CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

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

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August 24th, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN H. HODSON.

House of Delegates.

DR. FRANCIS P. PHELPS,
JACOB WILLSON,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
REUBEN TALL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1st. District, JAMES CARROLL,
" JAMES HIGGINS.
2nd. District, JOHN NEWTON,
" JOHN MUIR,
" WILLIAM K. TRAVERSE.
3rd. District, ARTHUR PRITCHETT of E.,
" SAMUEL J. MEEKINS.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county, will sit on Monday the 26th. Inst.

Want of room compels us to defer the publication of the Obituary signed J. Q., until next week.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of Talbot have nominated the following gentlemen to represent the interests of that County in the next legislature of Maryland, viz:—Col. William Hughlett, John Kemp, and Elias Hopkins.—We are gratified to perceive the Whigs throughout the state are alive to the importance of organization and action, and are marshalling their forces for the approaching contest. Their ardour is not dampened, nor their energies paralysed by the deplorable results of the recent elections in Tennessee and Indiana. They are incited to more vigorous exertion to save the republic. Should the power of executive patronage seduce every other state in the Union into the ranks of the administration, the freemen of Old Maryland will still stand erect, and proudly spurn the "revolutionary and disorganizing" measures of a corrupt and imbecile administration. We look forward to the result of our state elections as a signal rebuke to executive dictation, and a stronger earnest of the patriotism of our State.

We learn from a gentlemen just arrived from Princess Anne, that the friends of Mr. Dennis expressed considerable surprise at the non appearance of his name in our last paper as a candidate for Congress, and our proposition to hold a Convention. This surprise proceeded altogether from a misconception of the facts. They are in error in supposing we receive the "Herald" on WEDNESDAY'S, and from this error arises all others. We receive the "Herald" by the FRIDAY'S mail, and the one of the 13th inst. containing Mr. Dennis' announcement, was not received until one half of our papers were printed. This will readily account for Mr. Dennis' name not appearing in our paper.

Why our proposition to hold a Convention should be received with such surprise, we cannot divine. If there ever was any necessity for holding a convention, that necessity exists at this time. Want of time cannot be urged as a reason against it, because our opponents have not yet organized, nor announced their candidate. In Dorchester, the Whigs support the nomination of a convention, with much more cordiality, than one who thrusts himself upon them without consulting their wishes. We were aware of this fact, and made the proposition, not with the view of prejudicing Mr. Dennis' claims, but to add strength to his name if the proposition was received, and he were nominated. We hope our friends will consider the matter, and award us their meed of justic for the integrity of purpose which directed our remarks, and exonerate us from any blame which may have been attached to us on account of the non appearance of Mr. Dennis' name.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—It becomes our melancholy duty to chronicle one of the most heart rending occurrences which we remember ever to have heard of. On Friday last, Capt. Moses G. Navy, accompanied by his little son, started from his landing, in a small sail boat, to obtain some articles from his schooner, lying at anchor a considerable distance from the Shore. When he arrived along-side, he ascended the side of the schooner, and gave his son, who remained in the sail boat, a rope to "hold on by."—Whilst the father was in the cabin, a flaw of wind struck the small boat, the sail of which remained hoisted, and forced her off from the schooner. The child held on to the rope, but his strength proving insufficient to prevent her moving off, he was consequently precipitated into the water. When Capt. Navey reached the deck, he saw his son struggling in the water, apparently exhausted. Quick as thought he sprang overboard, and soon reached the child. The small boat by this time had drifted too far to be recovered, and Capt. Navey was obliged to swim for the schooner. He there kept himself and son above water by means of the rudder, until, in its workings to and fro, it scraped nearly all the flesh from his fingers, and he then seized the "davit rope." By that he held on, until he became nearly exhausted, and the awful truth, that unless he disengaged himself from the grasp of his son, they would both be drowned, flashed across his mind. How trying must have been that moment! How many determinations were formed and abandoned in that single minute. He however shook his son off, after having used every effort to save him, in vain. What must have been his agony, in that trying moment. He saw before him his child struggling in the embrace of death—he heard his shrieks for help, and he could extend none to him. Our pulses start at the bare relation of the circumstance but what must have been the anguish of the father. It needs an abler pen than ours to depict it.

The perilous situation of Capt. Navey was discovered from the shore, and a boat arrived to his assistance just in time to save him from a watery grave. We heartily sympathize with the parents over whose minds, this occurrence has cast such gloom and anguish. But while they mourn the untimely fate of their fondly loved child, they should not forget to return thanks to an alwise providence for the preservation of the father from gaping destruction. There is consolation in knowing, that though their son

"Sleeps that dreamless slumber,
That knows no wakening here."

he is free from the cares and vexations of this "vale of tears," and now sojourns in the haven of eternal rest.

Loco-Focos Living in France.

Wm. M. PRICE, according to the N. York Times, is living in Paris in a style of extraordinary splendor. He has lately purchased, for a summer retreat, a beautiful villa and grounds, about six miles from Paris, while he occupies, as his town residence, at an exorbitant rent, a splendid hotel in the most fashionable part of the *Champs Elysees*—the grand metropolitan locale of the French aristocracy. Probably locofocoism has never before been so brilliantly represented in a foreign metropolis. Only think, ye sons of St.—Tammany, of your "democratic" stentor being domiciled in the quarter of the French noblesse and being called "milord" by all the sans culottes of Paris. Why, the universal frame of locofocoism ought to tingle with sympathizing rapture at the munificent manner in which its distinguished representative is supporting the dignity of the family. Who's splendid mansion is that? Milord the loco foco's. Whose elegant carriages and rich liveries are those? Milord the locofoco's. Mondieu! but what is a locofoco?—Then will come the explanation of all the peculiar privileges and facilities enjoyed by the official members of the tribe, and so shall proselytes be added thereunto, end the cause gain ground among all who love "the largest liberty."

There is a warning in all this. If there be any rule to which the experience of the whole world shows there is no exception, it is that the brawling demagogue is an aristocrat at heart. W. M. Price was the loudest demagogue in the Union. He never failed, at all public meetings, to denounce the Whigs as splendid aristocrats, whilst he commended, as the only thing to be admired and followed, republican simplicity and plainness. Behold him. Having beguiled the people to put in office a man who conferred office upon him, he has robbed the nation of its treasure and expatriated himself that he might enjoy the luxury of gratifying his propensity to rival the monarchs of the old world in the expensiveness of his living. Such will ever be the end of the homilies of the demagogue.

The New York Commercial accompanies the announcement of Mr. Price's mode of living in Paris with the subjoined anecdote.

Less than a year ago Mr. Price was flourishing away at the springs. Two cottages had been erected connected with, and in the rear of the United States Hotel. One of these was built for Mr. Price, and the other tor Swartwout. The latter was absent, but Mr. Price was in his glory. There were those, however, even thus early, who distrusted them. On one occasion—we have the story from Col. Hise formerly from Kentucky, but now of Louisiana—at a dinner party, the conversation turned upon the subject of government defaulters and loco-motive sub-treasurers. Mr. Price talked very patriotically against them, and was so peculiarly earnest that Col. Hise broke forth with the exclamation—"I'll bet you a bottle of wine that you will be a defaulter and run away yourself before the 1st of January." Some of the company laughed at the remark as mere badinage. Price looked rather blank, and affected displeasure at the imputation, and wished the remark retracted. But Col. Hise persisted in the prediction, and they parted. Scarcely two months had passed, before the absconding of the one made a prophet of the other.—Balt. Chron.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

There is, perhaps, no subject, whatsoever, upon which the public mind is so susceptible of being led astray, as the specie question. It is the very subject for a demagogue. To cite the fact that there is now a larger amount of specie in the country than there was a few years ago is to advance to the ignorant and superstitious an incontestible proof that the country is now more prosperous than it was then. We speak of the ignorant and superstitious upon this subject, in connection, because their ignorance is a species of superstition with which reason and common sense maintain a most unequal contest. It is the business of the artful demagogue to inflame this feeling and to turn it to his own purposes. He recounts in glowing terms the virtues of gold and silver, points out the manner in which it may be increased and spread over the land like fructifying alkali, and predicts, to a day, the time when it will flow like a stream up the rivers of the country and be seen glittering between the silken interstices of every poor man's purse. The greedy crowd gapes and swallows the monstrous invention. No prophecy is too gross or improbable.—All—all—is credited, and although the day of the fulfilment of the prediction is passed, the credulity of the crowd grows stronger, and they look forward, still, in the vain expectation that they are not to be duped. If a pure and virtuous man, removed beyond the influence of partizan passion, could survey the gross imposition which, in this way, is practised upon the community, it is impossible to imagine any thing better calculated to cause his indignation to blaze up beyond the power of suppression. The systematic deception of the ignorant is one of the highest of civil offences, and such, precisely, is the crime of the class of impostors who have made gold and silver their hobby.

It is vain to deny that the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have been successful in a part of their scheme against the currency of the country. They have succeeded in propagating amongst the community a deep, settled and permanent distrust of Bank paper.—Heretofore, when a panic was created, the timid and ignorant would draw specie from the Banks, hoard it for a while, until their apprehensions were over, and then permit it to find its way, through the ordinary channels, into the vaults of the Bank—there to be considered a guarantee for the redemption of the paper issued as a circulating medium. Now, however, the case is different. The hoarding of specie is regular, systematic and habitual. It grows out of rooted and permanent distrust, occasioned by the denunciation of Bank notes, which those high in authority have indulged in for twelve years past. The consequence inevitably is that, although the aggregate of specie in the country is greater than ever, it answers no useful purpose as a basis for the issue of paper.—It lies hid away in the coffers of those who, taking the declaration of their rulers as a text of truth, have learned to place no confidence in Banks, and only receive their notes for the purpose of converting them, at their first convenience, into coin. That this is one of the chief causes of the disproportion between the amount of specie in the vaults of the Banks and in country at large, no one at all acquainted with the subject will deny. The administration have the power, at all times, to verify their own predictions as to Banks. If they denounce them as unworthy of confidence, that very denunciation goes far to render them so; and thus they who prophecy evil and croak ruin and disaster, unlike most soothsayers, live to see their own predictions verified. How little of true second sight, however, is there in the prophecies of those whose hearts have preordained and whose hands control the issues which their tongues have proclaimed as unavoidable!

The Late Elections.

TENNESSEE.—Polk is certainly elected Governor, but by what majority, we are unable to say. Seven Whigs and six loco focos are elected to Congress, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature are loco focos.

INDIANNA.—The result is this State is not quite so bad as at first apprehended. Three Whigs and four loco focos have been elected to Congress, viz:—Rariden, Proffit and Wick (W's). Wick is set down as a Clay man in the Idiana papers, which we take to be the very best evidence of his adherence to true Whig principles.

KENTUCKY.—The delegation from Kentucky will stand, eleven whigs, one loco foco, and one district to hear from. The only loco foco so far elected is Col. Butler in Southgate's district. In Menifee's old district Andrews, *Whig*, has succeeded. In district to hear from, the First, it is doubtful whether a loco foco has been chosen or not. The district is decidedly loco foco, but, as there were two candidates of that party running against one Whig, it is not impossible that the Whig may have succeeded, though the chances are that it is not so.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We yesterday received returns from Lewis Williams' district, announcing his re-election. This concludes the contest in the old North, States, and the final result is that six Whigs and seven loco-focos, have been delegated to express the desires of that State in the next Congress. The Whigs in the aggregate have neither gained nor lost any thing, since the closing of the last session of Congress.

ALABAMA.—The only additional intelligence we have from this State is a confirmation of the reported election of Gen. Crabb, (Whig,) in the third district. The vote stood as follows:

	Crabb.	Ellis.
Tuscaloosa,	1192	993
Greene,	1104	768
Perry,	887	829
Pickens,	751	913
Jefferson,	390	502
Sumter,		10
Shelby,	82	
Bibb,		54
Talladega,		234
	4406	4303
	4303	
Crabb's majority.	103.	

This majority is not so large as at the last election, but this may be accounted for by the fact, that there was no Whig candidate for Governor to bring out the full strength of the party.—Baltimore Chron.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHIG PARTY.

The first impulse of the Whigs of the United States, upon the receipt of the result of the late elections, will be to despond. They expected better things, and it is vain to deny that they have been grievously disappointed. Very sufficient causes for our defeat in Tennessee and in Indiana can be assigned, but that is a task, from the successful accomplishment of which, but little benefit is to be derived. We eschew it. Looking back upon the past only for admonition, we look forward, with unwavering hope and encouragement, to the future. The declaration may appear without sufficient warrant to some of our readers, but it is, nevertheless, our deliberate opinion that the Whigs will gain more by their recent defeat than they could possibly have gained by victory. An overweening confidence in their own strength has always lulled them into inactivity or betrayed them into dissensions. They have suffered the inevitable consequences of such a condition of things. They have been defeated. They now may see—they will see—the fatal effects of apathy and disunion. *We* do not doubt, in the least, that, when the late elections come to be calmly considered, they will show, conclusively, that the votes of the States of Tennessee and North Carolina are thoroughly against Mr. Van Buren, and that Indiana has given her vote for Van Buren members of Congress, from motives which are entirely within the control of the Whigs.—Balt. Chron.

From the Balt. Chronicle.

From quite an early hour in the forenoon of yesterday, the Nunnery in Aisquith street, under the charge of the Nuns belonging to the Carmelite order, was surrounded by a large crowd of persons who had assembled there, in consequence of a report that one of the resident Nuns, sister Isabella (formerly Miss Neale of St. Mary's county) had left the Nunnery, and that an attempt had been made to compel her to return, against her will. The Mayor was sent for and, accompanied by his Police assistants, repaired to the house whither the Nun had gone, and, upon ascertaing the state of public feeling, took her in a carriage to the Washington Medical College, where she now is, under medical treatment. She is said to be insane—but whether this be so or not, we did not positively ascertain.

The crowd continued to increase until nightfall, when the Mayor; finding that his exertions to disperse it, by appeals to its reason and good sense were unavailing, order up the City Guards and the Military, whom, with characteristic promptness, he had in readiness. The brigade of Guards, under General O'Donnel, turned out in great strength, and soon dispersed the crowd, remaining upon the ground, until this paper had gone to press. Of the atrociousness of this outrage upon the feelings of the defenceless women who are inmates of the Nunnery, we shall speak more fully to-morrow.

TENNESSEE AND HER SENATORS.—The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished Whig of Nashville, to the editor of the Chronicle.

"The Legislature will be V. B., Senate 10 to 15. House 32 to 43, or thereabouts.

Of the causes of this result, I have not the time or disposition at present, to speak. To me it has been too sudden and mortifying, I confess, to dwell upon with the calmness that becomes every Whig soldier in the hour of trial. To our opponents, the returns, so astonishing and overwhelming, have thus far struck them with almost mute astonishment.

Senator Foster will resign forthwith—I speak advisedly—and I shall not be surprised if Judge White, acting upon the same conviction of public duty and self-respect, follows his example e're the Legislature convenes. The administration leaders are already casting about for their successors."

The untoward result in Tennessee, although it has surprised has not disheartened the Whigs of that State. There has not been a murmur of despondency among them. So far from striking their flag are they, that they have already declared themselves ready for another contest, with a determination and energy which nothing can overthrow.—They will succeed. The lean majority of Mr. POLK, under all the advantages of his petition, so renders it *certain* that the State is against Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Polk unquestionably ran ahead of his party strength ten thousand votes. The Banner, published at Nashville, at the very moment when the unmuzzled guns of its triumphant adversaries were proclaiming their victories, raised the rallying cry and summoned the Whigs of the State again into battle array. This is the true spirit. An indomitable and unconquerable perseverance should ever animate those who are leagued together for the defence of the liberties of the country. Not to the Whigs of the revolution in the darkest hour of their struggle could more justly be addressed the inspiring assurance of the enthusiastic lover of liberty, who declared that

Freedom's battle once begun
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son
Though baffled oft is ever won.

We have heretofore expressed our regret at the determination of Mr. FOSTER to retire from the Senate. But, like a man of conscience and honor, as he is, we do not doubt that he will fulfill his pledge. He has no other course that is consistent with his own self respect. But, nevertheless, how strongly does his position illustrate the absurdity of the doctrine of instruction? A year ago, he was chosen by a majority of two to one. Now he retires at the bidding of a bare majority of the representatives of a minority of the people. Thus the tenure of the office of Senator, instead of being securely anchored, as it was designed by the constitution to be, on the rock of immutable principles, shifts and fluctuates every alternate year, upon the wild and changing billows of popular impulse.—Balt. Chronicle.

THE BANK OF AMERICA AND MR. WOODBURY.

Various rumors are afloat in Wall street, touching recent negotiations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank of America. The GLOBE has been somewhat tender towards the Banks for a month or so; and it is not impossible that we are indebted for the forbearance of the Government organ to the exigencies of the Government.

It is confidently stated that in the month of May or June, the Bank of America agreed to purchase of Mr. Woodbury at par $1,200,000 in Treasury Notes. It is further said that the Bank engaged to retain the notes in their possession until they arrived at maturity; but of this nothing can be known with certainty. If this be so, the only inducement could have been the consent of Mr. Woodbury to such a share as would make the operation an "object" for the Bank.

It is further known that notes issued by the Treasury Department directly to the Cashier of the Bank of America have been offered for sale, and have sold in Wall-street; and that the Bank of America has recently borrowed $100,000 of the Saving's Bank on these notes. Thus the Governor finds its very convenient, and very necessary, to go upon the credit system, and to enter into *competition with the merchants* for the banking "facilities" which it is wont to denounce.

It may be stated in this connection that Mr. Newbold, President of the Bank of America, is the agent of the Treasury for paying off the Treasury Notes, as they fall due. What may be the precise nature of this appointment, or its tenure, we are not informed; it seems to be, however, a sort of modified subtreasury-ship. We understand further that the Notes of the Government, are not always redeemed with that promptness which would become so large and so exclusive a dealer in gold and silver, as the Secretary of the Treasury—but that the holders are sometimes put off with, or at least offered, checks upon Philadelphia, or some other paper, that *is not* gold and silver. This may be so—or may not. We would at any rate recommend to Tammany Hall, the appointment forthwith of a committee to look into the negociations of Mr. Secretary Woodbury with those "fraudulent institutions the Banks."

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The seceding provinces, Honduzas, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, having with an army of 1600 men invaded San Salvador, were met by President Morazan with 1200 troops and defeated with the loss of 400 men.—The country is still distracted, but it was hoped a convention would assemble for all the provinces and restore peace. The Central Government are much incensed with the British for taking possession of the island of Ruatan.

"Shant I see you hum from singin' skul tonight, Jerushy?" "No, you shant du no such thing. I don't want you nor your company, Reuben." "P'raps you didn't exactly understand what I said?" "Yes I did. You asked me if you mighn't see me hum." "Woy, no I didn't—I only asked you HOW YOUR MARM WAS!"

DIED.

In this town on Thursday Morning last, JOHN H. GRIFFIN, aged 8 years and 10 months, a native of Northumberland County, Va.,

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a large and superior stock of MATERIALS, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in the latest fashions, and in the best manner, at his old stand on Race Street, two doors above the "DORCHESTER HOUSE."

He returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes by diligent attention to business, and faithful wormanship to merit its continuance.

The public's ob't. ser'vt,
J. D. DUNCAN.

August 24th, 1839.

STRAYED

FROM Buck Town on the 14th inst, a small BAY HORSE, with roached mane—a small white spot in the forehead, and has been injured in the left fore foot. He was purchaseed from Thomas Tolley, living above New Market, and may have strayed that way. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery in Cambridge, or to the subscriber.

WILLIAM MEEKINS,
Hooper's Island.

August, 24th 1839. 3t (A. 3t)

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, ESQ.,

as a Candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

August 24th, 1839.

MR. & MRS. DAVIDGE'S, ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No 11 St. Pauls St. between Baltimore and Fayette Streets.

BALTIMORE.

HAVING already announced, through the public papers, their intention to open, on the first Monday in September next, an Academy for the instruction of young Ladies in all the branches that constitute a polite and classical education, Mr. and Mrs. Davidge take this method of stating more fully the system upon which the proposed institution will be conducted.—Long and attentive observation has convinced them that accurate and permanent knowledge can alone be acquired through a well directed exercise of the understanding, and that to present to the youthful mind, words, unaccompanied by well defined ideas, is a useless expenditure of time and attention: they, therefore, propose to adopt such a course as will insure *thorough comprehension on the part of the learner, and cherish a dependence on the reasoning faculties.* With a view to this desirable object, the recitations in this academy will be accompanied by such explanatory practical illustrations as may be necessary, presented in the form best calculated to *enlist the attention and keep alive the interest of the pupils.* In chemistry, natural philosophy, and other departments of science which require elucidation by experiment, recourse will be had to such *apparatus*, as may be requisite.

In connection with their literary and scientific improvement, the most unwearied attention will be paid to the social, moral and religious deportment of scholars, particularly such as may be entered as house pupils, to whom the principals will conceive it their duty to supply, as far as may be practicable, the place of parents and guardians, in administering to their personal comforts, offering to them salutary advice, and watching over their conduct.

The professors and assistants in the institution will be selected with reference to attainment, agreeableness of manner, moral character and attention to duty, without regard to expense.

Independently of the services of the instructer during school hours, a lady, well qualified in point of attainment and refined deportment and a native of France, will be engaged, who will reside with the family, and accompany the young ladies at all times. This person will make it her duty to converse in French with the scholars at meals and during ordinary intercourse and aid them in the preparation of their exercises, by explaining difficulties, &c.

Being fully aware of how much the success of the institution will depend upon their personal attention to its concerns, Mr. Davidge and the members of his family will apply themselves assiduously to the details of the various departments, for the proper administration of which Mr. D. will hold himself responsible.

With the religious observances of the boarders there will be no interference, further than may be necessary to carry into effect the wishes of parents or guardians, and to provide suitable facilities for attendance, on public worship.

It is expected that every boarder will come provided with tea and table spoon, and a silver fork, six table napkins, and six towels. Beddiing will be furnished unless the friends of the young ladies prefer to send their own.

It is deemed unnecessary to particularize the branches of study, as they will be the same as taught in academies conducted on the most liberal plan including the French Italian, Spanish, German, and if required, the Latin and Greek languages. Regular courses of lectures, will be delivered on such subjects as seem to call for that mode of instruction.

Those who may propose to send children to the academy as Boarders will confer a favor by making their intentions known as early as possible, in order that suitable arrangements may be made.

The terms will be as follows:

Board and English instruction, per annum,	$260 00
English tuition per annum,	60 00
Day boarding per annnum,	60 00
French, Italian, Spanish, German, Latin, &c. (lessons daily,) each per annum, payable quarterly,	30 00
Stationery,	4 00
Music, including Harp and Guitar, at professors prices,	
Use of instrument per quarter,	3 00
Drawing and painting per quarter,	10 00
Dancing at professor's prices,	
Washing per quarter,	5 00
Bedding, if furnished per quarter,	3 00
Fuel, two winter quarters,	2 00

It will be observed that the *lessons in the foreign languages are given daily, instead of three times a week*, a course which is regarded as being indispensible to the proper advancement of the pupils.

Boarders will be required to pay half yearly, *in advance.* Day scholars at the end of each quarter.

A careful person will be engaged, who will superintend the laundry, and see that the clothes of the young ladies are kept in proper order.

Mending and mending materials, per annum, six dollars. Attendance in sickness will be an extra charge.

Boarders will not, *on any account*, be permitted to spend the night, abroad except with their parents or guardians.

Books, drawing and painting materials, &c. will be furnished at regular store prices, if required.

Pupils will be charged from the time of entrance, but no deduction will be made for absence, *except in cases of prolonged severe indisposition.*

The academic year will commence on the first Monday in September, and terminate on the third Monday in July in each year.

The building selected for the institution is the spacious Mansion, formerly occupied by Robt. Barry, Esq., in St Paul's street, between Fayette and Baltimore streets, and is in every respect suited to the comfort, health, and convenience of the pupils.

Application may be made at the above named place, or at the *Office of the "American."*

For the convenience of persons living at a distance, who may not be acquainted with Mr. & Mrs. D. the following names are given of gentlemen residing in the city of Baltimore, to whom reference may be had.

Baltimore, July 10, 1839.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Stev. Archer,	J. G. Davies, Esq.
" R. B. Magruder,	J. W. Patterson, Esq.
" John Purviance,	Joseph King, Esq.
" Nicholas Brice,	Samuel Jones, Esq.
" Alex. Nisbet,	John Gordon, Esq.
" W. G. D. Worthington,	Jer. Hoffman, Esq.
" Clement Dorsey,	James Harwood, Esq.
" Louis McLane,	J. S. Gittings, Esq.
Samuel Moale, Esq.	Dr. Potter,
I. Meredith, Esq.	Dr. Alexander,
J. Glenn, Esq.	Dr. L. E. Bond,
D. Stewart, Esq.	Dr. R. S. Steuart,
S. I. Donaldson, Esq.	Dr. Mackenzie,
C. F. Mayer, Esq.	James Swan, Esq.
John Scott, Esq.	Samuel Smith, Esq.
Wm. Frick, Esq.	John Gibson, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Wyatt,	John McTavish, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Henshaw,	John Prentiss, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Johns	J. W. McCulloch, Esq.
Rev. J. M. Duncan,	J. I. Donaldson, Esq.
J. McKim, Jr. Esq.	James Carroll, Esq.
H. W. Evans, Esq.	F. Lucas, Jr. Esq.
P. E. Thomas, Esq.	Joseph Cushshing, Esq.
James Howard, Esq.	

August 24th 1839. 4t