he had procured the scalp he held before them. In the most glowing colours he depicted to them the struggle he had to save his life, which he declared was valueless to himself, but of infinite value to his nation at this critical moment. He shook the scalp in the air; and called upon his people to revenge the attempt upon his life, which he assured them was only the beginning of a long concocted plot to undermine the power of his nation, and build up another on its ruins. His eloquence ran like lightning through the ranks of warriors, and their various passions were shown conspicuously upon their features. The young shook their tomahawks in the air, and with demoniacal gestures, desired to be led against their enemies.

At this moment, when all was excitement, the dwarf Pishairo stepped before Pontiac, and after eyeing him for a moment, came closer to him, as if to important secret. The sachem stooped down in a listening posture; the dwarf suddenly drew a knife and stuck it to the handle in his breast—the blade pierced the heart of Pontiac! he sank upon the earth and died; the mighty Pontiac, whose name carried terror even among the whites, expired at the feet of his base slave, the dwarf Pishairo. A loud burst of rage rang from the lips of every warrior present, who rushed up, and seizing the murderer, bore him from the council house; they no longer thought of their chief, their whole thoughts were completely absorbed with revenge. They carried the traitor into an open space, and by piecemeal, they cut his flesh from his body. The wretch was one hour expiring. Their revenge satiated, they returned to their fallen sachem, who lay upon the ground dead and stiff. They all silently gathered around, wrapped in profound and solemn thought, for now their rage had passed away. Long did they stand and silently gaze upon the marble features of him, whose frown could have awed so many. At length a chief arose, his hair was as white as the driven snow, and his once powerful frame was bent with years; his voice trembled with age and emotion as he spoke, and he was listened to with reverential attention. He recanted the bold exploits of the fallen lion who was at their feet, and he dwelt long upon his virtues, which were as many and as bright as the dew drops upon the leaves. The impression could not be resisted even by the stoical warriors; the large tear drops trickled down their cheeks despite their efforts to conceal them, as they looked upon all that remained of Pontiac, the last of the Ottawa sachems. And well might they weep! for the gigantic mind, which kept their tribe to its pinnacle of power, had departed forever!

* * * * * * * * *

The daughter of Pontiac wandered about like a restless spirit, till at length she suddenly disappeared from among them, and for many moons did the red man search after her, but she was not to be found, and they finally concluded she had followed her father to the "great hunting grounds far away to the rising sun." At length she was discovered—she was the wife of the young commander of Fort Duquesne, and many of her descendants are living to this day. J. M. S.

Communicated for the Baltimore Chronicle.

An Attorney's Arm Chair.

Baltimore, 4th July, 1839.

The volume of Laws which the public printer has just put into circulation, affords an insight into many of the movements of our people, which should not escape general observation. What the "wisest, best and most discreet" are about, marks pretty well the temper and manners of the times. The SILKEN FEVER certainly raged in our last legislature: we find, that regulations were adopted in no less than EIGHT counties, adding the cultivation of Silk as a new branch of industry at the Alms houses. In St. Mary's, Dorchester, Charles, Kent, Worcester, Somerset, Queen Anne and Caroline, small sums of money were authorized to be raised for the commencement of a series of experiments upon the production of Silk. Trees, books, &c. are to be purchased,—cocooneries to be erected.— premiums to be given, and the expected profits are to be expended in a furter prosecution of this laudable object, the relief of the poor and the promotion of education. We should think that these acts alone would direct the attention of some two or three hundred persons, under public control, to this new branch of commerce. Our climate and soil conforming, it will give to experiment the fairest chance of practically testing the hopes of those citizens who anticipate great public good from an extensive prosecution of the plan.

Besides these plans, it appears that the Legislature has incorporated some twenty companies with the same design. These comprise 362 citizens by name, some seven or eight on the Western shore, and the residue on the Eastern shore, demanding in the whole a capital of $106,000 and limiting the subscription to $1,270,000.

These operations of the General Assembly shew the universality of the belief that Silk is destined to become an extensive article of commerce, an incentive to industry, and a certain avenue to profit among our people; and as this opinion has certainly been on the increase for several years, it becomes a matter of importance to bring together all the facts which attest the growth and prevalence of that sentiment. If our people are right, a very few years will find us exporters of the raw material—a few more will find us manufacturers;—we shall first be consumers and at last exporters. Indeed, the subject is only of importance with reference to its enduring consequences and benefits. If the whole affair is to blow over after a brief period of feverish existence, and expend its whole energy in a speculation in shrubs and half grown trees, it would be of no concern to the body politic to have commenced it—but if, on the other hand, it leads to a beneficial and healthful employment of our people, the cultivation of our lands and the permanent increase of our wealth, then the day will come when the impetus of the legislation of 1838 9, subordinate as it now appears to be, will be hailed and remembered with national satisfaction.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1839.

Mr. Van Buren left this city yesterday afternoon "in a four horse coach," and not in "a one horse chaise," as some would have it; and is probably by this time in a snuggery in the adjacent county, where he will be enabled to escape for a moment, at least, the importunites and annoyances of his political associates, and the hangers-on to his coat tail. How he went off, whether he was cheered or hissed, honored or defamed, I do not know, as the weather was quite too hot to allow me to hang around Washington Hall, an hour or two, to see whether the President drank his tea out of a cup or a saucer, or threw his right or left foot first, in mounting his palfrey.

The morning papers do not agree in their accounts of the "departure;" whilst on the one side, it is contended with much zeal, that the retirement was a splendid affair, worthy of the day and creditable to the city and the President, it is most lustily asserted on the other side, that it was a miserable and a lonely business.

As I do not deal in man-worship, and am no very much in the habit of following the footsteps of any man, who enjoys an ephemeral fame and a questionable claim to the gratitude of the country, I have not watched Martin Van Buren's progress, very closely or elaborately; &, hence you will not be able to get anything very remarkable from me on that subject. The gentleman has gone, however, and it is to be hoped that we shall not be annoyed by the publication of daily essays hereafter, touching his pilgrimages. "Let him go."

The city continues dull and almost depressed to the lowest point of depression. Money is scarcely to be had at any rate. The stock market was without any material change to day.—Every thing is gloomy. Yours, &c.

MOST MELANCHOLY.—By letter and verbal information we learn that a most melancholy occurrence took place near Port Deposite on Friday last, about 2 o'clock, resulting in the death of two young men in the very flower of manhood. The circumstances were as follows:—Four individuals, Dr. A. C. Tate, Cornelias J. Smith, Jr. Henry Archer and Joseph Quarle left Havre de Grace in a schooner for Port Deposite, a distance of about five miles. While on the way, at the head of Watson's Island, the wind lulled, leaving the vessel in a perfect calm. Mr. Smith at this stage, left the schooner, and in the effort to get into the small boat in tow of the schooner, fell into the water: under the apprehension that he was drowning, Dr. Tate leaped overboard to his rescue, and, melancholy to relate, both sank, to rise no more. Mr. Archer, when he saw the danger of his friends, also sprang into the water, in the vain endeavor to save them, and narrowly escaped sharing heir fate, as it was only by an almost superhuman effort that he disengaged himself from the death-grasp of the unfortunate Smith. Mr. Archer, in his turn, would more than probably have been drowned, but for the presence of mind of Mr. Quarle, who threw a plank to him which aided him in his escape. So soon as the sad catastrophe was known, the citizens turned out to drag the river for the bodies, but they were not successful until Saturday about 12 o'clock, when both were recovered. The young men who have thus so suddenly been called out of existence were highly respected where they were known, and the occurrence has cast an unusual gloom over the village of their residence. Mr. Smith's relatives reside in the immediate vicinity of the sad event. Dr. Tate, we understand, was originally from Chestertown, Md. where his relatives now reside. His memory should be embalmed in the hearts of all who possess a spark of chivalric feeling. Regardless of his own life, he pulled and lost it in the attempt to save that of his friend.—Had he lived, a son so generous could not but have ornamented society.—Baltimore Chronicle.

A SIGN FROM THE OLD DOMINION.—The last Richmond Enquirer contains a card from H. HAINES' editor of the "Petersburg Constellation," in which he expresses his determination to cease publishing that paper. The Constellation was one of the warmest and ablest Loco Foco journals the Whigs had to encounter in the late contest, and its death now, so soon after our victory, affords evidence that correct principles are in the ascendant. Mr H. remarks:—"I cannot consent to impose on the few *who do pay*, to gratify the many who do not, neither will I tax a small circle of liberal personal friends for the means to further prosecute an enterprise which yields at best an uncertain assurance of enabling me to do prompt justice to those with whom I have necessarily to contract business engagements. I shrink from no responsibility or exertion myself, nor do, nor have, nor would, those immediately around me, so shrink, but I cannot consciously see a burthen borne by the dozen which belongs to the shoulders of the million. If the Republicans come forward manfully and in a mass, they may (as they ought to do) sustain a Press here, but unless they do thus, it were folly to attempt it. I regret nothing that *is lost* for the past, but for the future, a wider field or more profitable pursuit must be mine."—Balt. Chronicle.

Call you that a sign?

MR. CLAY.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette learns that it is the intention of this distinguished statesman to visit, in the course of this month, the Lakes, Niagara, and Saratoga Springs, which places, be it remarked, he has never yet seen, but which he has long desired to visit. It is his intention, we understand, to avoid being the occasion of any public demonstrations, and to pass as quietly through the country as possible. Undoubtedly his warm-hearted friends will be desirous of doing him honor, but if they consult his wishes, they will not press him to accept any public demonstration of their confidence and esteem, however strong may be their desire to manifest their feelings towards him.—Balt. Chron.

THE UNION OF THE WHIGS—FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.—Mr. WISE's toast is destined to become the watchword of the Whig party. It is every where received with enthusiasm, as embodying the most lofty sentiment of patriotism, & the most wholesome rule of political action. We place it at the head of our paper, and shall bear constantly in mind its earnest and emphatic adjuration. No provocation shall tempt us to violate its imperative injunction.—'The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."—Had ever banner, in the holiest of causes, a more soul-stirring inscription? No devotion to a mere man—no seeking after the lucre of office—no sycophantic following of the dispensers of power and place, stains and corrupts the innumerable army which shall assemble under this "flag of the Free." This sentiment of union does not apply only to the great contest which is to decide the question "who shall be our next President," but should be the rallying word of the Whig party in every township and county election in the Union. Every successful blow at the supremacy of those who have clambered to the heights of power impairs their strength and prepares for easier demolition the fabric which is now tottering to its fall. With this animating sentiment as our motto, we now invoke the Whig party of this city to that UNION to which the voice of HENRY A. WISE calls the whole people of the United States. Here, in this our day and generation, in our city, in every one of our wards, in every private assemblage, let us impress upon each other and upon all around us the imperative necessity of a scrupulous adherence to the glorious maxim, "THE UNION OF THE WHIGS—FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.—Baltimore Chronicle.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

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

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, July, 20th. 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 22nd. Inst.

THE CURRENCY. In our last we gave a detail of the advantages which resulted to the government and the people, in conducting their fiscal operations, from the United States Bank. Our object, in this number, is to prove that the confusion and distress that now pervades the Union, proceeds from the increased number of banks, and the consequent augmentation of paper emissions. It must be obvious to every one, possessed of ordinary intelligence, that the amount of banking capital has been alarmingly increased since the expiration of the charter of the late Bank of the United States. We learn from official authority that the banking capital of the country has been increased from the year 1830 up to the present time, from one hundred and eleven millions of dollars to upwards of four hundred millions, and the number of banks have been augmented from three hundred and twenty-nine to upwards of nine hundred.

It is a popular error, that the increased activity given to business, occasioned by banks lending their credit very freely, tends to the promotion of public prosperity, and to the production of wealth, faster than would otherwise take place. It is exactly the reverse. Every emission of a paper currency in any country drives out a portion of its coin, and augments the total amount of the currency of the world, in the same manner that an additional quantity of gold and silver from the mines would do it; and hence an emission of paper money any where must augment the currency every where, after time has been afforded for the distribution.

Raguet in his able essay upon the currency and banking says, "by the operation of excessive bank issues the credit of the banks is placed at the disposal equally of all who borrow from them. Consequently, the inexperienced, the unskilful, the incautious, and the speculative, are placed up on a level, in their purchases, with the experienced, the skilful, and the prudent. The result of this equality is, that some men are able to buy who before were not able, owing to a deficiency of credit. More competitors are brought into the market, and prices rise from the spirit of speculation, which never fails to be engendered by the facility of procuring the means to speculate with. In addition to this local rise which takes place from the competition of new dealers in the immediate neighborhood of the banks, a *general rise* takes place from the expansion of the currency owing to the abundance of paper which has been thrown amongst the community by the original borrowers from the banks. This rise goes on with every new emission of paper, and appearing to the public, which is not acquainted with the internal operations of banks like an increase in *value*, the spirit of speculation is excited among all classes of the community, and purchases are made for no other reason than that the buyers suppose they can sell the next day at a profit. Industrious persons abandon productive employments to pursue speculation; in which, however profitable it may be to the successful operator, does not at all add to the wealth of the community, seeing that what is gained by one man is lost by another. Extravagance and luxury are increased in proportion to the increasing abundance of paper credits, because, as prices rise, all who have property or commodities on hand think they are getting richer every day.

Merchants embark in more extensive enterprises—manufacturers extend their establishments—farmers build houses that are not wanted and ornament their farms—railroads, canals, and every other species of internal improvement are prematurely projected. All these operations give employment to the labouring classes, and for a time exhibit the semblance of accumulating wealth. Every new sale of property or commodities on credit creates new promissory notes or obligations, and these create a new demand for more discounts, whilst more currency is required to circulate the same commodities at their augmented price.

But there is a final limit to this delusion The depreciation of the currency has become so great, from these extraordinary issues, that timid people become alarmed, and make a run upon the banks, whilst coin is also demanded for exportation. The banks are called upon to pay their notes and they in turn call upon their debtors, who are by this means first awakened from their dreams. Money becomes scarce, and prices of property and commodities fall. The operation which the banks require is merely that those with whom they exchanged notes upon such unequal terms, shall exchange back again. But with this demand the merchant cannot comply, because he has long since parted with his bank notes, and has in their place a store full of goods which he has been induced to import or purchase on account of the high prices created by the issues of the bank, but which he cannot now sell without a loss that will render him insolvent. Or, he has parted with his bank notes in exchange for goods, which he has sold to country merchants, who cannot pay him owing to the fact that the planters or farmers whom they trusted have over-planted or over farmed, or over speculated in lands, or over expended. The manufacturer pleads the same inability, because the same high prices and appearance of universal prosperity induced him to erect buildings and machinery, not required under a diminished demand for goods, which he cannot now dispose of at any price; whilst the farmer or planter confesses that the temporary rise in the *prices* of land, agricultural produce, and slaves, which he thought was a permanent rise in *value*, had induced him to invest in unproductive improvements on his estate, and in the purchase of slaves and new lands, the notes which he had received from the banks; or, that his belief in his apparently growing wealth had led him into extravagant and luxurious expenditures.

The speculators in rail roads and canals, who subscribed to those improvements, not because they had capital to invest, but because they fancied that the delusion under which they labored was a reality, and that consequently they would be able to sell their stock at an advanced price, cannot pay their notes because they can find no purchasers with actual capital who are willing to take their bad bargains off their hands. At this winding up of the catastrophe, it will be seen that during the whole of this operation, *consumption* had been increasing faster than *production*—that the community is poorer in the end than when it began—that instead of food and clothing it has rail roads and canals adequate for the transportation of double the quantity of produce and merchandize that there is to be transported—and that the whole of the appearance of prosperity which was exhibited while the currency was gradually increasing in quantity, was like that appearance of wealth and affluence which the spend thrift exhibits whilst running through his estate, and like it, destined to be followed by a period of distress and inactivity."

Such were the circumstances attending the suspension by the banks in 1837, and if possible, those of the South were more deeply plunged into difficulties. No longer restrained by the prudent influence exercised over them by the United States bank, they freely lent their credit to whomever was disposed to borrow. This induced a few to speculate, and their apparent success induced others until the whole country was literally swarmed with speculators. Property of every description rose, and changed hands almost weekly without one dollar of money being paid. This state of things continued for a considerable space of time. Eventually the banks were called upon to redeem their issues, and they in turn called upon the individuals whose obligations they held. The individuals were unable to comply, for the reasons before stated, and of course the banks were, and a general suspension was the inevitable consequence. Since that event confidence in the banks has never been restored (for they are always liable to be thrown into the same difficulties,) and until that takes place, it is needless to hope for a better system of exchanges, or a better regulated currency.

From all the circumstances, then, connected with the late suspension by the banks, the following conclusions must present themselves to every unbiassed intellect; 1st that their excessive emissions of paper money, and inability to redeem it when demanded, caused the confusion and inequality now pervading our domestic exchanges; 2nd. that these excessive issues proceeded from the absence of a United States bank, which institution ever restrained them by regularly demanding the balances it held against them;—and 3rd. that our exchanges will remain in the same irregular and distressing condition until a United States bank, founded upon the same principles as the former one, is established, and which will impart a healthy tone to our exchanges, and restore confidence in the minor institutions. Finally, one fact is deducible from the whole. If Gen. Jackson had never interferred with the bank of the United States, the suspension of 1837 would never have taken place and if that had never occurred, instead of the distress which now exists, we should have been blessed with prosperity, and the finest system of exchanges ever enjoyed by any country, and therefore the distress is to be ascribed to his "mistaken views" and "erroneous measures" respecting the currency and the exchanges.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev'd. Mr. McKenny, JAMES B. STEELE, Esq. to Miss SARAH Y. GOLDSBOROUGH, both of this town.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Thompson, Mr. CALEB HURLEY, to Miss LILLY HURST.

On Thursday evening by the same, Mr. THOMAS JONES, of William, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Hugh Nield Esq., all of this county.

THE WHIGS OF DORCHESTER,

Are requested to attend at the several places of holding elections in the various election districts, on SATURDAY the 10th day of AUGUST next, for the purpose of electing five delegates to meet in Convention at Bucktown, on the following WEDNESDAY, (the 14th,) to nominate candidates for the Legislature and county Commissioners.

Punctual attendance both at the district meetings and the Convention is highly important.—Let it be borne in mind that the success of the Whig party depends upon their union and industry, and the recollection of last spring's canvass should cause all those opposed to Loco-focoism to be on the alert, and determine them never again to confide in such agents as were sent about the county to delude and deceive them, by denying truth and representing falsehood.

Let the Whig motto be "the union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," and they will triumph.

July 20, 3w

County Commissioner.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM K. TRAVERSE, Esq. as a candidate for County Commissioner, for the 2nd. Commissioners district

July 20th, 1839. tf

NOTICE.

July 18th, 1839.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the town of Cambridge, that they will pay a reward of ten dollars to any person who will prosecute to conviction in the County Court, any citizen who may be found selling ardent spirits to any slave or free negro, on the Sabbath day.

By order,

WILLIAM REA,
Clerk C. T. C.

July 20th, 1839. 3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is again compelled to request all persons indebted to the late Thomas A Edmondson dec'd, or to him as Administrator, to settle their accounts without delay, as he is determined to close the estate as soon as practicable, and will proceed to close all accounts &c, due him in the shortest manner. He also desires all persons having accounts against the estate to present them as soon as convenient.

JOS. A. EDMONDSON, Adm'r.
of Thomas A. Edmondson, dec'd.

July 20th, 1839. 3w

DENTAL CARD.

F. H. CLARK, DENTIST,

WILL spend a few days in Cambridge and Easton, in the latter part of July or the first of August. His operations are now sufficiently well known to make it necessary for him to spend any time in waiting for business, and as his visits will be continued regularly, those who require his services, will confer a favor on him by informing him, by letter, before his arrival, or by giving information immediately thereafter.

His office is now at No. 56, North Charles Street, Baltimore, where he will be happy to see his friends, from the Eastern Shore.

July 20th, 1839. 4w

The Easton Gazette will please copy the above for four successive weeks, and charge this office.

IN CHANCERY, July 16th, 1839.

ORDERED that the report of Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Susan McMullin, in the cause of Benjamin G. Keene and wife against John McMullin and others, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, before the 16th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 16th day of August next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $75.

True Copy,

Test RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

July 20th, 1839. 3w

CHANCERY SALE.

PERSUANT to authrity derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House door in Cambridge, on

Monday the 5th day of August

next, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock A. M., all that tract of land of which William Allen Craft died seized, lying immediately adjoining the estate of the late James Eccleston of Dorchester County.

This property contains about **107 ACRES**, and almost the entire of which is heavily covered with pine timber of the best quality, and can conveniently be translated to the Transquakin Mills, and cheaply converted into plank and lumber, which will command the highest price in Market.

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, with interest from date; all secured by bond and security approved by the Trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 20th, 1839. tds

DORCHESTER COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Dorchester County, by William A. Lecompte, William Adams, Francis Linthicum and Wheatley Woollen, of the said county, stating that they are in confinement for debts which they are unable to pay, and praying to be relieved therefrom agreeably to the acts of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors,—schedules of their property and lists of their creditors and debtors, on oath, so far as they can at present ascertain the same, being annexed to their petitions, and the said William A. Lecompte, William Adams, Francis Linthicum and Wheatley Woollen, being in actual confinement, and I being satisfied that the said William A. Lecompte, William Adams, Francis Linthicum & Wheatley Woollen, have resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the Act of 1805, and given bonds with sufficient authority for their appearance before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, to be held at Cambridge, in the said county on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October next, & at such other time or times as the said Court may direct, to answer the allegations of their creditors, and having complied with the requisitions of the Act of December session, 1825, and the several supplements thereto, by executing deeds of all their property, real, personal or mixed, to John Bradshaw, George Smith, Samuel Linthicum and Edward Woollen, appointed by me Trustees to the said Lecompte, Adams, Linthicum and Woollen, and the said Trustees having given bonds with approved securitys for the performance of the trust, and certified in writing to me that they are in possession of all the estates of the said Lecompte, Adams, Linthicum and Woollen, mentioned in their schedules—*I do, therefore, order and direct* that the said Lecompte, Adams, Linthicum, & Woollen, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court on the day above mentioned; the same time is anpointed for their creditors to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Lecompte, Adams, Linthicum and Woollen, should not obtain the benefit of the said Insolvent Laws—*And I do further order and direct*, that the said Lecompte, Adams, Linthicum and Woollen, give notice to their creditors by causing a copy of their application to be inserted in a newspaper published in Cambridge, three months before the said day, and to be continued in such new paper once a week for four successive weeks, and also a like copy to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said day.

Witness, my hand, the 15th day of April, 1839.

JAMES DIXON.

July 20th, 1839. 4w

SPENCER BUSH vs. WILLIAM WHEETON AND OTHERS. } IN CHANCERY, 8th 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.

County Commissioner.

WE are authorized to announce Col THOMAS J. PATTISON, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner for the 2nd. Commissioner's district.

June 22nd, 1839.