CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1834.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday next 2d June.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

On Thursday last, an election was held in Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, for a Representative in Congress, for this district, to supply the vacancy occasioned in our National Legislature, by the death of the Hon. L. P. Dennis. We give below such of the returns as have reached us, which embrace all the districts in this county. In October last, this county gave the Jackson Congressional candidate a majority of 106 votes; but now, she places the anti-Jackson candidate *four hundred and ninety-one* ahead. In Worcester, Steele, the Anti-Jacksonian, will it is supposed, be something minus; but Somerset will bring him up; and his majority in the district, will, probably, be some six, seven or eight hundred, though Mr. Dennis's was only 210.

Believing it will be satisfactory to our readers, we subjoin the statement of the polls at the October election, as well as that of Thursday's.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

ELECTION, MAY 29, 1834.

CANDIDATES.	Fork	N. Market	Vienna	P. Creek	Lakes	H. Island	Cake Dee	Neck	Total
*John N. Steele,	89	147	119	145	210	52	224	86	1030
†James A. Stewart,	35	128	143	60	39	1	134	41	539
Steele's majority,	54	19	—	85	171	51	90	45	491
Stewart's majority,			24						

ELECTION, OCT. 7, 1833.

*L. P. Dennis,	72	182	160	162	109	16	190	72	963
†James A. Stewart,	70	127	100	86	187	35	178	74	857
Stewart's majority,	2	55	60	76	—	19	12	—	106
Dennis's majority,					78			2	

*Anti-Jackson. †Jackson.

Another Bank Failure.—The Bank of Millington, (located in Kent county, Maryland,) has stopped payment.

The resolution affirming that Mr. Robbins had been duly elected a Senator of the U. S. for Rhode Island, was adopted by the Senate on Tuesday—yeas 27, nays 16.

The Executive Council of this State, will meet on Thursday next, 5th June.

A great contest is expected to take place next week, on the Long Island Course, between the Northern horse Shark, and Trifle, from the South. Each is unrivalled at home; and the trial is said to be looked to with very considerable anxiety.

In the Senate on Tuesday last, Mr. Clay gave notice that he should, on the next day, ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, the object of which would be to reassert what had been already declared by resolutions of the Senate, that the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress for the removal of the public deposites, are insufficient and unsatisfactory; and to provide that, from and after the 1st day of July next, all deposites which may accrue from the public revenue subsequent to that period, shall be placed in the Bank of the United States and its branches, pursuant to the 16th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the United States Bank.

The resolutions were offered in the Senate on Wednesday, agreeably to notice, and were also passed to a second reading, by a vote of 25 to 18.

The following is a copy of the Bill regulating the value of certain foreign coins, within the United States, passed by the House of Representatives on the 27th May, and sent to the Senate for concurrence:—

Be it enacted, &c.—That from and after the passage of this act the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, *by tale*, for the payment of all debts and demands at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar; that is to say, the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, of not less weight than as now coined, and those restamped in Brazil of the like weight, when of not less fineness than ten ounces, fifteen pennyweights, and twelve grains of pure silver, in the troy pound of twelve ounces of standard silver; and the five-franc pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweights in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, at the rate of ninety-three cents each.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Charles Macalester, Joseph White, and Saul Alley, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

Friday, May 23.—Jockey Club Purse $1000—four mile heats.

Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. m. Trifle,	1	1
Jas. B. Kendall's b. h. Anvil,	2	2
Maj. Donelson's b. f. Lady Nashville,	3	dr.
C. S. W. Dorsey's ch. f. Ann Page,		dis.

Time—8m. 1s; 8m. 37s.

Benjamin F. Seaborn, convicted of setting fire to the city of Raleigh, N. C., in 1832, was, according to his sentence, to be executed yesterday.

Correspondence, LONDON, April 22.

We have just got out of a ferment, and, I think, escaped a row, if not something worse. The Union of the Metropolis had arranged to walk in procession to Lord Melbourne, the Secretary, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the noble Lord, to be laid before his Majesty, requesting that the sentence upon the Dorchester convicts should not be carried into effect. The number of the Trades Unions in this Metroplois, amount to full 250,000, and it was expected that the whole body would have be en present in procession. The Government were alarmed at this determination to intimidate them, and were resolved that there should be no such scenes as are now to be lamented as having taken place in France. They issued proclamations, calling upon all the peaceably disposed to remain at home, and not even give the Unions countenance by their presence, and they took other and more important precautions for the purpose of keeping the peace.

The regiment of Life Guards—the Royal Horse Guards—the Oxford Blues (Dragoon)—the 12th—the 17th Lancers—and the 14th heavy Dragoons—the Queen's Bays—the 1st Royals—the Foot Guards—eight or nine battalions of infantry—a rifle corps, and six brigades of Artillery. These were the regular troops in the Metropolis. Besides this, the police were armed with swords and pistols to the number of 2,000, and a large number of special constables were sworn in. In the neighborhood of tho Metropolis, the preparations were not the less active. All the troops at Woolwich—an arsenal twelve miles distant from London—were under arms night and day, ready for orders, and relays of horses, every three miles, were placed upon the road, so that within an hour 7,000 troops could have been poured into the metropolis. The Marines at Chatham, at Sheerness, Depford, were all marched near town, and the Court yard of the Admiralty was filled with men from the ships in the Navy Dock yard.

Happily for us all, the whole affair has passed off with the greatest quietude, and harmony. The Unions did walk in procession, but not in such a large and fearful multitude as was expected. Only about 50,000 appeared in the streets in regular order, though as many more were to be seen studding the line of progress, and cheering their companions, at least I may so say, if I may be allowed to call every one a Unionist who suspended a red ribbon from the fourth button hole of his coat. The day was remarkably fine—not a policeman was to be seen—not a single soldier was visible—and as I have said the whole concern terminated contrary to the expectations of nearly all, and the wishes of many. The petition which had been signed by nearly 250,000 men, was borne upon a large car, preceded by the Rev. Dr. Wade in full canonicals.

It was finally taken to Lord Melburne's office at the Treasury, but he declined to receive it, or the depuation by whom it was accompanied, and after much remonstrance with the under Secretary, the huge petition was finally taken into a hackney coach and removed to the place from whence it came. The Unionists thus took nothing by their proceedings, they gained no advantage, and I am bound to say, made no effect upon the government by their display and demonstration. But the conduct of the Unionists I am convinced, was in accordance with their own original intentions, not to have any row, and if possible, prevent it with others. Though I am unwell, I could not refrain from giving you this brief account of an eye witness, and of assuring you that the whole procession was one of the best organised things I have heard of or witnessed. As Lord Brougham said upon another occasion—they were 50,000 men, *capable of bearing arms.*

The Colonization Society of New York have resolved to raise the sum of two thousands dollars, and place the same at the disposal of the parent society, towards furnishing the supplies now urgently required in the Colony of Liberia, and which are to be shipped, if the means of purchasing them can be obtained, by the Jupiter, which is to sail again for Africa in about a week.

The New York Board of Brokers, on Friday last, voted a donation of one hundred dollars to the colonization society, to be expended in the colonial supplies to be shipped by the Jupiter.

Specie.—The quantity of specie entered at the Custom House in New-York from foreign places, between the 28th of March and 15th of May, a period of seven weeks, was, of gold, $83,288; silver, $2,864,389—total, $2,947,677. The period commences after some of the large importations were made, and there have been constantly large receipts from New-Orleans. It is supposed that the amount of specie received at that port since the 1st of January, could not be less than 6,000,000.

THE JAMES TOWN JUBILEE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

NORFOLK, 25th May.

"Agreably to previous announcement, the celebration of the 227th Anniversary of the landing of the gallant Capt. Smith, with the first colonists of Virginia, at Jamestown, took place on the spot, consecrated by that event, yesterday the 24th inst. There were, it is estimated, between 1500 and 2000 persons present, congregated from distant parts of the State, as well as from the contiguous counties, to enjoy the scene with all its interesting associations, and to contemplate with pious delight, the birth place of their venerated and beloved commonwealth. The scene was one altogether for the contemplation of the philosophic mind.

CASE OF SLANDER.

A case of some interest came on for trial before the Supreme Court in Worcester, Mass. last week, Chief Justice Shaw presiding. The annexed report is from the Worcester Palladium:—

Lewis and Thurston *vs.* Packard. This was an action of slander. The parties reside in Lancaster; the plaintiffs are merchants and the defendant a retired clergyman. The writ alledged that the defendant expressed, on a certain occasion, his conviction that the plaintiffs, in the pursuit of their vocation as dealers in ardent spirits, were guilty of the crime of murder.

The plaintiffs proved that the defendant, at a temperance meeting in Lancaster, made an extemporaneous address, in the course of which he said that retailers of ardent spirits are murderers and worse than murderers.

"We have two in this town, said he, who sell this poison, Lewis and Thurston; they are murderers and worse than murderers; and I, an old man, and a clergyman, say it, and am not afraid of the consequences." The plaintiffs showed also, that when the defendant was requested to sign an acknowledgement of the impropriety of his remarks, he excused himself, by saying that he did not use the language attributed to him; that he had no unkind feelings towards the plaintiffs; and that for the language which he did use, he was ready to respond, when called upon to do so, in Court or out of it. Here the plaintiffs rested their case, and their defendant's counsel submitted to the Court whether he should be required to go into any defence.

The Judge said that it was not competent to the Court to express any opinion of the propriety or impropriety, the temperance or intemperance, of such remarks as were alledged to have been made by the defendant; but as the words spoken, accused the plaintiffs of no crime for which they would be liable for Indictment, it was the opinion of the Court that they were not actionable. The plaintiffs therefore became nonsuited.

A Paris correspondent of the New-York Times writes:—"Amidst the revolting scenes of arbitrary violence which the prosecutions of the Police daily exhibit, there happen some ludicrous incidents which one cannot help remembering. A newspaper carrier who had been repeatedly prosecuted on a charge of having cried his journal in the streets contrary to the law, in spite of his protestations that he had never uttered a word, at last resolved to make all sure against further trouble, and actually *sealed up his mouth* with a strip of paper and two wafers. Notwithstanding this, he was apprehended again on the charge of *crying by signs!* keeping up, forsooth, a most obstreperous silence. Another occurrence will show the perpetual state of alarm and trepidation which exist. The Duke of Orleans went the other day to the chateau of Mendon, a short distance from Paris; there happened to pass along the road a small company consisting of a professor of geology and his pupils, who were out on a scientific excursion and armed with sticks and hammers for breaking the rocks. The sight of this little troop raised a panic, and the alarm was given at the chateau that the republicans had risen and were coming to the attack. The guards turned out, horse and foot, and marshalled themselves to receive the enemy, but they were somewhat relieved to find the enemy consist of Mr. Constant Prevost and a dozen lads of the Sarbonne."

The Mormonites in motion.—According to a late number of the Painsville Telegraph, *General* Joe Smith, the leader of the Mormonites, has, accompanied by about five hundred of his followers, set out for the purpose of reconquering the 'Holy Land,' lately taken from them by the infidels of Missouri:—Joe, it seems has been stirring up his proselytes for some time, stating that it was the command of God that they should buckle on the armour of their faith, and enroll under the banners of Mormonism; that their church was in danger; and that they must if necessary, die the death of martyrdom—accordingly, the deluded fanatics obeyed his summons; a great rise took place in the market for warlike implements, as each had provided himself, with an abundant supply of pistols, dirks, swords, &c. The sword of Smith himself, it is said, is more than four feet long. The prophet professes the expectation of sharing the fate of a martyr at the coming contest. We trust that the good people of Missouri will take care of these fanatics, and see that they do not violate the laws with impunity.—*Philadelphia Inq.*

Mr. Farren the British Consul, has been solemnly received at Damascus and hoisted the English flag—the people of the holy city heretofore refused to allow an infidel to pollute the sanctity of their walls.

The immortal Washington signed the charter of the old Bank of the United States; and *sixteen* out of *nineteen* of the framers of the present Constitution, who were in Congress at that time, voted for a Bank—yet we find persons of the present day—persons who, perhaps, have never read the Constitution of their country—declaring it to be an infringement of *that* Constitution to establish a National Bank. Who are the best judges?

A female *mule* belonging to a gentleman in Suffolk, Va., lately brought forth a colt! This is the first case of the kind we have heard of, and the general belief has been that this mixed generation of animals was incapable of reproduction.

A Novel Law Point.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, at its late session in March, decided that a grand child born eight months and a half after the death of his grand-father, is included in a bequest to grand-children "*living at his decease.*"

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday, 22d.

In the course of yesterday's Debate, Mr. Clay having denounced, as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, the omission of the President of the United States to nominate to the Senate, for confirmation or rejection, the present Secretary of the Treasury and other officers, though the Senate, has been now nearly six months in session; Mr. Webster rose, for the purpose of showing the views of this subject entertained by the great first President of the United States, and practised upon by every Administration in this Government, up to the beginning of the present. For this purpose, Mr. W. quoted from the record the following:

Message from the President of the United States, to the Senate of the Unitad States.

UNITED STATES, February 9, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Among the persons appointed, during the last session to offices under the National Government, there were some who declined serving. Their names and offices are specified in the first column of the foregoing list. I supplied these vacancies, agreeably to the Constitution, by temporary appointments, which you will find mentioned in the second column of the list. These appointments will expire with your present session, and indeed ought not to endure longer than until others can be regularly made. For that purpose, I now nominate to you the persons named in the third column of the list, as being in my opinion qualified to fill the offices opposite to their names in the first. G. WASHINGTON.

The National Bank of France was under the consideration of the Chamber of Deputies, last month. Most of the French legislators appear to have taken just views of the value and indispensableness of such an institution even in France. A member of the Chamber complained that, in consequence of the great loans which the Bank might be called upon to make to the Executive government, the institution could not increase its circulating paper in the ordinary way, and being obliged to keep in its vaults an amount of specie nearly equal to its circulation, it did not fulfil the proper ends of such a Bank, "*qui est de creer des capitaux de confiance.*"

The Minister of the finances (Secretary of the Treasury) replied—"The amount of the Bank's notes in circulation is 220,622,000 francs, of its specie in the vaults, 162,712,000 francs. Seeing this state of things, the Minister of the Finances bethought him of some means of bringing into circulation the superabundance of specie, and thus relieving the Bank, he asked the Bank for the sums which the Treasury needed, he asked a credit of 100 millions. The Bank assented. Observe, gentlemen, that no one in France has a deeper interest in supporting the credit of the Bank than the Minister of the finances. The day, that he shall see its resources decline, from that day not only will he ask no more money of the Bank but he will endeavor by every possible means to bring back the specie into its vaults.—*National Gazette.*

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.

Fresh advices have been received from the indefatigable Lander. He had returned to the coast the second time, for the purpose of procuring goods for the markets on the river. He had ascended the Niger into the interior of Africa, and had been up the Tshadda, a branch of the Niger, 150 miles. Mr. Laird, who accompanied the expedition, has arrived in London. He relates that they found a city called Nunda, on the Tshadda, which contains 60 or 70,000 inhabitants. The walls are 20 feet high. The king is a brutal savage. He has in his seraglio 1500 women. He detained the English and would not let them return, pretending to be influenced by the gods. He said the gods had been frequently consulted, but they would not give a favorable answer. Laird took advantage of the king's superstition; told him he would send a messenger to the gods, and if it burned blue, it would be an indication of a favorable reply.

Laird sent up a blue light, which made such an impression on the King that he released the party. The slave trade is carried on up and down the Niger. While Mr. Laird was up the river, about 1000 of the people of Nunda made an incursion along the bank of the Niger, and sacked the country far and wide. The object was slaves and booty. They make pipes so long that they can smoke when riding, with the bowl of the pipe resting on the foot. They are ignorant of distilling, and have not yet acquired a taste of rum:—At one place on the Niger the priests sacrificed a human victim, and threw the body in pieces into the river to prevent the English going up: the ignorant natives thought this would put a stop to their progress, and were much disappointed, when they found the incantations of the priest of no avail.

A gentleman from Booker's Gold Mine reports that he saw a small Terrapin, taken from the mine, for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peal's Museum in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance, it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather thongs that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine which had been under the water two hundred years. From such observations, we may infer that silver is sometimes in a gaseous state, and if so, gold may be, and in that way this curious little Terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal. The extraordinary price offered for this nondescript will no doubt lead to its careful preservation.—*Lynchburg Vir.*

I have been very successful for half a dozen years in obtaining two crops of beans from the same plants. In the summer of 1826, my first crop of magazan and early long-pod beans was, by a very strong and violent wind, blown down; this was done when the beans were in full blossom. The crop from the blossoms which the plants then possessed was very fine and abundant, and gathered during July. In three weeks after the beans were prostrated, each stem pushed forth from near the root one or more, in some instances, four to six fresh stems; these bloomed freely and produced an abundant crop, which was gathered during September. Since that grew, I have uniformly bent down, so as to break the stalk near the root, my first and second crops of beans; I have by this means obtained four crops of beans from two sowings, and which supplied me from July 1st to 31st October. By this method only half of the seed was required, which I had been accustomed to use, and the greatest advantage to me was that only half of the ground was required, so that my advantages by this method are fourfold. I always pinch out the tops when the plants are in full bloom; this throws the vigor into the production of fruit instead of a continued increase of stem and foliage.—[Mr. James Falkland, Pentonville, in the Gardener's and Forester 's record, No. 3.]

Passages from the Diary of a late London Physician.

A SLIGHT COLD.

Consider a "slight cold" to be in the nature of a chill, caught by a sudden contact with your grave; or as occasioned by the damp finger of Death upon you, as it were to mark you for HIS, in passing to the more immediate object of his commission. Let this be called croaking, and laughed at, as such, by those who are "awearied of the painful round of life," and are on the lookout for the dismissal from it; but be learned off by heart, and remembered as having the force and truth of gospel, by all those who "measure out their span upon the earth," and are conscious of any constitutional flaw or feebleness; who are distinguished by any such tendency deathward as long neck narrow, chicken chests; very fair complexions; requisite sympathy with atmospheric variations; or, in short, exhibit any symptoms of an asthmatic or consumptive character, IF they choose to NEGLECT A SLIGHT COLD.

Let not those complain of being bitten by a reptile which they have cherished to maturity in their very bosoms, when, they might have crushed it in the egg! Now, if we call a "slight cold" the egg, and pleurisy—inflammation of the lungs—asthma—CONSUMPTION, the venomous reptile—the matter will be no more than correctly figured. There are many ways in which the "egg" may be deposited and hatched: Going suddenly, slightly clad, from a heated into a cold atmosphere—especially if you can contrive to be in a state of perspiration; sitting or standing in a draft, however slight; it is the breath of death, and laden with the vapours of the grave! Lying in damp beds—for there his cold arms embrace you; continuing in wet feet; these, and a hundred others, are some of the ways in which you may slowly, imperceptibly, but surely, cherish the creature, that shall at last creep inextricably inwards, and lie coiled up about your very vitals. Once more, again—again—again—again—I would say attend to this, all ye who think it a small matter to *neglect a slight cold!*

MECHANICS IN CANTON.—There is no Machinery, properly so called, in Canton. Much of the manufacturing business, required for the supply of commercial houses in the city, is done at a town situated at a short distance, still the amount of labor performed in Canton, is very considerable. There are about 17,000 persons in Canton employed in Silk weaving. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing different kinds of cloth, is about 50,000. They occupy 2,500 shops, averaging, usually, twenty hands in each shop. Some of the Chinese females who devote their time to embroidery, secure a profit of from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month. The number of shoe makers is more than 4,000. Those who work in wood, brass, Iron, stone and other materials, are numerous; and those who engage in each of these occupations, form a distinct community, and are governed by their own laws and regulations in their business. The *barbers* form a separate department. No man can act as tonsor without a license. The number of this fraternity in Canton is more than 7,000. The whole number of mechanics in the city is estimated at 250,000.

We find the following curious circumstance related in a late English paper:—"The Rector of St. Martin's parish was sent for to pray by a gentleman of the name of Wright, who lodged in St. James's street, Pimlico. A few days afterwards Mr. Wright's solicitor called on the Rector, to inform him that Mr. Wright was dead, and had made a codicil to his will, wherein he had left him £1,000, and Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the House of Commons, £2,000, and all his personal property and estates, deer park, and fisheries, &c., to Lady Frances Bruce Brudenell, daughter of the Earl of Ailesbury. Upon the Rector's going to Lord Ailesbury's to inform her Ladyship, the house steward informed him that she was married to Sir Henry Wilson, of Chelsea Park, but he would go to her Ladyship and inform her of the matter. Lady Frances said she did not know any such person as Mr. Wright, but desired the steward to go to the Rector, to get the whole particulars, and say that she would wait on him the next day; she did so, and found, to her great astonishment, that the whole was true; she afterwards went to St. James's street, and saw Mr. Wright in his coffin; and then she recollected him, as having been a great annoyance to her many years ago at the Opera House, where he had a box next to her's; he never spoke to her, but was continually watching her, look wherever she would, till at length she was under the necessity of requesting her friends to procure another box. The estates are from £20,000 to £30,000 a year. Lady Frances intends putting all her family in mourning out of respect.

BALTIMORE MARKET—*May* 27.

Flour, Howard street, $4 87½, $5, $4 75, $4 87½; City Mills, $5 37½, on four months. Rye Flour, 2d Susquehanna, $3 50.

Grain.—Prime red Susquehanna Wheat, $1 10; very good Maryland red, $1 05. White Corn, 57 a 58 cents; yellow 57 cts. Good Maryland Rye, 68 cents.—*American.*

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. George Wilshire, Mr. *Washington Slacum*, to Miss *Mary Ann Andrews*, all of this county.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr Lenhart, Mr. *Colman B. P. Blades*, to Mrs. *Maria D. Wingate.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by Luke Mezzick, Esq, and to the sheriff directed, against Thomas Holleday, negro, one at the suit of Martin M. Dean and one at the suit of Jeremiah Bramble, will be offered at public sale, on the premises of the said Thomas Holleday, on Saturday the 21st day of June next, between 8 and 4 o'clock, the following property, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Thomas Holleday of, in and to a lot or parcel of ground whereon he now lives, containing 10 acres, more or less, be it known by whatsoever name or names it may, taken and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOMAS DAVIDSON,
May 31 3w Dep. Shff.

In Chancery,

20th *May*, 1834.

Eliza C. Waggaman, vs. *John C. Waggaman.* } THE object of the petition filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the property hereinafter mentioned.

The petition states that the petitioner is the mother, guardian and next friend of the defendant, who is an infant—that said defendant is seized in fee of a mill and mill seat in Dorchester county, which is in a ruinous condition, and that it will be to the interest of said infant defendant that the same be sold. It is also stated by petition, that since the filing of the original petition the said defendant hath removed out of the State of Maryland. It is thereupon ordered, that the petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of June next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of this petition, that he may be warned to appear in this Court, in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of October next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy.
Test: RAMSAY WATERS,
May 31 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery,

20th *May*, 1834.

Sarah C. Waggaman, vs. *John C. Waggaman and others.* } THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the land hereinafter mentioned, the same not being susceptible of division. The bill states that John Cropper by his will devised to the child with which his daughter Eliza Waggaman was then pregnant, a tract of land called Addition to Conclusion in fee simple. That said child survived the testator only a few years, and that complainant and the defendants John C. Waggaman, Virginia Waggaman and Henry P. Waggaman are the heirs at law of said child, and equally entitled to said tract of land; that said land is too small to divide among the persons interested with advantage, and that the same cannot be sold because of the minority of the persons concerned, without the decree of this Court. It is also stated by petition that since the filing of the bill, the defendant, John C. Waggaman, hath removed out of the State of Maryland. It is thereupon ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 26th day of June next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of October next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy.
Test: RAMSAY WATERS,
May 31 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

Joseph E. Muse, Jr.,

RESPECTFULLY tenders to the public his services as an ATTORNEY AT LAW. His office is one door above that o the Cambridge Chronicle.

Cambridge, Feb 8