tomb of a warrior knight, and scattered near the shrine where kings and abbots had knelt in splendid worship—he flung himself down, and he essayed to pray. But his lips were parched and powerless, and his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth. If he prayed, it was the voiceless aspirations of the crushed and overburthened soul.

* * * As if awaking from a hideous dream he cast a look toward the calm and starry heaven, and, amazement! to his sight was revealed a new and dazzling Star, bright, and soft, and sweet, and lovely, serene and glorious as his Marion, whom it so splendidly resembled in every attribute and quality. "It is my Marion!" he gasped, "it is herself. She is not lost,—she is not alone! We are together—we are together, for ever and for ever. Come to me, darling of my breaking heart, or take me to thyself. Come."

* * * In an instant the orb, the new and brilliant lustre of the sky, burst from the sphere, and sunk to the earth, leaving a long white gleam of light behind. It was an exhalation of the air—a vision for the moment, more unreal and transitory than the mortal brightness which distempered fancy had elected it to restore.

Prone fell the lover to the dust:—the spark of life, like the perished Star, was extinguished.

* * * Were they united for ever and for ever?—They slept together, side by side, in the same village churchyard, and on a single marble tablet was sculptured—"A FALLING STAR."

Whig Celebration in Philadelphia on the fourth of July.

The Whigs of Philadelphia had a brilliant celebration of the Fourth at Windmill Island. I having been ascertained that the Hon. Henry A. Wise was in the city, he was waited upon and attended, and in reply to a complimentary toast gave them a speech which is much applauded in the papers. The United States Gazette says his remarks were most felicitous and animated. He spoke of the abuses of the Administration, and the determined manner in which they had carried on the war against the rights and liberties of the people. Of the severe struggle which the Whigs had maintained for many years past, with the train bands of power, aided by the Post Office Department, and the franking privilege. Of the vile acts that had been used to deceive and delude the people, and to fill their ears with falsehoods and misrepresentations, and their minds with prejudices.—But the people, he said, were too intelligent not to see their arts, and too honest not to rebuke them—and they were everywhere abandoning the Administration, which had not their confidence, and never deserved it.

Mr. Wise said that in principles the Whigs were united, what they now wanted was a man to bear their standard into the field, and on to victory. In regard to the individual to be selected for this purpose, there were differences of opinion, men, as well as States, had their preferences; Virginia, perhaps, differed in her preference from Pennsylvania. "The Old Dominion" preferred Henry Clay (great cheering.) The Whigs of that State had gone into the late contest with his name, emblazoned upon their banner; the battle had been fought with this name floating aloft, and if the Whigs of Virginia could not say "we have met the enemy, and they are ours," they could at least say "we have met them, and we are not theirs."

But, said Mr. Wise, there should be no disunion among the Whigs, in regard to the individual who shall be their candidate—*there must be none.*—The duty of nominating candidates for President and Vice President has been referred, by general consent, to a National Convention, and the nominees of that body must be supported, warmly and zealously. For his part, he said he was prepared, and would pledge himself to support any good Whig who should be nominated by that Convention, and if all would do so, victory must and would perch upon our banner in 1840. He concluded with offering as a toast—

"The Union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union."

No phrase could convey a deeper meaning in fewer words.—Balt. Chronicle.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The Richmond Enquirer has always professed a great amount of sensitiveness upon the interference of the Federal Executive with the freedom of elections, and yet it is difficult to find an editor more unscrupulous in his approval of all those measures of the President which tend, directly, to bring the patronage of the Government into conflict with the purity of the elective franchise. An instance of this sort has lately occurred. Shortly after the Virginia election, the Enquirer expressed profound indignation at a supposed conspiracy among the Whigs to make Mr. LEIGH Senator and Mr. RIVES Governor. This was a horrible plot. The Whigs, however, before the election, charged that it was understood that, if Mr. SELDEN, the Loco Foco candidate for Congress should be defeated, Mr. CAMPBELL would be removed from the office of Treasurer and Mr. SELDEN appointed in his place. Well, Mr. Selden was defeated, Mr. Campbell has been removed and Mr. Selden, the Enquirer admits, will probably receive the office. Now, there is corruption—positive corruption in a proceeding like this. Mr. Selden was filling a good office in Richmond which he refused to vacate for the uncertain honor of being a candidate for Congress, unless he had a reasonable assurance that, if he should not be elected, he should be reimbursed for his loss. He was popular and the administration needed him as a candidate. The assurance was given—there is no earthly doubt of it. No letter, probably, passed. Mr. VAN BUREN did not give his bond—but there are a thousand ways of giving an assurance without putting one name to paper. Since the election, however, Mr. Selden having served the end of the President, he is rather afraid to carry out the scheme. He fears that the Whigs will make political capital of this fulfilment of their predictions, and the Enquirer finds it necessary to spur the President on. What is the meaning of the following from the Enquirer of Tuesday.

"It is possible that it may be offered to Mr. Selden—but Mr. Van Buren may yet listen to the counsels of the R. Whig, which has set itself up as his *Adviser-General.* If he would condescend to hearken to our opinions, it would be never to follow its advice on any occasion;—much less to be driven from the ground which he honestly means to take, by all its clamours, cant and revilings. If it should be offered to Mr. Selden, we are not sure that he will accept it. But of one thing, we are satisfied, that he will take counsel with his friends, and not with his enemies. Whilst the deliberate opinions of the former will have their due weight with him, the anticipated denunciations of the latter will carry no terror with them."

Our reading of this is as follows—Mr. V. B. we perceive you are disposed to back out from your engagement with our Cousin Selden—You are afraid of the Whig—Now a bargain's a bargain—Selden wants the office and must have it. Honor among ——, you know—the office—Mr. President—the office.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Another Sub-Treasurer Absconded.

The opponents of the present administration have made the charge that the defalcations which have occurred under it were the natural results of the character of the men to whom the custody of the public moneis was entrusted. In the case of Mr. Price it was proven, before a committee of Congress, that he was, at no time, deemed trust-worthy, even for small engagements, as an individual, and that this fact, together with the profligacy of his life, was well known to Mr. Van Buren, when he was appointed. That defalcations will occur, under any system and under the best administration of even the best system, we do not deny; but that they will constantly occur, unless regard be had, in the appointments, to the character and qualification of officers, is inevitable. It is from this cause, alone, that the history of this administration is blackened by a unbroken series of defalcations, all traceable, clearly, to the absolute want of integrity or capacity on the part of the officers charged with the receipt and disbursement of public moneys. Another instance of the effect of the appointment of such persons has just come to light, and we cite it, not for the purpose of exciting odium against the administration, but with a view to the elucidation of the position we have taken.

All of our readers will recollect the contested election of Letcher and Moore. Letcher, a Whig, was chosen a representative in Congress, by a very decided majority, over the notorious Thomas P. Moore, of franking memory. The sheriff of one of the counties was Alfred Hocker, a Jackson-man. This scoundrel was instigated, either by his own bad passions or the persuasion of others, to steal and destroy the poll book of Jessamine County, in which Letcher had a majority of votes sufficient to elect him. Moore was consequently returned, Letcher contested his seat, proved the destruction of the books, and the election was sent back to the people, who returned Letcher by a large majority. The Legislature of Kentucky, fired with a just indignation at the atrocious offence of *Hocker*, immediately passed a law, imposing the penalty of confinement at hard labour in the Penitentiary upon any one who might, thereafter, be guilty of the same crime. One would have supposed that such a legislative denunciation would have condemned Hocker to exile from the society of honest men and to an eternal banishment from public trusts. Not so. His crime only made him dearer to the administration and he was immediately appointed Postmaster at Standford, Lincoln county, Kentucky. This was done not merely to reward an unscrupulous partizan, but by way of hoisting a signal of approval to all who, in defence of the party, might in the same way, throw aside the scruples of conscience. Now comes the denouement. Hocker remains quietly in office a few years, and the public forgets the existence of such a felon. But he has emerged from his inglorious obscurity. The papers from the west inform us that he has done the usual honor to the choice of the administration. *He* has collected together what funds he could lay his hands on, without regard to the ownership of them, and Swartwouted. *Abiit, evasit, erupit.* He has vanished like the mists of the morning and has carried to the balmy regions of Texas his vast political capabilities, where, to our shame be it spoken, he will meet with less favour from the authorities of the land than here, where we boast of the morality that purifies alike the administration of our public and private concerns.

Who is This?—The Central committee of the Whigs of Virginia, in their most eloquent address to the Whigs of that State, declined to recommend the nomination of any particular citizen as a candidate for the Presidency. They drew, however, a portrait of the object of their own individual preferences, which we present to our readers.

"Our own strong and decided preference, indeed, points to the statesman to whose benignant influence this station stands already indebted for the healing of the two most fearful dissensions that have ever distracted its councils: from whose practical wisdom, the result of great experience in public affairs, ability and virtue, we may expect a prudent and prosperous, as well as a just administration; whose large and liberal views will dispose him, whose generous ambition will prompt him, whose patriotism will impel him, and whose firmness will enable him, to be the President of a nation, and not the President of a faction; and from whose moderation and magnanimity we may hope that the Executive patronage, in his hands, will no longer be an instrument of favor, of revenge, or of ambition—no longer be degraded to the vile purposes of rewarding the selfish zeal of furious partisans and punishing the independence of honest opponents, of continuing power in the hands that hold it and perpetuating the domination of a party. But the great object we have at heart, far more than the nomination of the gentleman whom we prefer, is that concert and co-operation in effecting a nomination which will secure an undivided and strenuous support of the candidate who shall be selected, being ready to forego our individual preferences, if it shall be required of us, in deference to the opinion and wishes of the party with whom we must act in order to make our strength efficient.

To whom, but to one man, do these bold and prominent features belong? can they be mistaken for the lineaments of any other than one of the men whom the Whigs have cherished as the greatest as well as the most available of their leaders —Balt. Chron.

RETORT COURTEOUS.—On the last day of the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the question of paying the printing bills being under discussion, Mr. Stevens took occasion to remark upon the great and unprecedented amount to be appropriated for that purpose. Mr. Pray, the Loco Foco leader in the house, was called upon to reply. He said, alluding to Mr. S., "It was he who brought to the seat of government an armed force at the expense of more than *one hundred thousand dollars* to the State, and instead of complaining of the necessary expenses of the House, if Mr. Stevens had any sense of shame or decency, he would not shew his head among honest men, whom he had so basely injured." Having thus delivered himself he took his seat. Immediately Mr. Stevens rose and said he hoped no honorable gentleman would expect him to reply to any thing that might issue from any of the orifices of that monstrous mass of clay which was thrown by the December mob, upon one of the chairs of the Philadelphia County Delegation, and had ever since stuck there by the force of its slime." Mr. Pray had enough and did not again open his lips.—Baltimore Republican.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

"Consistens et tenus, at res expostulet, esto."

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, July, 13th. 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county, will sit on Monday the 8th of July.

We clip the following from the Baltimore Post of last week. Whether it was written to cheer the drooping spirits of Tom. Ritchie, or is the offspring of a vain and conceited mind, it is equally laughable and ridiculous. Judging from the phraseology of the letter, it seems the writer derived his information from some one residing in this Congressional district. The Loco Focos profess to be very knowing—some of them no doubt, could tell how many irish potatoes would be required to build a hen-coop. We will not hazard an opinion either pro or con—the result of the October election will remove all doubts upon the subject. Until that period the Loco Focos may subsist upon the probability of Col. Stewart being elected, by that time their constitutions will become inured to light diet.

Bright Prospects in Maryland.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 1st.

"Residing, as I have long done, in good old Democratic Baltimore county, a central position, just beyond the precincts of the city, and holding an extensive correspondence with our prominent men in the different sections of the State it affords me great pleasure to communicate to you the heart-cheering information recently derived from the most respectable sources, that the following gentlemen will most unquestionably be elected to represent their Congresssional Districts:—

Frank Thomas, an honor to Maryland, from the Western District—John T. H. Worthington from Baltimore, Hartford and Carroll counties—James Carroll and Maj. Hillen for Baltimore. Anne Arundel, and the city of Annapolis—and my promising and talented young friend, Philip Frank Thomas, for the five upper counties of the Eastern Shore, at present represented by James Alfred Pearce. These Districts I consider positively certain. And then the adjoining District will, in all probability, go for Col. James A. Stuart, one of our most undeviating and influential Republican friends. This District is now represented by Mr. Dennis. And if judicious arrangements are adopted in William Cost Johnson's District, he can easily be defeated. Sustained and elected as he was by the friends of the Administration, he became our most bitter and uncompromising enemy in Congress, and consequently he can have no just claim to the future support of the Republican friends of Van Buren in Montgomery county. If you inquire the cause of this wonderful revolution in the politics of Maryland, the answer is ready; our sound and free Democracy hoisted Virginia's Patriotic Banner—every thing for principle—nothing for men—and we shall sweep the Neutrals, Independents and Conservatives, by the board with their new allies, the modern Whigs. I congratulate you with all my heart upon your glorious triumph in Virginia."

THE CURRENCY.—In order that those, who do not know by feel experience, may form some estimate of the deranged condition of our domestic exchanges, we state, upon the authority of a gentleman, that the Post Notes of the Union Bank of Mississippi (considered the best bank in the state) are at a discount of 25 per cent in that State, and about 20 per cent in the city of New York. We have also learned, from a very respectable source, that a wealthy gentleman of Florida, who wishes to visit his friends at the North, is detained at home, and obliged to forego that pleasure, in consequence of the exorbitant premium required for Northern drafts. The premium which persons visiting the North are obliged to pay, is almost equivalent to the actual expenses of travelling.—What the result will be, of such an unfortunate derangement of the currency, we are unable to say. It is beyond the pale of Possibility for Southern Merchants to discharge their liabilities at the North, during the continuance of such confusion in the exchanges, and wide spreading distress must inevitably ensue. As our congressional election is approaching, and the people have been told no measures of releif will be attempted by the executive, it becomes every true patriot to pause and reflect upon the impaired condition of the monetary system, and enquire what has contributed to produce such a deplorable state of things?

After bestowing upon the subject that attentive deliberation which its magnitude demands, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that the distress which pervades the country is wholly attributable to the unwise & impolitic interference of Gen. Jackson with the currency & Mr. Van Buren's obstinate refusal to attempt any means of relief. It is justly remarked by a distinguished practical writer, that "all convulsions in the circulation and commerce of every country must originate in the operation of government, or in the mistaken views and erroneous measures of those possessing the power of influencing credit and circulation: for they are not otherwise susceptible of convulsion, and if left to themselves, will find their own level, and flow in nearly uniform stream." Locke, in his essay on money, also remarks—"it is the interest of every country that the standard of its money once settled, should be inviolably and immutably kept to perpetuity. For whenever that is altered, upon whatever pretence soever, the *public* will lose by it. Men in their bargain contract, not for *denominations* or *sounds*, but for the *intrinsic value.*" Our object then is to establish the fact that the convulsion in the currency proceeds from the "mistaken views and erroneous measures of those possessing the power of influencing credit and circulation." In this number we shall present a detail of the advantages arising from the existence of a United States Bank, and which are of inculable importance in regulating the exchanges.

When Gen. Jackson assumed the reins of government the country enjoyed a degree of prosperity never before equalled—its currency was as sound and safe as any that a people were ever blessed with—and throughout this wide domain it possessed a uniform value, and exchanges were conducted with such regularity and perfection, that funds could be transmitted from one extremity of the Union to the other, without the least possible risk or loss. It is notorious that specie payments were restored and maintained through the instrumentality of the Bank of the United States. Wherever its operations extended it effectually checked excessive issues on the part of the State Banks. These issues it caused to be reduced before the year 1820, from sixty six to less than forty millions of dollars, and subsequent to that period so confined and restrained them that every where the paper of solvent State Banks was convertible into specie, within the local sphere of its circulation. By this operation, which required particular attention, great firmness and due forbearance, the Bank reduced the rate of exchange to a mere fraction of one per cent, and equalized the currency throughout the Union. If the whole circulation had been specie, the average cost of transporting it from one point to another would have been one per cent, and such would also have been the price of a bill of exchange transferring the value. But the Bank, for less than one half per cent gave drafts at, and on, the remotest points where it had branches. Or if a merchant preferred to transmit to his correspondent, the bills of the office where he resided, although they were not strictly redeemable at the residence of his correspondent, yet as they were receivable in payment of all dues to the government, they were negotiable at par, and were so received by the Bank. In 1832 the exchange operations of the Bank amounted to 241 millions of dollars, transferred at a premium of *one-eleventh* of *one* per cent. Upon the whole, we confidently assert that no country in the world had a circulating medium of greater uniformity, and no country, equal in geographical extent had a currency at all comparable with it in that respect.

"Such then, 'says an able writer upon the subject,' were the condition and sources of the revived Bank of the United States, when assailed by Gen. Jackson and his administration. It had scrupulously fulfilled all the objects of its creation—had raised the currency from a deranged and unsound state, to uniformity and purity: transmitting the public monies from one point of the Union to another, whenever desired, promptly, and without charge; serving its financial operations, as no government was ever before served; collecting and disbursing, in the space of thirteen years, more than three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, without the loss of a cent, reducing the exchange on the most distant commercial operations, to a charge almost nominal, only; in a word, spreading around it all the blessings which security and judicious aid to the government and the people could give. All which was acknowledged and gratefully proclaimed by every officer connected with our fiscal concerns, by the committees of both houses of Congress, and by the millions of citizens engaged in prosperous commerce; and all which the executive proposed to jeopard in the maintenance of an abstract opinion, which had, for years, been repudiated by a large majority of the people. Can men who would thus sacrifice the substantial realities of life to speculative notions, be qualified to guide the destinies of a nation? Or, rather, can it be credited, that such notions form the true motives of any statesman?"

Having extended this article to a much greater limit than we intended, we shall now draw it to a close, with the promise to renew the subject in our next paper, and shall endeavour to satisfy our readers of the truth of our proposition, viz: That the convulsion in the currency is altogether ascribable to the "mistaken views and erroneous measures of those possessing the power of influencing credit and circulation."

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF JESUS CHRIST.

As it was found in an ancient manuscript sent by Publious Lentulus, President of Judea, to the senate of Rome.

There lives at this time in Judea, a man of singular character whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him a prophet; but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped,—his aspect amiable, reverend. His hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colors can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears agreeably couching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, like the headdress of the sect of the Nazarites. His forehead is smooth and large; his cheek without spot, save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick & suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes are bright clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness, and invites with the most tender and persuasive language. His whole address whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a Being! No man has seen him laugh but the whole world behold him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears, that the multitude cannot withhold their tears from joining in sympathy with him. He is very modest, temperate and wise. In short, whatever this phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present a man for excellent beauty and divine perfections, every way surpassing the children of men.

A WITNESS AGAINST INTEMPERANCE.—A distinguished lecturer on temperance says.—While lecturing in the Eastern section of Massachusetts, I met a man in the morning the day, who had been one of my audience the day before; and though an entire stranger, he accosted me with the question—Did you say, sir, yesterday, that ardent spirits are injurious and poisonous to the human system? I did say so, I replied. Well! our doctor says, he thinks they are beneficial, when not taken to excess. But where was your doctor when he said so? Why sir, he was down at Coomb's. What and where is Coomb's. It's our tavern down there, about half a mile. And what was your doctor doing when he said so? He was talking, sir, in the bar-room. Had he nothing in his hand?—He had nothing, sir, but a *glass of brandy sling.*

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, July 8th, 1839.

Flour—HOWARD STREET FLOUR.—The receipts during the week been limited. $5,87 1-2.

CITY MILLS.—Last sales were at $5. Stock very small.

SUSQUEHANNA.—Sales at $5,75.

RYE.—Is nominal, at $5. for 1st.

Grain—WHEAT.—White, $1 15 a 1.18

do Red. $1,18

A parcel of 900 bushels new red wheat, of prime quality weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel, from North Carolina, was taken for a neighboring market at $1.30.

CORN.—Sales of white Corn at 75 a 76 cents, and of yellow at 78 a 79 cents. This morning there is but little of either colour in market and sales of white have been made at 78 a 80 cents, and of yellow at 80 cents.

RYE.—Very little here—we quote at 80 a 85 cents.

OATS.—Some sales at 50 cents—we quote at 48 a 50 cents. The new crop promises to be an abundant one.

IN CHANCERY, July 8th, 1839.

ORDERED that the sale made and reported by Henry Page Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of William A. Crapt, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the the 12th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some paper before the 12th day of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be $7574.12 1 2 cents.

True copy,

Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

July 13th. 1839. 3w

SPENCER BUSH vs. WILLIAM WHEETON AND OTHERS. } IN CHANCERY, 8 th day of July 1839.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a deed from Elijah Wheelton's heirs at law, for a tract of land lying and being in Dorchester county called "Scholarship Improved," being the same land which William Robinson Esq., bargained and sold to William Wheelton, and by the latter was devised in fee simple to Elijah Wheelton.

The bill states that the said Elijah Wheelton gave his bond to the complainant in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, conditioned to convey the said land to the complainant on the payment of the purchase money.—The bill also states that the entire purchase money has been fully paid and satisfied,—that Elijah Wheelton left the following persons his heirs at law to wit: William Wheelton, Thomas Wheelton, Mary Wheelton, Harriet Wheelton, Peter Wheelton, Elizabeth Wheelton & Martha Wheelton, who are of full age and all reside without the limits of the State of Maryland.

It is therefore ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be published in some News Paper once in each of three successive weeks before the 12th day of August, give notice to the said absent and non-resident defendants William Wheelton, Thomas Wheelton, Mary Wheelton, Harriet Wheelton, Peter Wheelton, Elizabeth Wheelton & Martha Wheelton, of the substance and object of the bill, that they be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 9th day of December next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy,

Test, RAMSAY WATERS.
Reg. Cur. Can.

July 13th, 1839. 3w.

Chancery Sale.

PERSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Theodorick Bland Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder on

Monday the 5th day of August next,

all the interest of Ellinor Phillips, deceased which is one undivided half, in the following tracts to wit:

Bonwell's Regulation or Hall Seat 54 ***Acres.***

Friends Assistance, 50 ***Acres.***

The sale will take place at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 & 12 M.

The terms as prescribed by the decree are one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, all bearing interest with bond and security approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 6th, 1839. tds

CHANCERY SALE.

PERSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on

Monday the 5th day of August

next, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of 12 & 1, P. M. all that valuable

STEAM-MILL & LOT,

in the Town of Vienna, Dorchester County, of which Thomas Byrn died seized. This Mill is located in one of the most wealthy and populous sections of the county, where grain and lumber are abundant, and the Mill accessible at all seasons of the year. It is conveniently situated immediately on the Nanticoke River, which furnishes a safe and easy access for the largest vessels to the Baltimore and Philadelphia Markets. The buildings are new and suitable for all the purposes of carrying on both the Griss and Saw Mill. The Machinery was made about two years ago by Messrs Watchman & Bratt, so favourably known in this country. The Engire is about fifteen horse power. Every inducement is offered to persons desirious of engaging in this profitable business.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, all secured by bond and security, approved by the trustee, with interest from date.

The creditors of the said Thomas Byrn are hereby notified to file their claims in the Chancery Office at Annapolis, with the proper vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 6th 1839. tds

The Baltimore Chronicle, and American Republican, Georgetown, Delaware, will insert the above once a week for three weeks and charge this Office.