n Gazette.
STON, MD.
EVENING, JULY 2.

DENT CALHOUN'S
DDRESS.

rn of the Vice-President
t House, in South Caro-
e session of Congress, we
with great marks of at-
ow citizens—a public din-
him and a ball—at the
icant Toasts were given,
e President's health was
made a speech.
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were surprised to see *illy*
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Calhoun and the war
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nate speech of the la-
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distinguished by high
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t war was not neces-
ation from submission.
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rtations, non-exporta-
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ere the only alterna-

tives' left—it was not the real or supposed state of things by men of intelligence—it was the concerted phrase, the magic slang that was agreed on as the thing suited to the political party game of the times. We all remember it well—and thousands and tens of thousands of us who used the phrase then, and really, during the heat of party, thought there was something like truth in it, have long since discarded the idea, and now believe, that that war had as little to do with 'Sailors rights and free trade' as with the longitude; and our practical reason is, because the war was terminated by a treaty of peace that made not the slightest mention even of sailors' rights and free trade in it—Now if the impressment of our sailors and the interception of our trade were such, that war to avenge these wrongs or submission to them was the only alternative, we should suppose to make a treaty of peace, after three years war on this account, without providing against, or even making mention of impressment or free trade, would clearly shew that upon these points both the war and the treaty had been nugatory—and we have further found out since we have had time cooly to reflect, that no credit was due for the ultimate success of that war either to the administration that declared and conducted it, or to Mr. Calhoun and the other war gentlemen in Congress who advocated and aided it—all that the administration and congress did towards directing that war was fatal—all that the navy and army did when they got into action was glorious—a great deal that the militia did was heroic—That war was sustained not by the administration and congress, but by the moral energy of the people who became soldiers and seamen; and it is well known, that by no men was it supported on the ocean and in the field with more valor or with more patriotism, than by the very men who thought the war unnecessary and opposed it before it was declared.

Mr. Calhoun is then dealing in old party terms which were made use of in times of passion when reason was laid aside, when he says, there were men in congress in 1811 *who preferred submission with all its humiliation*,—and we are both sorry and surprised, that any man of reputed high character, much more one who is aiming at the presidential chair, should have so far forgotten himself as to have attempted to have recommended himself by such unfounded and calumnious expressions against his former opponents.

Nor is Mr. Vice President Calhoun more correct in fact nor less injurious to the reputation of the anti-war men in Congress in 1811, when he asserts, "that they doubted whether the people would bear the burthens and privations of war"—and "that they (the opponents of the war) would by no means concede to the people that elevated intelligence and patriotism which were requisite to bear the country through all the dangers of the war"—These allegations we also assert are unfounded and untrue, nor are they sustained by one atom of proof derived from that time. No man in Congress at that day, and no intelligent man in the nation, that we have ever heard of, entertained any such opinion as the Vice President here ascribes to them—a man must be a fool or worse to hold such an opinion; for if any sentiment in this country has been a national one, we might say an universal one, which time and experience have seasoned, it is that the people of these United States are *peculiarly well qualified in every respect for self government, and that no privations are too great, no sufferings too severe, no dangers too terrific for them to endure and to encounter in the assertion of their just rights, and in the defence of their flag and their soil.* When Mr. Vice President therefore asserts, that there were many men in congress in 1811 who doubted the patriotism or the attachment of the people to their government, to bear the privations of war, when necessary for their country's independence, and who did not believe that the people had intelligence or patriotism requisite to bear the country through the dangers of war, he asserts what was not the fact and what he cant defend—Such assertions have never been made before, they are new to us, and it is truly lamentable that a man of high standing in the country, who is seeking popularity, should at this time of day be found pouring forth declarations directly going to wound the good fame of his former opponents, which declarations are so opprobrious in themselves that they were not conjured up for use in days of the most wrathful and hottest party times.

With this plain and candid commentary on Mr. Vice President's dinner speech, we shall rest for the present—much more may be added—One of the strongest features in the whole of this parade is, the evident design to marshal opposition against the present administration, and President Adams, in all probability, will find Vice President Calhoun the Director General of opposition against him, to supplant him by Gen. Jackson at the end of *four* years.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Notwithstanding the deserted state of our town on Tuesday last, every countryman and townsman, who had the slightest concern with a harvest being employed in the noble occupation of saving the "Golden Grain," yet there was a meeting of gentlemen at the court-house pursuant to notice, who decided unanimously, *that the approaching Anniversary of American Independence ought to be celebrated on Monday next, by a Public Dinner, in honour of the Day, at Mr. LOWE'S Long Room, and that notice of the same should be given.*

This season affords among the very few instances that have ever occurred of Harvest being over with us by the 4th of July, and as so rare an occurrence has became united with an important consideration, we hope to see many a farmer out on Monday to unite with us, who will rest after his labours and give expression of grateful feelings for the returning Anniversary of our Country's Independence, and for the blessing of another Harvest.

Dinner will be on table at half past 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM LORMAN, Esq. was this morning elected President of the Bank of Baltimore, in place of General Stricker, deceased.

Baltimore Pat. June 8.

MR. BARBOUR, the Secretary of War, left this city this morning on his return to the seat of Government.—*ib.*

PENNSYLVANIA CROPS.—The Lancaster Gazette of the 14th ult. says:—"Within the memory of man the crops throughout this district of country have not appeared so promising. The wheat is very fine—the rye excellent—and the grass abundant. Of the corn, we can only say it looks well for the season. Lancaster county presents every appearance of yielding a full crop of every kind of grain."

Murderer of Miss Cunningham.

Since the publication of our last we learn that the man confined in the jail of Stafford county, Va. (supposed to be the murderer of Miss Cunningham,) has acknowledged that he passed through this county about the time the crime was committed. This acknowledgement, together with his other statements, are certainly strong presumptive evidence of his guilt—and it is expected that the Governor of this state will adopt measures to have him brought to this county to stand his trial.

Elkton Press.

BELLE-AIR, Md. June 23, 1825.

We see it announced in several distant papers, that the Rev. Mr. Morrison had died of the wound he received from the discharge of a pistol. We are happy to contradict the report, and to add, that Mr. M. is convalescent, and likely soon to be restored to health and to the society of his family and numerous friends.

From the N. Y Evening Post of 24th ult.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

On Tuesday last the cause of the people vs. Moses Parker, James Buckland, Joseph Wade, William Walker, Cornelius Holly, Abraham Potts, and Noah Doremus,—the seven young men who were indicted for the murder of the late Mr. Lambert, came on at the court of Oyer and Terminer, before his honor Judge Edwards, assisted by Aldermen King, Ostrander, Davis and Cowdrey; and terminated only this monrning, by the jury's returning a verdict of *guilty of manslaughter* against the whole seven; the eighth of the party (Rea) escaped by being made States' evidence. The punishment is confinement in the State prison, according to the degree of the offence, for not less than three nor more than fourteen years.

The testimony was in substance the same with that given before the coroner's jury, which has already been published at large in the Evening Post, and, therefore, it would be only an unnecessary repetition to give it here. Those who are desirous of reading the trial at full length, are informed, that it is shortly to appear in a pamphlet form from one of our book stores.

Maxwell, District Attorney. Counsel for the prisoners, Scott, Anthon, Emmet, Wilkins and Price.

The New York Gazette says:—We have seen a letter from Richmond of the 19th ult. detailing the particulars of one of the boldest mercantile swindling transactions we have ever heard of. The three persons engaged have acquired about 50,000 dollars during their short career, and came very near realizing 100,000. Several merchants in New York have suffered. At a proper time we shall give the names and other particulars. In the meantime the transactions of persons whose initials are W. W. H. Dr. H. and E. B. B. and some others connected with them, ought to excite the attention of men of business."

THE RICHMOND CONSPIRACY.—The Lynchburg Virginian says a letter was received in that town on Wednesday last from Richmond, giving a partial detail of the circumstances of that affair. Mr. Hening, Dr. Hendree and Mr. E Brown are implicated. They succeeded in palming upon the people spurious paper to the amount of about 60,000 dollars.

The Banks of Pennsylvania and North America, offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of *Charles F Logan*, lately residing near Frankford, Philadelphia county, who is said to be the perpetrator of "forgeries" committed on said Banks and now a fugitive from justice.—*Demo. Press.*

Breach of promise of Marriage.—A Clergyman named Augustus B. Reed, who is settled in Troy, Massachusetts, was, a few days ago, subjected in $375 damages for breach of promise of marriage made to a young lady. The defendant had pursued his theological studies with the plaintiff's father, the Rev. Mr. Otis Thompson, of Reheboth, during which he courted, and promised her marriage. He was afterwards ordained; but instead of fulfilling his engagements with the plaintiff, he married another lady, a member of his own congregation.

From the National Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1825.

A general Court Martial has been ordered to assemble at the Navy Yard in this city, on the 7th of July next, for the trial of Captain DAVID PORTER and others---The following officers compose the Court:—

Capt James Barron, President, Thomas Tingey, James Biddle, Charles G Ridgley, Robert T Spence, John Downes, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliott, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, C. C. B. Thompson, Alex. S. Wadsworth, and George W. Rodgers.

Richard S. Coxe, to be *Judge Advocate.*

THE TALL GENTLEMAN.—A writer in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, says that Mr. Magee, 8 feet 9 inches high, from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, has arrived in the ship Conestoga, at Philadelphia.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.

BOSTON, June 18, 1825.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill has passed, and with it a scene of splendour and solemn grandeur which must ever be fresh in the recollections of the countless thousands who witnessed it. A more imposing scene has never been presented to an American eye, or a more affecting one brought home to an American heart; and while patriotism has existence, our country a name, and the heroes of our glorious revolution a place in story, American bosoms will swell high with the recollection of this memorable day.

Contrary to the indications of the atmosphere on Thursday, the weather yesterday was very fine. The rain had cooled the air, and laid the dust. The sun rose in unclouded majesty, and a richer and fresher green imparted additional beauty to the thick shrubbery of the city, and the romantic and undulating landscape of Charlestown, in the midst of which stands the hallowed height of Bunker Hill. The day was ushered in by a salute of 24 guns from the navy yard. And as orders had been given for an early formation of the procession, the whole town was soon alive by the universal stirring of its own population, the tens of thousands who had for three days been pouring into it from all directions, and the numbers of the numerous societies which were to form at places previous designated, to join in the grand procession.

The troops of the city, consisting of several regiments, were designated to form the escort, and paraded in the mall, and the civil procession formed in Park and Beacon streets; and at 10 o'clock, the whole moved off, passing through many of the principal streets to Charlestown.

The members of the several societies all wore their distinctive badges, and different badges were procured for the surviving soldiers of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and those who had served elsewhere in the revolutionary army. Those who had served at Bunker Hill and elsewhere, wore two badges. From the length of the procession, and the sinuous course of the streets, there was no opportunity afforded of viewing the whole of it at any one time. But by a signal agreed upon, and given on the arrival of the head of the procession at Charlestown Bridge, it was ascertained that the rear was then passing the Old South Meeting House—being a distance following the streets through which it passed, of about one mile and a half, formed six and seven abreast. On ascending and passing round the height called Breed's Hill, which was in fact the site of the American redoubt, and the immediate scene of the bloody engagement on the 17th of June, 1775, a magnificent spectacle was presented to view, as the eye ran along the procession, and glanced upon the floating banners of the several societies, and rich dressess of the various masonic orders, the burnished arms, embroidered uniforms, and nodding plumes of the officers and soldiers—and last though not least, the thousands of well dressed females who filled every window and piazza of Charlestown. Indeed the windows of every house in Boston fronting the streets through which the procession moved were filled with ladies, and the streets thronged with people. Aside from the usual pomp of a military and civic procession, the splendour of this was much increased by the clothing and emblems of the Masonic fraternity, of whom there were from eighteen hundred to two thousand, arrayed in their various uniforms and jewels. The deep blue and purple sashes of the lower orders, the beautiful crimson ones of the companies of the Royal Arch Degree, and the rich black aprons and sashes of the Templars, ornamented with silver, combined to increase the splendour of the display and heightened the effect.

Arrived at the appointed place, the procession was formed into a hollow square, and the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the projected monument were performed in due and ample form, by the M. W. Grand Master and officers of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, assisted by General LA FAYETTE, and the President of the Monument Association, the Hon. Daniel Webster. The moment these interesting and impressive ceremonies were completed, at a given signal the weikin rang with loud and repeated huzzas of the assembled multitude; for it must be understood, that those who composed the procession, formidable as it was in length and numbers, formed but a small portion of the assemblage. There were in addition, more than sixty thousand freemen, gazing intently, and with throbbing bosoms, upon the solemn spectacle.

The procession then moved a few rods to the rear, on the side of the hill where the British troops landed to make the attack, where arrangements had been made for the delivery of the Address of the President, and the religious exercises of the day, and where seats had been provided for the gentlemen composing the procession, and for a large number of ladies, forming a sort of semi-amphitheatre. On the lower side of this was erected a temple, ornamented with evergreens of various kinds, with festoons intertwined with a variety of flowers. Within this temple, upon a platform, were seated the Governor, and other distinguished officers past and present, several distinguished guests from abroad, the leading Committees, and those who were to take part in the exercises. On either side of this temple were wings, extending forward at an angle of about forty five degrees, to the distance of two hundred feet, covered with sail cloth, and provided with seats for the ladies. And I need not say they were all filled. The seats for those who formed the procession, were upwards of sixty, capable of holding two hundred persons each, and these were also filled; so that there was a seated audience, (or rather, there would have been, if all would have done as they should,) of about fifteen thousand persons.

The exercises were commenced by a pious, fervent and patriotic prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Thaxter, Chaplain of Col. Prescott's Regiment, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill. A beautiful hymn, written for the occasion, by the Rev. John Pierpont, was then sung to the tune of Old Hundred.

The President of the Association, the Hon. Daniel Webster, then rose and pronounced an address of more than an hour's length, a sketch of which I have not time to give, even if it were allowable for a reporter to lay his rude hands upon so splendid and polished a performance. He commenced with a rapid and glowing allusion to the three great epochs which distinguish the history of our country. Its discovery, its settlement, and its revolution; of which latter, one of the most splendid events, was the action fought on the ground where we were assembled. He noticed the cause which had brought us together—to erect a monument in commemoration of the gallant action of this day, 50 years since—and to manifest to succeeding generations, that we were not unmindful of the blessings which were purchased at the price of so valuable blood. He then addressed with feeling eloquence the survivors of the battle, at the close paying a finished tribute to the memory of Warren. He next addressed the survivors of the revolution, and spake in person to the man who yet alive, has passed uncontaminated through the vicissitudes of a most appalling revolution, who all gloriously rode out that tempest in which empires swung from their moorings and who thrice in his eventful life, has beheld a nation bending in lowly gratitude before him, and pouring out at his feet the universal tribute of heartfelt admiration.

These addresses took up rather more than half of the discourse. Mr. W. then proceeded to some of the reflections to which the occasion naturally led, particularly when considered in connection with its effects on other nations. He delineated with the discrimination of the statesman and the eloquence of the orator, the present political state of Europe, the bearings of the political question which is there at present agitated, and the controlling power which Providence has assigned to this country, over the civilized world. He concluded by urging the high patriotism, the devoted love of country, to which these considerations naturally incited us. The address was delivered in clear and audible tones of voice, and with great effect, notwithstanding the orator laboured under the fierce blaze of the sun pouring the whole time directly upon his uncovered head. The bursts of applause often compelled him to pause, and the conclusion was followed by long and continued cheers.

A concluding address to the throne of grace was offered by the Rev James Walker, after which, an Ode was sung:

[Tune—"*Ye Mariners of England.*"]

The exercises of the battle ground having been concluded, the guests and those who had furnished themselves with tickets, were formed into a procession, and moved to the summit of Bunker's Hill to dine. And here a spectacle was presented which baffles description. An awning had been erected, provided with tables and seats for between four and five thousand persons. Four thousand four hundred plates were set, and not one was unoccupied. The dinner was as good as could be expected—considering it was emphatically provided for an army.—After the cloth was removed, the regular toasts were drunk, interspersed with music, and several odes written for the occasion, by gentlemen who have successfully wooed the tuneful nine.

BOSTON, June 18.

The interesting ceremonies of the 17th, were closed by a splendid *fete*, given by Mrs. Webster, Lady of the President of the B. H. M. A. at her residence in Summer street. General LAFAYETTE and numerous other guests were received in a style of elegant hospitality. On Saturday General Lafayette visited the venerable ex-President ADAMS at the family mansion, in Quincy, and spent the evening with a large party at the Hon. Mr. Lloyd's. To day he dines with the Mechanic Association and visits the Theatre in the evening. He will take his final leave of Boston to morrow about 8 o'clock in the morning. In pursuance of the orders of his excellency, Governor Lincoln, he will be accompanied by the Governor's staff to the New Hampshire line, where he will be received by the Staff of Governor Merrill and conducted to the Capital of New Hampshire.

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, June 27.

Super. Howard street, per bbl.	5
" City,	" 4 62½ a 4 75
" Susquehanna, choice brands	" 4 50 a 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—	
Red, per bushel,	85 a 90
White, "	90 a 95
Rye, per bushel,	47
Oats, per bushel,	28 a 30
Corn—transactions very limited—	
white,	47 a 48 cents
yellow,	43 a 45—*Pat.*

DIED

Suddenly, in Baltimore, on the 23d ultimo, Gen. JOHN STRICKER, President of the Bank of Baltimore.

—— In this county, yesterday evening, after a short illness, Mrs. *Hester*, consort of Mr. Thomas Smith.

—— In this county, yesterday, at the residence of his uncle, Capt. Richard Trippe, after a short illness, *Cuthbert Trippe*, in the 18th year of his age.

NOTICE.—The relations, friends, acquaintances and neighbours generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Col. *William Richardson*, deceased, at his late dwelling, on Sunday the 17th July, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline, held in the Court-House in Denton, on the first Monday of August next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to manage the affairs of said institution for the ensuing year. Punctual attendance is requested, as there will be other business of importance. By order,

JENIFER S. TAYLOR.

Bank of Caroline, July 2, 5w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the night of the 30th of June, an apprentice by the name of JAMES SEEMORE—had on when he went away, tow linen trowsers, muslin shirt and straw hat—and took with him a pair of blue grey linsey trowsers, one jacket of a dark grey and a domestic summer jacket of red and white.—James is a smart boy, well made and fierce when spoken to. Any person who takes up said boy and secures him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of $10.

July 2 3w JOHN DUDLEY.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 11th inst. a yellow boy, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, calls himself WILLIAM NORRIS, says he belongs to William Boom, living in Virginia, near the North Carolina line. He had on when committed, a doublet of country cloth, half worn white fur hat, two pair of white linen pantaloons, a pair of boots, and says he had two pair of pumps when he left home, a doublet of blue cassinet and a black canton crape vest. He has several small scars on his right hand which have the appearance of being burnt. The owner of the above described runaway, is requested to come forward and prove property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of Maryland. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff

July 2 8w

Painting & Glazing.

Jeremiah C. Wright

Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches.—He has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Marshall, in Easton, on Court-Street and directly opposite the Market House, where by the exertion of his skill and the most assiduous attention to business, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

Easton, July 2 3w

SHOES.

William Newnam

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a further supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, of very superior quality—also Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Bootees; all of which will be sold at a very small advance for *cash*. The public are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

Easton, July 2d, 1825 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Tingle, Sen. late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June 1825.

JOHN TINGLE, Jr. Executor.

July 2 3w

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of David F. Carmain, stating that he is in actual confinement and prays for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition. And the said David F. Carmain having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property. And having given sufficient security for his appearance at the next county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said David F. Carmain be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the county court of said county, on Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and such other days and times as the said court may direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be required of him. And I do further direct that the said David F. Carmain give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks, three months in one of the news-papers printed in the town of Easton, and also a copy to be set up at the court-house door and at one of the taverns in Denton, before the first Tuesday after the second Monday in October next.

Given under my hand this 21st day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

PETER WILLIS.

True copy.

Test, Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.

July 2 3w p

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY.

At a meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, held on Monday 7th day of June, at the "University Buildings," the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Doctors ROBERT MOORE, President
M. S. BAER, Record. Secretary
JOHN BUCKLER, Cor. Secretary.
WM. W. HANDY, Treasurer.

Examiners for the Western Shore—Drs. Wm. W Handy, Wm. Donaldson, P. Macauly, John Buckler, S. K. Jennings, M. S. Baer, Ashton Alexander.

Eastern Shore—Drs. Robert Goldsborough, Edmonds Martin, Tristram Thomas, James M. Anderson, Theodore Denny.

Censors for the City of Baltimore.

1st Ward—H. J. Johnson
2d do—G. B. Martin
3d do—D. M. Reese
4th do—Alex. Clendinen
5th do—James Page
6th do—Ashton Alexander
7th do—R. W. Hall
8th do—Richard Stuart
9th do—George Gibson
10th do—M. S. Baer
11th do—George Bayly
12th do—H. D. Sellers.

City of Annapolis—John Ridgely, D. Claude.

Fredericktown—Jacob Baer, Wm. Bradley Tyler.

Chestertown—Peregrine Wroth.

Caroline county—Geo. F. Martin, C. Tilden.

Harford county—Wm. Dallam, Thos. Worthington.

Cœcil county—Perry W. Veazy, John King.

Kent county—Morgan Brown, Edwd. Scott.

Worcester county—Wm. Selby, J. Martin.

Somerset county—M. Jones, Henry Hyland.

Dorchester county.—Wm. Jackson, Francis Phelps.

Baltimore county—Augustus Taney, Howes Goldsborough.

Anne Arundel—Joel Hopkins, J. Waters.

Calvert—John Dare, Thomas Parran.

St. Mary's county—Jos. Stone, J Gwynn.

Charles county—W. Weems, W. Queen.

Prince George's—B. J. Semmes, C. Duvall.

Montgomery—Otho Wilson, W. P. Palmer.

Frederick—William Willis, Henry Slatey.

Washington—Wm. Hammond, Ezra Slifer.

Alleghaney—John M. Lawrence, S. P. Smith.

Talbot—Nich. Hammond. Samuel T. Kemp.

Queen Anns—J. Crane, R. Goldsborough, jr.

The following gentlemen have been admitted members of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, since the 7th of June 1824.

DOCTORS.

Benoni Dawson	Jas. W. Smith
Gideon White	Augustius Riggs
Wm. T. Dyer	Lucius F. X. O'Brien
Benoni Neale	Francis Neale
James Sykes	James T. Johnson
Wm. L. Jones	Bolitha Laws
John H. O'Donovan	James Chreston
George L. Shearer	John Sappington
Horatio Edelen	Edwin Dorsey.
Henry D. Sellers	

MICHAEL S. BAER, Sec'ry.

June 25 4w

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