wisely proclaimed; by the force of invincible circumstances, superinduced by the mode of election under the old and defective Constitution, which was, in that particular, widely at war with the principles set forth in the Bill of Rights, your Governor was merely the ministerial *factotum* of the Legislative Department. It was so in theory, and the practice, as all experience has shewn, corroborates the truth of the remark. Mr. Steele, whether under the inspiration of that comprehensive wisdom which guides the enlightened statesman, or under the influence of that temporary *philosophy* which teaches to hold on to what you have got, right or wrong, we leave intelligent freemen to decide, adhered to the old rotten Borough Constitution with the tenacity of a Shylock. Now, when the Reformers on the Western, together with that heroic band of Reformers on the Eastern Shore, who went for what they believed to be right in government, notwithstanding the adverse current which set against them by the local jealousy of small county prejudice, have achieved the work of Reform, *in part* for south Mr. Steele, aye Mr. Steele, an Anti Reformer, is to carry off the first honors! Is this fact, or is it a vision of the night?

Reformers, where is your gratitude, your sense of justice? You will speak on the 1st Wednesday, in next October, and you will say in a voice of thunder to the Spoils-men, that they shall not pluck the laurels, which you have so nobly won. This is our candid opinion of you, will you deceive us?

MR. STEELE OPPOSED TO THE PEOPLE DIRECTLY ELECTING THE SENATE.—We come now to Mr. Steele's vote, in regard to the election of the Senate. "Tuesday December 28th, 1838, on page 7 of the same Journal. On motion by Mr. Ely, leave given to bring in a Bill to be entitled an Act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county, and the City of Baltimore may have a Senator, to be elected immediately by the people. Ordered that Messrs Ely, Hunt, Kershner, Brookhart, Goldsborough, Hardcastle and Comegys prepare and bring in the same. On January 3d 1831 at page 38 of the Journal, Mr. Ely reported a Bill, entitled, an Act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the City of Baltimore may have a Senator to be elected immmediately by the people; which were read.

On Wednesday January 19th 1831, at page 102. "The House proceeded to consider the order of the day, it being the Bill reported by Mr. Ely, entitled an Act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the City of Baltimore, may have a Senator to be elected, immediately by the people. The said Bill was then read the second time and passed. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Wallis, Piner, Stewart, Hood, Kent, Stocket, Smith, Turner, Ely, Holmes, Worthington, Hughlett, Dickinson, Denny, Teackle, Ballard, Bell, Evans, Biles, Gale, Gantt, Edelen, Duvall, Wootton, Brown of Q. A., Thomas of Q. A., Goldsborough, Parker, Kemp, McKinstrey, McElfresh, Montgomery, Moores, Amos, Watters, Hardcastle, Hunt, Nicholas, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Gittings, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid,—46.

Negative—Messrs. Thomas, Speaker, Hawkins, Blackistone, Gough, Brown of Kent, Mackall, Dalrymple, Brawner, Jenifer, STEELE, Wright, Claude, Brewer, Tilghman, Spence, Purnell, Mitchell, Charles, Chapman, Dudley, Hicks, Burchenal, Jones, Harding,—24.

It thus appears, that Mr. Steele was also opposed to the people having the privilege of voting for the Senate, immediately. Not willing to trust the freemen of the State with this important right, that therefore they must elect electors to choose a Senate for them! Aye—that is the creed, save the people from themselves, founded upon the aristocratic principle, that the people are incompetent to govern themselves, and therefore they must be placed in the kind keeping of some assumed superior beings! Is this republicanism? Heaven save us from the bulls and bears, who would under such a state of things, take care of the people's interests. *By the by, we should not be at all, surprised, if some of the other gentlemen who voted with Mr. Steele, in the negative, against the people having the power of choosing their own Senators, should themselves be candidates, in the different counties for the State Senate.* Will the people trust them? *Nous verrons.*

MR. STEELE'S VOTE, IN REGARD TO THE TENURE OF OFFICE, OF REGISTERS OF WILLS AND CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.—Let us now see, how Mr. Steele stands in relation to this measure of Reform. On Friday December 31st 1830, in the same Journal, at page 33. Mr. Brookhart submitted the following order. Ordered, that the petition of 1120 of the citizens of Washington County, to the General Assembly of Maryland, praying for certain alterations of the Constitution, in relation to the mode of electing State Senators, and the appointment of Clerks of the County Courts, and Registers of Wills, so as to give to the people, the privilege of voting directly for their State Senators, and the power of electing said Clerks and Registers, for a term of years, presented to the House of Delegates on the 29th of January 1830, and the memorial of sundry citizens of Frederick County, of similar import, presented to the House of Delegates on the 2nd of February 1830, be severally referred to a select Committee of five members of the present House of Delegates, which was read and referred to Messrs. Brookhart, Blackistone, Brawner, Montgomery and Purnell.

On Tuesday, January 4th 1831, at page 45. Mr. Brookhart reported a Bill, entitled an Act to abolish all and every such parts of the Constitution and form of Government in this State, as relate to the appointment of the offices of Registers of Wills and Clerks of the County Courts of this State; which was read. On Wednesday, January 19th 1831, at pages 103 and 104. On motion by Mr. Brookhart, the House proceeded to consider the Bill reported by him, entitled, an Act to abolish all and every such parts of the Constitution & form of Government in this State, as relate to the appointment of the offices of Register of Wills and Clerks of County Courts of this State, when on motion by Mr. Tilghman, the said Bill was amended by adding at the end of the second section thereof, the following proviso: Provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the Clerks of the respective County Courts, or Registers of Wills, in Commission at the time of the confirmation of this Act by the next General Assembly, in any mode or manner, than that provided by the Constitution and form of Government. Mr. Tilghman moved further to amend said section by adding the following proviso: And provided further that the said Clerks and Registers shall be respectively appointed for a term of not less than five years, and be re-eligible to the same offices, in the discretion of the appointing power. Mr. Wootton moved to strike out "five" and insert "one."—On the question being put it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Steele, moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Tilghman, by inserting after the word "appointed" the words "as now provided for by the Constitution and laws of this State." Mr. Wootton then moved to refer the Bill and amendments to the first day of June next—Determined in the negative. Mr. Hawkins moved to strike out the enacting clause of the Bill—Determined in the negative. The question was then taken on Mr. Steele's proposition, to amend the amendment as proposed by Mr. Tilghman, and on the question being put, was determined in the negative. The question then recurred, on the amendment as offered by Mr. Tilghman; resolved in the affirmative. Mr. Jenifer offered as a substitute for the second section to the Bill, the following—"And be it enacted, that the appointment of Registers of Wills, and Clerks of the several County Courts of this State, be limited to a term of seven years, provided nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect the tenure of office of the present incumbents, as at present provided for by the Constitution of this State. And on the question being put thereon, it was resolved in the affirmative. The Bill was then read the second time and passed. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affimative—Messrs. Moffett, Wallis, Piner, Stewart, Hood, Stocket, Smith, Brawner, Jenifer, Chapman, Rogerson, Turner, Ely, Holmes, Worthington, Hughlett, Dickinson, Denny, Bell, Evans, Biles, Gale, Gantt, Edelen, Duvall, Brown of Q. Annes, Tilghman, Thomas of Q. A. Goldsborough, Parker, Kemp, McKinstrey, McElfresh, Montgomery, Moores, Amos, Watters, Charles, Burchenal, Hardcastle, Nicholas, Hunt, Jones, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Gittings, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid.—51.

Negative—Messrs. Thomas, Speaker, Hawkins, Blackistone, Gough, Brown of Kent, Kent, Dalrymple, STEELE, Wright, Wootton, Claude, Brewer, Spence, Purnell, Dudley, Teackle, Ballard, Hicks, Keene, Mitchell, Harding, Willson, Lee.—23.

Thus we find Mr Steele carrying out his Anti Reform and Anti Republican principles, by going for *life offices*. We have given the proceedings of the House at large upon the questions embraced. The extracts from the Journal are full and copious, from which it is demonstrated, as clearly as any proposition in Euclid, that Mr. Steele has been an uniform and consistent opponent of every thing wearing the appearance of Reform —We then but do him justice in charging him with inveterate and uncompromising hostility to the great question of Reform. If in the face of all these efforts of his to stifle the voice of the freemen of Maryland in the assertion of the great principles of *Constitutional* Reform, any redeeming qualities in his public acts, either in the councils of the Nation, as a potent representative from this District, or in the Legislative Halls of the State, as a delegate from this county, can be cited, it remains for his friends to exhibit them. If in his political history, in any speech, or in any prominent act, we could find any atonement for these sins against the people's rights and the fundamental principles of Democracy, we would have no great objection to set it forth. We must confess, however, that we have yet to learn of any exertions of his in behalf of the interests of the people of this State, that can counterbalance to the weight of one feather, his undeviating repugnance to the alterations which have taken place in our old Rotten-Borough Constitution. Is it not remarkable, under these circumstances, that a vaunted grave convention, when the first Governor was to be elected by the sovereign people of the State, under the Reform which had taken place notwithstanding Mr Steele's unyielding opposition, that that gentleman should be seriously proposed as a candidate for the highest office? We can only account for such a step, from the difficulties which beset the whig convention. There were so many interests to conciliate, and the elements that composed the convention were so heterogeneous, repulsive and antagonistical, that any compromise was better than an open rupture. The whig party is constructed of such diversified materials, that it is difficult for them to coalesce. In the general *mele* of conflicting views and interests which operated in the whig convention, and in the effort to reconcile them, the great subject of Reform was suffered to sleep, and the views of the candidate that received the nomination, upon that important subject, were not ascertained. The matter is now with the people, who are not controlled by the causes which influenced the deliberations of that Convention.—We have no doubt they will decide right. We may take occasion, in a future paper, to comment upon some other of the votes and public acts of Mr. Steele.

TO THE RIGHT ABOUT.—Sometime ago, the Van Buren party, according to the account of the Village Herald, was to be *tossed* so high by the whigs of Somerset, that they would never be able to find their feet again. Now, it indulges in the following dolorous strain. "We say, then to the whig party of Somerset; unless something is not *speedily* accomplished towards concert of action, you may calculate upon an *overwhelming route—horse, foot and dragoons!*" And it might have added raw militia. (Perhaps if the word "not," in the quoted sentence, had been omitted, it would have been a little more classical, and not quite so *knotty*.)

The Candidate for Governor is not to be included, in the *route*—of course he is neither *horse, foot*, nor *dragoons*. He must belong to the flying squad, and have a body guard. One would think from the language we have extracted, and the whole drift of the article in the Herald, that the whig party in Somerset was in the last agonies of dissolution. Nothing but a *speedy* application of some healing balm can cure the disease, which is working death and destruction in the whig ranks of Somerset! Are the conflicting elements at work? The Herald winds up its woful story like a noble Roman. It says—"Our duty is now discharged—our tale is told—what *we* can do, is done already—

"And we call Heaven and earth to witness,
If Rome must fall—we are innocent!"

Here is an appeal to the high arched heaven and this terraqueous globe, composed of land and water, as Mr Guthrie would say, to vindicate its innocence of the awfully threatened destruction of the immaculate whig party—all of Somerset county. It seems, like Owen Glendower, the Herald has attempted to call spirits from the vasty deep, but they would not come—indeed they would not—what can the matter be? Has the great Globe, "with nature herself suffered a concussion," lost her centre of gravity, "and tottered on the eve of perdition," and is "the whole machinery of the universe in imminent peril?" Perchance if our neighbor of the Herald were to send for, *not* Dr Sangrado (the whigs there, it appears, dont want sweating, but stimulating,) but for some of *Dr. Brandeth's universal vegetable pills*, it might be of some service in such a case. It has been said these pills are a powerful medicine—The last manufactured bad better be procured, for their puffers positively assert, that twenty stout ones will move a steamboat and that they may be safely and efficiently used in the blasting of rocks, &c—why not for other purposes? By the rule of three, if twenty of these pills can move a Steam boat, at the rate of 100 horse power, how many would it take to get the whig party in Somerset on its feet, and in proper motion? Perhaps the whigs of that county had better go to Salisbury, and try that *specifick*, however whig *gatherings* there are sometimes disorderly as experience has proved. Well then let them visit Barren Creek Springs. Fish, it is said keeps good things there. If the whigs do not require a cathartic, perhaps as these waters are bracing, they might have a happy effect, in restoring their *disorganized* system.

If none of these nostrums, specificks, cathartics, Pills, nor waters, can stop the disease, it must be a case of galloping consumption, and "burnt brandy" would not save them. Strange consumption too, that attacks all the other parts of the system, but leaves the *head* (that is, the candidate for Governor) unaffected. It is a case of peculiar idiosyncracy. To give the whigs of Somerset a complimetary personification, they must be like the ancient Achilles famed in the classick story of the wars of Troy, who having been by his mother, a Goddess of the water, dipped in the river Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his *right heel*, by which she had held him.

WM. BROMWELL was brought to Baltimore on Tuesday last, and underwent an examination before the Judges of the Baltimore City Court. He has been committed to gaol to await the time of his trial for forgery.

SHINPLASTERS.—As the banks resume specie payments on Monday next, the 13th inst. those persons in this county who have issued *shinplasters*, should hold themselves in readiness to redeem their liabilities.

PRACTICE AGAINST THEORY.—The friends of a National Bank have contended that the banks would not resume specie payments until a National Bank was re established. How happens it now that the State banks are about to resume, and by their determination, force Biddle to follow suit? The Great Regulator is about to be regulated.

THE GLORIOUS 19.—We re-publish the following letter to Mr. Sellman, to demonstrate to the people, that the Reform which has been obtained "has been forced from our opponents the 'whigs' rather from *fear*, than any particular *love* they had for it." The Whig Electors, or at least those whose names are attached to the letter, were obliged to make the pledge contained in it, in order to procure a constitutional quorum. Who can for a moment doubt, that if the 19 Van Buren electors had not pursued the course they did, we should never have got the Reform which has taken place?

SENATE CHAMBER.
Annapolis, November 19th 1836.

SIR:—Your note of this day asking us to say whether in a letter addressed to you on the 29th ultimo, by some of the undersigned, and which forms a part of the published correspondence between you and them, the term "Constitutional Reform" was to be understood in a particular sense specified by you, has been received, and in reply we beg leave respectfully to inform you that those words were used not in a restricted but in their full and most comprehensive sense—that is—it was intended in that letter to convey the idea, that in the opinion of those who signed it, in which opinion the undersigned fully concur (should the required Electorial quorum be obtained) a Senate would be elected whose known principles would lead them to endeavor to effect all such amendments of the Constitution as the interests and happiness of the people of the State might requre in doing which, they would of course select any mode, by CONVENTION or otherwise, consistent with the principles and provisions of that instrument, which their enlightened judgments, due regard being had to the wishes of the People and the vigorous interests of the State, might determine to be the best.

We have the honor to remain
Your very obedient servants.

(Signed)	
Geo. S. Leigh,	B. J. Heard,
Geo. Vickers,	James Kent,
J. A. D. Dalyrymple,	H. Brauner,
Wm. D. Merrick,	S. Dickinson,
Geo. Dudley,	W. Williams.
Sam. J. K. Handy,	Wm. W. Lake,
G. W. Duvall,	Thos. G. Pratt,
T, A. Spencer,	H. Franklin,
E. Gaither,	Richard Beall,
Andrew Bruce.	

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 24th, by the Rev. Mr. Lambdin, Mr. *William Pennington*, to Miss *Elizabeth*, daughter of Hooper Rawleigh, Esqr.

DIED,

At an advanced age, in the neighborhood of New Market, on Sunday the 15th ult Mr. *James McAlister*. This good man was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. He was the subject of much affliction in body and mind; a man of deep piety, full of faith and zeal, and enjoyed an unwavering confidence in the merits of his redeemer. He was the last survivor of a family which was strictly religious; and had already gone to reap the reward of the righteous. They were not privileged to enjoy much of this world's goods, but were careful to lay up for themselves "treasures in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal" In this family were two maiden sisters who lived to be old, and were, like their brother, children of much sorrow. They were generally permitted to administer to each other's wants in time of sickness; and not being able to do much for themselves, they were for the most part supported by the benevolence of their friends, and none looked upon them but as saints clothed with mortality. Though surrounded by poverty and affliction, they were enabled, by the grace of God, to live, rejoicing every day in hopes of a release from their cumberous clay, and a translation to their Father's house above. More than twelve months ago the sister, who had enjoyed better health than the other, was taken ill, and after one week's confinement to her bed she died. On the same day the other died also, and both were buried in one grave, there to rest until the day of the Resurrection. "The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart; and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come."

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 quarter.

HENRY W. MAERTENS.
Cambridge, Md } August 6th, 1838. } 3w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, in pursuance of an order of Dorchester County Orphans' Court one negro woman Tabitha, one negro girl Hester Ann, slaves for life. Sale to take place at the late residence of Thomas H. Meekins dec'd., on Thursday the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale are, a credit of six months, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. PHILLIP H. GRAHAM,
Adm'r. of Thomas H. Meekins.
August 6 4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Jones, late of Dorchester County, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, in the Registers office, on or before the 23d day of August next as a Dividend will be struck on the said estate on that day.

BENTON H. HOBBS,
Adm'r. of William Jones.
July 30, 1838. 3w.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase for his own, and brotherinlaws use, thirty likely young negroes, to take to the State of Georgia. They must be clear of fault, and unquestionable titles will be required, *in every instance*, for which he will pay the highest cash prices.

During his absence from Cambridge, he refers to Mr. William H. Yates, for further particulars.

U. J. BULLOCK.
Cambridge, July 30th 1838.

TO RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, that large and commodious Dwelling, with a lot and garden attached, at present in the occupancy of Solomon Robinson Esq. Also, a house at present occupied by Mrs. Hopkins, and one by Edmund Car. This property is all pleasantly situated in the town of Cambridge. For particulars apply to

LEWIS ROSS,
near Cambridge.
July 30, 1838 3w*

IN CHHNCERY, } 19th July, 1838. }

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Fanny Linthicum and Benjamin Linthicum and others, against Henrietta Linthicum and Thomas Linthicum and others, made and reported by the Trustee, James A. Stewart, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the 24th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be published in some news paper once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of August next. The Report States the amount of sales to be one Thousand and one Dollars.

True Copy
Test. RAMSEY WATERS.
July 30th 1838. Reg. Cur. Can.

A CARD.

THE subscriber avails himself of this mode to inform his friends and the public, that he designs continuing the Tavern business in its various branches, at his old stand, the "Washington Hotel," Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md. The House is undergoing a thorough repair, and he flatters himself that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may be pleased to give him a call.

The public's ob't. serv't.
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.
July 23. 3w

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Cambridge on Wednesday, the 11th July 1838, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That no person whatsoever shall be permitted to deposit fresh fish for sale upon any platform or other fixture on any of the streets in Cambridge, or expose them for sale in carts or wheelbarrows, after the said carts or wheelbarrows shall be suffered to be stationary for one hour or a longer period, (except at the foot of the streets where they land,) under the penalty of two Dollars for every offence. This ordinance to be in force from and after the 18th July, inst., provided the same be published in the Cambridge Chronicle and Dorchester Aurora on the next days of their publication.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM REA, Clerk.

DORCHESTER COUNTY, To wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, by George Sullivane 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 George Sullivane being in actual confinement, and I being satisfied that the said George Sullivane 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, personal or mixed, to John G. Abbott, appointed by me Trustee of the said George Sullivane, 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 George Sullivane mentioned in his schedule—I DO THEREFORE ORDER AND DIRECT that the said George Sullivane 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 attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said George Sullivane should not obtain the benefit of said Insolvent Laws—AND I DO FURTHER ORDER AND DIRECT that the said George 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 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 4th day of July, 1838 ARTHUR BELL.
True copy.
Test, E. RICHARDSON, Clk,
July 23 1838 3w

TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the Dwelling House, with the garden attached thereto, at present in the tenure of Mrs. Ann Sullivane—Also that elegant Store Room, formerly occupied by Messrs. Reed and Pattison. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JAMES PATTISON.
Unity Hill;
near Cambridge.
July 23 1838 3w

A CARD.

THE subscriber having sold out his store at the Cross Roads, and being anxious to close up his business in that line, as he designs commencing farming the next year, takes the liberty respectfully to inform those who are indebted to him, that they will do him a great favor by making settlement on or before the 1st day of September next. The subscriber owes money, which he is desirous of paying as soon as possible. He hopes therefore, that those who owe him, may make it convenient to adjust their accounts by the above day. Those who neglect this notice, must not complain, if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
SAMUEL GRIFFIN.
July 2d 1838. 3w

IN CHANCERY, } 21st. June, 1838. }

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Samuel Griffin and Eliza his wife, and Caleb Griffin and Eliza his wife, against James Griffin, Lavina Griffin and others made and reported by the Trustee James A. Stewart, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 24th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $9834 371 2.

True copy.
Test, RAMSEY WATERS,
July 2d 1838. 3w Reg Cur Can.

A CARD.

THE subscriber having purchased from Mr. Samuel Griffin, his stock of GOODS, at the Cross Roads, in the Town of Cambridge, invites his friends and the public generally to call, and examine his assortment, which consists of a great variety of articles to suit purchasers of every description. He means to keep constantly on hand, an excellent supply of commodities, to accommodate his customers and which he will sell upon the most liberal terms. He hopes his efforts to please, together with the character of his assortment will induce his friends, to give him a call

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
CHARLES H. LECOMPTE.
July 2d 1838. 3w

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Primary Schools of Cambridge District, wish to employ three teachers, one to take charge of each of the following schools, viz: Cambridge, Bucktown, & Town Point, at such salaries as the funds to be received shall authorize; not over $250 per annum—persons who shall apply must bring undoubted testimonials of good character and competency to teach the elementary branches of a common English education.

The Commissioners are prepared to receive immediate applications, to enter into engagements to commence on the 1st day of July next.

THOS. I. H. ECCLESTON, Pres't
A. C. THOMPSON, Sect'y.
June 28th 1838 3t

Notice.

A Farm containing 150 acres, cleared land is wanted for the ensuing year, for the use of which a good and sufficient rent will be paid. For particulars, and references for good character on the part of the applicant, call at this office.

June 25, 1838. 3w

FOR SALE.

A lot of land heavily timbered belonging to Charles K. Bryan, containing ten acres. This Lot is conveniently situated, being about two miles from Town. Persons wishing to purchase can see it.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock A. M. on Monday the 30th July next, at the Court House door in Cambridge.

S. W. LECOMPTE.
July 2 1838. tds.

IN CHANCERY, } June 7th 1838. }

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Delaha Sparkling and Rebecca his wife, and John W. Conaway Administrators of Atwell Chance, against Owen Boon, Adm'r. of Isaac Messick and Edward Messick made and reported by the Trustee James A. Stewart, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 11th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some news paper, once in each of three successive weeks before the 11th day of July next. The Report states the amount of sales to be $300.

True copy
Test RAMSY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
June 18th 1838.

FROM PHILAD. AND BALTIMORE.

THE subscribers have just received a full assortment of

NEW GOODS,

from Philadelphia and Baltimore, purchased below a fair value and offered unusually cheap for cash. We will make it an object to persons wishing to purchase to give us a call before they do so.

WHITE & ANDERSON.

N. B. A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellars, also a handsome variety of New and fashionable Silks for dresses &c.

W. & A.
June 11th 1838. tf

NOTICE.

JAMES A. STEWART, Esq, Attorney at Law, Cambridge, Dorchester County, Md. is my LEGAL Agent, for the sale of patents for my Patent Horse-power Mills, in the State of Maryland.

WM. J. McGEHEE.
June 4, 1838. tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW AND IMPROVED
PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

Having obtained Letters Patent, bearing date Feb. 6th, 1838, for an improvement on a *PORTABLE HORSE POWER*, for propelling Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect, and hazardous to those who may superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation or from a neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain, it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, north of Brandywine village, Del., where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent and Harford, Md; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Burlington, N. J., where these machines have been justly celebrated and given entire satisfaction. JESSE URMY.

P. S.—Corn shellers made to order of the latest improvement Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

Agent for Dorchester county, Md., James Dixon, Esq. Cambridge.
June 4, 1838 4t*

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons, without distinction, who are indebted to the estate of Nathan Griffin late of Dorchester county deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to the subscriber *on or before the 4th day of June next* Such as neglect this notice cannot expect further indulgence, as I shall be compelled to put the claims against them in the shortest train of collection.

CALEB GRIFFIN, Exec'r. of
Nathan Griffin.
May 21 1838 3t

DR. WM. R. HAYWARD, offers his professional services to the public.—Office opposite Mr. John T. Wilson's Hotel
April 30th 1838 tf

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.