"Our attention was yesterday accidentally attracted to an address recently delivered by Jonathan Chapman, Esq. and after its perusal we could not refrain from making the following extract, which contains some of the most sound and excellent sentiments, conveyed in chaste and nervous language, that we have ever read. We ask intelligent men of all parties to read it, and answer candidly if there is not *truth* stamped upon every line of it, and if "*modern*, patent democracy" is not, in reality, as is here represented—especially that species of *modern* democracy" which rests upon the pernicious animosity of the "poor against the rich."

It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce that the Great Western took about $600,000 in specie. It was shipped by a great number of persons A sum of $300,000, expected from Philadelphia, did not arrive. By the British Queen about $150,000 were received in specie.

The Great Western took the largest mail which ever went from this country. The postage money was about $3000, making the contents of the mail equal to 12,000 single letters.

Of the specie taken by the Great Western, only about $15,000 were taken from the New York Banks. The course of business now (the Journal adds) is strengthening the Bank vaults.

SPECIE.—The sum of $329,273 in gold and silver was received at New Orleans between the 12th and 14th inst. Of this sum $177,350 came from Liverpool, $46 923 from Havana; and the balance from St. Louis.

[From the Harrisburg Chronicle.]

THE BETTING SCRAPE.

Mr. Henry Moyer, the Riner man who was prosecuted for betting on the last Governor's election by the very Porter man who rode seventeen miles to make a bet with him, was subjected to the following fine and bill of costs in consequence of that prosecution:

Commonwealth } Betting on result of last
vs } Governor's election.
Henry Moyer. } True bill found.

Sentence of the Court—Defendant pay a fine of *one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution.*

Fine,	$100	00
Attorney's fees,	3	00
Sheriff's do	1	00
Clerk's do	2 12	1-2
Jury for Commonwealth,	4	00
Justice's fees,	1	65
	$111	77 1-2
Witnesses bill,	11	71
	$126	48 1-2

Received, September 9, 1839 from Henry Moyer (by the hands of John R. Rigle) the sum of one hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-seven cents in full, as stated in this bill of costs.

WM. COCKRAN, *Sheriff.*

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

I attended a meeting of the Vanites at St. Michaels yesterday evening. I was surprised to be told by one of my neighbours that there was to be another meeting there, so soon after the late scouring the district had received. However led out by curiosity I attended. I found Mr. Martin, the candidate on the Van Buren ticket on the Stand—talking greatly about the Indemnity and School Law—distinctions between rich and poor children and such trash and stuff as was insulting to people of any intelligence. When I first heard this young man, I thought HE KNEW BETTER, but TOOK US FOR FOOLS and supposed he might address any thing to our stupid understandings. But I have now changed my mind—I think the Indemnity—school law and the slang of the Republican in Baltimore are about his depth—and that he speaks of these for the very good reason that he knows nothing else to talk about. If a seat in the Legislature is to be gained by such speeches as he makes—so insulting to good sense and good manners Talbot County has come to a poor pass indeed.

But whilst I was there the very sensible and appropriate hand-bill of Col. Hughlett arrived—Mr. Martin took it in his hand and boldly asserted that it was not the production of Col. Hughlett—that the Col. knew nothing of it until he read it in print and that it was written for him by another, whose name he even roared aloud upon the stand. He then stated that as Col. Hughlett had come out "personal" on him, he should now be personal on the Colonel. I had read the hand-bill and saw nothing personal in it. The Col. styled him 'a young gentleman' and 'an orator' in his peice—well thought I this is no insult to a man surely. I looked through the peice for any personality or any offensive language towards him—but I found none. Mr. Martin then proceeded indirectly to charge Col. Hughlett with usury—stated the records of Talbot County Court could produce evidence of something exceedingly offensive—and stated if he were to go thoroughly into the character of Col. Hughlett, he could tell them 'some things that would make their hair stand on their heads.' Well, sir, I had always heard a good character of Col. Hughlett—heard of many charitable acts in the loan of money at the usual rate of interest to his neighbours—and you may well suppose such language as this from a man of Mr. Martin's age surprised me. I began to think that truly "our children are wiser than our fathers." Formerly gray hairs and age commanded some respect—and even in politics a certain line of conduct was deemed indispensable towards opponents. But that day has passed—I went home concluding that a new order of things had turned up under our new Van Buren dynasty and that I was behind the age. I am much mistaken however if the good sense of our people dont frown upon such conduct.

SPECTATOR.

Sept. 27th.

(COMMUNICATED.)

It was 'the glare of royalty and nobility during a mission to England' that gave in Jefferson's opinion a wrong tendency to the political views of his friend, JOHN ADAMS, and we have consequently the sanction of his authority for supposing that a similar position near the same court, held by MARTIN VAN BUREN at a later period, may have 'made him, too, believe their fascination to be a necessary ingredient in government.' Certain it is, that Republicans throughout the country, disregarding all party difference in minor grounds, have thought it necessary to unite in an honest struggle against EXECUTIVE POWER and EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE, which, since the report of Benton and Van Buren in 1826, have truly advanced with mammoth strides. If 'the career of the monocrats' needed a check in the early days of the Republic, what must the people of the country now think of the recorded opinions of such men, as Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, in a late letter to the Governor of that State, who 'gives it as his deliberate conviction, that the balance of the constitution is subverted; that through the external influences so constantly brought to bear upon it, the federal Legislature is shorn of almost all dignity and authority; that the freedom of thought and action essential to the very idea of a representative assembly, charged with the conduct of a LIMITED government, is assailed on all sides, and has been seriously impaired; and that our republic is beginning to take the shape of an elective monarchy, TEMPERED in some degree by two Houses of Parliament, whose occasional opposition to the will of the Executive, is treated as revolt against the people, in the person of their only true representative."

And can any one be listless when he find this opinion endorsed by so distinguished a member of the Democratic party as Senator Rives, of Virgima, who on a recent occasion is reported to have said he would assist the Van Buren gentlemen in christening their party, by reminding them of Mr Jefferson's classification of parties which was particularly applicable to the great issue now before the country. Mr. Jefferson, when parties first arose in the country, habitually classified them into REPUBLICANS and MONOCRATS, the former going for the will of the people, the latter for that of the President. This was the ground on which parties were unhappily forming under the awful and alarming progress which the system of PARTY discipline, openly proclaimed and practised, is now making in the country He then concluded by offering the following toast:

"Republicans and monocrats," the distinctive designation of American parties by Mr. Jefferson. The former recognizing the supremacy of the popular, the latter that of the Executive, will. The time has come when every freeman of America must declare, by his conduct, to which of these parties he belongs."

Caroline County, Sept. 1839. Z.

The last St. Louis Republican announces the death on the 17th instant of the Hon. Albert G. Harrison, member of the last, and a member elect of the next Congress, from the State of Missouri.

IMPROVED WHEAT.—The latest improvement in wheat is noticed in some of the northern papers. It is called 'Goose wheat,' and obtained its name from a few grains which were found in the crop of a wild goose which had been shot.—They were carefully preserved and planted. It is said to be remarkably productive, often yielding from 50 to 75 bushels per acre.

HORSE COLLARS.—An English paper states that a great improvement has recently been made on this part of a horse's harness, the collar being *inflated*.—The success attending this improvement has been established by experiment, and has proved a wonderful relief to that valuable animal, the horse.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the Chronicle, }
September 21. }

Wheat (white)	$1	08 a	$1	10
(Red)	1	05 a	1	08
Corn (Yellow)		68 a	0	70
(White)		66 a	0	67
Rye		70 a	0	00
Oats		32 a	0	33

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, 25th inst, at 6 A. M. by the Rev. James Nicols, the Rev. Maulove Hazel of Baltimore, to Mrs. Anna Matilda Spencer, of this town.

Died

At Hopton, on the 21st September in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. Clementina, consort of Richard Feddeman Esq. leaving a fond and devoted husband, two daughters in their childhood, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to lament her early death.—The decease of this lady will long be mourned by those who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with her, amiable, gentle, affectionate and pious without ostentation, it was impossible to know and not love her. The Episcopal Church of which she was a member, while it has cause to mourn the loss it has sustained, must rejoice that from the whole tenor of her life, there is every reason to believe, that she is now rejoicing in the bosom of him who lent her to us for a short space, but we might profit by her example The writer of this knew her well at recollection will lament the loss that he, in common with all her friends, has sustained.

DEATHS.

It is a painful task to record such afflictions as that which recently occurred in our immediate vicinity. It is a remark verified by experience, that when misfortunes come they seldom come singly. The insatiate archer, Death, when one shaft is sped, is too often seen to follow up the fatal stroke and multiply his victims. On Friday, the 20th inst. JOHN, the eldest son of Col. Horatio L. Edmondson, residing near Easton, was taken off by a congestive fever and was interred on Saturday. The distressed mother, MRS. ELIZABETH ANN,—devoted days and nights, to anxious watching, became alarmingly ill, on Saturday, and on Sunday afternoon, sinking under the pressure of violent and unconquerable disease, followed to the untimely grave her departed child.

In noticing this severe visitation of Providence and especially the sudden death of this amiable lady we cannot but express our sympathy with her bereaved and surviving friends. But there is a consolation to be suggested, as she lived respected and esteemed for her virtues and exemplary conduct, as a youthful wife and mother, it is believed that she has departed in the full assurance and hope of a better world.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store room a general assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season, all of which have been selected with great care and will be sold on very accommodating terms Purchasers will do well to call and examine before they buy All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

SAMUEL MACKEY & SONS.

Sept. 28—St—(W3t)

New Fall Goods.

The subscribers have just received from the cities a very heavy stock of

NEW FALL GOODS,

selected from the latest importations and with much care, which added to their former stock, forms an assortment in the whole complete and not surpassed by any House on the Eastern Shore, all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite them to call and examine for themselves.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wye Landing, Sept. 28, 1839.

P S. On hand a quantity of Lumber, Shingles, Leather, Lime, Ploughs & Plough-castings at Baltimore prices.

P. & F.

Notice.

All persons indebted to Talbot county for taxes for the present year 1839, are requested to make immediate payment to me or my Deputies who are legally authorised to receive them. I am determined to close the business by the time allowed by law, it is therefore unnecessary to ask indulgence—persons holding property in the county and residing elsewhere will pay attention to this notice. The subscriber will hold his office adjoining the Whig office.

SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD,
Collector of Talbot County.

Sept. 28, 1839.

NOTICE.

The Trustees of Primary School District, No. 1, Election District, No 2, wish to employ a Teacher for said School, for the balance of this year, and also for the ensuing year—to a person well qualified to teach such a school, and of good moral character. Liberal wages will be given, application to be made to either of the Trustees

James M. Lambdin,
Jonathan Bartlett,
Joseph Robson,
Trustees.

Sept. 28. 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of September 1839 by P Gresach, Esq a justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro boy, named James Henry Fields as a runaway. Says he belongs to Isaiah Shaw, who lives in Eutaw street; his age is about 11 years, and height 3 feet 9 inches. Had on when committed a dog collar with Isaiah Shaw's name thereon, an old ragged jacket and pantaloons.

The owner, if any, of the above described negro boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges & take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden.
Baltimore City and County Jail.

Sept. 28—3w

NOTICE.

The growers of Mulberry Trees in Talbot County, are requested to attend a public meeting to be held at the Court House in Easton, on Saturday the 5th day of October 1839, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Sept 28

SALE OF

150,000

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees will be offered by the Talbot County Silk Company, at Public Auction, at Mulberry Hill, on Friday 25th October, the second day of the Cattle Show to be held in Easton, on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of October 1839.

The above trees cannot be excelled by many in the United States. Terms of sale.—Credit of six and twelve months in notes well secured.

Steam Boat Maryland leaves Baltimore on the Tuesday preceding the sale and arrives at Easton same day.

Sept 28 ts (Wts)

The Chronicle, Baltimore; National Intelligencer and Globe, Washington; National Silk Journal, and Morriss' Silk Farmer will publish the above weekly until day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for

50,000

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

FOR SALE.

There will be offered at public sale, on Wednesday the 30th October next, in the Village of Hillsborough, Caroline County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, Fifty Thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees, of fine growth being from four to eight feet in height, uncommonly well branched, and the wood well matured The terms of sale will be as follows.—viz: for all sums of $100 or under, the cash will be required, from $100 and not exceeding $500 a credit of six months, from $500 to 1000 12 months and all sums over $1000 18 months credit will be given with interest from date, by note and approved security be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, in the morning.

By order,

JAMES H. FOUNTAIN.

Sept. 28—ts

The Delaware Gazette, Baltimore Patriot, and Morris's Silk Farmer, Philad., will copy the above until the day of sale, and forward bills to this office for collection.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1839.

The President and Directors of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the company for the last six months, which will be payable to the stock holders in the Branch Bank aforesaid, or their legal representatives on or after the first Monday in October next.

JNO GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Sept 28—3w

Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thomas and Haddaway Auld, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having accounts with the subscribers, will please to call on Thomas Auld who is duly authorized to settle all accounts of said firm, and settle their respective accounts including their Post Office accounts, by the 25th day of December next; as all accounts of the firm must be settled by that date.

THOMAS AULD,
HADDAWAY AULD.

St. Michaels, September 26th, 1839.

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the Mercantile Business at the old stand in the town of St Michaels, and returns his thanks to the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage. He has just returned from Market, and is now opening a general and handsome assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., all of which he has selected with care, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS AULD.

Sept. 28 3w

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

For the Exhibition and Sale, of Live Stock Agricultural Implements and Household Manufactures; to be held at Easton, on Thursday Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of October next; commencing at 10 A M. on each day.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, have Resolved; that the said Show and Fair, be held, at the place and times above mentioned; and that the following premiums be offered, and awarded, to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of them,—viz.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, thorough bred	$10 00
For the best Stallion not thorough-bred	10 00
For the best brood mare, thorough-bred	10 00
For the best brood mare, not thorough bred	10 00
For the best Colt,	8 00
For the best Filley,	8 00
For the best Saddle horse,	5 00
For the best Harness horse,	5 00

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack, over 3 years old,	10 00
For the best Mule over 3 years old.	8 00
For the best do under 3 years old,	5 00

CATTLE.

For the best Bull,	10 00
For the 2d best do	5 00
For the best Bull calf,	10 00
For the best Milch cow,	10 00
For the 2d best do	5 00
For the best heifer	8 00
For the 2d best do	5 00
For best yoke of working Oxen,	10 00
For the best beef.	8 00

A description of the mode of feeding is required.

Swine.

For the best Boar,	8 00
For the best Breeding Sow,	5 00
For the best Sow pig,	8 00
For the best Sow pig,	5 00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram,	6 00
2d best do	4 00
For the best Ewe,	5 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best pair of Wethers over 2 years old,	4 00
For the best do do under 2 years old,	4 00

Agricultural Implements.

For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new and deserving the patronage of the Society,	10 00
For the 2nd best do	8 00
For the best Plough	5 00
For the best Cultivator	5 00

Household Manufactures.

For the best sample of domestic sewing Silk, not less than 4 oz.	5 00
For the best pair of knit Silk Stockings of domestic Silk,	2 00
For the best sample of Cocoons, not less than 5lbs.	2 00
For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of Kersey, cotton warp, for laborers, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of Flannel not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of Cassinet not less than 10 yards	4 00
For the best piece of Carpeting not less than 20 yards,	5 00
For the best Hearth Rug,	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best Counterpane,	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best piece of linen Sheeting not less than 12 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of table Linen not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best Table Cloth,	2 00
For the best piece of Towelling, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best pair of knit woollen Stockings,	1 00
For the best pair of knit cotton do	1 00
For the best pair of knit thread do	1 00
For the best pair of Laborer's Shoes,	2 00

The Stockings to be of a size for a man or a woman.

The dying of all domestic Fabrics to be done at home; in awarding the premiums, regard will be had to the beauty of the colours, figures and texture, as well as to the durability of the articles

For the handsomest specimen of Fancy work, not subject to the above restrictions,	3 00

BUTTER.

For the best sample of fresh Butter, not less than 5lbs.	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best sample of potted Butter, not less than 10 lbs and not less than 3 months old,	4 00
For the 2d best sample, under the same restrictions,	3 00

A statement of the manner of making and preserving it is desired.

Fermented Liquors.

For the best sample of domestic Wine,	2 00
For the best sample of home made cordial	2 00
For the best sample of cider of the preceding year, the premium to be awarded to the maker	2 00
For the best sample of cider vinegar, to the maker,	2 00

CROPS.

For the best crop of Irish Potatoes from one acre,	5 00
For the best crop of Turnips, of any variety, from 1-4 acre,	3 00
For the best crop of Sugar Beet, from 1-4 acre,	3 00
For the best crop of Mangle Wurtsel from 1-4 acre,	3 00
For the 10 best contiguous acres of Wheat,	15 00
For the best acre of corn,	10 00
For the best average acre of thirty contiguous acres of corn	30 00
For the greatest net profit, actually obtained from 1 acre in one year,	5 00

An average sample of each crop, must be offered for Exhibition; and in no case will a premium be awarded, unless satisfactory evidence be produced to the Judges; that the ground has been accurately surveyed, the crop produced carefully measured, and the sample selected, in the presence of not less than two competent and disinterested witnesses.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best ploughing with 2 Horses, or Mules,	5 00
For the best do with Oxen,	5 00
To the successful ploughman in each case	2 00

Volunteer Premiums.

For the best foal by Tuscarora, dropped in 1839	8 00
2d best do	4 00
For the best foal by cream coloured Bashaw dropped in 1839	6 00
2nd best do.	4 00

No article will be entitled to a premium, unless the bonafide owner of the same, be a resident of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a subscriber to the Show. The Rules and Regulations for the management of the Cattleshow, will be published in due season.

S. HAMBLETON, Chairman.

T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

September 28, 1839. (W3t)

RULES

OF

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Published by authority, and in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed Dec. Session, 1837, Chap 117.

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the Civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and that either of them, when begun, shall be entirely gone through before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall provide a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office, who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4. That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence and in such cases by one of his deputies.

5. That the Sheriff, or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such as shall be called on process or otherwise, or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the Bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock, A. M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpœnas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil causes, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk, at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; also process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meredian on the second day of court; and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits returnable on the first Tuesday of the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8 That all oaths taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an audible voice and decent manner.

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe and make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10. That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the docket in which it is to be made use of, and all other causes for the said purpose, shall be filed with the clerk before, or be shown to the court if required, at the time of calling the action wherein it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Crier of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this Court.

12. Ordered, That in all cases of ejectments the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgement, in ejectment, or fiat execution on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; to which the ejectment or scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That special bail, wanted by process of scire facis, or where a second scire facias shall be returned Nihil, may notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognisance of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriffs hands at least eight days before the return thereof exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and of return; nor on two Nihils, returned on Scire facias against the Special Bails unless such Scire facias shall have been put into the Sheriffs hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid, and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

16. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attornies of the time, place of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerks office five Plots ten days before the setting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plott returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing the Term on which such leave shall be given; and the plots so altered shall be returned to the Clerks office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court:

18 That the twentieth day of February & the twentieth day of August, in each year; and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleadings; that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August respectively next following the Term at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessarily arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the adverse party, or his counsel, on or before the second day of the succeeding Term.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceeding the Trial, or furnish the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial, or otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings, in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties, or their Counsel within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpœna in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpœna is returnable, the party for whom they are summoned or his Counsel, shall forthwith move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof and non attendance of such Witnesses, that this court will not consider the party alleging that Testimony material in such cause is really wanting, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses, so as to determine the court at all events either to postpone the cause or to continue it until another Term.

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court be postponed until the subsequent causes which stand for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the intermediate costs of the other shall be defrayed by the party not ready from neglect.—That all points of law brought before the court shall be stated in writing by the counsel moving such points, unless dispensed with by the court.

23. That motions in arrest of judgment and for new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not, then during the setting of the court.

24. That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court and that all Subpœnas issued thereon shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25. That all special verdicts points saved, cases stated Demurrers and errors in arrest of judgement, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes, unless the court shall in their discretion, determine to dispense with this Rule for special reasons.

26. That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court.

27. That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise unless excused or discharged, that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and juries; and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the Bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the court.

28 That the Crier cause the court Room including the Bench, Bar, and jury-boxes to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—

JAMES PARROTT, Clk.

Sept. 28, 1839.

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