CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 1, 1837.

In pursuance of previous notice, a meeting of the Whigs was held in the Court House in this place on Monday last, for the purpose of appointing five delegates to meet a like number from the other counties in this Congressional district, at Salisbury, with a view of fixing upon some one, to be recommended to the support of the people of the District at the election to be held the 26th of this month. We have not received from the Secretary any account of the proceedings of the meeting. We believe, the following gentlemen, viz: Reuben Tall, John R. Martin, William W. Lake, W. V. M. Edmondson, and Joseph E. Muse, Jr., were appointed delegates to the Convention, to meet this day in Salisbury. We understand that the meeting by a unanimous vote expressed its approbation of the measure suggested by an advertisement in the Cambridge Chronicle, of holding elections in the several election districts in this county, on the first Saturday in August, for five (instead of three) delegates from each district, to meet at Buck Town, for the purpose of nominating four suitable Whigs to be supported for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

☞The proceedings of the colonization Society were received too late for insertion in this week's paper they will appear next week.

A letter has been addressed recently by Gov. Hamilton of South Carolina, to Mr. Biddle, the President of the Bank of the United States, in relation to the existing embarrassing state of affairs in this country, its causes, and the means and measures, which in the estimation of the writer, can alone restore to a sound and healthy condition a disturbed and shattered currency. Governor Hamilton [illegible] and expresses the opinion that if the controversy which has been going on between the Government and the friends of a Bank of the United States, or in other words, between the advocates of a metallic currency and those of the credit system is not compromised, it will end in the *ruin of the country*. As the most expedient measure and the most likely method of bringing about an effectual resumption of specie payments, it is suggested that a reconciliation must be effected between these two opposite and conflicting parties, and a Bank of the United States established, after first engrafting upon the Constitution an amendment authorising the establishment of such an institution. This would appear to be the proper course, to satisfy that numerous class of politicians, who belonging to the school of rigid constructionists entertain doubts of the Constitutionality of such a Bank as was lately in existence, while at the same time they are willing to admit its immense utility, and salutary operation on the circulation and exchanges of the country. As to the causes of the present sufferings and embarrassments the Governor seems disposed to ascribe to the "contagious influence of the spirit of speculation," what has been, we think with more of reason and justice, attributed to the injudicious measures of Government. These it is not denied, (in the letter) have had their effect, their disastrous effect, but they are looked upon only as secondary causes of the mighty revulsion which has taken place.—That which is characterised by Governor Hamilton as "the genius of the age in which we live," viz: the spirit of speculation, overtrading, &c., was, in the opinion of some of the most sound and thinking men of the country, actually *generated* by those measures of government, which all admit to have had the most *serious* effects in producing derangement in the currency, and the consequent distress, embarrassment and ruin of many. It was proper, however, that the writer of the letter referred to, should avoid attributing to the measures of the last and present administration, or to the direct and immediate operation of those measures, the difficulties under which our country is laboring; addressing himself as he was, in the spirit of conciliation, and of patriotism, to the kindred spirit of a man, whose influence he was soliciting, and whose co-operation he was asking, in devising measures to avert the most dreadful impending calamity—the curse of an irredeemable paper currency.

"I could have made (says he) this letter redolent of sarcasm and vituperation against those in power." But my object was not to say harsh things, to augment existing difficulties or to widen the breach between the government and the Bank of the United States."

With regard to the amendment of the constitution proposed by Gov. Hamilton, it is clear that it may become a part of the supreme Law of the land by the first of March. Congress may at the session in September pass a law for the purpose, which may in the course of the winter be ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States. It is of the utmost importance that such an alteration in the Constitution should be made, for though to some it may appear mere surplusage, it is well known that one of the great and leading grounds of opposition to a Bank of the United States, throughout a large portion of the country, is the belief that Congress does not possess the Constitutional right to charter such an institution.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

The following notice of the proceedings in this case on Saturday, is from the Washington Globe:

CIRCUIT COURT, D. C. WASHINGTON COUNTY.—June 24, 1837.

This being the day assigned for the return by the Postmaster General, of the writ of mandamus directed to him at the instance of Stockton and Stokes. &c. Mr. Key, the United States District Attorney, read the Court a long and argumentative document, purporting to be the answer of the Postmaster General to the above mentioned writ, in which the jurisdiction assumed by the Circuit Court is denied for the following reasons:—

First, that it is the function of the Executive to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that of the Judiciary to expound such as require it; that to the President of the United States, and not to the courts of justice, belongs the duty of directing and controlling all executive officers in the performance of their official duties; and that when the courts interfere to control them they assume an executive function, invade the province of the President, and subvert the constitutional assignment of powers.

2d. That Congress have not conferred or attempted to confer on the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia authority to issue a writ of mandamus for the purpose of controlling executive officers in the performance of their duties, whether general or specific; that the Postmaster General is an executive officer; that in the matter upon which this proceeding has originated, he acted in that capacity, and that he is not lawfully controllable therein by a writ of mandamus.

3d. That in the case before the Court the Postmaster General had a clear and undoubted discretion, in the exercise of which he is amenable to no judicial tribunal; and that the Court having no jurisdiction of the matter in question, either original or appellate, cannot lawfully court and obtain it by a mandamus.

4th. That the Court have ordered the Postmaster General to do that which he has no lawful power to do, not having official custody or control of the books on which the credits are commanded to be entered.

Mr. Key also read the opinion of the Attorney Ganeral on the case, sustaining the Postmaster General in the position taken by him [illegible] the answer; after which the documents were placed on file, and Mr. K. entered his appearance as counsel for the respondent.

Mr. Coxe, counsel for relators, observed that in his opinion, and he presumed also, in the opinion of the Court, the proper course to be taken, would be for the Court to quash the return on the writ as insufficient, and to issue a peremptory order for a sufficient one. He had heard nothing in the papers just read to shake his confidence in the opinion which the Court had heretofore given, but if the Court conceived that points which had already been discussed, should be again argued, he was ready to proceed with the argument. When he said he was ready, he referred to the general principles involved, on which he was prepared to go on at once, but it would be impossible for him to notice the various authorities cited in the documents, and reply to the new points embraced in them, without having an opportunity of examining them in detail. As there would be no time to take copies, he hoped there would be no objection to his examining the originals.

Judge Thruston suggested one point for the especial attention of the Counsel for the relators, and that was the fact, that the act of Congress had taken the books of accounts of the Post Office Department from the control of the Postmaster General, and transferred them to the Treasury Department, so that it was rendered impossible for that officer to obey the directions of the mandamus, by giving a credit to the relators.

Judge Cranch observed that the act (referring the claim to the Solicitor of the Treasury) did not require the Postmaster General to pay moneys—it required him to make certain credits. There were other means to be taken to enforce payment, after the credit was given.—The Court wished the Counsel to consider the great question involved, which was the responsibility of the Postmaster General to this process.

Mr. Coxe would only observe, in answer to that and all other objections, that it was very clear that after the passage of the law transferring the books to the Treasury Department, the Postmaster General *did* make credits to the account of the relators.

Mr. Key—That is a mistake, and the gentleman will find it so.

In answer to a question from the Court, Mr. Coxe said that the Counsel for the relators would be ready to proceed with their arguments on Monday; and that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, associated with him in the case, would arrive in the city by the *evening cars*.

Pretty far Gone.—During a heavy fall of rain, a fellow who had taken a drop too much, happened to deposite himself underneath a water spout. He thus "lay alone in his glory," ever and anon exclaiming—"Not a drop more, gentlemen—not a drop more."

BY THE EASTERN EXPRESS MAIL

Office of the New York Commercial
N. YORK, June 22, 4 o'clk, P. M.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the ship Leonidas, from Buenos Ayres, we have late advices from various parts of South America.

From Peru and Chili we learn that hostilities were still defered, although there was little prospect of an amicable adjustment. Santa Cruz still adhered to his project of incorporating the republics of Peru and Bolivia into one body politic, and constituting himself ruler thereof, under the title of protector; and Chili was still determined to oppose him, seeking for that purpose the aid of the Argentine Republic, and that of El Ecuador. The Chilian squadron of ten vessels was stationed as follows:

O begoso brig and Monteagudo frigate watching Peru; Congress brig, in Guavaquil river; Valparaiso corvette and Acquites brig off Callao. (the Napoleon transport had gone to the latter with provisions); Santa Cruz corvette gone to Chilo, to bring men for the Chili squadron; Arequipena brig, at Intermedios, to intercept Peruvian vessels, Libertad corvette, fitting out at Valparaiso to go with the expedition; Peruviana Colocola, waiting orders at Valparaiso.

An expedition against Peru was in preparation at Valparaiso. Santa Cruz had levied a contribution of $100,000 on the inhabitants of Lima. The Chilian Congress had terminated its session, having granted to the president extraordinary powers during the continuance of the war with Santa Cruz. The latter was anxious for peace, but would not give up his protectorate. He had proposed to refer the question between himself and Chili to the charges d'affaires of France and the United States, and the British consul at Lima, or to either governments. The Chili refused. There were very many in Peru who only waited an opportunity to declare and exert themselves against Santa Cruz.

From Brazil we learn that the insurgents were gaining ground in Rio Grande. Bento Maual is said to have joined their ranks, and it is reported that one of the Imperialist generals has been defeated by the enemy. The probability in that Rio Grande will be severed from the crown of Brazil.

The inaugural address of Senor Marquez, the new president of New Grenada, contains nothing worth translating. It abounds with excellent promises, put forth with such unction that we are strongly inclined to suspect their sincerity. He says that he will maintain all sorts of freedom, of the press; of religion, and in short of every thing—that he will enforce the laws, and obey them himself with the most perfect obedience—and in short that he will be one of the best presidents that the world ever saw. So General Jackson promised, when he began his reign.

[illegible] Marquez declares most unequivocally—that New Grenada's share of the debt originally contracted by the Colombian republic before its division, shall be paid to the uttermost farthing; which will be good news on the London stock exchange.

Correspondence of the Jounal of Commerce.

Lima, March 5, 1837.—The great resources which a few years of tranquility will develope in this country, offer the most flattering prospects. The rapid increase of agriculture leads me to be believe, that if we are blessed with peace for four years, the balance of trade will be in favor of Peru, and the road to wealth be without an obstacle.

You will have heard ere this at the declaration of war by Chili against this country, and her endeavors to induce the adjoining republics of Buenos Ayres and the Ecuador to form a coalition against us. In this she will undoubtedly be unsuccessful, and if so, the war will only be on paper, and Chili will be forced to recede in disgrace. She cannot cope with Peru alone, as we have a disciplined army of 15,000 men.

The war with Chili, and the high price of flour in the United States have raised the price of that article to $22 a barrel on board, which is refused for Gallego's brand, and holders, are even asking $30.

A cargo sent out immediately after the new crop in the U. S., would probably pay a large profit. The funds would be returned in about a year, from the commencement of the voyage.

From the New York Express.

BENTON'S THUNDER.—The illustrious 'Humbugger' of Missouri—who instead of being a Trapper on the Rocky Mountains, or a leveller of Missouri forests, undertook, unhappily for the nation, to make the gold run *up* the Mississippi, and the yellow boys pop their heads out of the intersections of long silken purses,—has been making what he would call "a plunge," that appears now in the form of a letter to a gentleman in Missouri. No bank in Missouri! says this biggest of the big humbugs of the day. Why, there is one of $,5 000 000, a "monster" of "a pretty considerable mien" as Jack Downing would say.—Hard money works magic in France and Holland! Indeed it *does*, filling the streets of France with beggars, the world with her *Chevdliers d'; Industrie*, Paris with suicides, her peasantry seldom or never eating meat but on a Sunday, while England in a cold drizzly clime, on an island, the soil of which, as it *was*, the people of the West would call uninhabitable, is a garden, alive with a nation of bees,—in industry, physical capacity and concentrated energy, the wonder of the world,—Turkey and Egypt are the lands where Benton's Expriment is fully worked out, for even in France there is a great National Bank,—with no small bills though less than 500 franks. What *humbuggery* there is about the Public Lands! Gen. Jackson kept them out of market when his Pet Bank system threw thousands of acres in! What humbuggery about 80,000,000 in specie, when every packet from New York, every ship even bound to Europe or any foreign land is taking it away by thousands, 300,000 dollars probably having gone in the Wellington' which sailed for London yesterday. Benton is one of those men whom Providence now and then loans to a nation, to test how far human credulity or political bigotry, or fanataeism may be trifled with.

OPINION OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

In 1805, in the debate on the impeachment of Judge Chase, John Randolph, of Roanoke, delivered the following remarkable argument:

"The President of the United States is vested by the constitution with a qualified negative on all laws. Suppose he should use this power in all questions, would it not be an abuse of a power intrusted to him? It certainly would be a gross abuse of that power, which is intrusted to him to be exercised only on extraordinary occasions, and under a high responsibility, and would render him liable to impeachment. The President has the power of keeping in his possession all laws which are presented to him for his signature for ten days. Suppose at a session similar to the present, which must expire on the 4th of March, and at which the greater part of the laws are passed within the last ten days of the session, he should return the laws to Congress on the third day of March, within twenty minutes of its dissolution, with his objections to each of them? What would be the consequence? The yeas and nays must be called on each question in order to ascertain whether there was a constitutional majority, and before they could be taken, the House of Representatives must be dissolved, and the country left one year without the necessary laws. Is there a man in existence who would not declare that this was one of the most gross abuses of power an officer could be guilty of?"

The case stated by Mr. Randolph is a forcible one, and we question whether any of the great men of that day held a different opinion from him of the enormous abuse of power in the case supposed. Had "old Roanoke" survived the present day, he would have outlived the true spirit of the constitution and witnessed that an officer could be guilty of much grosser abuse.

"CALL YOU THIS BACKING YOUR FRIENDS?"—The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, a paper that during the whole of Gen. Jackson's administration never failed to approve what he approved or condemn what he condemned, a few days ago made the following stab at the "successor of the old chief:"—

"We regret that Mr. Van Buren has been won over to convene Congress, after his explicit declaration to the New York committee, to the contrary,—His message, on the convention of the extra session, may be satisfactory; but we begin to have fears that he has not the firmness of his predecessor.— Balt. Chronicle.

"THE EXPERIMENT."—The condition of Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of America, and in the very heart of the rich west is represented as truly deplorable; two thousand poor females utterly destitute—nearly all the operatives of the manufactories discharged—drafts which manufacturers had drawn for their sales, coming back protested from the west—journeymen carpenters carrying the hod of bricklayers, and, indeed, ruin and misery stalking abroad in every direction.—*Poulson's Adver.*

From the N. Y. Gazett of Thursdny.

The Hon. Louis McLane has vacated his seat as President of the Morris Canal and Banking company, and assumed the duties of President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, to which he was elected last January. Mr McLane in our opinion, would fill respectably and honorably, *any* Presidential chair in the Union, the highest included.

A HIT.—The Cleaveland Herald makes this hit at the Globe, in the matter of poor Mr. Stevenson:

The Globe says, "We are gatified to perceive that Mr. Stevenson has contradicted in express terms a part, and by inference *the whole*, of Mr. John Duer's postcript, to Mr King." The first lines of the postcript are as follows: "Mr. Stevenson's course has not only been *free from all reproach but worthy of all praise.*"

FROM MEXICO.

We are happy to inform our readers that the passengers and crews of the American schrs. Julius Cæsar and Champion, lately imprisoned in Metomoras, and for whose safety so many fears were abroad, arrived in this city last evening by the schr. Helen, direct from that port, the most of whom are in good health and spirits;—having been liberated by an express order from the city of Mexico. Being once clear of a loathesome prison, they immediately embarked, leaving, however, their vessels and property still in detention. Their liberation was not, as has been reported, owing to the arrival of Commodore Dallas, whose fleet, at at the time of the Helen's departure, had not, as yet, arrived off the coast, but would rather appear to have resulted from the private order received from the seat of government. The pasengers spoke of having received very bad treatment during their imprisonment, especially in being nearly starved.

At the time of departure all was quiet in Metamoras, with little doing in the way of business, and money very scarce. Several American vesssel were in the harbour, where also lay the Mexican armed schrs. Bravo and Gen. Teran.—The army, to the number of two thousand men. were resting quietly in their quarters, without any appearance of being about to resume hostilities.

By the arrival of the schr. Helen, from Matamoras, we learn that the officers and crew of the Texan man-of-war schr. Independence, were confined in the loathsome prison of that town, when she sailed; their food consisting of boiled beef, bread and water. The Hon. Wm. H. Wharton, minister from Texas to the government of the U. S. has been treated with some marks of respect.

Delicacy and Propriety.—A girl who had been taken into a family out of compassion at 2s a week, where there were two others who had little or nothing to do, and who in the course of a few months had been gradually advanced for her good temper, *and for nothing else*, to 4s a week, with a premium at the end of the first year of eight dollars, and of the second, of twelve dollars, and of the third, eighteen dollars, having got a good stock of clothing, began to be piously inclined o'nights. One evening after she had been out to meeting, there was a sound of voices at the back door when she returned, which led the mistress of the house to ask another girl, who was there? Ch, said she, after a little hesitation—oh it's Mr. Thurston and Mr. Dyer. What! haven't they gone up stairs! Yes, ma'm. What! cried the master, jumping out of his chair—what d'ye say? up stairs! into my wife's bed-room! (where a fire was kept, and the girls were allowed to stay evening's with the children.) Ye——yes, ma'm. Up went the master of the house, and what d'ye think he found?—Why, two great strapping blackguards comfortably situated before the fire—their dripping great coats hung over the chairs, their hats weltering on the carpet, and themselves perfectly at home. The issue may be left to the reader's conjecture.—*Port. Aver.*

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

This expedition, in which so large a portion of the people of the Union take a [illegible] tion of the p[illegible] to have met with a deep interest, appears [illegible] mental new obstacle since the late experimental cruise. The following authentic article in reference to the difficulty is from the last Army and Navy Choniole:

The Exploring Expedition.—We percieve, with regret in the public papers, that want of harmony between the commander and some of the officers attached to this expedition already begins to manifest itself; it arises principally, we believe, if not altogether, from a difference of opinion as to the sailing qualities of some of the smaller vessels of the squadron.—The experimental cruise was made with a view of testing the fitness of these vessels for the purposes intended, and resulted the satisfaction of Commodore Jones, Lieut. Tattnall, not being convinced of the error of his opinion, formed while making the voyage to Vera Cruz, with Gen. Santa Anna, has been relieved, at his own request, from the command of the barque Pioneer.

As nothing will tend more to the promotion of the objects in view than harmony among all grades, so nothing would sooner defeat those objects than discord; and it is better that all differences should be arranged made prior to the sailing of the expedition than be detered until too lateto make any change.

It is understood that two barques will be taken into dock for further examination: and also that a Board of naval officers will be convened to make a survey of all the vessels, and report its opinion of their suitableness for the contemplated objects.

The New York Sun gives the following anecdote as "a key to a previous editorial article." We know not what it is the key to, but it is a very good story.

"A soldier expecting to go into battle, went to the regimental tailor, who was finishing off a suit of clothes for him and requested him to put a thick sheet of lead so as to cover his heart. The tailor, being somewhat a wag, put it in the seat of his breeches. The action took place before he had time to correct the mistake.—The army to which he belonged was defeated, and the gallant soldier had to run for it, closely pursued by the enemy.—On climbing the fence, a grenadier came up with him, and, applying his bayonet to the part protected by the tailor, threw him clean over the fence, without paying any further attention to him, supposing him to be killed. After a little while, the soldier, finding his way clear, resumed his flight, remarking that the tailor was a damned clever fellow, and knew much better where his heart lay than he did himself."

A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser gives the following description of the present appearance of Malta:

Malta, "take it for all in all," is the most romantic place I have yet visited.—The fortifications are immensely strong, and extensive, and, to my inexperienced eye, impregnable. With the exception of the *Stradr Reale*, which is the Broadway of the place, streets are narrow but straight, and cross each other at right angles. to the pedestrian, however, they are extremely fatiguing, being a succession of stone steps rising in every direction to the centre of the city, and are at are all times thronged with naval and military officers, as well as with the soldiers of the different regiments at present stationed here—fine, hardy looking fellows—one of whom appeared to be worth half a dozen of those who now enlist in our army. I particularly noticed several sturdy fellows in the pictuesque dress of the Scottish highlanders, wearing bear skin caps, red jackets, green plaid kilts, huge hangers, and red and white plaid leggins. With such men, no commander, in like circumstances, could fail to become a Malborough or a Wellington. The streets presented the resemblance of a masquerade or fancy ball. For variety of costume, every nation had its representative. The mention of a national representative reminds me of a smart reply made by a countryman of ours, the captain of an American vessel now in our harbor. Walking through the crowded streets here a few days since, he heard a pert mis who was hanging on the arm of an officer of the army as he passed her, exclaim, in a rather sharp tone "What! is that a Yankee?" "Yes" replied the captain, turning "short round," (a nautical pharse) "a true blooded Yankee direct from Bunkerhill, bearer of Pakenham's despaches." Upon receiving this retort, the young lady walked off in another direction.

Wholesome Advice.—The Salisbury Herald (England) gives the following.

For a fit of Idleness.—Count the tickings of a clock, do this for one hour and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a negro.

For a fit of Extravagance and folly.—Go to the work house or speak with the wragged and wretched inmates of a gaol and you will be convinced.

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of Ambition.—Go into the church yard and read the graves stones they will tell you the end of ambition.—The grave will soon be your bed chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father and the worm your mother and sister.

For a fit of Repining.—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed ridden and afflicted and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions

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Original Anecdote.—An Irish officer of distinction, attended a ball, but was not as proficient in dancing, as in the use of his sword. While standing up in a cotillion, his partner called his attention to a young man opposite who had previously exibited much skill as a dancer, in the act of mimicking the movements of [illegible] Tiger, who was of gigantic propor[illegible] the o[illegible] observation convinced [illegible] tions. A little [illegible] of the young [illegible] him that it was the intention o[illegible] gallant to ridicule him; and, therefore, stepping up towards him he inquired, "is that ye're *natural* way of dancing?" He was answered that it was "Well," says the officer, "if so, by J—s if I catch ye dancing *artificially*, hereafter, I'll knock you down.' The consequence was, that the young fellow had to persist in his mimickry while he remained in the room.

Tomb.—A house built for a skeleton; a dwelling of sculptured marble, provided for dust and corruption, a monument set up to perpetuate the memory of—the forgotten.

Tongue.—The mysterious membrane that turns thought into sound. Drink is its oil—eating its dragchain.

Trials.—Moral ballast, that often prevents our capsizing. Where we have much to carry, God rarely fails to fit the back to the burthen: where we have nothing to bear, we can seldom bear ourselves. The burthened vessel may be slow in reaching the destined port; but the vessel without ballast, becomes so completely the sport of the winds and waves, that there is danger of her not reaching it at all.

A Hard Case.—A New York editor complaining of his delinquent *patrons*, declares that he "can't live so, and wont—is willing to take any thing, from pine-knots to potatoe-parings."

NOTICE.

The members of the I. O. O. F. are hereby notified that Brother Wm. H. Yates, has been engaged to prepare a dinner for the members of the order, on the fourth July next.

It is expected an address will be delivered at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

Committee of Arrangement
for Dorchester Lodge No. 19.

July ist. 1w

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Cambridge, July 1st 1837.

Mary Andrews	John W. Martin
Harrison Barnett	Amon Meredith
James Baynard	Thos. McNamara 2
Capt. Jno Brohawn	Samuel Moberry
Joseph Brooks,	John Muir
William Bramble	Richrrd J. Neale
Jeremiah Beckwith	Mrs. Dr. Nicols
Henry Cole	Josiah Pritchard
Perry Cinnaman	Samuel Pattison 2
Hester Ann Corner	Ann L. Pattison
Christian Corsey	Ann Pattison
Wm. H. Christy	Dr. F. P. Phelps
Samuel Cr ig	Joseph Robinson
James Camper	Henrietta Rea
Mrs. Jno Driver	Mrs. Wm Richardson
Samuel Dunnock	John Richardson
P. Edmondson	Levin C. Robinson
Hon. Judge Eccleston	Ann M. Skinner
Saml G. Fleahearty	James D. Shields
William I. Ford	John D. Shields
Isaac Gordy	Elder B. Smith
James Hackett	A. E. Stuart,
William Howeth	Jno. S. Staplefort
Waldo Higgison	A. Saffren
Tho. H. Hooper	Capt. Wm Thompson
Messrs M & S. Keene,	John Tyler
Rev. J. H. Kennard	L. W. Tall
Amelia R. Johnson	James B. Twilley
Solomon Jones	George Tyler
Jolomon Jackson	Richard Thomas
Thomas Jones	George W. Williams
Cannon Jones	Leah Willey
Nancy Linthicum	Mrs. Abby L. Woolford
Levi B Leonard	James Witson
William W. Lake	Mrs Mary B Walter
Rev Lawrence Lacy	Geo. Munger
John W. Martin	Amon Meredith
Thos. McNamara 2	

EDW'D. P. LECOMPTE, P. M.

July 1, 3w