RULES
OF
DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT.

Dorchester County Court,
APRIL TERM, 1840.

Ordered, 1st, That the Clerk of this County shall attend the Court in person, or by a sufficient deputy, in case he shall be prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause from attending in person.

2nd. That the Sheriff attend the Court in person, unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause, and in such case, by one of his deputies.

3d. That the Sheriff or in his absence, his attending deputies, send the Baliff, 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 immediate business before the court, or shall be permitted by the court to come within the Bar.

4th. That the Sheriff return all civil mesne process to him directed, and returnable on the 1st day of the Term, by 12 o'clock on such day, by which time the Clerk shall have entered such returns on his Docket; provided that this rule shall not excuse the Sheriff from returning any particular process, the return of which may be required at an earlier period that day.

5th. That the Sheriff return all executions to him directed, and returnable, on the first day of the Term, by the 4th day of the term at or before 10 o'clock on that day: by which time the Clerk shall have entered the returns on his Judicial Docket.

6th. That the Sheriff return all criminal process to him directed, and returnable on the first day of the Term, by 12 o'clock on the first day of the term: by which time the Clerk shall have entered the returns on the Criminal Docket.

7th. That subpoenas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in all civil causes be returnable on the 2d day of the term.

8th. That the 2d day of the term be the day for the trial of appeals and petitions for freedom: provided that other civil causes will be taken up on that day in case the court shall not be occupied in the trial of appeals or petitions for freedom.

9th. That the Criminal Docket shall be gone over on the first day of the term, and all criminal shall have preference over civil causes, unless the court for good cause shewn, shall deem it proper to relax this rule in any particular case: and all recognizances for the appearance of Criminals and witnesses to prosecute, shall be called on that day.

10th. That all causes marked for trial, be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause marked for trial be called, in which either party shall not be ready, the same shall be postponed until all the subsequent causes marked for trial shall have been gone through; and if more than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order in which they shall stand postponed, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of one party, the intermediate expenses of the other shall be paid by the party not ready from neglect, if claimed by the party ready for trial.

11th. That no cause be continued beyond the time limited by law, but upon legal ground, supported by affidavit, only by consent of parties, the grounds of which consent shall be stated to the court and approved.

12th. That all special verdicts, points reserved, cases stated, demurrers, errors in arrest of Judgment, and petitions other than for freedom, shall be heard and argued after the trial of civil causes requiring a Jury; unless the court shall deem it proper to dispense with this rule for special reasons.

13th. That the 20th day of July and January in each year, and the 2nd day of each term, be deemed general rule day for regulating the practice of pleading and amendments.

14th. That in all cases where rules are laid to declare or plead, or leaves granted to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such declaration and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made, on or before the rule day next following the term at which such rules shall be laid, or leaves granted, and the pleadings next in course and answering such declarations and pleadings, shall be filed by the adverse party, or his or her attorney, on or before the 2d day of the succeeding term, and if either party shall neglect to file his pleadings at the time prescribed, Judgment of nonpros or by default as the case may require, shall be renewed on motion, unless the court for good cause shown shall enlarge the rule.

15th. That every plaintiff be considered as lying under a rule to declare by the rule day next succeeding the term at which the defendant shall appear, and that the Clerk enter, as of course, a rule to declare by rule day on the appearance of the defendant, in every cause upon the appearance or amercement docket in which a declaration shall not have been filed.

16th. That either party be at liberty to move for and obtain a rule on the other party, to declare, plead, reply, rejoin, &c. by a given special day to be prescribed by the court, other than either of the general rule days herein before limited; and if the party so required neglect to declare, plead, reply, rejoin &c. by such special day to be prescribed by the Court, Judgment of nonpros, or by default, as the case may require, shall be rendered, unless the court, for good cause shown shall enlarge the rule.

17th. That whenever a defendant shall plead the general issue with leave to give any special matter in evidence, which might be pleaded, he shall file with the Clerk a full notice in writing of such special matter at least ten days previous to the term at which trial shall be had. otherwise he shall not have the benefit thereof, except in cases when such matter may be given in evidence under the general issue in due course of Law; and the court will not permit this rule to be released by consent of parties so far as the same requires said notice to be in writing.

18th. That any dependant in ejectment or Scire Facias may appear on any day of the term to which such ejectment or scire facias shall be brought, but no such appearance shall be received at an adjourned court without a special order of the court, and good cause shewn, for that purpose.

19th. That a special bail, warned by process of scire facias, may surrender his principal in his discharge at any time after the 2nd day of term, to which such process shall be returnable and during the sitting of the court, and if a second scire facias shall be returned "nihil" the bail may nevertheless surrender the principal on the 2d day of the term and during the sitting of the court.

20th. That an affidavit for holding to special bail, shall be filed with the Clerk before or at the time an appearance shall be tendered, and all other causes for that purpose shall be filed with the Clerk or be shewn to the court, if required, at the time *an* appearance shall be tendered, otherwise an appearance may be entered without special Bail.

21st. That no motion, grounded on facts, be made or received unless the facts be verified, or be apparent from the record, or from the papers filed in the case, or be agreed and stated in writing, and signed by the parties or their attorney's; and the *same* rule will be applied as to all parts relied on in opposing any notice.

22d. That all motions in arrest of Judgment, and for new trials shall be made, and reason filed, within four days next after trial, if the court shall continue so long, if not, then during the sitting of the courts.

23d. That in all cases when an executor or administrator shall be made a party defendant, under the act of 1785, chapter 80, the plaintiff may lay him under a rule to plead by the next rule day unless the defendant can satisfy the court, that the time allowed him for the settlement of his administration has not expired, and in case the said rule shall not be complied with, the same proceedings may be had as are herein before provided for in other cases.

24th. That in all cases of ejectment the service of the declaration and notice shall be given ten days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the days of service and return, and the tenant in possession defendant or defendants, shall take defence the first term.

25th. That in all actions of ejectment in which the defendant shall deem a warrant of resurvey necessary for his defence, and in all actions of Trespass quare clausum frigit, in which either plaintiff or defendant shall deem a warrant of resurvey necessary to the trial of the merits of the cause, such defence or necessity shall be communicated to the Clerk in writing, on or before the rule day immediately succeeding the appearance term, and such communication shall then be entered upon the docket, and filed amongst the papers in the cause, and the Clerk shall immediately thereafter issue a warrant of resurvey, in the usual form and the parties respectively shall proceed to lay down their pretensions with all convenient speed, so as to allow the surveyor full opportunity of returning his plots on the second day of the term next ensuing the issuing of the warrant; and if any amendment shall be prayed for by either party, and granted, the issue shall be made by the rule day next ensuing, and the plots so amended shall be returned to the office of the Clerk at least ten days before the next term, provided that the court will relax this rule an good cause shewn as circumstances may require.

26th. That no agrement of counsel in any cause requiring a jury, shall be used on the trial thereof, unless the same be in writing and signed by the counsel before the jury be sworn.

27th. That the absence of counsel shall be no cause of delay in any cause, unless occasioned by sickness or other unavoidable accident.

28th. That all office papers from the Clerks or Register's Office, to be used as evidence in any cause, be produced and ready before the jury be sworn, and that no cause be delayed in order to send for them, or to obtain copies.

29th. That every attorney of this court be bound to take notice of any rule or order made in any suit, in which he may be concerned, and every such rule or order may be made absolute, or have full operation and effect without imposing on the party obtaining the same the obligation of having a copy served.

30. That the Clerk permit no papers filed in any cause or proceeding in this court to be taken out of his office, without leave of the court.

31st. That no bill or petition be laid before the Court, until the same shall have been duly filed and docketed by the Clerk.

32nd. That no solicitor, appearing for any complainant or defendant in this court, act as solicitor for the opposite party, or prepare, or cause to be prepared any papers in the cause for such opposite party.

33rd. *Ordered*: That all causes on the Chancery side of the Court to be submitted to the Court, without argument, be submitted and the court furnished with the papers in the same, on or before the fourth day of the term, unless the court shall for good cause shewn deem it proper to give a further day.

That all causes set down for argument on the Chancery side of the court, be set down for argument on or before the 2d day of the term.

35th. *Ordered by the Court*—That the rule adopted by the Court of Appeals of this State at December session 1832, and reported in the 4th vol. of Gill & Johnson's reports be, and the same is hereby adopted as a rule of this Court in all applications for the writ mentioned, made from and after the 26th day of November, 1833.

36th. *Ordered by the Court*—That in all Chancery proceedings, the Clerk of this court, taxes, and for the appearance fee of the Solicitor, the sum of ten dollars.

37th. *Ordered by the Court*—That either party ot any action pending in this court, wishing to take the depositions of witnesses, to be used in the cause, under the act "entitled an act" to provide for taking Testimony in civil cases, passed at December Session 1828, Chapter 165, give to the opposite party, or to his or her attorney, ten days notice in writing of the time and place of taking the depositions, exclusive of the day of service of the notice, and of the day of taking the depositions, which depositions shall be taken on interrogatories filed with the Clerk of this court on or before the day of service of notice.

That the respective commissioners be allowed four dollars for each and every day they shall be employed in taking depositions.

38th. *Ordered*—That the trustee in all cases of Chancery be allowed the following Commissions on all sales by them made, viz:

On all sums not exceeding	$300,00	7 per cent	21,00
" "	500,00	6 Do	33,00
" "	800,00	5 Do	48,00
" "	1000,00	4 Do	56,00
" "	2000,00	3 Do	86,00
" "	3000,00	2 1-2 Do	111,00

All over that sum at 2 per cent. except in cases of extrordinary trouble or other circumstances, the Court may allow an addition of one or one and a half per cent,

Test,

E. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

June 6 1840———

PETERS' PILLS

IMPORTANT.—The public and the afflicted will bear in mind, that the safest and best course to pursue, in all diseases incident to the human family, and particularly all symptoms indicative of Pulmonary Diseases, which are the most fatal of all others, is to begin in their early stages. By this means you lay the axe at the root of the evil tree, the cure will be much sooner performed, with less suffering, more certainty, and much less expense. And as *Doctor Swayn's compound syrup of wild cherry* has acquired a notoriety in its curative powers which is likely to far exceed any medicine which has yet been tested by the public, and from the various certificates and satisfactory reports which the author has received from different sections of the country, as testimonials of its virtues, it can be recommended with the fullest confidence. An advantage which this medicine has over most others is its rich and very pleasant taste; most persons are fond of it, and children take it without trouble. Although this medicine has been used mostly for coughs, colds, asthma, spitting of blood, inflamation of the mucous membrane, of the throat and air vessels, and diseases indicative of consumption, yet on account of its strengthening and sedative powers upon the nervous system, such as palpitation of the heart, instability or disturbance of mind from slight causes &c. &c. it is becoming very much sought after.

NORFOLK, Sept. 29, 1838.

Dear Sir.—I very cheerfully add my testimony with regard to the efficacy of Dr. Peters' medicine. My wife had been for several years suffering and lingering under the effects of Dyspepsia, with its usual accompaniments, when, in December, 1835, I purchased of you one box; from the use of which her health was so far restored, that she deemed the further use of it at that time, unnecessary. On a return of some symptoms of the disease during the summer of 1837, she resorted to the same remedy, and continued it until she had taken the contents of three boxes. Since that time, she has been well, and can, without inconevenience, eat any thing that she fancies. From this case, and from the benefit to my own health, derived from the use of a single box, I am prepared to belive that this medicine is justly entitled to all the credit claimed for it by its warmest advocates.

Yours, &c.,

WM. WATKINS.

Mr. A. Smith, Agent, Suffolk, Va.

BROOM Co., N. Y. Jan. 21, 1838.

Dr. Peters—Dear Sir—I purchased a few boxes of Pills from your travelling agent, Chas. W. Lewis, lust to see what they are made of, as I had previously heard a good deal in their favor; and I feel it due deed, is, that my supply is exhausted, and I want a gross of boxes by the most direct method, which you will please forward me, or else write to your northern agent—wherever he is—to that effect. Remember, dear Doctor, that I am in a great hurry, and believe me to be yours, with much respect,

JAMES NICHOLS, M. D.

Extract from a letter written by Dr. Francis Bogart, of Providence, R. I., Dec. 7, 1838.—'Peters' Pills are an excellent, aperient and cathartic medicine, (those effects being produced by the difference of the quantity taken,) and are decidedly superior to Lee's, Brandeth's or Morrison's pills.'

Extract from a letter by Dr. Hopson, of Bangor, Me., Jan. 9, 1838.—'They are a peculiar mild, yet efficient purgative medicine, and produce little, if any griping or nausea. I have prescribed them with much success in sick headache and slight billious fevers.'

Extract of a letter by Dr. Joseph Williams, of Burlington, Vt., July 9, 1837.—'I cordially recommend Peters' Pills as mildly effective, and in no case dangerous family medicine. They are peculiarly influential in costiveness and all the usual diseases of the digestive organs.'

For sale by

THOMAS M. FLINT, Druggist.
Cambridge, Md.

Febtuary 8th 1840. (1y)

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court,
3rd day of August, 1840.

ON application of Josiah Thomas, administrator of Elijah Huffington, late of Dorchester Co., deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 3rd day of August in the year of our Lord 1840.

L. S.

THOMAS H. HICKS.
Register of Wills, Dorchester Co.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Huffington, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 3rd day of Feruary 1841, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 3rd day of August 1840.

JOSIAH THOMAS,
adm'r. of Elijah Huffington, dec'd.

August 8, 1840. 3w

DR. JAMES A. MUSE, offers his professional services to the public. He can be found at any time by inquiry at the residence of his father.

Cambridge, August 29th. 4t

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans Court,
20th of July, 1840.

ON application of Samuel Dunnock, administrator W. A. of EDWARD SIMMONS late of Dorchester county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, a papers selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of July in the year of our Lord. 1840.

L. S.

THOMAS H. HICKS.
Register of Wills, Dorchester Co

In compliance with the above order, This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on he personal estate of Edward Simmons, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber on or before the 20d day of January 1841, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of July 1840.

SAMUEL DUNNOCK, adm'r w. a.
of Edward Simmons.

July 25 1840 3w

DR. W. EVANS'S
CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

THIS widely-extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above-named disorders, is particularly recommended to public notice.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of

Dr. Evans's Purifying Pills

the value and well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit

The Invigorating & Strengthening PILLS.

DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

☞The attacks usually occur every other day.

Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds Pills.

Sold at Dr. EVANS'S Medical Establishment,
100 CHATHAM STREET, N. Y.,
And by his authorized Agents throughout the Union

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans's Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the children will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores.—Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York; also by

S. & E. P. LECOMPTE, Cambridge. Md.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances not unfounded prejudiced against many of the medical remedies of the day, DR W. EVANS' Pills have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised, that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor; if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. DR. W. EVANS has the satisfaction of knowing that the Camomile or Tonic Pills are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of these diseases in which they know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally to case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other lage cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and preeminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, Lungs and the Liver by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitally given it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yeld low billious or excrement, which may be termed it refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now are there various causes will effect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do.—Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness; and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system.—Is the blood to blame for this? Again with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet, or by a current of air, will inflame the broncha, all down through the branching air tube of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease consumption with pustulus and suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have weakened it away or paralizes it with dispention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and shallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No; these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. Evans' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it. He aims to keep the stomach, the lungs, and the liver in vigorous and regular action, as the three great fountains of health and life. For this purpose he prescribes his beautifully efficacious Aperient Pills (acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world) in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated Camomile or Tonic Pills, in cases of nervous irritability, stomach weakness, or general debility. A vast majority of human diseases having their origin in the general sympathy of the principle viscera with the nervous system, he thus seeks disease in the most subtle fibres of its roots, instead of vainly hoping to extirpate it by plucking off its leaves and more distant branches. His Aperient Pills, will do all that purgative medicine can do, that is, thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels: and his Camomile or Tonic Pills, combining as they also do, the most delightful Abodyne known in medicine, will do, or have done, and are continually doing more to strengthen, restore and sustain the human constitution than any other medicine that has yet been discoverd. Of this he has inumerable proofs, and this no man can deny without falsehood.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaint; and directions for use accompany them:—Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Billious and Liver affections, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the causes incident to mothers, Finor Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions or Declines, whether of Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of appetite; Nerveus Tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremors, Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflamatory; Nervous and Billious fevers, of every variety; Scrofuls; Salt Rheum, and all bletebes, had impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarhœa in grown persons, Worms and Flatulency, with bad breath; Chlorosis, and Palpitations of the Heart or Head; Changes of Female Constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines. A single trial of Dr. W. EVANS' MEDICINES in any of these cases will produce suh effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and induce such a use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. EVANS' OFFICE, No. 100 Chatham St. New York, or of any of his authorized Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars he respectfully requests the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

THE FOFLOWING
INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS,
are amongst the numerous CURES performed
For sale by
S. & E. P. LECOMPTE Agent,
Cambridge Md

February 2nd. (1y)

AGENTS FOR *DR.* W. EVANS,
Cambridge S. & E. P. LECOMPTE,
Easton THOS. H. DAWSON & sons
Princess Ann JOHN H. STEWART,
Snow Hill GEO. M. UPSHUR,

For Annapolis and Baltimore.
The Steamboat MARYLAND

Leaves Cambridge every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 9 o'clock for the above places, and returns from Baltimore, touching at Annapolis, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Passage to Baltimore. (including fare) $3,00
" " Annapolis, " " 2,50

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

April 4. 1840———tf

TIPPECANOE TEXT BOOK.

WE have on hand a large supply of the above compilation. It contains an authentic record of the leading events of Gen. Harrison's life, and successfully refutes the slanders of his calumniators. Every Whig should possess one.—They can be had at the "Chronicle" office.

May 30 1840 tf.

TO FARMERS.

A FULL BLOOD BERKSHIRE BOAR. To accommodate the public, by disseminating a GOOD BREED of HOGS at a low price, a half charge is made,—not enough to pay expenses—he being constantly kept under enclosure, and in high order, which is quite as essential to good products with this, as with other Stocks—though not so, generally considered.

His services at Appleby Farm may be had at $3;—the usual charge is 5$.

ALSO—Several Tuscarora PIGS are offered at $10 the pair—about eight weeks old. The price elsewhere is $15.

JAMES LECOMPTE,
Sept. 12—3t Manager, at Appleby.

FOR RENT,

THE house and lot in the town of Cambridge, at present occupied by Thomas H. Hooper, Esq. For terms apply to the subscriber at Church Creek.

ANN H. STAPLEFORT.

Septr. 12th, 1840. 3t

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, TWO FARMS in Blackwater—the one in the occupancy of Mr. Richard Sterling—the other in the occupancy of Daniel Meekins. Also a farm in Meekins' Neck, occupied by Zipporah Tubman. For terms apply to

ZIPPORAH TUBMAN,
or SAM'L. I. MEEKINS,

July 4, 1840. 7w Meekins' Neck.

TO RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, that desirable dwelling house in the town of Cambridge, at present occupied by Lieut. S. W. LeCompte. For terms apply to BREERWOOD & PATTISON.

August 15th, 1840 3t A

A CARD.

JOHN W. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Offers his professional services to the public. He can be found at his office, next door to the late residence of his father the *Hon.* Wm. B. Martin.

Jan. 11th 1840- (tf)

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting my wife, Margaret Lecompte, on my account, as without cause, she left my bed and board on the 12th inst.

JAMES P. LECOMPTE.

Sep. 5, 1840. 3t

Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of John B. Robinson deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their claims to the subscriber for payment, by the 1st., day of January next; and all persons indebted to the estate are notified to settle their respective claims before that day, or more summary measures will be resorted to, to collect them.

HENRY L. McNAMARA, Adm'r.

Oct. 17, 1840. 3t

The Baltimore American, Patriot and Pilot will insert the above weekly, three times, and charge this office.

Blanks for Sale at this office.

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