other graver matters.

Having put a few questions to the young men, as to the duty on which they had been themselves employed, General Ross proceeded to catechise them respecting the number and position of the force appointed mumber and position of the force appointed for the defence of Baltimore. Their answers were neither very distinct nor very satisfactory. They spoke of a levy en masse—hinted that every male capable of bearing arms was carolled—and calculated the strength of the whole, including three thousand regulars, at tweaty thousand men—the cavalry, they said, consisted principally of volunteer troops, to one of which they had themselves belonged; and most off it, as well as a large portion of the infinity, half must be swell as a large portion of the infinity, half must be strength of the Americans was prodigious; inwards of one hundred pieces of canoni were in battery; and these being manned by scamen from the fleet, would, they observed to us, do their duty. The General heard all this with a countenance which never once varied in its expression; and then ordering them to the rear, in spite of many urgent entreaties that he would dismiss them on their parole, he commanded the bugle to sound, and the troops again stood to their arms. were in battery; and these being manned by scamen from the fleet, would, they observed to us, do their duty. The General heard all this with a countenance which never once varied in its expression; and then cordering them to the rears, in spite of many urgent entreaties that he would dismass them on their parole, he commanded the bugle to sound, and the troops again stood to their arins.

With this view, we lost no time in rushing on. We spring over the palling, and have one yet any experience two discharges of grape from the guns upon the road, reached the house or clearly urgent entreaties that he would dismass them on their parole, he commanded the bugle to sound, and the troops again stood to their arins.

Whilst the column was making ready to procedute its more orderly advance, we stoutly plunged once more into the thickets and pressed on. For about half an hour we proceeded without the occurrence of any circumstance calculated to excite in us a circumstance of any circumstance of any circumstance of harmy. There were the same obstacles of brake and brist to overcome, and from time to time, the meet impediments of ponds and creeks to be surmounted, but still no enemy, nor any trace of an enemy could be descried. At length, however, the tace of affairs underwent a change. A few figures suddenly showed themselves, stealing from tree to tree, and bush to bush, they became more and more numerous as we went on; and, finally, we beheld about four or five hundred riflemen scattered through the wood, and prepared to dispet with us our farther progress. Nor were many moments wasted in this song post, shundant leisure was granted for observing as well the dispositions made by the enemy to receive the attack, as the advance of our own trops to make it; and a more time to dispositions made by the enemy to retaking it.

Established in this song post, shundant leisure was granted for observing as well the dispositions made by the enemy to receive the attack, as the advance of our own trops to make it; and a moral raminating spectacle both the one and the other presented. On the side of the American, mounted officers could be seen riding back to their all advance of our own trops to make it; and a moral raminating spectacle both the one and the other presented. On the side of the American, mounted to the cher's of the side of the American, mounted to the cher's and a forwards, apparently encouraging the line, fell back towards the reserve. But the corps the attack, as the advance of our own trops to make it; and a moral nally, we beheld about four or hee hundred riftemen scattered through the wood, and prepared to dispote with us our farther progress. Nor were many moments wasted in ally gazing at each other. Having warned the column, by the sound of our bugles, that an enemy was in sight, we rushed forward, and the forest celued again to the report of ours and the American's muskets.

Our skirmish to-day was for a while tolerably hot, and extremely animated. The Americans outnumbered us beyond calculation, whist, as individuals, they were at least our equals in the skill with which they used their weapon; yet, from the very commencement, it was on our part a continua advance, on theirs a continual retreat. We drove them from thicket to thicket and tree to tree, not, indeed, with any heavy loss for they were no less expert in finding shel for they not, indeed, with any newsy loss, for they were no less expert in finding shelter than in taking aim; but occasionally bringing down an individual as he was running from one cover to another. Our own loss, again, was very trifling. Two menshilds, and about a dozen wounded, made up the sum of our casualties; and it may wish truth be asserted, that every thing was going on as the General himself could have wished. But unbapply he was not satisfied of this. The firing struck him as being more heavy, and more continued than it ought to be the was apprehensive that we had fallen into some serious ambuscade, and, unwilling to trifle with the safety even of a few companies, he rode forward for the purpose of satisfying himself that they were safe. How butterly had the whole expedion cause to lament that step! He had scarcely entered the wood, when an American effent is such as the case of the same and the fired and in the safety such as the same of the same same and the same that step! He had scarcely entered the wood, when an American effent is such as the same that the time and the same that the time that the same that the same that the time that the same scarcely entered the wood, when an Ameri-can rifleman singled him out; he fired and he ball, true to its mark, pierced his side. When the General received his deathnd, I chanced to be standing at no great ince from him: I saw that he was struck, arrived too late. His horse making a move-ment forward, he lost his seat, and, but for the intervention of his aid decamp's arm, must have fallen to the ground. As it was, we could only lay him at length upon the grass, for his limbs could no longer perform their office—it was but too manifest that his race

No language can convey any adequate idea of the sensation which this mclancholy event produced in the bosoms of all who were aware of it. It may with truth, be aswere aware of it. It may with truth, be asserted, that a general, young in command, has rarely obtained the confidence of his troops in the degree in which General Ross had obtained it, or held out more flattering assurances, that he would continue to possess and to deserve it to the last. As a colonel of a regiment, a general of brigade in Lord Wellington's army, his name had long stood high; and the brilliant success which attended his operations against Washingattended his operations against Washington, satisfied his own soldiers, at least, that his fame was not unmerited. It has been said, that in conducting the inread last allud-ed to, he exhibited more of hesitation and diffilence in himself than belongs to a real ed to, he exhibited more of hesitation and diffilence in himself than belongs to a real ly great mind. Perhaps he might hesitate a lattle; perhaps he did lose an hour or two in coasidering, whether, with a mere handful of mea, it would be advisable to march upon the capital of a great nation, more especially as he could not but feel that little or to nermagest advance to the cause would. becally as he could not but feel that little or ho permanent advantage to the cause would accrue even from success. But this praise, at least, has bever been denied him; that when once his mind came to be made up, no man ever pursued his object more steadily, or with greater vigour.—In the present course of operations, this was conspicuously the case. He was in the act of pushing on, cautiously indeed, but with all the celerity of the school in which he had been trained,

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the corps, of a regular army. At the
othe proposite extremity of a few open fields, as
bout six or seven thousand men were drawn
up in line. Their left resting upon a lake,
and their right extending to the most
of a creek, their centre was protected by
the appointed
to the distance of nearly half a mile. Of
artillery, they appeared to have some six or
ct nor very
eight pieces in the field. These were ar-

retaking it.

Established in this snug post, abundant leisure was granted for observing as well the dispositions made by the enemy to receive the attack, as the advance of our own troops, to make it. Several tumorits and ammunition wagons arriving, were speedily emptied of their contents; and casks of cartridges, ranged at tell. It struck me, however, as being high-ly injudicious, to render raw troops this unsteady, at the very moment when they were about to come under fire; and I con-fess that I did not augur very fixourably of the determination which on that flank at least, the Americans would exhibit. Last-ly, the heads of two columns appearing in the skirts of the more remote thicket, point-ed out how the reserve was stationed, and almost told of what numbers it consisted.

How different was the prospect to which a glance towards our rear introduced us! We had taken possession of the furn-house spread itself at extended order, over the whole of the enemy's front. The scamen who came next, marched straight forward all along the road, until they had arrived within cannon shot of the American line, where they halted. The 4th Regiment straining afficient observation in a grove. A smaller movement was made by the 4sth, and a battalion of Marnes, who, forming line in the open field, stood to support the skirnishers, whilst the 2lst taking, up its ground on the road, came in on the rear of the column of the whole of the line and the seamen constituted the front. All these formations were executed with as much coolines and precision as if the whole had been nothing more. perhaps ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before the leading divisions of our own troops began to emerge from the forest. As soon however, as they showed themelves, a flank movement to the right was made, and the 85th Regiment in beautiful regularity, spread itself at extended order, over the whole of the enemy's front. The scamen who came next, marched straight forward along the road, until they had arrived within cannon shot of the American line, where they halted. The 4th Regiment striving after them, wheeled off, as the 85th hal done, to the right; but instead of extending itself, perhaps ten minutes or a quarter of an hour had been nothing more than a review; and in the eyes of us who watched it, the spec-tacle was in the highest degree interesting.

tecle was in the highest degree interesting the deeply and universally lamented. It may in the meanwhile, neither the American sense to add herr, that in spite of the column no sooner appeared, than the enemy's pieces which commanded the execution. The column no sooner appeared than the enemy's pieces which commanded the execution. The column no sooner appeared than the enemy's pieces which commanded the execution. The column no sooner appeared the pieces of the standard of the column no sooner appeared the pieces of the execution. To chicke the grain the execution of the standard property in the execution. To chicke the grain the execution of the standard property in the execution of the standard property in the execution of the pieces was duabled upon which the first of the pieces was duabled upon which the standard papears divided the one line from mowed them down by whole seems of the pieces was duabled upon which the standard papears divided the one line from the guidely and the papears to only in the standard papears to colore the standard papears to colore the standard papears to colore the pieces was duabled upon which the standard papears divided the one line from the pieces was duabled upon which the standard papears divided the one line from the papears to only in the standard papears to colore the pieces was duabled upon which the papears to colore the pieces was duabled upon which the papears to colore the pieces was duabled upon which the papears to colore the pieces and the papears to the papears to inform the unmilitary reader, that the Shyping is a bollow ground the papears to the papears to colore the papears to colore the papears to t In the meanwhile, neither the American

charges had as yet taken place. What their object was in keeping them so long dile, I know not; perhaps they imagined, that their fire, when opened unexpectedly, would produce a double effect, and, on that account, reserved it fur the attack. Be this as it may, our infantry had not advanced ten pacca, when a voiley of grape was poured upon them from every gun in the field; and the plunging of balls all along the grass, the crashing of rails, trees, and other objects struck, as well as not a few prostrations among the soldiers themselves, gave proof hat the salutation was not less serious tha

As yet it may be said, that I and my immediate followers ranked nothing more than spectators of the dispositions and movements of our comrades. Occasionally, indeed, a cannon shot passing through the window of the house, or lodging in one of the state of the same than the same than

wishity and good humour, but he was acknowledged to be by far the most skilful maker of fires, and therefore one of the most useful individuals in the regiment.

No rain, however heavy, hindered him from striking a light, and from a light once struck, lie never failed to produce a blaze. The loss of such a personage could not but be deeply and universally lamented. It may not be amiss to add here, that in spite of the severity of his wound, the poor fellow hingred many days he was even removed to the ship before he died. Might not the showing out of a man's brains, under such cureumstances, be not only justfiable, but prisseworth?

when through the absence of a few able supporters, he was led to throw his valuable is supporters, he was led to throw his valuable is supporters, he was led to throw his valuable is shell had faller, as if there had, been compared and better man the British army never produced; nor has it lost an officer of brighter and better man the British army never produced; nor has it lost an officer of brighter browns or higher character.

His aid de-camp, (Captain M'Doogal,) having seen the general laid by the read tide, left him to the care of Admiral Cockburn, and galloped back for assistance. For my, by my own men, and I could not desert by them; so I too quitted the modified gaspers and once more plunged into action.

When I overtook the skirmishers, they were in full pursuit of the Americant, now flying with all precipitation before them. The wood was accordingly empticed in a trice, but on reaching its skirts, we found had devolved, was seen to rice at trice, but on reaching its skirts, we found had devolved, was seen to rice at trice, but on reaching its skirts, we found had devolved, was accordingly empticed in a trice, but on reaching its skirts, we found had devolved, was accordingly empticed in a trice, but on reaching its skirts, we found had devolved, was accordingly empticed in a trice, but on reaching its skirts, we found had devolved, was necessary preparation appearing to be complete, Colonel Brooke, on whom the chief command had devolved, was necessary in which both parties had been enveloped was clearly what we had, to say the truth, expected to the state of the field, and the control of the ememy and accordingly empticed in a trice, but on reaching its skirts, we found had devolved, was seen to rice as long the rear of the line, followed by his state. Halling about the centre of the field, and the control of the ememy. The both parties had been enveloped was clearly what we h both parties had been enveloped was cleared away; and there, sure enough, stood our upponents, not as they had stood an hour ago, in close and compact array, but confused by the murderous fire to which they had been exposed. Napoleon Buonaparte has affirmed, that he never witnessed any thing more terrific than the fire of a British line of infantry. The Ex-emperor was perfectly correct. In the armies of other nations, particularly in those of America, many marksmen, more expert as individuals, may be found; but we may search the world over before we shall discover troops, who, as a body, take aim with the same coolness, body, take aim with the same coolness reserve their fire so well, or, as a necessar ed., One thing alone was required to complete the route. Our gallant fellows, uttering a hearty cheer; threw in their last volley, and then rushed forward with the baye netabut a shock, which the flower of European and the state of the sta

net; but a shock, which the flower of European armies had never been able to withstand, the Americans sentured not to receive. They lost in a moment all order, and fled, as every man best could, from the field. There was but one road along which horses or carriages could move, and it be came crowded to excess in a moment.— Whilst the infantry, dashing into the forest thought to conceal themselves among its thought to conceal themselves among its mazes, the cavalry of which a few squad rons had been drawn up upon their right, scampered off by the main road, and was immediately followed by guns, tumbrils, ammunition wagons, and the whole materiel of the army. To arrest the progress of all, or some part of shat force, became now our great object. "Hurrals for the guns!" was a word of command first uttered by Col. Brooke; it was repeated, with loud laughter and tumiltuous outeries, from one rank to anomultuous outeries, from one rank to another; and desperate and unintermitting were the efforts which we made to overtake and cut off such as were hindmost. But unhapout off such as were hindmost. But unhappily the absence of even the mounted troopers told sorely against us to-day. The truth of it is, the American ordnance, drawn by fleet horses, readily escaped. And out of the whole party, only two guns and one tumbril alone, fell into our hands. Of prisoners, however, we were fortunate enough to secure a few. The fourth regiment, which had made a detour, for the purpose of turning the enemy's left, though it arrived not in time to take much share in the action, succeeded in cutting off about half of a battalion from the high roads; and this botion, succeeded in cutting off about half of a battalion from the high roads; and this bo dy, driven back upon its pursuers, saved itself from annihilation by laying down its

arms.

Thus ended the affair of the 12th of Sep tember, after an hour and a half of pretty severe fighting. On our part, the loss sus-tained could not exceed two hundred men in all; on the part of the Americans, at least louble that number had fallen. The dead indeed, lay in clusters far more frequent, and far more numerous, than any where I at least discovered on the field of Bladens least discovered on the field of Bladenburg; and as the proportion between the killed and wounded in an army is usually as five to one; it was easy to collect that the whole amount of persons rendered hors-decombat, must have been very considerable. Yet there was not amongst us one man, who did not feel that the victory had been nut. did not feel that the victory had been pur

did not feel that the victory had been pur-chased at a terrible price, - it had cost the life of our general, and in so doing, had crippled all our resources.

The day being now considerably advanc-ed, and the troops somewhat fatigued by their exertions, our new leader determined to halt for that night on the field which he had won. With this view, the bugles were directed to sound the recall; whilst the Quar-ter Master General proceeded to fix upon a proper spot for the bivouse, and to station the out-posts. Nor were the medical atten-

GREAT JACKSON DINNER AT

PITTOURG

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the U.

8. Telegraph dated Pittaburg (Pa.) July

5. 1837. 5, 1837.

Dear Sir—The great contest is open, and the friends of Gen. Jackson are rictorious. This city is generally regarded by Pennsyl the control point which gives im

a hard political battle has been decided here.

The friends of General Jackson had been for some time reposing in their strength, conscious of power and secure of final victory. The partizans of Mr. Adams were aware of this, and hoping to make some impression, got dpa meeting on the subject of the seading delegates to Harrisburg, respecting the American System. The opportunity being afforded, and certain managers having a list of subscribers to the proposed dinner to Mr. Clay, selected from this, under secret injunctions, a certain number of the political and personal enemies of our representative Mr. Stevenson, to attend the meeting, and to impliedly censure him, by approving the Woollens Bill. This was the extent of censure they dared to attempt, even with their own partisans. The plot succeeded, and 110 persons voted for, and 80 against the resolutions. This was a source of high greeting to Mr. Clay, as Mr. 5. had refused to attend his dinner.

The Clay dinner was given four days after passege of these resolutions, and by great exertions, and through currosity, about 420 persons attended. The triumph of the partisans of Mr. Adams was excessive. It became proper that their delusion should be removed, and that the real gentiments of the dominant party in Pennsylvania should be shown. The friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. S. found it necessary to dispel misrepresentation as regarded this city.

A dinner was announced to be given by the "Jackson Democratic Republican Party," on the 4th of July, for such as thought proper to subscribe. The managers requested of Mr. Stevenson for the day, a part of the beautiful square on the Allegany river, (within the city,) on which a bower was erected 250 feet long, having three lines of tables beneath it, the tables equal The friends of General Jackson had been

part of the beautiful square on the Allegany river, (within the city,) on which a bower was erected 250 feet long, having three lines of tables beneath it, the tables equal to 750 feet, and covered with 11.0 plates. On the day, about ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED willing hearts collected to manifest their respectful regard for the HERO OF ORLEANS. The Declaration of Independence was read by Judge Wilkins from a platform of British cannon, captured on Eric. Mr. Baldwin delivered an oration.

captured on Erie. Mr. Baklwin delivered an oration.

At least ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED persons dined at the table. WinFindley, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania and late Senator, presided, and our representative, Mr. Stevenson, acted as first vice-president, assisted by the Mayor of the 
city and others, as additional vice-presidents. 
Our prominent manufacturers mostly attended, and the true strength of our city were 
generally there. Perfect harmony prevailed. No accident interrupted our pleasures. 
Thus you see a real comparison of strength. 
It is the contrast of the skeleton of a 
mouse with the frame of a mammoth. You 
will have particulars, in a few days, in our 
papers.

We have the pleasure to present our rea-ders with the following proceedings of the State Convention of Maryland, held in the State Convention of Maryland, near in suc-city of Baltimore, for the purpose of pro-moting the election of Gen. Andrew Jack-son to the next presidency. It presents to the world one of those grand republican movements which a free people are some-times compelled to make, to relieve them-selves from the evils and usurpations of wirked and corrunt rulers. We congratuwicked and corrupt rulers. We con late the friends of the constitutional ties of this country, that there is at this time a moral certainty of Gen Jackson's re time a moral certainty of Gen Jackson's re-ceiving the entire electoral, vote of that state. It would afford us equal pleasure to publish the able, patriotic and truly repub-lican Address to the People of Maryland, u-nanimously adopted by the convention, but its great length excludes it from our co-lumns for the present—Ohio Republican.

MR. ADAMS & THE RIGHT OF SUF-

In 1804, while in the U. S. Senate. Mr. Adams voted for a proposition to restrict the right of suffrage in the territory of Louisiana, so that "no person should be qualified to vote for representative, unless the owned fifty acres of land."

Bradford (Pa.) Sentinel.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The original of the following letter from Mr. Jefferson to Gen. Jackson, written in Nov. 1830, has been placed in the hands of the editor of the Nashville Republican, by a member of the Nashville Jackson Com-

"Thos. Jefferson returns his thanks to Gen. Jackson for the copy, he has been so good as to send him, of the vindication of the proceedings in the Semisole war. If doubts on those proceedings, have existed in candid minds, this able vindication can scarcely fail to remove them. In addition to what had before heen, laid before the public, it brings forward some new views and new facts of great weight. On the whole he cannot doubt, but that the gratitude of his country, for former achievements, will be fortified by those new proofs of the salutary energies of their great benefactor—he salutes the General with assurances of his constant and affectiouate attachment and high respect."

The Kentucky Reports of the Instant contains the following in from Mr. Clay, in reply as the Gon. Jackson, published in our TO THE PUBLIC.

On my arrival at Wheeling Mr. Carter Beverly, then a place, had received the might by mail, a letter from the Jackson, which he had exhibit several persons, and left and friend Col. Noah Zane, for my sal, and which I was told for subject of general conversation had produced much excitent the town. The Captain of it deer, having, kindly detained steamboat for my accommend and as I was unwilling longer lay his departure, I had only to obtain a hasty but I believe i rect copy of the letter, and I seize the first moment, after my rival at home, to present it a public, together with a copy of other letter addressed by Mr. Easley to Col. Zane.

ley to Col. Zane.
I purposely forbear, at this E to make several comments whithese documents authorize, and a fine myself to a notice of the chiral which General Jackson has bree forward in his letter.

These charges are, 1st. This friends in Congress, early in Jin ry, 1825, proposed to him that he would say, or permit any of confidential friends to say, that case he was elected President, M Adams should not be continued S cretary of State, by a complete unio of myself and my friends, we won put an end to the Presidential test in one hour; and

2dly. That the above proposals made to General Jackson, through distinguished member of congra of high standing, with my privity consent.

To the latter charge I oppose a rect, unqualified and indigent on intermediate. I neither made, nor authorized nor knew of any proposition wha ever to either of the three Candidan who were returned to the House Representatives at the last Preside tial election, or to the friends of ther of them, for the purpose of fluencing the result of the election or for any other purpose. And all legations, intimations and inverse hat my vote, on that occasion, wa fered to be given, or was in fact pa in consideration of any stipulation understanding, express or imple direct or indirect, written or ven that I was, or that any other pen was not, to be appointed Secrets of State, or that I was, in any oth manner, to be personally benefitts are devoid of all truth, and design of any foundation whatever. Ax firmly and solemnly believe, that first of the two above mention charges is alike untrue & grounder But if (contrary to my full belief) a friends or any of them made any sa proposition or offer, as is asserted hat first charge, it was without

knowledge & without my authorize The letter of Gen. Jackson insis ites rather than directly makes, further charge, that an arrangeme was proposed and made between Mr Adams' friends and mine, by with in the event of his election, I n be appointed Secretary of Suz I pronounce that charge also, as it as I know or believe, to be untru and without the least foundation.

Gen. Jackson having at last rolp-tarily placed himself in the attimate of my public accuser, we are not fairly at issue. I rejoice that a spe cific accusation by a responsible cuser, has at length appeared, thou years since the charge was first forth, through Mr. George Krene It will be universally admitted, the accusation is of the most series nature. Hardly any more atrocos could be preferred against a representative of the people in his office tative of the people in his offici character. The charge in substant is, that deliberate "propositions bargain" were made by my Conce sional friends collectively, three an authorized and distinguished me ber of Congress to General Jacks that their object was, by these "me of bargain and corruption," to clude Mr. Adams from the Depart ment of State, or to secure my pro tion to office; and that I was privy as assented to those propositions and w the employment of those means

Such being the accusation and the prosecutor, and the issue between have now a right to expect that if will substantiate his charges by exhibition of satisfactory eviden In that event, there is no punishment which would exceed the messure my offence. In the opposite event, what ought to be the judgment of the American public is cheerfully submitted to their wisdom and justice.

Lexington, 29th Jane, 1827.

Caryland Cazett

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, 20LY 19, 1827.

Abdales' will be attended to when conclusion is received,

HYMENEAL Married, in this city, on Friday, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, and Travelle W. LENDROW, U.S. rmy, to Miss MANIA CALLADAN, for . to

We insert in this day's paper the Substant's" account of the battle Baltimore. In the datails of this sion, the suther, it is said, has computed several errors. These was left the reader to correct the several errors. we left the reader to correct as may fall in with them in perusing e piece.

OURT OF APPEALS, W. S. Thursday, July 12.—The argu-ent in Wheeler & Mc.Attee vs. Anson, was continued by Learned the Appelloe, and concluded by Johnson for the Appellants, ir

Friday, July 13. - EARLE, J. derered the opinion of the court in the Bank of Columbia vs. Fitz-Sh, argued at June term last by S. Key, for the Appellants, and Taney for the Appellee—Judgat Reversed, and Procedendo a-EARLE, J. also delivered the opi-

on of the court in the three cases of laborg vs. The Bank of Columbia, gued at June term 1825, by May-for the Appellant, and by Steuart J. F. S. Key for the Appelleesadgments Affirmed in two cases. d Reversed in the other. Entr, J. also delivered the opi

on of the court in Giles adm'r. of con to. Perryman, argued is tern by J. Scott and Meredith the Appellant, and by R. Johnn for the Appellees-Judgment

ARCHER, J. delivered the opinion the court in Thomas's Lessee vs. t regument at this term—Judg-Reversed, and Procedendo a

rded. ARCHER, J. also delivered the opiof the court in Buchanan vs. hon & others, creditors of IV. anan, argued at June term by R. Johnson for the Appeland by Marriott and Mayer the Appellees-Decree Reversed. MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion the court in Williamson vs. Dilargued at this term by J. Scott Taney for the Appellant, and Meredith for the Appelleedyment Reversed and Procedendo urded. Donsey, J. dissented. THE COURT affirmed the judgmen

Grace vs. Rowles, argued at this by Brice for the Appellant, by Marriott for the Appellee. The case of J. & C. Baltzell v: Four's heirs (No. 127) was arguby Williams (District Attorney S.) for the Appellants, and by Scott for the Appellees. Wirgm's adm'rs. vs. Mactier (No. ) was argued by Meredith for the

pellans, and by J. Scott for the Saturday, July 14 .- STEPHEN, J. ivered the opinion of the court in rings's Ex'rs. vs. Owings, argued ne term last, by A. C. Magrufor the plaintiffs in error, and by aw for the defendant in errorgment Reversed. ARCHER, J.

Archer, J. delivered the opinion Caton vs. Shaw fany, argued at this term by Ray-nd & Latrobe for the Appellant by Hinkley for the Appelleesment affirmed.

CCEANAN, Ch. J. delivered the ion of the court in S. & R. H. present term, by R. Johnson & Mckell for the Appellants, and by Scott and Taney for the Appel-ladgment Reversed.

LARLE, J. delivered the opinion he court in Wood's Ex'r. vs. tion & Stark, argued at this term R. B. Magruder for the Appeland by Moale and R. Johnson the Appellees-Judgment Reed, and procedendo awarded. CCHANAN, Ch. J. delivered the nion of the court in Oliver vs

be and Taney for the Appellant, by Raymond and Gwynn for Appellee Judgment affirmed. Appellee—Judgment affirmed.

Lair, J. delivered the opinion
the court in Hollingsworth's
n's. vs. Floyd's others, argued
his term by A. C. Magruder for
Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for
Appellees—Judgment affirmed.
HARTH, J. delivered the opinion
the court in Revenues. Scotti are the court in Berry vs. Scott; ard, the thin term by J. Johnson