ÆGIS & INTELLIGENCER.

A. W. BATEMAN, Editor.

BEL AIR, MD.,

Friday, April 8, 1864.

☞The "Ægis" has a more extended circulation among the intelligent farmers and business men of Harford, than any other paper in the county. No "Lock Hospital" or other obscene or "Lottery" advertisements will appear in our columns at any price. A large number of our subscribers pay for their paper in advance, and consequently are just the class advertisers desire to reach.

The attention of respectable and legitimate advertisers is directed to the above facts.

To Correspondents.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author, or no attention will be paid to them. The real name of the author will not be published unless desired, but we cannot consent to insert communications unless we know the writer.

WAR NEWS.

It is reported by a despatch from Ringgold, Ga., that the Confederate cavalry have been increased to about five thousand, and are encamped in a valley beyond Tunnel Hill. There is also a considerable force about six miles below Ringgold. Their picket line is generally within a mile of the Federal pickets, but there is no disposition shown by either party to advance. It is not believed that Gen. Johnson has been reinforced. Forrest, however, is reported to be receiving reinforcements, but he is constantly harrassed by the Federal cavalry.

Advices from New Orleans to the 27th ult. state that Gen. Banks started for the front on the 23d. Admiral Farragut had been at Pensacola for a few days and would leave on the 26th for the Texas coast. The operations at Fort Powell, near Mobile are suspended for the present. The advance of Gen. Banks' forces had reached Alexandria, La., after some skirmishing, and capturing eighty or ninety prisoners. On the 21st ult. three hundred Confederates were also captured about twenty-five miles from Alexandria.—Among them was Gen. Taylor's chief of staff.—The gunboats on the Red river having commenced destroying property, the troops now follow their example. The inhabitants are destroying all the private stores of cotton to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Federals.

The interest of John E. Lambson in the three farms of the late Giles Lambson, in New Castle Hundred, Del., has been seized by the United States Marshal. Lambson having entered the Confederate army, was captured at Gettysburg, and is now held a prisoner of war by the government.

It is stated that General Grant has issued an order directing that any communication addressed by an officer or soldier to his superior, unless forwarded through the regular official channel will be disregarded, and the writer tried by court-martial, and if found guilty dismissed the service or otherwise severely punished.

The stormy weather seems to have put a stop to all war movements of interest. The roads must, of course, be in a horrible condition, rendering important movements, at present, out of of the question.

It is reported that 650 of the 6th Tennessee Cavalry had a fight on the 30th ult., near Lanesville, Tenn., with 1,500 Confederate cavalry; selves largely outnumbered, fell back, leaving fifty or sixty killed and wounded in the enemy's hands.

On the night of 28th ult., a band of guerillas captured and burned a trading boat seventy miles below Memphis. The crew of the boat were afterwards paroled.

Several hundred Confederates are said to occupy Hickman, Ky., the headquarters of General Faulkner. The military authorities at Louisville have no apprehensions of any extensive raid into Kentucky at the present time.

Lieut. Gen. Grant left Washington Tuesday for the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by Gen. Sheridan. A letter states that it has rained there seven out of the last ten days, and that the roads are now utterly impassible in many places. It is denied that an order has been issued ordering the sutlers out of the army.

Confederate Commissioner Colonel Ould and Captain Hatch, who visited Fortress Monroe a few days ago, returned to their flag-of-truce boat on James river on Saturday, *en route* for Richmond. It is said a perfect understanding was come to between Colonel Ould and General Butler, whereby the exchange of prisoners will be hereafter conducted with regularity.

James Randolph, company K, 158th Pennsylvania volunteers, and William Collins, company B, 60th New York volunteers, both connected with the army of the Potomac, have been tried by court-martial, upon the charge of desertion. They were found guilty and sentenced "to be shot to death with musketry." The sentences have been approved and will be carried into effect on Friday, the 15th inst.

A despatch from Cincinnati states that apprehensions of a Confederate raid into Kentucky still exist, notwithstanding the assurance of the military authorities. Forrest, Faulkner and McCullough, with ten thousand mounted men, are reported to be in the western part of the State, and an equal force is collecting at Pound Gap. Morgan is said to be preparing for a raid between those two points.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, has ordered the Indiana Legion, two thousand strong, to hold themselves ready to repel any invasion of that State. A grand review is to take place on the 15th inst.

☞A charter has been obtained from the Legislature, for a passenger railroad from Baltimore to Hall's Springs, on the Harford Turnpike; and it is said to be in contemplation to extend this road to Harford county, probably as far as Bel Air.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A VESSEL AND SIX LIVES.—A Chincoteague Island schooner, called the "Horizon," belonging to that island, is supposed to have been lost in the gale of Tuesday week, with all on board, six souls, being bound to Chincoteague from Philadelphia. Mr. George Clayville, of Chincoteague, the owner, and a white woman, a passenger, were among the number on board. Mr. Clayville had about $3,000 worth of goods on board belonging principally to himself and partner Mr. James Conner, of Philadelphia. He was a worthy man and successful merchant of the above island. He was a worthy man and successful merchant of the above island. He has a wife and three children at Chincoteague, and is possessed of considerable property.—*Snow Hill (Md.) Shield.*

From the Catholic Mirror.

Economy vs. Slave-Labor.

A Federal officer, now stationed at Winchester, Va., has officially notified the negroes of that portion of the State, that they are free, as free as their masters, having a right to leave them whenever they please, and to demand wages of them for labor since the 1st of January. Butler, the *Massachusetts warrior*, has been addressing the people of the North on the subject of rooting out the Southern people from their own soil, and raising cotton by free-labor, which, he asserts, can be done much more economically.—No doubt of it; the fact has been shown before. Now, who are to be the laborers henceforth,—free negroes, or slave white men? This becomes an important question. This matter of wages and free labor merits particular consideration at this time. The people of the South are not ignorant that hired labor may be more economical than slave labor. They have been told, often enough, how much cheaper the East India system is for the employers, where a free laborer does not cost his master, all told, on the average, more than sixpence a day. A Northern preacher wrote some years ago to the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, advocating free labor in the South on economical principles. In showing the superior economy of free over slave labor, he remarks: "For where your laborer is free, he is an expense to you only twelve hours a day; and he will do the same work as a freeman for less money than he costs you now. And nights, rainy days, Sundays, holidays, sick days childhood days, and worn-out and dying days, he is at his own expense, and not yours." This is coming straight to the point. A Southerner has an investment in an adult slave from $1,000 to $1,500; but, assuming the smaller sum, the ordinary interest would be $60 *per annum.*—The man's clothes and food, and medical attendance, will average not less than fifty cents a day, making the total expense of each man to his master about sixty-six cents *per diem.* But in infancy and old age, in sickness, and in bad weather, the man has to be taken care of when he is rendering no service whatever. The laws of Virginia, for humane reasons, would not allow any master to set free a negro slave above forty-five years of age. Negroes go upon the *retired list* at an early day, comparatively, and they come slowly into service. The majority of negro boys in Virginia under fifteen do no harder work than driving cattle from place to place, going to mill, cutting a little wood for the house or cabin fire, and those other small offices called *chores* in New England. An English factory child is *prematurely old, from forced labor, before the negro boy has ever done a day's work of steady labor.*—The latter, meantime, becomes an elegant horseman, dances well, whistles well, sings well, and perhaps can perform on the violin, or as he expresses it, can "play de fiddle good as anybody."

Meantime, under age, sick, or superannuated, his master supports him as a matter of course, murmuringly, and without could get his labor at sixty-six cents a day, while he is able to labor, and could send him adrift to starve when he can no longer labor. Considering the time lost, the negro slave costs his master, during his laboring age, at least double the sum mentioned, i. e., costs him $1.32 per day, or over $400 per annum. Now, ye men of the South, don't you see that free labor in India only costs the employers sixpence a day—six cents is the real sum—while the laborer is in his prime—and nothing when the laborer is not actually at work!—Have ye no heads for domestic or political economy? In some of the British islands nearer our own shores the price of negr labor is fixed by Parliament at eight pence a day—and the negro must have two days—Saturday and Sunday—of each week at his own disposal. The employer furnishes no supplies, and has nothing to do with his hired man except when at work. He costs his employer then eighty cents a week—no more—no less. What think ye of that, ye benighted masters of the South? If the British free negro laborer is sick, he loses his wages and has the privilege of dying free in his own hovel, if he has any, or under the open canopy of heaven if he has none. It's no concern of the planters. Now, let us turn to the happy cotton laborer in the East Indies—whose sixpence a day is his own, to buy all the luxuries this sum will command. Said the Englishman, Dr. Bowring: "What a picture does India present! possessing boundless tracts of land, with every shade of climate fit for the best productions of the earth, *yet men perishing by thousands and hundreds of thousands from famine, while the storehouses of the East India Company are filled with bread wrung from their soil by a standing army!*"

On the rice plantations a laborer gets a portion of his hire in rice, on which alone he subsists, unless, indeed, he may find some fish, living or dead, on the banks of the rivers, to eke out his subsistence.—The soil has been wrested from his fathers, and above him it is let and sub-let down to a small contractor, who must have his profit, as his superiors must have theirs, whether the crop is a full or a short crop. If the former, the laborer will get enough to eat to enable him to cultivate the fields—if short, proprietors, and middlemen upon middle-men seize their share, though the poor *free* Indian cultivator starve on the soil! This is fact, common-place fact, not fiction.

Now, who does not see the *superior economy* of employing free labor on the Southern cotton fields? Is not Butler—the *Massachusetts brave*—right in asserting that free labor will produce cotton at lower rates than labor? Is not the preacher right in asserting the same to Calhoun? And suppose the farmer near Winchester gives his farm-hand sixty cents a day—but no corn, no bacon, no cabin, no fuel, no clothes, no medical attendance when sick, nothing for his wife, his children, or his old grandam, who sits all day in the chimney corner smoking her pipe—will not the farmer gain by the change? Certainly he will; but what of the freedman—what of his young flock; what of his old parents?

But he is invited "into our lines," to become a free and independent citizen.—Then when all come, who is to cultivate the cotton the tobacco, the sugar, and the rice? Free white men, to be sure; and at less expense, according to Butler, than these things are now produced by slave-labor. When that day comes, the same will be said of such white freemen as has been already said of such freemen in another part of the world. "In England, those who till the earth, and make it lovely and fruitful by their labors, are only allowed the slave's share of the many blessings they produce." They are in fact, however, very far from getting the slave's share, as they often suffer and die from want, which American slaves never do.

The Last Man and the Last Dollar.

The Republican party is pledged to sacrifice "the last man and the last dollar," in the effort to abolish slavery—for that is now the avowed end and aim of the war. By this we suppose they mean all the fighting men and all the means of the country. We will not stop here to ask whether this object is worth this sacrifice; but we ask our readers to consider with us a moment how long it will take, under present management, to use up all the men and all the means of the country.—They will be surprised to find that, at the rate we are going on, it will take but a short time. Let us first look at the matter of men, and see how many have been taken and how many are left to be sacrificed to the Moloch of Abolition and Mammon.

The population of the "loyal" States is about twenty millions, of whom only about one-seventh are of the "military age," between 20 and 45; that is, about 3,000,000. Now the Government has already "taken" or demanded about 2,000,000, under its several calls, as follows:

April 16, 1861	75,000
May 4, 1861	64,748
From July to December, 1861	500,000
July 1, 1862	300,000
August 4, 1863	300,000
Draft, summer of 1863	300,000
February 1, 1864	500,000
Total	2,039,748

To this is to be added the enlistments in the navy, amounting to 30,000 or 40,000 more.

Here then we have about two-thirds of the whole number of men of the "military age" already called into service—leaving but 1,000,000 to answer future requisitions. Now this 1,000,000 includes all the disabled, the lame, halt and blind, out of the whole 3,000,000 as the able-bodied alone have been taken to make up the 2,000,000 called into service. How many able-bodied men are to be found among this 1,000,000, it is impossible to estimate; but the results of the draft indicate that not more than half of them are such.—Hence we see that another call for 500,000 more would literally "sweep the board"—take every able-bodied man of the "military age" who can be induced or forced to enter the service! Such a call must be made before the 4th of July management are persisted in, and therefore we see that "the last man" must soon be taken.

Now let us see how it will be with the dollars, and how near we are to expending the last one. The property of the "loyal" States, by the census of 1860, was valued at less than ($11,000,000,000,) *eleven thousand millions of dollars.* NEARLY HALF OF THIS AMOUNT HAS ALREADY BEEN SPENT! The loans and paper money issued, up to the beginning of this year, amount to over TWENTY-SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being about one-quarter of the whole amount of the property of the "loyal" States in 1860! These loans and issues are stated as follows:

Loan of 1861	$ 50,000,000
Three Years' Treasury Notes	139,609,000
Loan of August, 1861	320,000
Five-Twenty Loans	400,000,000
Temporary Loans	104,933,103
Certificates of Indebtedness	156,918,437
Unclaimed Dividends	114,115
Demand Treasury Notes	500,000
Legal Tenders, 1862	397,767,114
Legal Tenders, 1863	394,969,937
Postal and Fractional Currency	50,000,000
Old Treasury Notes, outstanding	118,000
Ten-Forty Bonds	900,000,000
Interest Bearing Treasury Notes	500,000,000
Total	$2,704,419,704

But this does not begin to cover the whole cost of the war up to the opening of this year. It is estimated that the cost has been full FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS of dollars! This embraces only what the Government has paid or is liable to pay. Another THOUSAND MILLIONS will be appropriated and borrowed during the present session of Congress; which will make the war expenses full FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLIONS, even if the war should be brought to a close this year.—But in addition to all this vast amount, there is no doubt that another thousand millions have been expended, wasted or lost by private individuals, in and about and in consequence of the war. Thus we have this enormous sum of not less than SIX THOUSAND MILLIONS of dollars, as the cost of the war, even if it closes this year; being *more than half of the whole value of the property of the "loyal" States!* How much longer, at this rate, will it take to spend the balance? How soon, indeed, we may see "the last dollar" taken to be expended in this crusade for the abolition of slavery and the enrichment of thieves, plunderers and shoddy "patriots!"—*N. H. Patrtot.*

☞The Daily *Wisconsin*, a Republican paper printed at Milwaukee, publishes an article in which occurs this paragraph:

Nothing gives this party more hope of success in the coming election than the premature nomination, by many State Legislatures, of Mr. Lincoln, which, though having no significance as to the sentiment of the people, shows most plainly the work of political wire-pullers, seeking to forestall the popular choice, presuming, as they do, still further on the loyalty of the people, which has thus far made them charitable to every fault, hopeful in every disaster, prompt to every call, and zealous in defence of every governmental measure. By ratifying this nomination, we burden ourselves in the coming contest with the defense of every blunder perpetrated during the past three years, or that may occur during the coming campaign.

And since Mr. Lincoln has now full power to carry out to the end of his term his policy, if he has any, it seems to me to be no longer the duty of patriots to shut their eyes to facts that ought to influence them in the most momentous decision they may ever be called upon as citizens to make. Mr. Lincoln is honest and patriotic, but he is also timid and wavering. After three years his warmest admirers cannot define what his policy is, or what it will be, should he still continue in power. Timidity is not a desirable attribute in a ruler in times like these, and, did he possess every other requisite for the position, his constitutional fear of something, *or somebody*, which betrays itself in every scheme which has originated with him, either in its execution or the wording of its proclamation, would render him entirely inadequate to the task that *must be performed*, if we would continue to live a nation on the earth.

The New York Legislature and the National Banks.

The New York *Post* says the banking committee of the House of Assembly of that State, composed of a majority of Republicans, have made a report, which blames Secretary Chase for not continuing to fund the national debt as fast as possible, and by every means; it charges that in order to secure the apparent advantage of a lower rate of interest on long term bonds, he has suffered or caused an overissue of legal-tender notes of various descriptions, thus depreciating the currency, in order to increase the value of gold bearing bonds, and sacrificing the great interests of the country, causing enhancement of prices, disturbing commercial operations, and encouraging the speculative spirit, in order to place bonds at five per cent., instead of six. Further, it blames Congress for exempting the holders of United States securities from taxation, and especially from State and local taxation; points out that by this act one hundred and nine millions worth of property is exempted in this State altogether, from State and local taxation, all which is held by banks and corporations who ought to contribute largely to the support of law and order.

The report declares that such a state of things ought not to exist, and that the attempt to control the whole capital of the country by giving the national banks advantages of exemption from taxation over the local banks, is not proper. The committee therefore "report adversely to the passage of the bill of Mr. Brandreth to authorize banks, banking associations, corporations of individuals, incorporated by or under the laws of the State of New York, to become banking associations under the laws of the United States."

The Telegraph to Europe.

There are three routes in contemplation for connecting Europe and America by telegraph. One of these routes is from Cape Race, on the coast of Newfoundland, to Valentia bay, on the coast of Ireland. This is the route on which the cable was laid in 1858, and the result of the experiment is well known. Another attempt to lay a cable on this route is to be made in 1865. The distance from shore to shore is two thousand miles, a greater distance than has ever been worked successfully in one circuit, either on land or under water. It remains to be seen whether science will be able to overcome the great difficulties attending the accomplishment of this great feat, as the friends of the enterprise are confident of doing.

Another route is contemplated, via Behring's Straits, and thence around the Pacific Ocean to the Amoor river, and by the Russian line to St. Petersburg.—There are no physical difficulties on this route which may not be overcome with money. The only submerged line would be across Behring's Straits, about forty miles. That portion of Asia around the sea of Ochotsk is unknown, and the climate severe. The distance from New York to St. Petersburg on that route is not less than sixteen thousand miles.—The construction of a telegraph on this route will be begun the present season.

Another proposed route is from the coast of Labrador, via Greenland, Ireland and the Faro Isles, to the north shore of Scotland. The longest distance from shore to shore is less than five hundred miles—a less distance than cables are now successfully working in the Mediterranean. Colonel T. P. Shaffner made an exploration of the route in 1860, and again with the aid of the British government in 1861, and found no unexpected obstacles to prevent his success. The water is said to be so deep that icebergs never touch bottom on the route of the cable.

In a letter from Colonel Shaffner he has nearly enough money subscribed to complete his line. The United States Telegraph Company have informed Colonel Shaffner that they will furnish him with the amount which he requires to complete it. The United States lines will connect with Colonel Shaffner's ocean line, either at Quebec or on the coast of Labrador.—One or more of the lines to Europe will undoubtedly be completed in less than two years, when words will be transmitted from continent to continent with almost the rapidity of thought.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TORNADO IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—A furious gale, almost equaling the terrible prairie tornadoes that occur almost every year in the West, swept over a portion of Bureau county, on Monday morning last. Fences over a large area of territory were levelled with the ground. In Knoxville several buildings were blown down, and the tall steeple of one of the churches was dashed to the ground. The gale was also felt in all its force about Galesburg, and much damage was suffered.—*Chicago Post.*

The Defences of Richmond.

A refugee from Richmond reports that the defences of that city are elaborate.—They are in the form of a semicircle, the outer embankment being continuous, almost without a break, around the city.—Inside of this, another line of intrenchments extends around the city, with frequent breaks. Between the two is a fine military road, so that it is easy to reinforce any part of the defences at short notice. These fortifications are heavily armed with the best of artillery. What seems strange to us, at this distance, is that these extensive fortifications are not manned by any considerable force, but the citizens are formed into companies, ready at the tap of the drum to proceed to the intrenchments to resist invasion. A large picket force is stationed outside the lines, and it is expected if any attacking force approaches, that the alarm can be given in season for every man to be at his post. There is no considerable force of regular military in the capital, but Gen. Pickett's division is within about thirty miles, and can reinforce the home militia at short notice.—*N. Y. Times.*

"RELIABLE" REPORTS.—A Detroit paper mentions a gentleman of a statistical turn of mind, who has kept a careful record of the desertions from the rebel army since the first Bull Run, as they have been reported in the journals from time to time, and the sum total shows that Three Millions and Three hundred Thousand rebel soldiers have abandoned the Confederacy and come within our lines.—This compares very well with a statement which appeared, not long ago, in the Newburyport *Herald*, about a citizen who had noted down, for the period of three months, one hundred and forty-nine bulletins. Of these, one hundred and forty-two were contradicted within a day or two of their appearance, and all but one or two of the rest needed confirmation.—*Exchange.*

A STARVING MISER.—The Williamsburgh report of the Brooklyn *Eagle* tells a very remarkable story of a miserly monomaniac, who was found a day or two since in North Fourth street, starving himself to death, on account of the death of his mother. The police found him helpless, and surrounded by any number of dogs, and had to kill five of them before entering his home. His name is Charles Smith, and he is known as a milk dealer. A sort of melancholy had seized him, from the effects of which he determined to end his existence by starvation. The prompt action of the police prevented his carrying his determination into effect. Smith is reported to be well off, owning the house he occupied and two adjoining lots. The police, after Smith's evacuation of the place, declared war on the army of dogs and killed seventeen of them.

STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION.—A number of the wealthy citizens of Snow Hill, Md., have associated themselves together for the purpose of securing regular communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia. Two steamboats are to be constructed for the purpose. The one to run to Baltimore is now being built at Newtown, and is intended both for passengers and freight.

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS STAMP DUTY ON ONE ESTATE.—Sir Richard Glyn, a wealthy London Banker, died not long ago, and a few days since, on proving his will, his executors paid at the probate office no less than nine thousand pounds (forty-five thousand dollars) as the stamp duty to the government.

☞There is good reason for asserting that Major Mulford and Col. Ould have come to a conclusion on a cartel for future exchanges, on a principle of man for man and rank for rank, which will insure a complete exchange of all our men, except the colored prisoners.—*N. Y. Times.*

LAURA J. WHITSON, by her next friend R. B. Duvall vs. JOSEPH WHITSON. } In the Circuit Court for Harford county, sitting in Equity.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing Laura J. Whitson from Joseph Whitson.

The Bill states that the said Laura J. was married to the said Joseph Whitson on or about the first day of January, A. D., 1861; that after the solemnization of their marriage they lived together in Harford county, State of Maryland, as husband and wife, for about two months, and that after that time the said Joseph abandoned the said Laura J., and has been uninterruptedly absent from her for more than three years; and that said Joseph is now a non-resident of Maryland, and that their separation is deliberate and final, and beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation—and prays that a decree may pass divorcing the said Laura *a vinculo matrimonii*, and for an order of publication warning the said Joseph Whitson to appear and answer the Bill; and in default of such appearance and answer, that the Bill shall be taken *pro confesso* against the said Joseph, and for other and further relief.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, on this 6th day of April, 1864, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Harford county, once in each of four successive weeks three months before the 8th day of August, 1864, give notice to the said non-resident defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn him to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

WM. H. DALLAM, Clerk.

True Copy, Test.

WM. H. DALLAM, Clerk.

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A. J. SIBBETT vs. SAM'L C. PRICE, MARY ANN PRICE. } In Chancery.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for a sale of certain mortgaged premises in Harford county, which were on the 12th day of June, in the year 1863, mortgaged by the defendants, Samuel C. Price and Mary Ann Price, to Wm. Williams, who has since assigned the same to complainant. The Bill states that on or about the 12th day of June, 1863, the said Samuel C. Price and Mary Ann Price conveyed certain real estate, which is particularly described in the bill and its accompanying exhibits, unto the said William Williams, by way of mortgage to secure the payment of the sum of ($1467) fourteen hundred and sixty-seven dollars, with interest from the first day of April, 1863, which was then due and owing from the said defendant to said Williams, two years from the date thereof, and the interest thereon annually.

The Bill further states that the said Williams has since assigned the mortgage aforesaid to one Andrew J. Caldwell, who has assigned the same to complainant.—That the mortgaged premises is charged with and liable to be sold for the payment of the aforesaid debt and interest. And that the said Samuel C. Price and Mary Ann Price reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, this 5th day of April, 1864, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Harford county, once in each of three successive weeks three months before the 31st day of August, 1864, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 31st day of August next, to answer the premises, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

WM. H. DALLAM, Clerk.

True Copy, Test,

ap8 WM. H. DALLAM, Clerk.