sanford—albeit, they have the advantage of the council, and advice of the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency, Governor Schley.

*Extract from Gen. Scott's official despatch to the War Department of 2d July, 1836.*

"Head Quarters, Army of the South, Fort Mitchell, July 2, 1836.

"SIR: Since my last letter, I have been down the river to organize the service as low as Irwinton, and to put the disposable force of Georgia, after nearly doubling the guards on the left bank of this river, handsomely in the field. I am now but just emerged from the creeks and swamps to the south and south west. The Georgians moved in two columns, with three small battalions of United States artillery, under Majors Pierce, Lomax, and Erving. I retained the immediate command of one of those columns, and gave the other to Major General Sanford. The two amounted to about 1,200 men. We moved with pack horses, the country being so deluged with rain that no wagon could accompany either column. I shall be back at Roanoke to-night, (by means of a steam boat) where I shall receive General Sanford's report. I saw no recent trail of more than two or three Indians, which were directed towards this place or Tuskeegee, no doubt for the purpose of surrender.

"The number of hostile warriors now here in confinement, is about 480, most of them with their families. The whole number of prisoners at Tuskergee, the Alabama and friendly Indian camps west of this, Major General Jesup is enabled to give me with accuracy. He thinks there might have been yesterday about 350 warriors at those places, besides women and children and the party of Neah-Mico, 150, whom I desired him some days ago to cause to be disarmed. This service will propably be performed to day.

"I enclose a note from Major General Patterson to Major General Jesup, which shows that 100 warriors may be added to the foregoing number, including a noted leader, Jim Henry.

"I received yesterday a letter from Col. Henderson, who is engaged in erecting a shed, &c., on this side of the river, at the head of summer navigation, for the reception of army supplies from New Orleans. It contains this paragraph—'I am led to believe that the position you directed my command to occupy, has been productive of important results. The day after the expedition of our two companies and part of Captain Love's troop, 250 of the hostile Indians, men, women, &c., belonging to Jim Henry's band, surrendered to General Watson without firing a gun.'

"It is now thought by the best informed, that there cannot now be in the late Creek country more than from forty to sixty hostile warriors. Some of these have sent word that they will soon be here, and are probably only delayed by the swell in the Euchew creek, which renders it difficult to pass.

"A few minutes after my arrival at Roanoke, fifteen miles above Irwinton, on the 25th ult., two Indian trails, leading to Florida, were reported to me—one three and a half, the other one and a half miles below me, and respectively one and two days old. Not a minute was lost in organizing two detachments of horse to give pursuit. I have a note from Col. Beall, who commanded one of the detachments, (three companies, and six friendly Indians, with subsistence for 4 days,) from which I am afraid that he halted at Fort Gaines, and hearing that the fugitives were killing the inhabitants of Baker county, contented himself with sending thirty men to their assistance, instead of marching with his whole force, about 175 men. He was instructed specially and minutely, in a letter written with my own hand, never to give up the pursuit until stopped by starvation. I have better hopes of the other detachment, commanded by an excellent partisan, Capt. Jerningan. No report is received from him. It was expected, however, that the two trails would unite, and the two detachments become one. I think that no other party has got across the river, and such are now the numbers, (since the Georgians got their arms) and the vigilance displayed on the other side, that it would seem impossible for emigrating parties to escape to Florida.

"I believe that there has hardly been a sharp skirmish on this side of the river, whilst there have been many hot rencounters on the Georgia bank. The latter was made by the more desperate of the enemy, and in every instance probably to cover the passage of families endeavoring to emigrate to Florida, or to capture the horses, provisions, &c., necessary to facilitate emigration. Partial successes were obtained by the enemy in several of those affairs; in others they were repulsed; and in all it was seen that to escape with families, packs, &c., would be extremely hazardous. Consequently, the Hitchcetees have generally sent in or abandoned their families, and, with a few individuals of other tribes, have, finally, by some extraordinary neglect at and below Roanoke, succeeded in getting over the Chattahoochee.

"The general surrender, in most cases voluntary, of the enemy, may be attributed to many movements and arrangements on our part. It was known that large forces were gathering all around the country; the river was early pretty well guarded by the Georgians, aided by two well manned steamers cruising up and down. One of these destroyed many canoes, rafts, &c. Major General Sanford crossed the bridge at Columbus, and took up his camp four miles further, early in June; and although he had about 2000 unarmed men, with but 400 armed, the enemy thought all Georgia was pouring into their country. About the same time, Major General Jesup made his entry into the heart of the nation with a large force of Alabamians and friendly Indians. This latter movement precipitated and favored a general surrender.

"Brigadier General Moore, of this State, whose basis of operations has been Irwinton, is placed by my order below the south branch of the Cow-ag-gee, extending himself far to the right and left.

"I shall direct Major General Sanford to keep out small detachments on the branches of the Cow-ag-gee, and on the Hatchee Chubbee, to precipitate the surrender of the small parties of the enemy yet out. General Jesup will take measures of a similar character on the upper parts of those streams which are nearer to his depots at Tuskeegee, &c.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) "WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Brigadier General Jones,

"Adjutant General U. S. Army."

There are in North Carolina from 1 to 2,000 Cherokee Indians, who are poor, quiet and orderly, retaining but little of their savage character.

## FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 1st June.

The British Parliament had resumed its sittings.

On the 30th of May, Lord Stanley gave notice in the House of Commons, that he should bring forward a project for the better management of ecclesiastical property, and for converting tythes into a rent charge.

Agitation is still the watchword in Ireland. O'Connell persists in his determination to bring forward his motion for the destruction of the house of Peers. The millions will go with him.

The French Chamber of Deputies was engaged in discussing the question of slavery in the French colonies.

*European Congress.*—A letter from Mentz states that preparations are making by Prince Metternich, for a great European Congress, to be held at Johannesburgh, in August or September, in which all the great powers are to be represented.

*Greece.*—Letters from Athens are to the 12th of April. The affairs of the kingdom were improving.

*Portugal.*—Advices from Lisbon are to the 23d of May, inclusive. The internal affairs of the kingdom are in a satisfactory state. The Queen has been assured by a lady that an interesting change has taken place in her situation; and in compliance with immemorial usage in such cases, the lady making the first discovery, and giving the intimation, has been created a Duchess.

*Exports to the United States.*—The shipments to the United States have been most extensive the last six weeks. They exceed those usually made in the spring for America, and they are increasing, instead of diminishing, as the season advances. The weekly packet ships cannot take a quarter of the goods offering, several of the latest having been compelled to refuse merchandise a week before sailing. Transient ships are in great request, and freights have risen; still the goods are delayed, from the want of suitable conveyances, the American ships receiving the decided preference.—*Liverpool pap.*

*Cholera in Italy.*—Accounts from Sinegaglia, announce that the Papal Government had deferred the opening of the celebrated fair of Sinegaglia, which should be held in June, in consequence of the re appearance of the cholera in Venice and Upper Italy.—*German paper.*

## FOREIGN PAUPERS.

The following resolution was adopted, in the Senate, on Monday, 4th inst.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause to be collected and laid before the Senate at its next session, all such facts and information as can be obtained through the Custom house, or from other sources, respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places, ascertaining as nearly as possible to what countries such persons are sent, where landed, and what provision, if any, is made for their future support."

This resolution was introduced by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, and the thanks of the country will be rendered to him, if it shall lead to legislative measures calculated to arrest the tide of that worse than useless population which has, for so many years, been setting towards our shores. The native pauperism of the United States constitutes an altogether insignificant item in the expenses of our municipal corporations and State Governments. Two thirds, at least of the tenants of the almshouses in all parts of the country—in the interior, as well as on the seaboard—are foreigners, and our jails and penitentiaries are filled with the same description of persons. It is time that the Government should take decided steps to arrest this serious evil. It is time that a just discrimination should be introduced between the worthy emigrants who come among us to better their condition, by improving our soil or adding to the mechanical force and ingenuity of the country, and the offscouring of the parish workhouses of Europe, who are sent here because the maintenance of them in idleness and crime has become a burden too serious to be borne. We have no doubt that the enquiry desired by Mr. Davis, if industriously and properly made, will result in the collection of statistics which will startle the country. It will alarm all who would dread that the physical strength, as well as the political institutions of the country, should be in the hands of the paupers of Europe.—*Balt. Chron.*

*From the National Intelligencer, July 8.*

The aggregate amount of appropriations made by the acts passed during the last session of Congress is about thirty five millons of dollars. Of this amount, it is curious to see the very large proportion made for objects connected with our Indian relations. For carrying into effect treaties or suppressing hostilities with the Indian tribes, (exclusive of the expenses of the Army proper,) the amount appropriated is more than thirteen million and a half of dollars. The appropriations for the Army amount to four millions of dollars; for the Navy, to six millions and a quarter; for fortifications, to near three millions; for harbors to over one million; for the Cumberland road, six hundred thousand dollars; besides three millions of dollars for the Civil List.

Notwithstanding this enormous amount of appropriations, there is no doubt that the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, subject to distribution under the late act of Congress, will exceed twenty millions of dollars.

A late number of the New Orleans Bee makes the following among other comments respecting the relations of Mexico and Texas:

Whatever may, therefore, be the fate of Santa Anna in the hands of the Texans, it may be concluded that the war will still be continued—as the motives for it not only remain the same, but have been augmented and aggravated by the course events have taken. The disaffected at home may merge their differences for a time, and unite together in attempting a triumph: nor will it be difficult to unite all classes to act on the feeling of nationality and generosity by vanity and pique, in reinforcing the invading army. It is idle to condemn the Mexicans as an insufficient people or as inefficient. This character has arisen more from their own dissensions at home in the struggles of demagogues and classes, than from any inherent defect in the people—many of whom are intelligent, wealthy and brave; and many of whom have resolutely determined that they *will* not lose Texas, but by a negociation after a conquest. They care little about the country, except as their national feelings are involved; and they imagine their character would be sadly degraded in the estimation of the world, did they permit a colony of tolerated emigrants to dismember their empire. Besides, they have not themselves had their independence yet recognized by Spain; and they are justly apprehensive of their negociations to obtain that end under exigent circumstances. They may bode an invasion from Spain, if they cannot quell an insurrection at home.

The Mexican war with Texas is therefore likely to be longer than now supposed by many of our citizens, who fancy it nearly terminated. Already indications of endurance have been manifested. The demands for volunteers from this country have been countermanded, as Texas cannot now afford provisions nor pay to those who go, and as the Texan leaders are disunited among themselves. Were they fighting for liberty alone, or had they the motive of contending for their country, the *amor patriæ* might conquer petty feelings; but liberty is but the name, and land the object—cupidity not nationality nor a genuine desire for freedom.—The *libertas et natale solum* that stimulates to great and successful struggles has few charms for them.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, before Judge Irwin, two causes of interest have lately been decided.

*Baylor, et al.*, vs. *Elija Heath, J. N. Steedman, Esq., and A. Pearsoll.—and Stephen Dalgarn*, vs. *the same Defendants.*—The plaintiffs were citizens of Virginia, and the Defendants of Pennsylvania.

The Plaintiffs were owners of two negro slaves, who absconded and came to Venango county, in this State, where they were arrested, and after a judicial investigation, handed over to their owners. On their way home, through Brookville, Jefferson county, on the evening of Sunday, the 14th Sept., 1835, the negroes were placed in the jail for the night. A large and excited crowd collected, the defendants being among them, and leaders of the multitude. A singular contrivance for their liberation was devised. A sham prosecution against the master for travelling on Sunday was held before *Steedman*, who is a Justice of the Peace. *Brady*, for the prosecution, and *Prime*, for the defendants, were to make their speeches as long as possible, so as to afford the slaves time to escape beyond the reach of their owners. The whole contrivance seems to have been actually carried into effect, and the negroes, although pursued by their masters for several days, were never retaken.

Verdict for the plaintiffs in both cases.—Damages in the first, $600. In the second $340. Motions for new trials were refused by the Court.

*Aaron Burr.*—The ensuing Court of Sessions is likely to be occupied with a trial of more than ordinary interest, on account of the devolopements expected from it, and the previous notoriety of some of the parties concerned. The person to be tried is a colored woman named Maria Williams, and amongst the witnesses for the prosecution is the celebrated Aaron Burr, now upwards of 80 years old. Mrs. Burr, his wife, formerly Madame Jumel, and a young widow lady, the daughter of a lawyer at Troy. The subject matter of the trial has arised from a suit, instituted about a year back, by Mrs. Burr, to obtain a divorce from her husband on the ground of his having committed adultery with the young widow above alluded to, and the principal witness in support of Mrs. Burr's charge against her husband, was Maria Williams, who has been indicted for perjury. Mr. Western conducts the case for the prosecution, and it is said that the prisoner is also to be defended by able counsel.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The following passage from the work lately published by *Carey, Lea & Blanchard*, entitled "The Adventures a Gentleman in search of a Horse"—strikes us as worthy of being made generally known.

"There is another variation between the horse's and the human eye, of a very important and peculiar character: at the inner angle of the eye, there is found a dark membrane that, apparently at the pleasure of the animal, is shot rapidly over the eye like a veil: it is instantly withdrawn, and in its rapid transit, cleans the eyeball of dust or foreign particles that may have lodged upon it. This membrane is called *the haw*; it is not muscular, but its action is curiously explained; it is projected from its place by the compression, or rather depression of the eye ball into the socket, occasioned by the retractor muscle. When the eye is depressed by the play of this muscle, the elasticity of the fatty substance behind the eye ball, causes the haw to extend itself from the corner of the eye, over the visible surface; when the retractor muscle ceases to act, the eye ball resumes its usual position, the fat returns to its place behind, and the haw also returns to the socket from which it has been momentarily pushed forward.

"I am the more particular in thus describing the utility and action of the haw, because such is the gross ignorance of the majority of the country farriers, that when this membrane has been affected by a temporary inflammation of the eye, and thus become enlarged and more prominent than usual, it has been regarded as a diseased excrescence, and actually extirpated, to the permanent injury of the horse. Instead of endeavoring to subdue the inflammation, by the ordinary remedies, it has appeared the simplest way to remove the diseased part; and thus the eye, though for a time apparently restored to health, has in the end been lost by the casual introduction of impurites, such as dust, flies, &c., which there no longer remains any natural means of removing. It will scarcely be credited by general readers, that so prevalent is this error as to have found a place in that learned work, the Encyclopædia of Rees, where, under the article *haw*, this membrane is described as a diseased tumor in the eye, and instructions are given for removing it!!! This may give a useful hint not to confide very readily to the opinions of those farriers whose station in life justifies a suspicion that their knowledge is merely practical, and not founded upon scientific instruction."

## ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The Hague Journal contains the following recital of a horrible event that has lately occurred at Deux Ponts:

Nine years ago, a young man, living as servant in the family of Adam Kettenring, at Harmersburg, became enamoured of a daughter of his master, and found in Lisette a return of affection. The parents, however, treated him with harshness, and turned him out of doors. Shortly after a rumor was spread in the village, that the young man and Lisette had eloped; the father insinuated that they had gone to America, and the report was believed. Nine years passed away in this manner; but, some time ago, the village watchman announced to the burgomaster, that, having been seated during the night at the door of Kettenring's house, he had heard groans and sighs proceeding from the cellar, and had therefore deemed it his duty to inform the proper officer of the circumstance. The burgomaster, in whose mind this intelligence awakened a suspicion, against which he had been struggling for more than a year, ordered the watchman to keep strict silence on the subject, and gave notice to the superior authorities of the circumstance, and of his own suspicions. Measures were immediately taken, the house of Kettenring was surrounded by gendarmes, and himself arrested. The agents of justice then descended to the cellar, and to their horror, found that the groans proceeded from a kind of a cupboard, formed of strong planks. The cupboard was opened, a fœtid odor came from it, and a frightful object was seen—a person naked, covered with filth, crouching in a corner, and hardly showing any signs of life.

It was Lisette, Kettenring's daughter, who had been shut up for nine years in the tomb by her inhuman parents. Here this unfortunate creature had been kept like an animal, upon coarse food, and the monster of a father, afraid to kill his daughter, had left her there to perish gradually. The mis shapen being who was thus discovered, had only a few remains of her chemise about her neck, of all the clothes she had on, when first shut up. She was half brutalized, and in a dreadful state of exhaustion: she no longer knew how to speak, and the words died on her lips. Proper care, however, having been taken of her, her mind and body began to recover, her memory began to return, and she is now in a fair way of being re-established. The question now is, since the girl is here, where is her lover? Every atrocity may be expected to have been committed by such parents; and it is generally supposed that the young man was assassinated before the eyes of his mistress, and that she, as a witness of this crime, was shut up in her tomb. The assizes will soon clear up this mystery.

*Mustachios.*—A frend of ours tells an amusing story of Commodore Elliot and his officers.

During his cruise in the Constitution, he touched at Havre, and allowed many of his midshipmen to visit Paris. On their return they all busied themselves in cultivating mustachios. The Commodore was vexed at discovering their mimickry of the French dandies, but was not inclined to speak to them on so trifling a subject. He sent for his steward and ordered him to follow the fashion of his middies. In a week the steward had far surpassed the officers in the luxuriance of his fringes, and they, indignant at his impertinence in daring to imitate them, took him to account in no very genteel manner. But when the grinning blackee told them, that it was no fault of his, but that he acted under the orders of the Commodore, they rushed to their quarters and shaved off the filthy appendages, and the steward's mustachios was left "alone in his glory."—*Bangor (Maine) Advertiser.*


## REMOVAL.

**William A. Bailey,**

**TAILOR,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to Church Creek, where he would be gratified to receive and prompt to execute their orders. Pledging himself that his work shall be done in a neat, stylish and workmanlike manner, on moderate and accommodating terms, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

Church Creek, June 11

## TO RENT,

*FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,*

**THE TAN YARD**

AT New Market, at present in the occupancy of Messrs. Robertson & Travers. The buildings are in good repair, consisting of a Dwelling, Kitchen, and all such houses as are necessary to carry on the tanning business.

The subscriber deems it useless to give a further description of the property, as those who are desirous to engage in the above business will call and examine for themselves. Apply to

MARY A. TRAVERS.

East New Market, July 2

## Coach, Gig & Harness

**MAKERS.**

THE undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favors and flattering support they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them that they are prepared to furnish

**Coaches, Barouches, CHARIOTEES, GIGS,**

**SULKIES, BUGGIES,**

*CARRY-ALLLS,*

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms. They assure those gentlemen and ladies who are fond of elegance, ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public, nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

**MATERIALS,**

with the assistance of the best of Workmen, they will be thankful to fill all orders.—Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price, and have it brought to their own door, free of charge. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment; and all kinds of Steel Springs made and repaired.

They have now on hand a handsome assortment of CARRIAGES, both new and second hand, of various kinds and prices; and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

The public's ob't. serv'ts.,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Easton, Talbot county, Md., April 16.

P. S. They have for sale a pair of handsome young HORSES, well matched, color blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness; also, a first rate GIG-HORSE.

WANTING—Three Apprentices to the above business, of moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.


DORCHESTER COUNTY, *to wit:* ON application to me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, by Edward Plummer and John Bell, of the said county, stating that they are in confinement for debts which they are unable to pay, and praying to be relieved therefrom agreeably to the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, schedules of their property and a list of their debtors and creditors, on oath, as far as they can at present ascertain the same, being annexed to their petitions, and the said Edward Plummer and John Bell being in actual confinement, and I being satisfied that the said Edward Plummer and John Bell, have resided for two years last past in the state of Maryland, and they having taken the oath prescribed by the act of 1805, and given bonds with sufficient security for their appearance before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, to be held at Cambridge, on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other time or times as the said Court may direct, to answer the allegations of their creditors, and having complied with the requisitions of the act of December session, 1825, and the several supplements thereto, by executing deeds of all their property, real, personal or mixed, to John T. Wilson and William Thompson, appointed by me, trustees to the said Edward Plummer and John Bell, and the said trustees having given bonds, with approved security, for the performance of the trust, and certified in writing to me that they are in possession of all the estates of the said Edward Plummer and John Bell, mentioned in their schedules: I do therefore order and direct that the said Edward Plummer and John Bell be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the day above mentioned; the same time is appointed for their creditors to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Plummer and John Bell, should not obtain the benefit of the said Insolvent Laws: And I do further order and direct that the said Edward Plummer and John Bell, give notice to their creditors by causing a copy of their application to be inserted in the newspaper published in Cambridge, three months before the said day, and to be continued in such newspaper for four weeks, and also a like copy to be set up at the Court House door, three months before the said day.

Witness, my hand, the 2d day of July, 1836. JAMES DIXON.

July 2 4w