shark, which was splashing about in every direction, down to his sportive and more numerous prey. The danger of these aquatic monsters coming in contact with his boat, as well as the roughness of the ocean, deterred Capt. R. from the attempt at securing any thing farther than the signal, &c. The former, which was brought to this city on Monday evening, was deposited, immediately by the gentleman having charge of it, in the Museum.

A part of this signal may be seen at Dr. Bayly's Office, where it has been left by the gentleman to whom it was presented by Mr. DeSelding, proprietor of the Baltimore Museum.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August 5, 1838,

The Orphans' court of this county, will sit on Monday the 6th of August.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

WHIG NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND
Hon. John N. Steele
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Election to take place first Wednesday in October.

WANTED at this Office, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a moral and industrious lad—14 or 15 years old.

PURE DEMOCRACY.—We do not pretend to censure Mr. Grason for his old federalism—he no doubt believed that the doctrine espoused by him was the orthodox one—but we censure that party who claims to be the pure and unalloyed democracy of the land with gross inconsistency, in nominating and supporting an old federalist of the deepest dye for the office of governor.

If the Van Buren presses would come out candidly and assert that Mr. Grason had been convinced of his error, and had abandoned from principle the creed which he had once loved as the apple of his eye, the case would be far different—but having nominated him on account of 'his long and continued support of the democratic cause' they think it necessary to prove that he never was a federalist. This they never can do—they cannot ever assert upon the authority of Mr. Grason himself that he never belonged to that party. The party then is in a dilemma; they must either admit that Mr. Grason has changed or that he has not changed. If they adopt the first course, let us hear no more of his long and continued support of the democratic cause—let us hear no more of his bein identified with Jeffersonian principles, let them attach no more credit to his democracy, than that which belongs to all those who have been lately 'died in the wool.' If on the other hand they assert that he has never changed, what becomes of the consistency of the party, that assumes to itself the whole democracy of the country, when it nominates an old federalist and one that has never changed his sentiments upon the old party question. But this is not the first time that the party has exhibited its cloven foot in this respect. At the height of their party slang concerning their Jeffersonian principles, and their accusing our party which belonging to the old white cockade, Hartford convention, blue light federalist party, they obtained the ascendancy in this state, and one of their first democratic acts was to turn out Mr. Daniel Martin who had always been a democrat and supply his place with Mr. Carrol who had always been a federalist. The truth of the matter is their democracy is like their promises of an exclusive gold and silver currency, it is all a Humbug; there never has been an administration since the organization of the government, less republican in its measures than the present.

☞The obituary notice signed D. will appear next week.

Communications.

Messers. Editors—In my last communication I promised to 'tilt a lance,' with the editor of the Aurora, upon Mr. Grason's uniform devotion to the cause of democracy; and to fulfil that promise I again resume my pen.

Since I have been an observer of 'men and mannners' in this nether world, it has never been denied; that from his youth, up to the year 1835; Mr. Grason was a federalist of the deepest hue; until a Carroll county press asserted that 'the amount of Mr. Grason's federalism consisted in his being led by the nose by some distinguished federal family of the Eastern Shore for some time—but that at last, on the supply bill, he broke indignantly away and joined the democracy'—and whether this denial will operate in his favor, I think is very questionable. I conceive sir, and believe that every patriotic and honest freeman will re-echo the sentiment, that were this the only reason, it would be sufficient of itself to convince every unprejudiced and enlightened mind, that Wm. Grason, is unworthy of the confidence of the people of Maryland. A candidate for the responsible office of governor led by the nose by a distinguished federal family! 'O! it is monstrous!' Did I believe, that there lives, in Dorchester county, one whig, whose cheek would not mantle with indignation—whose heart would not burn for revenge, if he were accused of such gross and abject servility, then would I exclaim, that 'virtue is but an empty name." Freemen of Dorchester! has no part of the pure and patriotic love of liberty—of the unsullied and untrammelled spirit, which burned within the breasts of your forefathers, been handed down to you? Methinks I see before me, a high souled patriot, the indigant flashing of whose eyes, respond, 'Yes; we scorn the trammels of party subservience, the flame of liberty still burns within us, and by our suffrages will, on the first Wednesday in October, demonstrate to the world, that we are not a servile offspring of the free.—that we are not unworthy of our ancestors. Pardon this digression, it is but the enthusiastic zeal that animates me when I am endeavoring to expose the impositions, that are attempted to be practiced upon the people of our county and state. I resume my argument, that Mr. Grason's principles are not democratic. by laying down the fellowing few and correct reasons in support of that argument:

Mr. Grason advocated the course pursued by the nineteen, who, contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution—to their sacred oaths which ought to have compelled them, refused to participate in the election of a Senate, thereby threatening us with the direful anarchy and the horrors of a civil war. Mr. Grason advocated a man who refused the representatives of the people their legitimate prerogative, of looking into the departments of the government, and pronounced it worse than "a Spanish inquisition," and gave orders that 'it should not be tolerated.' Mr. Grason advocated and supported a man, who through the columns of his official organ, and there never existed one more degraded and prostituted, sent forth halse and calumniating charges against the character of the people and their representatives, for discharging what they believed to be their duty. Mr. Grason advocated and supported a man who set at naught, and bid defiance to the will of the United States Senate, which was intended to operate as a check upon the Executive, by informing them that he had no further nominations to make, and yet they had scarcely adjourned, when several appointments were made without their advice and consent; some of which had been determined on before the senate adjourned, and withheld from that body. Mr. Grason supported and advocated a man, who professed to be a Jeffersonian democrat, yet who, contrary to Mr. Jefferson's principles, which he avows in a letter to Mr. Gerry dated 29th March, 1801, in which he says: 'Officers who have been guilty of gross abuses of office, such as marshals packing juries &c. I shall now remove, as my predecessor ought, in justice, to have done.—*The instances will be few and governed by strict rule, and not by party passion. The right of opinion shall suffer no invaision from me.* Those who have acted well, have nothing to fear, however they may have differed from me in opinion,'—turned out two thousand officers for the sake of opinion. I will cite one instance, which is a just criterion for the whole. Maj. Nourse was dismissed from the chief clerkship in the war department, merely because major Eaton thought a chief clerk should be the confidential friend of the secretary. I lay down these reason to prove that Mr. Grason advocated a man who spurned the opinion and principles of Mr. Jefferson, the great leader and founder of democracy, and therefore the conclusion is irresistible that he has not been 'uniformly devoted to the democratic cause.'

I would ask of the editor of the Aurora, how he would relish the idea of having a governor led by the nose by a distinguished family'? If he can consent may the Lord have mercy on his soul, Before I conclude this desulory article, I would address myself in a few words to the freemen of Dorchester.

You pretend a reverence for the laws—a love of liberty—and an attachment to the constitution. If you are sincere, you will forever apostatize that character by giving your suffrages to Mr. Grason. You will divest yourselves of these ennobling qualities by voting for a man who advocated atl the wild and reckless experiments of Gen. Jackson—and who now edvocates those equally so of his wily successor—and who advocated the 'glorious nineteen traitors.' Traitors they are, and the brand of infamy never blazed brighter upon the brow of Arnold than it does upon the fronts of these nineteen. The name of General Jackson is fast sinking into oblivion, but when I look back upon his course, and anticipate that of Martin Van Buren, I tremble for the safety of our union—I tremble at the future prospects of our country. If Jackson can drown the orphan's tears and the widow's wail in the Lethe of his own soul, let him do it; but I envy him not the laurels that adorn his brow. As was said of Buonaparte, 'let him live and listen to the voice of conscience.' No curias guards his bosom from the arrows of remorse. Now that the cares of state have ceased to distract his thoughts, let him reflect on his miserable self. Let him reflect on his enormous abuse of power, on his violated faith, and sameful disregard of all law and justice. Let him live and repent—let him seek to atone, in humility and solitude for the sins of his political life—an example of the catastrophe of wicked, and the vanity of false greatness. More anon. A WHIG.

For the Chronicle.

FREEMEN OF DORSET!—You are soon to assemble in your respective election districts, to confer upon the individuals of your choice, the right and the power, to represent you in the several departments of your State Government. The Constitution of Maryland, the charter of your civil and political rights, recognizes the freemen of the State as possessors of all power; and whatever that instrument, and the laws made in accordance with it, require to be done or not to be done, is equally obligatory on yourselves and your representatives. It is admitted that, you have the undoubted privilege, through your lawfully constituted agents, to alter, change or abolish your constitutional charter or any part of it. This privilege, indispensable to a really free system of government, the Constitution itself assures to you, and in the 59 section prescribes the only way in which these alterations are allowed to be made.

You cannot have forgotten Fellow citizens! the revolutionary efforts of the *nine teen recusant Electors*; who, in the fall of 1836, aided and abetted by the Jackson and Van Buren party, not only strove to alter the constitution contrary to the prescribed mode; but in scorn and contempt of the oath to support it, which most of them, (formerly in public life,) had heretofore taken; they desired and attempted so to change it that the relative weight and influence of particular sections of the State, would have been utterly prostrated; and the population of those sections left with a numerical representation inadequate to protect their civil and political rights. Now, who were the individuals of Dorset that countenanced and applauded "*the glorious nineteen!*"—none, its believed gave a more hearty and continued support to their ruinous and unhallowed schemes, than the candidates of the party who are now suitors at your bar, for favor and preferment. Fellow Citizens! can you vote for these men? You cannot, you surely will not. Peace, order, interest and duty, each and all forbid it.—You were not left Fellow Citizens, to the guidance and domination of these revolutionary spirits. The Whigs of Maryland, the true and legitimate descendants of the Patriots of 1776; inheriting their principles, their love of liberty, of social order, and their courage; sprung forward by thousands to defend the constitution and the laws; their noble efforts were crowned with success, and you are in peace, still happy, still free.

For these blessings under Providence, you are indebted to the Whigs; who have offered you a candidate for the Executive office, every way worthy of your confidence and esteem. Yes, Freemen of Dorset! John N. Steele is a Whig, true and consistent; unsuspected and without reproach. Under his government, with wise and efficient legislation to aid him; Maryland will improve and prosper. His past civil and political life is a sufficient guarantee for the future. The laws will be faithfully executed without partiality and without prejudice. Let me then entreat you, Fellow Citizens, to rally in his favour; and on the first Wednesday of October next let us all go to the polls, and elect a Whig Governor, a Whig Senator, and Whig Delegates—We have the power to do it, let us with one will use that power, and the work will be done. AN OLD WHIG.

27th July, 1838.

For the Chronicle.

MESSRS EDITORS.—It is an old adage that "we live to learn:" and I have experienced the full strength of it, in the disposition of the editor of the "Aurora" I did not imagine, when that editor made his charges against Mr. Steele. that he would be so captious as to require whoever might deny these charges, to possess a written authority from Mr. Steele, duly executed and acknowledged, or I should most certainly have obtained it, but I can venture, to assert that if this prude editor of the Aurora, were certain of his ability to establish these charges "beyond reasonable controversy." he would not cavil upon so small and trifling a point, as he does.

It is not my intention, at this time to deny these charges in a formal manner. The "Aurora" has brought them, and as a friend of Mr. Steele's I have denied them, and according to practice the *onus probandi*, lies with him. But sirs, it seems that the editor "cannot recognize the right of any such nameless author to call for the proof." He requires an authorized agent over a responsible name." "An authorized agent indeed!" I did not think this *responsible* editor would back out in this manner. He has ever professed his readiness to prove all charges made by him, and to hold himself responsible for all the articles furnished by him, but in this case he shrinks from his duty. "Thus droops the lofty pine, and hangs its sprays." If such evasion and backing out as this, is not sufficient to disgust the people of Dorchester I am at a loss to know what would.

As there are two editors to this "Aurora," if I am required to get an authority to deny charges, I should suppose, that in Justice, the writer of the article, containing the charges in question, wheth er the editor *in fact* or the *ostensible* one, would also affix his signature to it. It would be unjust for the *ostensible* editor to suffer, when the editor *in fact* penned the article. I would also inform the editor of the "Aurora" that I do not write for fame, but to expose to public view, the impositions and misrepresentations of the Van Buren presses; and from the existing appearances I am in a fair way to succeed. Whatever way be the object of this editor in writing, I know not, but unless he greatly improves, I think it very probable he will become a weary pilgrim before he reaches "fame's proud temple," and will be exceedingly apt to plunge incontinently into a sea if ink, where, after floundering about, and making the most exposures, he will either sink, outright, or be rescued by the humane efforts of his friends, and restored to the rank of a sane and reasonable citizen.

A WHIG.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, a graduate of the University of Gottingen, and at this time Principal of the Academy in Cambridge, respectfully informs the citizens of Dorchester and the adjoining counties that he will on the first day of October, the expiration of his Academical year, open a school for the instruction of youth The course of tuition shall comprise LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, SPANISH, HEBREW and GERMAN; together with Ancient and Modern History, Moral and Natural Philosophy. Geography, with the use of Globes, Rhetoric, Composition, Chemistry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Euclid.—Terms $5 per vuarter.

HENRY W. MAERTENS.

Cambridge, Md. }
August, 4th 1838. } 3t (A)

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the School Commissioners of Lakes Election District, having adopted rules & regulations for the government of each school, they agreed to appoint the following gentlemen to act as a board of visiters to aid and assist in the benevolent intention of the late Supplementary School Law—whose duty it shall be to visit their respective schools as often as convenient, at least once a month, to see that the rules and regulations which are or may subsequently be adopted by the Commissioners are strictly attended to, whose duty it shall be also to attend to the furnishing and repairing those school Houses which are not in comfortable condition,

District No. 1

Levin L. Keene,
John B. Robinson,
Barzillai Slacum,
Anthony R. Wallace,
Joseph Wallace.

District No. 2

William. W. Lake,
Henry Bibby,
David W. Tyler,
Alexander Langrell,
William Mister.

District No. 3

William Andrews,
Thomas Creighton.
John Hooper,
Arthur H. Pritchett,
Levin Ansley.

District No. 4

George Hart,
Hixon Wingate,
Asbury McNamara,
Jacob Jones,
William Coursey.

District No. 5

Samuel Mowbray,
Solomon Foxwell,
Marcellus Insley,
Joseph Insley,
Severn Jones.

District No. 6

William Robinson,
Hervey Louis,
William W. Henderson,
Cain Insley,
Caleb Jones.

District No. 7

James Gray,
Job T. Langrell,
Job Parks,
Samuel Elliot.
Andrew McCready.

Resolved, That the above named Gentlemen be informed of their appointment and be requested to attend to the duties connected therewith at as early a day as convenient, & report to the Commissioners at their next meeting on the 25th inst. The board then adjourned to meet on the above day at 9 o'clock, at John Staplefort's store.

BENJAMIN G. KEENE, Pres't
H. L. McNAMARA, Sec'y.
August 4th 1838. (tf)

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best didder, on

FRIDAY THE 7th SEPTEMBER NEXT.

all that property in Greensborough of which Susan McMullen, died seized. It consists of a dwelling house, store house, and convenient lot in Greensborough, Caroline county; and the terms of sale are one fourth cash on the day of sale, the ballance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest; all secured by bond and security, approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Aug. 5, 1838 tds.

NOTICE.

THAT beautiful young horse (Morgan Rattler,) will be sold on Monday the 6th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock at the Court house door in Cambridge, to the highest and best bidder. Terms cash.

JACOB WILSON.

July 21, 1838. 3w

Miniature Painting.

MR. HODGES, Artist, of Baltimore respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity that he will remain a few weeks here for the purpose of practising his profession

Prices of miniatures from $5 to $15;
of Profiles in colors $4;
of Full face in Mezotinte $2;
of Profiles in bronze $1.

Mr. H. will also give private lessons in several beautiful styles of Drawing and Painting, viz:

Landscapes, Fruit, Flowers, &c.—Also the Human figure and Miniature painting.—TERMS—Ten dollars for 24 lessons.

☞Rooms at Mr. Bradshaw's Hotel where specimens of his painting may be seen.

DR. TURNER, having caused some time ago, an advertisement to be set up, the object of which was to decline the practice of medicine in order to prepare a removal for the west, thinks it proper to inform the people of Tobacco stick and the public generally, that he has at present declined that notion, and that he again respectfully renews to them the offer of his professional services; he, also having laid in a complete assortment of *Medicines*, is prepared to sell at the lowest apothecary prices, to physicians and others who may choose to call on him. July 14 tf

Maryland:

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, }
23rd day of July, 1838. }

ON application of Thomas H. Hicks, administrator of Moses LeCompte, 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 said 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, ‖ L. S. ‖ I have hereunto set my name, and §§§§§§§ the seal of my office affixed, this 23rd of July, in the year of our Lord, 1838

THO. H. HICKS, Reg. 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 Moses Lecompte 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 30th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 23d day of July, 1838.

T. H. HICKS, adm'r. of Moses Lecompte, dec'd.

July 28 3w

Maryland.

Dorchester County Orphans Court. }
23d day of July, 1838. }

ON application of Thos. H. Hicks, Executor of Stephen Rauleigh 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 paper selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of ******* Dorchester county Orphans' Court, ‖ L. S. ‖ I have hereunto set my name, and ******* the seal of my office affixed, this 23rd of July, in the year of our Lord, 1838.

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 TESTAMENTARY on the personal estate of Step Rauleigh 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 30th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of July, 1838.

THOS. H. HICKS, Exo'r of Stephen Rauleigh.

July 28 3w

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans Court, }
9th day of July, 1838. }

ON application of John Webb administrator of Thomas Simmons jr. 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 paper selected by him

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County ******* ‖ L. S. ‖ Orphans' Court, I have hereun- ******* to set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1838.

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 Thomas Simmons, jr. late of Dorchester Co., 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 9th day of Dec'r. 1838, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of July, 1838.

JOHN WEBB, adm'r of Thomas Simmons, jr.

July 14 3w.

Dorchester County,

TO WIT.

ON application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' court of Dorchester Connty, by John Mills, Thomas Hawkins, William Henry Applegarth, William A. Bailey, Zachariah Tregoe, John Fidler, Clement C. Waters and Ezekiel Frazier of the said county, stating that they are in confinement for debts which they are unable to pay, and praying to be relieved therefrom, agreeably to the acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Schedules of their property and list of their creditors and debtors on oath as far as they can at present ascertain the same, being annexed to their petitions. And the said Mills, Hawkins, Applegarth, Bailey, Tregoe, Fidler, Waters and Frazier, being in actual confinement, and I being satisfied that the said Mills, Hawkins, Applegarth, Bailey, Tregoe, Fidler, Waters and Frazier, have resided for two years last past in the state of Maryland, and they having taken the oath prescribed by the act of 1805, and given bond with sufficient security for their appearance before the Judge of Dorchester County Court, to be held at Cambridge in the said county on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other time or times as the said Court may direct to answer the allegations of their creditors, and having complied with the requisitions of the act of December session, 1825, and the several supplements thereto, by executing deeds of all their property, real, personal or mixed, to Thomas Mills, Richard Hughlett, Thomas Cook, John M. Bailey, George W. Tregoe, Francis H. Rowins, Henry Page, and John G. Abbott, appointed by me Trustees to the said Mills, Hawkins, Applegarth, Bailey, Tregoe, Fidler, Waters, and Frazier. And the said Trustees having given bonds with approved security for the performance of the trust, and certified in writing to me that they are in possession of all the estates of the said Mills, Hawkins, Applegarth, Bailey, Tregoe, Fidler, Waters and Frazier, mentioned in their schedules. I do therefore, order and direct that the said Mills, Hawkins, Applegarth, Bailey, Tregoe, Fidler, Waters and Frazier, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be, and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the day above mentioned; The same time is appointed for their creditors to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Mills, Hawkins, Applegarth, Bailey, Tregoe, Fidler, Waters, and Frazier should not obtain the benefit of the said Insolvent Laws. And I do further order and direct that the said Mills, Hawkins, Applegarth, Bailey, Tregoe, Fidler, Waters and Frazier give notice to their creditors by causing a copy of this application to be inserted in a newspaper published in Cambridge, three months before the said day, and to be continued in such newspaper once a week for four successive weeks, and also a like copy to be set up at the Court house door, three months before the said day. Witness my hand the 7th day of July, Anno Domini, 1838.

July 14 4w JAMES DIXON.

True copy--Test,
E. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

DORCHESTER COUNTY, To wit:

ON application to me the subscriber. one of the Justices of the Orpeans' Court of Dorchester county, by Solomon mon Wilson of the said county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay. and praying to be relieved therefrom agreeably to the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors and debtors, on oath, so far as he can at present ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Solomon Wilson being in actual confinement, and I being satisfied that the said Solomon Wilson has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the Act of 1805, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the Judges of Dorchester County court, to be held at Cambridge, in said county, on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other time or times as the said Court may direct, to answer the allegations of his creditors, and having complied with the requisitions of the act of December session, 1825 and the several supplements thereto, by executing a deed of all his property, real, personat or mixed, to John Wilson appointed by me Trusteee of the said Solomon Wilson and the said Trustee having given bond with approved security for the performance of the trust and certified in writing to me that he is in possession of all the estate of the said Solomon Wilson mentioned in his schedule—I DO THEREFORE ORDER AND DIRECT that the said Solomon Wilson be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of the Dorchester County Court on the day above mentioned; the same time is appointed for his creditors to attendand show cause, if any they have why the said Solomon Wilson should not obtain the benefit of said Insolvent Daws—AND I DO FURTHER ORDER AND DIRECT that the said Solomon give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this application to be inserted in a newspaper published in Cambridge, three months before the said day, and to be continued in such a newspaper once a week for the space of three successive weeks, and also a like copy to be set up at the Court House door three months before said day.

Witness my hand, the 21st day of May 1838. ARTHUR BELL.

True copy test
E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

July 14. 1838 4w

A CARD.

DR. KNAPP,

DENTAL SURGEON,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends for their patronage, and hopes from the universal satisfaction his operations have given to be able to merit a continuance of the same. He will remain in Cambridge until TUESDAY the 10th of JULY.

At the urgent request of several persons, he has consented to visit Cambridge annually.

July 7 1838 3t