some rods in front of their troops. With mingled threats and oaths, they bid the Americans lay down their arms and disperse, and called to their own troops, now rushing furiously on,—the light intantry on the right of the church, in which we are now assembled, and the grenadiers on the left,—to fire. The order not being followed with instant obedience, is renewed with oaths and imprecations, the officers discharge their pistols, and the foremost platoon fired over the heads of the Americans. No one falls, and John Monroe, standing next to a kinsman of the same family name, calmly observed, that they were firing nothing but powder.—Another general volley, aimed with fatal precision, succeeds. Ebenezer Monroe replied to the remark just made, that some thing more than powder was then fired, as he was shot himself in the arm. At the same moment several dropped around them, killed and wounded. Captain Parker now felt the necessity of directing his men to disperse; but it was not till several of them had returned the British fire, and some of them more than once, that this handful of brave men were driven from the field.

Of this gallant little company, seven were killed and ten wounded, a quarter part at least of the number drawn up, and a most signal proof of the firmness with which they stood the British fire. Willingly would I do justice to the separate merit of each individual of this heroic band; but tradition has notfurnished us the means. A few interesting anecdotes have, however, been preserved. Jedediah Munroe was one of the wounded. Not disheartened by this circumstance, instead of quitting the field, he marched with his company in pursuit of the enemy to Concord, and was killed in the afternoon. Ebenezar Munroe, jr. received two wounds, and a third ball thro' his garments. Wm. Tidd, the second in command of the company, was pursued by maj. Pitcairne, on horseback, up the north road, with repeated cries to stop or he was a dead man. Having leapt the fence he discharged his gun at his pursuer, and thus compelled him in turn to take flight. Robert Munroe was killed with Parker, Muzzy, and Jonathan Herrington, on or near the line, where the company was formed. Robert Munroe had served in the French wars. He was the standard bearer of his company at the capture of Louisburg, in 1758. He now lived to see, set up for the first time, the banner of his country's Independence. He saw it raised amidst the handful of his brave associates; alas, that he was struck down, without living like you venerable survivors of that momentous day, to behold it, as it dallies with the wind and scorns the sun: blest of heaven and of men—at the head of the triumphant hosts of America! All hail to the glorious ensign! Courage to the heart and strength to the hand, to which in all time, it shall be entrusted! May it forever wave in honor, in unsullied glory and patriotic hope on the dome of the capitol, on the country's strongholds, on the tented plain, on the wave-rocked top-mast. Wheresoever on the earth's surface the eye of the American shall behold it, may he have reason to bless it. On whatever spot it is planted, there may freedom have a foot-hold, humanity a brave champion, and religion an altar. Though stained with blood in a righteous cause, may it never in any cause, be stained with shame. Alike when its gorgeous folds shall wanton in lazy holiday triumph, on the summer breeze, and its tattered fragments be dimly seen through the clouds of war, may it be the joy and pride of the American heart. First raised in the cause of right and liberty, in that cause alone may it forever spread out its streaming blazonry in the battle and the storm. First raised in this humble village, and since borne victoriously across the continent and on every sea, may virtue, and freedom, and peace forever follow where it leads the way!

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 13.

An act prohibiting Justices of the Peace from exercising their civil duties in bar rooms of taverns, or other public houses of that character, so far as relates to Baltimore county.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the first day of May next, any justice or justices of the peace in and for said county, who shall be found engaged in the discharge of his or their duties as justice or justices of the peace in civil matters in a bar room of a tavern or public house of that character, upon satisfactory information given within six months after the violation of this act to the grand jury of said county it shall be the duty of said grand jury to report the fact to the State's attorney or his deputy, who shall proceed and recover from the offender or offenders against this act, the sum of twenty dollars with cost for each and every offence, one half of the fine to be paid to the informant and the other half to be paid over to the treasurer of Baltimore county for the use of said county.

CHAPTER 89.

An act to regulate the proceeding of Foreign Corporations within this State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That any Insurance Company not chartered by the laws of this State, which shall effect or shall have effected insurance upon any property real or personal, or upon life or lives, within this state, and any corporation not chartered by the laws of this State, which shall transact or shall have transacted business within this state, shall be deemed to hold and exercise franchises within this state.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That where any Insurance company or other corporation, as aforesaid, shall hold and exercise, or shall have held and exercised franchises, aforesaid, within this State, such Insurance company or other corporations, shall be liable to suit within this State, in the courts of this State upon contracts of insurance on property or lives within this State, or any dealing or transaction in this State.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That when any suit shall be instituted against such Insurance company, or other corporations so chartered as aforesaid; that service of the writ issued in such cause upon the President or any Directors of such company, or upon any agent of such company or corporation shall be deemed sufficient service upon such company or corporation; and if the company or corporation shall fail to appear at the first term after such service as aforesaid, judgement shall on proof to the satisfaction of the court be rendered by default, against said company or corporation, for the amount of the plaintiff's claim, to be proved to and ascertained by a jury upon inquiry by it executed at bar as in case of ascertainment of damages by jury or judgments by default.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any such company or corporation, shall after any liability shall occur or shall have occurred within this State, withdraw its agents from this State, or shall revoke the authority of any agent and shall not appoint another agent within this State, and no President or Director of said company or corporation can be found within this State, upon whom to serve any writ or process, that service of any writ or process, issued as aforesaid, upon the person last the agent of such company or corporation, shall be deemed sufficient service on such company or corporation, and if no appearance be entered for such company at the term next succeeding the issuing of such writ or process, judgment by default shall be rendered against such company or corporation for the amount of the plaintiff's claim, to be proved and ascertained by a jury as aforesaid; *Provided always*, that before such judgment shall be rendered, in case the authority of any agent shall be revoked as aforesaid, and the said writ or process shall be served on such agent, that evidence shall be furnished to the court where such suit is pending, by affidavit or affirmation of the party serving the same, made before the Mayor of some corporation or judge of some court of the United States, to be attested by the seal of such corporation, or of the court of which such person may be judge, that a copy of such writ or process was served on such agent, has been delivered to the President or two Directors of such company or corporation within the state where such company or corporation shall have been incorporated.

CHAPTER 305.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to facilitate the recovery of Debts due from the several Banks in this State, and to compel the said Banks to pay specie for their notes, or forfeit their charters, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and eighteen, chapter one hundred and seventy seven.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That whenever, hereafter, any Bank shall refuse or fail, on demand, to pay its notes, issues, or obligations, and shall be in a condition to be proceeded against as authorised by the act of Assembly, of December session, of the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, chapter one hundred and seventy seven, such Bank, or any commissioner or commissioners appointed under said last mentioned act, or any trustee or trustees appointed under any decree of Court, or deed of trust, for the benefit of the creditors of said Bank or any sheriff or other officer, shall not receive, in payment or discharge of any debt due to said Bank, any notes, issues or certificates of deposite, issued by said Bank, or any claim against said Bank, unless where the same shall have been held by the debtor at the time of refusing or failing to pay as aforesaid, & being liable to be proceeded against as aforesaid.

Sec 2. *And be it enacted*, That when any such Bank shall appoint any trustee or trustees for the benefit of the creditors of such Bank, the Chancellor of any County Court, as a court of Equity, shall or may, in his or their discretion, appoint, in place of such trustee or trustees, of any of them, any other person or persons, who shall be nominated and recommended by a majority in amount of the creditors of said Bank; *Provided*, the said Chancellor or County Court as aforesaid, shall be satisfied that the interest of the creditors of the said Bank require such appointment; and in all cases, the majority of the creditors in amount, shall have the right, on application made to the Chancellor, or any County Court, as a Court of Equity, to require the trustee or trustees, who shall be appointed by any Bank, for the benefit of the said creditors, to give bond and security to the State of Maryland, in such sum, and with such security, as the said Chancellor, or any County Court as aforesaid, may require and approve, for the faithful performance and execution of the trust, or on neglect or refusal so to do, to surrender up said trust; which bond shall be filed and recorded with all other of the proceedings, and a copy of the same, authenticated in the usual form, shall be evidence in any court of law or equity in this State, and in any suit or suits brought on said bond, wherein an authenticated copy of the same shall be offered in evidence, the plea of *non est factum* shall not be received, unless the the same is verified by the affidavit of the defendant or defendants tendering the same

Sec. 3 *And be it enacted*, That any person who may conceive himself or herself aggrieved by the conduct of any trustee or trustees as aforesaid, may put the said bond in suit, and recover such damages as shall be assessed by a jury under the direction of the Court; *Provided nevertheless*, that no part of this act shall have any effect or operation upon the deeds of trust heretofore made by the president and directors of the Bank of Maryland, or the trustees appointed to administer the affairs of that institution, or the debtors and creditors thereof, as their legal and equitable rights respectively stood before the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That wherein any suit at law process, as now prescribed or authorised by law, shall be served upon any corporate body, requiring the same to appear in any court, to such suit, and such corporate body shall not accordingly appear during the term to which such process shall be returned, or by the second day of the succeeding term, judgment by default shall be entered against such corporate body, for the amount of the claim of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, to be proved to, and ascertained by a jury, upon inquiry, by it executed at bar, as in cases of ascertainments of damages by a jury on judgements by default; and an appearance on the first or second day of such succeeding term, shall not be allowed to such corporate body, except on such terms as to the court shall seem just, to the end, that the plaintiffs shall not suffer by the delay of the defendant, in not appearing at the first term.

CHAPTER 308.

An additional supplement to the act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to this General Assembly; that the irregular construction of the work shops of the Maryland Penitentiary, which were originally planned only in reference to ordinary manufacturing purposes; their scattered location and division into numerous apartments, render the necessary constant supervision of the convict, during the hours of labor, impracticable; and whereas, it is the disposition of the State to furnish the Penitentiary with the further and final means necessary to complete the improvements and carry out the disciplinary objects contemplated in the act to which this is a supplement;—Therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there be erected, within the walls of the Maryland Penitentiary, under the direction and management of the Directors, a sufficient extent of work shops, adapted for manufacturing purposes, in common with the object designed by the improved prison discipline, known under the denomination of the Auburn System; and the directors are hereby authorised to contract for all materials necessary for the said work shops, and to proceed to the erection of the same without delay; *Provided*, that the said directors shall, before they contract for any of the said materials, issue proposals for the supply of the same, and insert the same twice a week for four successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and the different proposals made to them shall be preserved by the clerk of the directors, and laid before the next General Assembly, if required.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the directors shall cause the said work shops and their appurtenances to be constructed on the same principles as those of the best prisons governed by the regulations of the said Auburn System.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of defraying the expense of the said work shops, the treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorised, on or before the first day of June next, to borrow, on the credit of the State, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. a sum of money not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, on the best terms, on which the same can be obtained, either from any of the chartered Banks of this State, or from individuals, which loan shall be redeemable after the expiration of twenty years; *Provided*, that the Treasurer shall advertise in such newspapers as he shall think expedient for proposals for said loan, at least thirty days previous to contracting for the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, that the directors shall use the materials of the present shops, and employ the convicts as far as practicable, in the preparation of the materials, and in the erection of the workshops afore said: and for any payments on account of the contracts for said materials, the Board of Directors are authorised to draw on the treasurer of the Western Shore, who is required to pay said drafts out of any money in the treasury, arising from the loan herein before authorised.

Sec 5. *And be it enacted*, That any premium which the said treasurer may receive on said loan, shall be by him invested in the most profitable fund, and shall form a sinking fund for the redemption of said loan, and the said directors of the penitentiary are hereby required to pay, out of the profits of the institution, to the treasurer of the western shore, quarterly, such sum of money as shall be equivalent to the quarterly interest of the stock to be created in virtue of this act, and annually, after their liquidation of the loan of eighteen hundred and twenty eight, or in any event annually, after the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars out of the said profits, which last mentioned sum shall be added to the sinking fund aforesaid, and be invested, together with all interests accruing from said investments and the whole amount thus invested and accumulated, shall remain specifically appropriated to the final redemption of the stock and debt aforesaid.

Law of Printers.—We learn says the N. Y Jour. of Commerce, from a gentleman who was present, that in the case of Arnolds vs. Clifford, tried at Newport last week, Judge Story upon an incidental point, stated that a promise on the part of the writer of a libel to indemnify the printer of it, against any damage he might sustain for printing, could not be enforced. Even if a bond were taken it would be void.

It has been decided by a verdict in the U. S. Court in Rhode Island, that the Captains of Steam Boats have a right to prohibit agents of stages from coming on board their boats to procure passengers. The case was Jenks, agent of the Tremont stages, vs. Capt. Coleman of Benj. Franklin, who put Jenks forcibly on shore at Newport. It was argued by Mr. Webster for plaintiff, and Mr. Whipple for defendant. The jury gave a verdict for Captian Coleman in fifteen minutes.—*Boston Advocate.*

"Down east," observed a Southerner to a Yankee "a cow, a calf, and a chalico frock, is said to be a girl's portion, and that's where you came from." "Well" replied the Yankee, "people have to be born, pretty much where other folks say, bear in accidents—An' your from that place, ant ye? where a potater patch has cracks in it so wide that the grasshoppers are picked up at the bottom by handfulls— all their necks broken trying to jump over—is a portion for the eldest son.

"My father told me," continued the down-easter, "he was once giving by one of your great farms, and observing the wretchedness of the land he said, 'the fellow that owns this, must be plagy poor;' 'not so poor, as you mought think for,' answered a voice from the blackberry bushes, 'for I don't own but a third on't—my father gin away one third to a man to take tother.'"

The Luckless Tailor.—— Tommy Snip went to skate where the ice being loose he fell in, but was saved by good luck. Oh!; cried the tailor, I'll never more leave my *hot goose* for a *cold duck!*

Mathews tells a good joke in his Farce of the Lone House. He says he gave a coachman a bottle of *ink*, by accident, for a *black-dose*—and on discovering the sad mistake, made him instantly swallow two sheets of *blotting paper*, to counteract its effects!

A Jack Tar's Illustration.—During the first "panic" concerning our relations with France, the following dialogue took place on Long Wharf,

Landlord.—Jack, how would you like a chance in a privateer?

Jack.—I'd sooner run my risk in the States' service; for sharing on board a privateer is like throwing soup through a ladder—what the slats catch, the sailors get.

POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Whig, of July 3.

The Rhode Island Convention has nominated Mr. WEBSTER as President, and the same course will probably be followed by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York. In the Southern States, Judge WHITE has been nominated by the States' Right Convention of Georgia, and will be sustained by the opposition in all. The party in power are using this split in the opposition for their own advantage, by representing it as a deliberate and concerted method of defeating an election by the people, and bringing it to the House of Representatives. The absurdity of this accusation is easily demonstrated. 1. In the first place, if the Whigs had it in their power to *defeat* an election by the People, they equally have power to *make* an election by the People. 2. To give any color to the charge, it must be shown what *they have to gain* by carrying the election to the House. All know, we suppose, that General Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's friends greatly preponderate in that body; and many have a strong *suspicion* at least, that in intrigue and management Mr. Van Buren is a full match for all who may play at that game against him.

This short and simple view of the question will convince every rational mind that there is no premeditated purpose of defeating an election by the people, and that the charges to that effect, more especially enlarged upon by our neighbor, the Enquirer, are charitably designed to fire the popular mind with suspicion and distrust of the Whigs. He is aware of the general apprehension of an election by the House, and has, with his usual piratical temper in politics, seized on and appropriated it to the service of his friend of Kinderhook.

The Whigs would gladly unite, *if they could*. Like all oppositions, they want concert and unity. They have not 40,000 offices and annual millions of spoils, to drill them into unanimity. The Legionaries of power are always disciplined, and mark time, wheel, march, and countermarch with exactitude; or, if peradventure, a corps shows refractoriness, it is speedily brought to submission. It is the misfortune of the Whigs that they cannot unite, and it should not be imputed to them as criminal; it is at the same time a proof of their virtue; proof that they will not agree to sacrifice principle, although they might opinion to victory. The Southern opposition will not vote for Mr. Webster, because they prefer Judge White's public principles. The Northern refuse to support Judge White, because they better like his public principles. All must acknowledge this to be the evidence of honesty; all *do* acknowledge it, except the Van Burenites, who, *quasi* State Right men in Virginia, Tariffites and Improvement in Pennsylvania, New York, and Indiana; mainly, old Federalists in New England and Maryland, all, however, most lovingly commingled at Baltimore, and find no difficulty at all in concentration! The "spoils" have moulded *their* antagonist elements into harmony, and the said "spoils" are the Roman cement of the cohesion. It is in keeping that they, who are united by the sacrifice of all principle, should discover reproach in division.

From the Nashville Banner.

The advocates of Van Buren dare not rely upon his own strength, but have resorted to the miserable scheme of a humbug convention, falsely pretending that it was got up for the purpose of deliberation and consultation; that it was composed of Delegates fresh from the People, when they were in some states elected so long ago, that the circumstances and the views of the People had materially changed before the meeting of the Convention; and when in our own State, the individual who arrogantly, impudently, and stupidly undertook to give a false representation to the wishes and views of the People, was entirely self-appointed, or was dragged into the Convention for the deliberate purposes of wilful deception and falsehood.

Can any cause based on such corruption be worthy of countenance and support from twelve millions of freemen?

From the Ohio Sun.

The Legislature adjourned on Saturday morning the 20th ult., after a session of 13 days.

We are pleased to discover that the Legislature adopted such a course as to secure the peace of the country until after the meeting of the next Congress, when the whole matter will come up as a leading question, and *must* be acted upon.

The Hon. W. Allen, Noah H. Swayne and P. T. Disney, Esqrs. have been appointed by the Governor, to proceed to Washington under a recent act of the Legislature, to adjust the matter until after the meeting of the next Congress. As far as we have heard, the people are well pleased with this course of policy.

RALEIGH, N. C. June 23.

STATE CONVENTION.—The most important question on which the Convention had to act, viz: the number of members of which each House shall consist, has been settled, after an exciting and protracted debate, it is true, but without having engendered, we believe, any bad feeling or laid the foundation for unpleasant reminiscences. We know we shall not be considered by any of the speakers, as making an invidious distinction, in referring to the splendid effort of Judge GASTON on Thursday last, which for manner, matter and effect, will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to hear it.

The Senate is to consist of *Fifty*, and the House of Commons of *One Hundred and Twenty* members.

On Saturday, it was decided in Committee of the Whole, that the Sessions of the Legislature shall be *biennial*, instead of *annual*; and by so large a majority, as leaves no doubt that the Convention will confirm the decision.

On Monday, it was decided that the capitation tax on slaves shall not extend to those under 12, nor over 50 years of age, and shall not exceed the tax on free white males not under 21, nor over 45 years of age.

On the same day, it was decided, by a vote of 84 to 40, that, in all elections by the General Assembly, the members shall vote *viva voce*. The obnoxious feature of the late Constitution, allowing free negroes a vote, has been expunged.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 29.

On Saturday evening we received by the packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, from Liverpool, our files of foreign papers up to the latest dates, which the day on which she sailed permitted. The last Liverpool dates are of the 27th, London of the 26th, Paris of the 24th, and Madrid of the 18th May.

In the British Parliament, no measure which involved a complete trial of the strength of the new Ministry, had been brought forward. To a Bill, entitled, "The Liverpool Clergy and Police Bill," an amendment moved by Mr. Ewart, of Liverpool, that "it be read a second time this day six months," had been negatived, and the Bill read a second time by a vote of 185 to 171, although Mr. O'Connell said, "This Bill is an attempt to frustrate the great measure of corporation reform which we have in contemplation." The Ministers, however, evidently did not put forth all their strength on this occasion, still it is fair to infer from it, that a full party vote will give them but a lean majority. It is not probable, however, we think, that during this session they will be impelled to an extraordinary exertion, as it appears from what has fallen in debate from some of their most devoted supporters, that they do not intend to bring forward any measures of reform, save the Irish Church Bill, and the regulating Municipal Corporations. At the same time, it is very clear from what has been said by Sir Robert Peel, that his party do not intend to carry on a factious opposition to the new government, and that it is only on measures of a conservative or destructive character, as they are alternately called, according to the politics of the party using the terms, that a decided opposition is contemplated by them.

From France there is not one single word in relation to our Indemnity Bill.—The Chamber of Peers had set but once in its legislative capacity since our former accounts. In that it had passed the grant demanded by Government for secret service money. We think it not improbable that at their next legislative sesssion, they will take up the indemnity bill, and that it will pass that body precisely in the form it passed the Chamber of Deputies, we see no reason to doubt. In the Chamber of Deputies another great row has arisen out of the monster trial.

The accounts from Spain are decidedly favorable to the cause of Don Carlos; still we cannot refrain from the belief that they are greatly exaggerated, notwithstanding the extraordinary panic which seized the London Stock Exchange.

SPAIN.

The journals contain painful intelligence from Spain. Whole districts of the south are depopulated by famine.—The northern provinces are the prey of civil war. The capital and the country in general are involved in discord.

Prospect of the Harvest in France. The Memorial a la Scrape, a Douai paper, states "that the oldest agriculturalists in that part of the country are of the opinion that there never was a finer prospect of a good harvest than this year, and that if no unforeseen event occurs, it will exceed in abundance that of 1833."

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE JULY 8, 1835.

NOMINATED

WHIG CANDIDATE,

FOR CONGRESS.—FIFTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM COST JOHNSON.

EVERETT'S ORATION.—As apposite to the anniversary of our National Independence, we publish on our first page, an extract from the eloquent Oration of Edward Everett, delivered April 20th *on the battle-field of Lexington*, in commemoration of the memorable events of the 19th April, 1775. We wish we had room for the whole of an address, which justly and eloquently sets forth the great principles of civil liberty and most vividly portrays the patriot virtues of the first martyrs to American Independence. In this, the day of our peace and safety—of the enjoyment of the richest abundance of public and private blessings, when the progress of our beloved Country is still onward to power and to fame—'tis meet that we should remember the price at which our liberties were purchased; and that heart must be dead to gratitude as well as patriot feeling, which does not thrill at the impassioned account which is given of the first blow which was struck for freedom.

LITTEL'S MUSEUM.—The rich and varied contents of this periodical—the interesting and valuable literary intelligence which it furnishes—the comparatively low price of the subscription and the punctuality with which it is issued, preeminently entitle it to the patronage of the public. The number for the present month, is replete in rich selections from Frazer's, Blackwood's and The New Monthly Magazines—the Monthly, Edinburg and London Quarterly Reviews—The Repository, Athenæum, Metropolitan, Keepsake, Asiatic Journal and other European literary publications of standing and repute.

LITTERAY. It said Moore is engaged in writing a life of Petrach; Lockhart, a life of Walter Scott; Washington Irving, a life of Mahomet; Hogg, has just sent to the press, his interesting Travels in the East, and is now employed on a life of Burns.

A new work by the author of "The Collegians" is announced. The Hon. Mrs. Norton's new novel entitled the "Wife" is said to be a work of thrilling interest.

N. P. Willis, has published a volume, entitled "Melanie and other Poems" and is engaged in writing for the most popular London Magazines.

The highly gifted and accomplished Mrs. Hemans died in Dublin, on the 18th. of May. Genius, taste, pathos, and feminine grace were hers. So delicate and chastened were her poetical effusions—so sweetly mingled in her verse, were the charities of life and the dearest sensibilities of our nature, that there are few hearts which have not owed to her some of the deepest, richest and most thrilling emotions.

THE LEVY COURT. The Court met on Monday last, and among other proceedings appointed THOMAS H. OFFUTT, Constable. The Court will meet again on SATURDAY the 25th. Instant, for the purpose of apportioning the School Fund &c.

The Indiana Journal says the crops in that State, promise great abundance of the coming harvest.

The number of buildings destroyed by the Tornado, at New Brunswick, is said to be about 180: and the estimated loss $100,000.

The Wool crops of Washington County, Pa., are estimated this season at 600,000 lbs. and value about 55 cents per lb.

THE CHRONICLE.—We observe that Joshua Jones Esq. has become associated with Mr. Barnes, in the Baltimore Chronicle. The Chronicle already ranks high, and by the accession of such talents and ability to its editorial department, as Mr. Jones is known to possess, we may expect its columns to become doubly interesting.

The Providence Journal mentions that the Whig Convention of the state of Rhode Island, which met at Newport nominated Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency, and the Hon. Tristam Burges and the Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, as candidates for Representatives to the 24th Congress of the United States. The Journal adds, "that these nominations were all *unanimously* made, and that the people will ratify them with large majorities."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, to wit:

UPON application by petition in writing of Notley Trail, of said county, to Henry Harding, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court, 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; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Notley Trail hath resided two years next proceeding the date of this, his said petition, in the State of Maryland, & being also satisfied that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance, at Montgomery County Court on the second Monday of November next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propound to him, and having also executed a deed of trust to Thomas Buxton for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore ordered by the subscriber one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court, this 20th June 1835, that the said Notley Trail be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and that he cause a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper printed in said County once a week for three months previous to the said second Monday of November next, notifying his creditors, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Notley Trail should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly, as prayed.

HENRY HARDING,

One of the Judges of the Orphans' Court for Montgomery County.

July 8, 1835.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, to wit:

UPON application by petition in writing, of Robert Lyles of said County, to Henry Harding, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court for said county, 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; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Robert Lyles hath resided two years next preceeding the date of this, his said petition, in the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Montgomery County Court on the second Monday of November next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propound to him, and having also executed a deed of trust to John G. England, for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore ordered by the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court, this 4th July 1835, that the said Robert Lyles be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and that he cause a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper printed in said county once a week for three months previous to the said second Monday of November next, notifying his creditors to show cause, if any they have, why he the said Robert Lyles should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly, as prayed.

HENRY HARDING,

One of the Judges of the Orphans' Court, Montgomery County.

July 8, 1835.