Deaf to all a father said,
Deaf to all a mother's anguish,
All a brother's feelings fled.

Ah, ye wolves, in all your raging,
I have found you kind and true;
More than man—and now I'm changing,
And will soon be one of you.

At the termination of his song, which was drawn out with a peculiar cadence, he howled like a wolf. The elder brother was still more astonished, when, getting near shore, he perceived his poor brother partly transformed into that animal. He immediately leaped on shore, and strove to catch him in his arms, soothingly saying, "My brother, my brother, come to me." But the boy eluded his grasp, crying as he fled, "Neesia, neesia," &c., and howling in the intervals.

The elder brother, conscience-stricken, and feeling his brotherly affections strongly return, with redoubled force exclaimed, in great anguish, "My brother! my brother! my brother!

But, the nearer he approached, the more rapidly the transformation went on; the boy alternately singing and howling, and calling out the the name, first of his brother, and then of his sister, till the change was completely accomplished, when he exclaimed. "I am a wolf!" and bounded out of sight.

[The moral of this tale may be said to rebuke a species of cruelty, which is not peculiar to the tribe from whose traditions it has been obtained. The truth it indicates is impressed upon the minds of the young, to warm them against the perpetration of similar barbarities—barbarities which claim pity even from wild animals.

But, while we know of no recorded instance of abandonment of children of either sex, by any North American tribes, it is attested, by travellers, that the very aged and helplessly superannuated, among some of the more northerly tribes, have been thus left.—This remark was made at an early day, and has been repeated in modern times, as practised among bands on the borders of the Arctic Ocean. Certainly no practice of this kind has been found to prevail among the Odjibwas, Ottowas, and other more well-known existing branches of the Algic stock.]

The Plunderers.

The subjoined article, made up from official documents, will exhibit the carelessness of the Administration in reference to the public funds, and the recklessness of the band who for years have been acting on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils."

"On the 30th day of September last, at a time when the government pretended to be so poor, that it had to borrow money to the amount of millions: or what is the same thing, to issue treasury notes bearing interest to that amount, there was then in the hands of agents of the Governmant unaccounted for, to the amount of near fifteen millions of dollars, nearly *three hundred wagon loads,* had it been in silver. That this statement is true, appears from document No. 2, furnished by the Government to Congress at the commencement of the last session.

1st, There was in the hands of the officers & agents of the Quartermaster General's Department, and unaccounted for, on the 30th day of September last, eight hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred & eighteen dollars.

2nd. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Medical Department, unaccounted for, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars.

3rd. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Paymaster General's Department unaccounted for, eight hundred and ten thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p 142.]

4th. On the same day, there was in the hands of the Commissary General, and unaccounted for, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 148.]

5th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Engineering Department unaccounted for, two millions ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 187.]

6th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Topographical Bureau unaccounted for, forty-five thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 351.]

7th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Ordnance Department, and unaccounted for, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty one dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 395.]

8th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of Indian Affairs, and unaccounted for, two millions four hundred and ninety one thousand four hundred and eighty four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 505.]

9th. On the same day there remained in the hands of another set of agents attached to the Department of Indian Affairs, unaccounted for, six millions, five hundred and forty seven thousand five hundred and sixty one dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 507.]

Thus you see, that while the Government was actually borrowing money, it had in the hands of its agents, unaccounted for, near FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS on the 30th September, 1838.

Of the before mentioned sums of money, it is already ascertained that about eighty thousand dollars had been lost to the Government, by the defalcation of two of the agents in whose hands it was placed, & how much more of it has been lost, and will be lost, it is impossible to tell, but that much of it will be lost, there can be no doubt."—Rich. Whig.

TENNESSEE.—The late election in Tennessee has become a subject of inquiry among the Whigs of that State. The result has astonished both the Whigs and the Loco Focos. No one was prepared for it. The possibility that Mr. POLK might be elected Governor was yielded, but still it was only a possibility. But few changes of opinion were known.—[illegible] that but few who supported CANNON before, would yield their support to POLK, and the result has proved that they were correct.—There can scarcely be a doubt that foul play has been used, and that Mr. POLK owes his election to any thing else than to a majority of the legal voters of the State. Now to the proof. The Nashville Banner furnishes the tables of the preceding elections in 1835 and 1837 for Governor and of the Presidential election in 1836 [illegible] some insight may be gained into the cause of the apparent defeat of the Whigs.—The whole vote of Tennessee in 1835 when CANNON and CARROLL were candidates was 86,475 votes.—This was a warm contest and brought out very nearly every vote. In 1836, in the Presidential election when WHITE ran against VAN BUREN, the whole vote was only a little over 60,000. In 1837 when the Governor's election again came on, bringing another warm contest, CANNON was opposed by ARMSTRONG and the vote of the entire State was 85,355. Instead of there being a large gain there had been a loss in the vote. In 1839, POLK is opposed to CANNON & the entire vote amounts to nearly 110,000, an increase in two years of 20.000 votes. Where before there had been an actual loss in two years, now there is an increase of TWENTY THOUSAND. The Whig vote for CANNON at the late election is within a fraction the same that he received in 1837, but the loco foco vote has increased over twenty thousand. It was to be expected that there would be some increase of votes, but it is not in reason to imagine that the entire increase, whether from emigration, or the natural course of majority obtained by young men, should be on the side of the loco focos. No sane man will pretend to contend that such can be the case. Where then did the vote come from and how was this apparent increase made? The upholders of the New York Regency system in Tennessee can tell.

Seasonable Reflections.

Our eye was caught by a sentence in the following article which induced us to read it through; and we seriously declare that we have seldom ever met with as much sound truth and sober reason as is contained within the space which it occupies. We trust that our readers will not pass it by without deliberately reading and pondering upon it, and especially upon the passages of it which we have taken the liberty to ITALICISE.—Each of them might afford a theme which might be enlarged upon to advantage, if common sense yet retained its wonted seat in the public mind.—[Nat. Intelligencer.

From the Pittsburg Daily Advocate of August 12.

MONEY MATTERS & FARMERS.

There is likely to be a general fall in the prices of every species of agricultural produce. This is rendered inevitable from two causes—the abundance of the present year's products, and the scarcity of money. The pressure that for two years has been weighing so heavily upon the merchants and manufacturers of the country is now, for the first time, reaching the agriculturists. In 1837 and '38 this country presented the anomaly of high prices of the products of the soil at the same time that there existed a distressing scarcity of money. It was a severe time upon consumers, but a golden harvest to producers. Now, however, the scale has turned the other way; and, although the people of the cities are still crushed under the all-pervading pressure in the money market, they are relieved from the exorbitant exactions imposed upon them by monopolists of the first necessaries of life. The disease brought upon the country by the reckless experiments of the late and present National Administrations is extending itself to the most numerous and important class of our citizens—the farmers—a class who, until now, have remained almost unscathed by desolating scourge of a ruined and depraved currency, and a breaking up of the most perfect system of domestic exchanges the world ever saw. They are at last destined to feel that pressure of which they have only heard; and as they have been the last to experience the evil, it is fair to infer that they will be the last to find relief. Had they heeded the warnings and entreaties of the merchants and others who stand in the front ranks of the community, and who, from their position, are the first to perceive approaching danger, as well as the first to experience the effects of the storm, they could easily have arrested the mad career of the men who under the promise of "a better currency," set every thing afloat, without the knowledge, skill, or power to direct their courses, who, regardless alike of the teaching of experience, or the dictates of common sense, undertook to tamper with what experience has shown they knew nothing about.

Far be it from us to exult over the depression that is coming upon the farmer! We know that when he suffers the country is not in a healthy state, and that, if any deserve prosperity, it is he; yet we cannot but indulge the hope that, since it has come upon him, it will lead him to reflect more closely upon the series of measures that have brought such a country as this to the verge of bankruptcy; that it will induce him to give more heed to the experience of the past than to the crude dogmas of the present day; to see that his steady prosperity and that of his fellow-citizens are identified, and that the storm which wrecks the merchant will sooner or later shake his citadel; and that he will see the necessity of sustaining the credit system under which this country has long prospered, and through the derangement of which it is now suffering. By the credit system we do not mean any particular system of banking, much less do we mean the wild and reckless speculations of 1836, (that only indicated the breaking up of that system,) but we mean that happy state of confidence which existed prior to the promulgation of the mad doctrines of the experimenters—when all the wheels of business moved quietly and without jar—when the Government did not war with the banks, nor the banks with the Government—when each minded its own business, and the interests of the People were not crushed by their rude collisions—when we felt all the benefits of both banks and Government, without hearing much about either—before Gen. Jackson undertook to give us "a better currency," and transferred money matters from the counting-house to the grog-shop or the politician's stump—when a man might travel from Maine to Louisiana without being SHAVED—and when the consumers of merchandise were not taxed from three to fifteen per cent. in addition to the ordinary profits of the merchant, to pay for the difference in exchange—when we heard no balderdash about gold and silver, and yet every man could have his money converted into that shape, without loss, if he chose to do so. The truth is, we were well, very well, but because some folks wanted to make a little political capital, and had no other means whatever to do it, they persuaded us that we ought to be BETTER—we listened to them, and followed their advice: they made their political; but where are we?

"Mr. Broker, what is the discount upon this money?"

"Three per cent, sir."

"And this?"

"Ten per cent."

"And this?"

"We don't buy it. We can do nothing with it. It may be good at home, but we cannot make exchanges."

That's where we are. And how much of even such trash is the farmer going to get next year for a bushel of wheat?

THE SUB-TREASURY.—It is a remarkable fact that all the most respectable of the officers of the General Government, connected with the collection and disbursement of the revenues at the Custom Houses, are opposed to the Sub-Treasury project. The Collector of this port, although a thorough partizan, is well known to be utterly adverse to the Sub-treasury plot. His experience in the discharge of his official functions has served to convince him; of the hopelessness of expecting any thing like success in the collection of the public revenue, under such a system.—Baltimore Chronicle.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

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

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August 31st, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN H. HOBSON.

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 9th. Inst.

Persons having books belonging to the Editor of the "Chronicle" are requested to return them as early as convenient.

We would advise all farmers, whose Oats have been exposed to the recent rains, to examine their Stacks. We are satisfied, from one or two instances, which have fallen under our observation, that crop is materially injured, and unless speedily attended to, will prove a total loss.

We solicit from our readers an attentive perusal of an article, to be found in this morning's paper, under the caption of "Seasonable Reflections." There are truths contained therein, which interest the especial attention of the agricultural community, and should receive from that class a "seasonable reflection."

THE WHIGS should bear in mind that this is the day appointed to hold a meeting at the court House to appoint delegates to the convention which is to assemble in Salisbury on Wednesday next. Punctual attendance is required. It is highly important that the utmost harmony should prevail among the Whigs in regard to their congressional candidate. If that spirit is eschewed by others, let the Whigs of Dorchester convince the world,

"If Rome must fall,
That they are innocent."

There seems to be some difficulty among the Loco Focos with regard to their candidates for the legislature. Distress and uneasiness were strongly depicted upon the countenances of some of them on Monday last. There was an air of abstraction and melancholy about them, which told very plainly that some of them were unwilling to sacrifice their time and money for the good of the party. Heretofore they have maintained the strife with small arms, but they are now about to bring a CANNON in the field.—Be careful, gentlemen, or it will be spiked by some fun-loving Whig.

MR. CLAY.—This distinguished statesman was expected to arrive in Baltimore on Monday last. A committee was appointed to conduct him from Philadelphia; and suitable arrangements were made for his reception in Baltimore. The committees are composed of gentlemen of high standing and respectability, whose attentions are prompted by a high respect they entertain for the services and character of Mr. Clay. How different the motive of those who court the favor of Mr Van Buren. They hope by that to be permitted to feed in common with the office holders upon the spoils of party.

MOBOCRACY.—We have heard of a circumstance which took place in Easton on Tuesday last, which fully entitles the self styled *democrats* of Talbot to the appellation of *mobocrats.* Their conduct on that day was most riotous and disreputable, and deserves a frowning rebuke from every peaceable and honest freeman. The behaviour of some of them, of high standing, is to be deprecated; because from them better things were to be expected; but the conduct of the low, depraved and vicious portion of them is not at all astonishing. Men possessing no more decency, and so lost to every ennobling influence of man's nature, deserve to finish their igno le existence within the walls of a Penitentiary. If the bloated bodies of some of the ringleaders, had been relieved of their corrupt souls, and sent staggering into eternity, it might have afforded the balance a salutary lesson, and conferred a benefit upon the community at large.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

ALBANY, August 9th, 1839.

All the world seems to be on the wing for Saratoga—though every place there is crammed from top to bottom. The presence of Mr. CLAY is the great attraction. He has put out the lights of the President entirely. General SCOTT is also there at present, but will be off to-morrow for Oswego.—The President likewise leaves for Troy about the same time, thence to proceed on an electioneering tour through the northern parts of the State. Mr. TALMADGE, Ex-Senator, will be at the Springs on Saturday. His cousin, the beautiful and accomplished Miss T———, whose personal appearance and intellectual graces are the theme of admiration in all circles, accompanies him. Many of the young merchants of New York are spending the interval previous to the arrival of the Liverpool Steamship at Saratoga, and other summer retreats, knowing that nothing will be done in the city until that vessel comes in. The anecdote that is going the rounds, respecting Mrs. Clinton's rebuke of Van Buren is entirely true. She used the very language ascribed to her. ROBINSON, of Wall street, has made the scene the subject of a capital caricature.

Albany is nearly deserted at this season. The hard working Secretary of State, Mr. SPENCER, is at his post; but the rest of the State officers are on the wing. Mr. Clay will arrive at Saratoga this day at four o'clock, and remain there probably a week.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

DEAR SIR:—As the subject of the Silk Business is agitating the public mind—I hope you feel interest enough for your neighbours to make known that some of the citizens of Cambridge, and several farmers near town, are very successfully growing the Morus Multicaulus.

The number now growing may be estimated at 30,000, and the principal part have made a splendid growth, say from five to seven feet high, now August 28th—a portion of these trees will be retained for ulterior purposes, and a fair prospect may be held out to the growers, that their trees will compare with any lot in the market this fall.

Several of the Growers of the Mulberry, will before long go into the Silk business and are now only deterred because the growing and sale of the trees, is more profitable. With a population of 1500, Cambridge will afford a most Eligible location for this business. Every village has amongst its population many Old and young, who, unable to Endure hard labor, can be efficient in feeding the Silk worms. Our climate is admirable for the Growth of the mulberry—and through skepticism has been indulged as to the trees standing the winter, a fact came to my knowledge which ought to go very far to allay it. In the fall of 1835 two Morus Multicaulis with several other trees, as ornamental Trees were planted in the front yard of the Late Col. Thomas, in Talbot. They were recognized by Judge Goldsborough, a few weeks since, he having been present when they were planted. These trees are now 14 or 15 feet high beautifully branched and though the winters since '35 have been severe, these Trees have lost nothing but what has been cut away to give them Elevation as shade trees. Though one of Mr. Gays silk Reels was purchased by a Company of Gentlemen, the impression is that those who will feed the Silk worm, will seek a market for their cocoons and avoid for some time to use the Reel. I learn that a Medical Gentleman of Dorset, who has a good deal of Mechanical Genius. has invented this summer a Silk Reel, and having raised some silk worms. reeled off the silk on his reel very much to his satisfaction.—Indeed Sir I look forward to the day, not far distant, when silk will be a staple commodity, in the hands of Judicious INDIVIDUALS, who taking advantage of surplus labour wherever concentrated. not interfering with the great purposes of agriculture, will bring into usefulness a class of citizens heretofore a Burden upon every community.

CIVIS.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Globe promises a table and calculations in a few days by which it will prove that the loco focos will have a majority in the next House of Representatives. Now we will give our estimate and we think we go not far wrong, whatever the Globe may say to the contrary notwithstanding. All the states have chosen except three, and we set them down as sending 121 whigs and 109 loco focos—the whigs then have already one half of the house. Among these however are five from New Jersey, who have certificates of election, set down in the whig column, whose seats will be contested, and perhaps they will be sent back at the people may decide upon their claims. Also, one from Virginia set down in the loco foco column who will it is likely be placed in the same predicament. For the sake of showing more plainly, we will allow the loco focos the five they claim from New Jersey, and let them have too the disputed seat in Virginia, this will leave parties at a tie, thus far. In the last House, the states to elect were represented by 9 whigs and 3 loco focos—give the loco focos a gain of three and there will only be a tie in the whole house. This to them is presenting the most favorable side of the picture. Let us take the New Jersey and Virginia disputed delegates, of which we are sure, and we shall have 127 whigs to 115 loco focos, a majority of TWELVE, which will, we think be the true result upon the counting of noses.

MORE SUB-TREASURYISM.- Whatever may be said in favor of the present Federal Administration, says the New York Courier, no one can doubt that it has been "so unfortunate as to accept" the services of some of the most graceless rogues on record. Every department of the Government has been full of them—the land office—the custom house—the Indian department—the post office. Not a week elapses without a defalcation among the underlings of Mr. KENDALL; and we are of opinion that if a man may be known by the company he keeps, an administration may be known by the individuals it appoints to office.

The last "fashionable movement" in the Post Office, was in ISAAC HILL'S dominions. Mr. Hiram Whittemore, of Exeter, assistant postmaster, was arrested on the 20th instant, at the suit of the United States, on the charge of purloining money from sundry letters as they passed through his office. A trap was laid for him by the Dover postmaster, who caused letters containing money to be mailed at Haverhill and Epping for Dover, and then followed the mail till he missed one of the letters and the money from two others.

He then returned to Exeter, and having caused the assistant postmaster to be arrested, found on his person the *identical bills* forwarded in the letters.—Mr. Whittemore, says the correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal, "is son of Judge Whittemore, of Penbroke, one of the *ornamental* Judges of our county, and married the daughter of Mr. Hoit, our postmaster. He is a full-blooded loco-foco, and, as it seems, of the Harrington, Price and Swartwout school. He is now in jail."

"I'm in for it," as the mouse said ven he valked into the trap after a piece of cheese.

DIED.

On Sunday 18th. In Dorchester County, E. S. Md., the Child of Elijah and Cathrine Hurst, aged one year and 15 days.

Christ saith, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." He who pronounced these gracious words, was once a babe, and and them "a man of sorrows;" that he might give himself for us—but rose again, and is now at the right hand of God. And now, he hath called this little babe home to dwell with him in heaven—and while the parents mourn their loss, it enjoys a prize of infinite gain. Should murmuring thoughts then arise? nay—but gratitude ought to abound.—For though the flower has been nipped in the bud, its little spirit, defies the tyrants power. And it can now sing, "O! death, where is thy sting? O! grave, where is thy victory?" May we so live as to meet it in glory.

JOHN QUIMBY.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods purchased up to the 1st January last, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those who disregard this notice may expect to find their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

CHARLES H. LECOMPTE.

August 31st, 1839. 3w

A CARD.

GEORGE EDWARD MUSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFERS his professional services to the public. He can be found at his office, one door above the "Chronicle" Office.

August 31st, 1839. 3w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned proposes to sell at private sale, all that valuable tract of WOODLAND, known as

LOT NO. 2.

of Ezekiel Keene's land, lying in Black Water, and situated immediately upon navigable water. It is heavily covered with pine and oak timber. To persons engaged in vessel building this land offers strong inducements. For terms apply to

ANNA KEENE, Balt. City, or
BENJAMIN KEENE, Bucktown.

August 31st 1839. 3w*

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, } 26th day of August, 1839. }

ON application of Henry L. McNamara, Adm'r. of John B. Robinson, late of Dorchester County, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims againt 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, & Baltimore Chronicle, papers selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied §§§§§§§§ from the minutes of the proceedings of Dor- ‖ L. S ‖ chester County Orphans' Court, I have §§§§§§§§ hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1839.

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 John B. Robinson, 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 31st day of January, 1840, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of August, 1839.

HENRY L. McNAMARA, Adm'r.
of John B. Robinson, dec'd.

August 31st, 1839. 3w

The Baltimore Chronicle will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and charge this Office.

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 purchased 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)

To the Editor of the Chronicle,

SIR, you are authorized to announce Mr. HIRAM W. WOOLFORD, as a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Dorchester County, and he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

August 17th, 1839. tf

CHANCERY SALE.

PERSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on

Monday the 16th of September next,

at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 & 12 o'clock, A. M., all the real estate of which Levin Pearson died seized, for the payment of his debts, consisting of the following tracts or parcels of land to wit:

Piney Point & Robson's Pasture,

containing SIXTY FOUR acres more or less; and

Richard's Beginning,

containing ONE HUNDRED & NINETY FIVE and one half acres. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, all secured by bond and security approved by the trustee, with interest from date till paid.

The creditors of the said Levin Pearson are hereby notified to file their claims in the Chancery office at Annapolis, with the proper vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of sale, otherwise they may be deprived of any benefit arising from the proceeds of this sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

August 10th, 1839. tds

We are authorised to announce

JOHN DENNIS, E

as a Candidate to represent this Distr[illegible] Congress of the United States.

August 24th, 1839.

MR. & MRS. DAVID[illegible]

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG[illegible]

No 11 St. Pauls St. between Baltimo[illegible] Streets.

BALTIMORE.

HAVING already announced, th[illegible] papers, their intention to open, o[illegible] day in September next, an Academy [illegible] tion of young Ladies in all the branc[illegible] tute a polite and classical education [illegible] Davidge take this method of stating [illegible] system upon which the proposed ins[illegible] conducted.—Long and attentive obse[illegible] vinced them that accurate and perma[illegible] can alone be acquired through a we[illegible] cise of the understanding, and that t[illegible] youthful mind, words, unaccompani[illegible] fined ideas, is a useless expenditure [illegible] tention: they, therefore, propose to ado[illegible] as will insure *thorough comprehensio[illegible] the learner, and cherish a dependence [illegible] faculties.* With a view to this desi[illegible] recitations in this academy will be [illegible] such explanatory practical illustratio[illegible] cessary, presented in the form best cal[illegible] *the attention and keep alive the inter[illegible]* In chemistry, natural philosophy, an[illegible] ments of science which require eluci[illegible] iment, recourse will be had to such *a[illegible]* be requisite.

In connection with their literary a[illegible] provement, the most unwearied atte[illegible] to the social, moral and religious dep[illegible] ars, particularly such as may be ente[illegible] pils, to whom the principals will con[illegible] ty to supply, as far as may be practi[illegible] of parents and guardians, in admin[illegible] personal comforts, offering to them [illegible] and watching over their conduct.

The professors and assistants in th[illegible] be selected with reference to attain[illegible] ness of manner, moral character and [illegible] ty, without regard to expense.

Independently of the services of [illegible] ring school hours, a lady, well qua[illegible] attainment and refined deportment [illegible] France, will be engaged, who will [illegible] family, and accompany the young la[illegible] This person will make it her dut[illegible] French with the scholars at meals [illegible] nary intercourse and aid them in th[illegible] their exercises, by explaining diffic[illegible]

Being fully aware of how much th[illegible] institution will depend upon their p[illegible] to its concerns, Mr. Davidge and th[illegible] family will apply themselves assidu[illegible] tails of the various departments, for [illegible] istration of which Mr. D. will hold [illegible] ble.

With the religious observances of t[illegible] will be no interference, further than [illegible] to carry into effect the wishes of par[illegible] and to provide suitable facilities f[illegible] public worship.

It is expected that every boarder [illegible] ded with tea and table spoon, and a [illegible] ble napkins, and six towels. Bedd[illegible] nished unless the friends of the youn[illegible] send their own.

It is deemed unnecessary to parti[illegible] ches of study, as they will be the s[illegible] academies conducted on the most [illegible] ding the French Italian, Spanish, G[illegible] quired, the Latin and Greek lang[illegible] courses of lectures, will be delivered [illegible] as seem to call for that mode of inst[illegible]

Those who may propose to sen[illegible] academy as Boarders will confer a[illegible] their intentions known as early as [illegible] that suitable arrangements may be [illegible]

The terms will be as follows:

Board and English instruction, per [illegible]
English tuition per annum,
Day boarding per annum,
French, Italian, Spanish, German [illegible] &c. (lessons daily,) each per annu[illegible] able quarterly,
Stationery,
Music, including Harp and Guitar, [illegible] fessors prices,
Use of instrument per quarter,
Drawing and painting per quarter,
Dancing at professor's prices,
Washing per quarter,
Bedding, if furnished per quarter,
Fuel, two winter quarters,

It will be observed that the *less[illegible] languages are given daily, instea[illegible] week,* a course which is regarded a[illegible] ble to the proper advancement of t[illegible]

Boarders will be required to pay [illegible] *vance.* Day scholars at the end o[illegible]

A careful person will be engage[illegible] intend the laundry, and see that [illegible] young ladies are kept in proper ord[illegible]

Mending and mending material [illegible] dollars. Attendance in sickness [illegible] charge.

Boarders will not, *on any accou[illegible]* spend the night, abroad except wi[illegible] guardians.

Books, drawing and painting ma[illegible] furnished at regular store prices, if[illegible]

Pupils will be charged from the [illegible] but no deduction will be made for [illegible] *cases of prolonged severe indispos[illegible]*

The academic year will commen[illegible] day in September, and terminate o[illegible] in July in each year.

The building selected for the in[illegible] cious Mansion, formerly occupie[illegible] Esq., in St Paul's street, between [illegible] more streets, and is in every re[illegible] comfort, health, and convenience [illegible]

Application may be made at [illegible] place, or at the *Office of the "Ame[illegible]*

For the convenience of persons [illegible] who may not be acquainted with [illegible] following names are given of ge[illegible] the city of Baltimore, to whom [illegible] had.

Baltimore, July 10, 1839.

REFERENCE[illegible]

Hon. Stev. Archer,	J. G. [illegible]
" R. B. Magruder,	J. W. [illegible]
" John Purviance,	Joseph [illegible]
" Nicholas Brice,	Samue[illegible]
" Alex. Nisbet,	John [illegible]
" W. G. D. Worthington,	Jer. H[illegible]
" Clement Dorsey,	[illegible]
" Louis McLane,	J. S. G[illegible]
Samuel Moale, Esq.	Dr. P[illegible]
I. Meredith, Esq.	Dr. A[illegible]
J. Glenn, Esq.	Dr. L[illegible]
D. Stewart, Esq.	Dr. R[illegible]
S. I. Donaldson, Esq.	Dr. M[illegible]
C. F. Mayer, Esq.	James [illegible]
John Scott, Esq.	Samu[illegible]
Wm. Frick, Esq.	John [illegible]
Rev. Dr. Wyatt,	John [illegible]
Rev. Dr. Henshaw,	John [illegible]
Rev. Dr. Johns	J. W. [illegible]
Rev. J. M. Duncan,	J. I. [illegible]
J. McKim, Jr. Esq.	James [illegible]
H. W. Evans, Esq.	F. Lu[illegible]
P. E. Thomas, Esq.	Josep[illegible]
James Howard, Esq.	

August 24th 1839. 4t

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