teeth—bite off chunks of flesh by the pound; twitch off his right arm and beat him with the bloody end; I will crack his thigh bones and grease my moccasins with the marrow; I will take his brains to dress buckskin, and his skull in place of a tortoise shell, to make my wife a soup *gourd* —I will literally eat him up, as a Yankee would a codfish and potatoes, and on the fragments I will feast my dog.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC CACHELL.

Hamilton co. Ia., July 31, 1838."

THE STATE DEBT.

For the formation of a proper estimate of the true state and condition of the Treasury of Maryland it is well to divide the subject into two parts:

1st. The state of the Treasury previous to the contracting of the eight million loan.

2nd. The eight million loan itself; whether it is likely to prove ultimately detrimental or beneficial to the State; and whether the State has been sufficiently guarded from any loss which may result from it, or not. As to the latter question, as we have laid a statement before our readers and have shown to them the grounds upon which our belief was founded, that the state was perfectly secure from any ultimate loss from this loan, we shall now again refer to it. The truth is, that that portion of the Van Buren party who are in favor of the Internal Improvement system of the State, would not have the bill repealed if they could; neither would Baltimore city nor Washington nor Alleghany counties consent now to its repeal; as they are chiefly benefitted by it, and they are the principal strong holds of Van Burenism in our State. It can neither, therefore, be *objected to the Whig party*, that the debt will ultimately prove a loss or a burdon to the State, or if it will, that *they* are responsible for it.

Let us briefly examine the other branch of the question as to the condition of the Treasury, *exclusive* of the eight million loan. The debts of Maryland amounted to about five millions of dollars and she owns capital to the amount of five millions five hundred and sixty five thousand dollars. She has therefore the means *at once* to relieve herself of debt, by selling her capital, and paying off, if her statesmen should be so unwise as to desire so to do.

This capital which she owns, consists principally in Bank stocks, in Turnpike stocks, in Canal and Rail Road stocks, and so on. Why then should Maryland desire to sell off these stocks and thus pay off her debt, when she draws more interest from them than she pays interest on the debt due from her? perhaps draws *six per cent*, and pays only *five*. And yet the opposite party would probably relieve the State of debt by thus doing.*

Now, although the State is in debt, it will at once be seen, that it has the means, by selling its stocks, of paying the debt; but it has been thought more advisable to husband the resources it obtains from the difference between the interest which it recieves than that which it pays, (the difference, for instance, between the six per cent which it recieves and the five which perhaps it pays) and to apply this as a sinking fund to the paying off the principal. Thus the State may both keep its stocks and pay its debts. It may be a matter of some congratulation, that under the wise management of the Whigs, these savings now constitute a sinking fund of between eight and nine HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the applying of which to the payment of the State debt, they could at once reduce it down, and take this argument out of the mouths of the self styled advocates of the state "Retrenchment and Reform;" they think it better, however, to let it go on increasing.

But let us inquire how the State came in debt this five millions, and for what purposes.

Of the five millions due three millions are for State six per cent stock, and also $125,000 for like stock; the last of which was contracted (for the canal during the session of 1833 when there was a Jackson Legislature. Of the three millions, one million was for the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, and the other two millions for the canal. This was spent, not in purchasing stock, but the money was borrowed on the credit of the State, and loaned to these works, they being pledged to the state, together with the interest of the other stockholders, to pay the interest as it becomes due. The state does not pay the interest; the companies pay it, and the state recieves the benefit. Though reported in the Treasurer's annual statement, yet these three millions can scarcely be called a state debt; it is a debt of the companies, for which the state is secured as endorser.

So much for upwards of three millions of the five.

As to the remaining one million and upwards, it is what constitutes the principal part of the REAL debt of the State. And of it, near eighty thousand, though reported as a State debt, is not a State debt in reality, but is so charged because it has to be taken out of the auction duties which first come into the State Treasury;—it is a part of the indemnity, and is paid in reality by the city of Baltimore;—and to the balance of the debt, the Van Buren party certainly cannot object; it was contracted principally, previous to the year 1831, and while there was a Jackson Senate—and it was supported in the House by many Jackson votes.

It will thus appear that the principal part of the State debt consists merely of debts for which the State stands as security; and that as to the balance of the State debt, it was either contracted previous to 1831, when there was a Jackson senate or else in 1833 when there was a Jackson House. It is, however, proper to say that these debts have been in general contracted without reference to party, and have been rather local than party questions.

So much for the boasted "insolvency of Maryland." So much for the *fifteen million of State debt*," to which sum they exagerate it;—and so much for their threat of "direct taxation.".

Probably there are few states in the Union whose finances are in as prosperous a condition as those of Maryland, or whose future prospects are more glorious. We look forward to the time when she will become the proudest and most distinguished member in the confederacy of States; her local situation entitles her to this distinction and her statesmen have ever been alive to her interest and eager to avail themselves of her natural advantages, so as to secure it.—Herald.

*They have just sold one third, and are now trying to sell the other two-thirds, of the Six Million of stock which the General Government held, and that too, not to pay up for improvements such as Maryland is carrying on, but to pay the current expenses of the year.—Ed. Md. Rep.

Communications.

For the Chronicle

Messrs. Editors—I have already convinced every man possessing an ordinary mind, and devoid of party prejudice and blindness, that Mr. Breerwood has been guilty of the grossest deception—has attempted to gain popularity by practising political hypocrisy; but the editor of the Aurora, being an exception to most of the human race, insists upon certificates to prove what he has, in part, admitted. It will be recollected that I charged Mr. Breerwood, first, with being opposed to the primary school law, and afterwards requesting a friend to inform the people of Parson's Creek district, that he was favourable to it. The editor of the Aurora at first denied this charge in *toto*, and afterwards admitted the first branch of it. He now calls for the certificates to prove the charge, by which, I presume, he intends to convey the idea that he *again* denys the whole. Thus it appears he has *three times* shifted his ground, and furnishes another striking instance of his *flea-ish* nature. As I predicted a short time ago, he is about to be caught; and it is quite amusing to see what wonderful efforts he makes to avoid it. But 'tis labor in vain. He has worked himself into hands, that know how to handle him, and I assure him he shall recieve his full measure of justice before he is set at liberty.

In a proud an ostentatious manner, he dares me to produce my certificates. He wishes to see them. This I think very doubtful, however he need not fret himself much about that point. He *shall* see them, and unless I am considerably mistaken, they will give either him or Mr. Breerwood, or both of them, a headache, which cannot be relieved, unless by swallowing some half dozen Globes, Republicans and Herald's to purge the truth out. Dares me to produce the certificates indeed!! This shall not give me much uneasiness. I have heard Bantum's crow almost as loud as full grown chickens. Horace says 'the power to dare always belonged to poets and painters,' but *per saltum*, this *poetical* editor usurps their privileges. I fear he will also find that too hot a place for him to dwell at. I draw the veil over this editor for a few moments, to say a word or two to Mr. Breerwood.

Would it not be more to his advantage for him to come forward, and acknowledge that he has attempted to deceive the people—and pray for their forgiveness for the act? Why did not Mr. Breerwood defend himself from the allegations, over his own signature, and not put the editor of the Aurora forward as his mouth-piece? Had he done so, he would have been commended for his candor, and his integrity would not have suffered.

As far as I am able to judge, Mr. Breerwood opposed this law, because he considered it unpopular; and when he discovered his mistake, he displayed considerable knowledge of political cunning, in attempting to impress the people with the belief that he was favorable to it. In this he has made a sad mistake. He has used every means to avoid this dilemma, but they have all failed. In what a labyrinth of nonsense does a man involve himself when he labors to maintain falsehood by argument. I am induced to believe that the *attempt* to practice deceit has rendered Mr. Breerwood more unpopular than the *fact* of his opposition to the primary school law. This was another of his political slips. "He falls into Scylla in struggling to escape Charybdis."

Whatever the editor of the Aurora and Mr. Breerwood may gain by the publication of the following certificates, I hope they may enjoy to the fullest extent—it may teach them both a salutary lesson.

I hereby certify, that sometime last spring in conversation with Mr. Thomas Breerwood, I heard him oppose the present school law.
WM. R. TALL.

I certify, that sometime in July, 1838, I heard Thomas Breerwood say, that he was opposed to the present primary school law as it now stands, and that he thought the donations ought to be taken from the academies and then the law would be as it ought to be. After that I heard Mr. Breerwood say, that he never was opposed to a primary school.
HUGH MAGUIRE.

From the above certificates it is apparent that Mr. Breerwood has not acted in a manner, which the voters of Dorchester will approve of. They will not honor a man with their votes who attempts to deceive them
A WHIG.

THE RECUSANT ELECTORS.—The Loco Focos of two of the counties have had the temerity to bring into the field, as candidates for the State Senate, men who, in 1836, suffered themselves to be made the tools of Francis Thomas, and participated in a foul conspiracy against the honor and existence of the State of Maryland. Determined to brave the storm of popular indignation, which, in that memorable year, swept these traitors into deserved obscurity, the Loco Foco Convention of Washington County has nominated Robert Wason, and that of Anne Arundell John S. Sellman, as their candidates for the Senate. If any circumstance were wanting to arouse the Whig spirit of the State, we cannot but think that the attempt to elevate treason into the highest places of legislation will have that effect. The whole state is interested in the ignominious defeat of men, who in former days sought to degrade and destroy her. We heard of the nomination of those persons with surprise, and confidently looked for their refusal to accept the offices thus thrust upon them.—But it seems, that, contrary to all just expectation, they have resolved to try, in their own persons, to what extent the clemency and forgiveness of Marylanders may be carried, or what is the measure of indignation with which they will visit those who strove to blot her out from the family of States. We trust that the people of the two counties of Washington and Anne Arundell will, in this crisis, as in that of 1836, approve themselves worthy of the ancestors from whom they sprang. To invest either of these persons with the robes of office would be like offering a premium for insubordination and treason. Maryland's presumptious destructives made Marylands law givers! They who sought to destroy her invested with her highest honors!—This would, indeed, be a consummation of the treasonable plans of the conspirators, worthy of their ambition. But the ambition of every good citizen ought to be to frustrate such an attempt to retrieve the disgrace with which they are covered and to give a new and keener rebuke to their audacious aspirations.—Balt. Chron.

For weeks before the late Congressional election in this district, the Loco Foco paper of this city was constantly employed in the most excessive abuse of Mr. Kennedy, the whig candidate. Mr. Kennedy was elected by nearly two thousand votes.—The same results will follow from the assults of the same press upon the friends of Mr. Steele. It is one of the elements of slander that it always recoils upon the head of its utterers.—Ib.

Let the Whig party in the state of Maryland recollect that the election on the 3d of October next, in this state will exercise an important influedce upon the future prospects of Van Buren and Henry Clay.

Van Buren has had the mortification of knowing that state after state is leaving him, that never before swerved from their adherence to Jacksonism. North Carolina which gave him her electoral vote in 1836, now has given a majority of upwards of 17,000 against the subtreasury candidate. Maine which in 1836 gave a majority in his favor of 7,500, in 1837 gave a majority against him of 600. Rhode Island which in in 1836 gave him her electoral vote, in 1837 gave more than a thousand majority against him. Mississippi which in 1836 gave him her electoral vote, in 1838 gave a majority of more than a thousand against him. Louisiana, which in 1836 gave him her electoral vote, in 1838 gave a majority of 800 against him.—Connecticut which in 1836 gave him her electoral vote, in 1838 gave a majority of 5000 against him. New York which in 1836 gave him her electoral vote by 30,000 majority, in 1837 gave 18,000 majority against him. Thus he has lost ground in nearly all of the old Van Buren states, and his only hope of success hereafter depends upon new states which have heretofore been in opposition to him. His first Demonstration was upon South Carolina, and he expects to reduce that state to submission to him. His next was upon Vermont, where his emissaries are still busy preparing for the election to take place next Monday, but we have too much confidence in the Green Mountain boys to fear their defection. But his grand demonstration is to be made upon the good old whig state of Maryland, where no stone will be left unturned to carry the state for Van Buren and the sub-treasury. Post offices have been established for the sole purpose of investing partizans with official authority to act as sentinels for the cause. Old and respectable postmasters have within a few months been removed to make way for more active politicians who will not scruple to do their best to bring 'the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections.' The party has artfully availed themselves of the various sectional interests in the state to carry out their designs. In one county strongly internal improvement, Grason is to be lauded to the skies as the arch-champion of internal improvements. In another county strongly the other way, the whig party has been denounced for its extravagant appropriations for the benefit of the great internal improvement cause. The Registry law is seized upon as a hobby here, although the continuance of the law will depend on the votes which the legal voters themselves may give, before the gubernatorial election. Our readers will thus perceive how much Van Buren's future prospects will be affected by the election of Mr. Grason, which will be trumpeted forth throughout the land, as an evidence that the state of Maryland has given in its adhesion to the cause of Van Buren and the sub-treasury.

The future prospects of Henry Clay are also involved in the coming contest. It is believed that a vast majority of the whigs in this state are in favor of that popular and patriotic statesman. The National Convention which will meet in 1839, will in the selection of a presidential candidate, look to those states that give whig majorities for advice. If the states known to be friendly to Henry Clay, now desert the whig cause, and if states friendly to other candidates still maintain their opposition to Van Buren it will follow that the advice of the latter will be preferred, and the candidate of their choice will be set aside and his prospects forever blighted.

Such being the case we say to our friends one and all rally to our support. Let all who oppose the sub-treasury rally. Let all who oppose Van Buren rally. Let all who oppose the rapid strides of despotism rally. Let all who are for retrenchment and reform, rally.—Let all who are for an investigation into the abuses of government, rally. Rally to the support of the whig cause. Rally to the support of John N. Steele for governor. Rally to the support of the whig nominations for the legislature.—Rally to the overthrow of Van Burenism forever in this state, and the whig banner of Maryland will proudly float on high. The shouts of victory will be heard far and wide animating a free people in their patriotic exertions for the support of Henry Clay and the triumph of whig principles.—Balt. Whig.

The extent of the British Empire.—The Montreal Herald, speaking of the possessions of Great Bitain, says:—'On her 'vast territories the Sun never sets. As 'the evening rays forsake the groves of 'Honduras, his morning beams strike the 'spires of Calcutta, and before they disappear from the population of Montreal, 'they gladden British subjects on the 'western shores of New Holland. The 'British flag is never struck, and the ships 'of her navy, her wooden walls, are floating fortresses, with military stations dotting all ever the globe, in every clime 'and in every sea.'

This beautiful thought is more poetically expressed by Mr. Webster, in one of his speeches, where he describes England as a 'power to which, for purposes 'of foreign conquest and subjugation, 'Rome, in the height of her glory, is not 'to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe 'with her possessions and military posts, 'whose morning drum-beat following the 'sun, and accompanying the hours, circles the earth daily, with one continuous 'and unbroken strain of the martial airs 'of England."—N. Y. Amer.

Rhode Island Election.—The Whigs have carried the lower House of the Legislature almost by a vote of two to one. The Senate was elected in April and is composed entirely of Whigs.

	W.	L.	Con.
Senate	11	0	0
House	46	25	1
	57	25	1
	26		
	31 Whig majority over all others.—ib.		

The New Orleans Picayune says, that about four millions of dollars are expended annually in that city for *washing*. How are you off for soap?—Balt. Sun.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 8, 1838

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday the 10th of Sept'r.

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

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

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

Whig Ticket.

For State Senator,
THOMAS I. H. ECCLESTON,

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
HENRY PAGE,
HENRY L. McNAMARA,
JOSEPH NICOLS,
WHITEFIELD WOOLFORD.

WHIGS OF MARYLAND.—A mighty effort is now being made throughout the State, to seduce the people into a support of the most corrupt and profligate administration that ever ruled over American freemen. Every vile artifice which minds on the eve of losing their much abused power are capable of devising, is resorted to for the purpose of bringing down Maryland from her firm adherence to the true principles of our Government—from her devotion to the cause of Republican Institutions—from her bold stand in favour of the supremacy of Law, and the sacred charter of our civil liberty, to the low and dishonorable attitude of paying homage to that power which has robbed this country of her former prosperity—substituted the will of a despot for the wishes of the people as expressed by their constitutional agents—squandered the public money—deranged the currency—revolutionized the whole system upon the Government which had been formerly administered, broke down those checks and barriers which the framers of our constitution wisely provided to guard against usurpation and corruption.

But the people of Maryland are not to be seduced. They value too highly their interests and their rights—to sacrifice the one or to suffer the other to be trampled upon by aspiring office seekers.

There has been an effort made, to persuade the people that they are indebted to the Van Buren party in this State for the Reform Bill—and that the Van Buren candidate for Governor has always been a consistent advocate of reform. But the record proves that the Reform Bill was passed by the Senate, composed entirely of Whigs—and by the lower house, one Van Buren alone and solitary, voting for it. The record also proves that Mr. Grason has always been opposed to it—except that he voted for its confirmation, as also did those Van Buren men who the year before had opposed it. There has also been the vilest deception attempted to be practised upon the people relative to the insolvency of the State. Maryland at the present time, is in as prosperous a condition as she ever has been. It is true she may owe more, but her resources and consequently her ability to pay, are much more than proportionately increased, and the sinking fund which has been established, precludes the possibility of a tax upon the people. All these reports are put in circulation at the present time to cheat the people out of their true sentiments.

It seems to be a difficult matter to arrive at the sentiments of some of the Van Buren candidates now before the people upon the subject of our present school law. Indeed they have so adopted the non-committal policy of their grand leader or so coupled their support of it with 'if's & but's,' that the people in different sections of the county claim them both as its opponents and advocates. For the purpose of settling this vexed question, we now propose the following simple question to each of the Van Buren candidates. If elected will you vote for, or against, repealing the present school law should it come up before you without amendment.

The Van Buren party feel confident they say, in electing Mr. Grason Governor of this state; but when challenged to bet upon their assertions, they only ask as *many* votes as you are willing to give them, but will take nothing *less* than a *thousand*. A bet of this kind was made between a Whig and a prominent Vanite a few days ago—the Vanite was certain of Mr. Grason's success, and backed his opinion with an hundred dollars, by asking his Whig friend a thousand votes difference. This shows an indication of fear, at least, for their candidate—and well it may.

Since the decease of the Peoples Press published at Princess Anne, Somerset county, the Aurora is made the mouth piece for the party in that county. We understand that large bundles of that paper are sent weekly to the good Vanites as a panacea to heal the sore occasioned by the demise of that Journal.—Query—how many votes will be gained by the circulation of the Aurora in that county?

For the Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors.—Can you inform your readers why the questions put to the Editor of the Aurora, in the last Chronicle, have not been answered? Is he afraid to answer them, or is he waiting to hear from Mr. Grason? Silence has ever been considered a virtual acknowledgment, and I am bound to believe that Mr. Grason is opposed to internal improvements.
INQUIRER.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors—The editor of the Aurora complains of the 'unbecoming, desperate and reckless style' of my communication in the last Chronicle. Whatever I have said of Mr. Grason can be supported by incontrovertible testimony which is the cause of his absurd complaint. The communication contained truths so palpable, and the assertions are so well sustained by Mr. Grason's course, that it sticks in the side of the editor of the Aurora, & haunts his jaundiced imagination, with all the fury of a demon.—He had better be more cautious. If the '*argumentum ad hominem*,' is resorted to he has sufficient cause to tremble at the result. A man's weak parts are weekly developed—*verbum sat*.
A CITIZEN.

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens—It is with the most painful feelings I have to say to you that affliction in my family has prevented me from joining my colleagues at the various public meetings arranged for this week in different parts of the county, and thereby meeting with you, as it is not only my duty but would have been my pleasure, I trust however that a restoration of my family's health as also an improvement of my own (which is now exceedingly feeble) will allow me the satisfaction of seeing you in the course of a few days. If my hopes upon this subject do not prove delusive, I promise as speedily as practicable to be among you when I shall have it in my power to give you my views fully in relation to the many important matters which interest you and the citizens of our state generally, pledging myself in the event of my being so fortunate as to be elected one of your Delegates to the Legislature that I will spare neither time or labor to render as full satisfaction as my ability will allow. I am the public's ob't servant.
JOSEPH NICOLS.

Sept. 4 1838

ELECTIONS.

RHODE ISLAND.—By the Providence Journal we have some returns of the election in R. Island. The regular whig ticket in Providence has succeeded by a handsome majority over the irregular whig ticket. The name of Tristram Burgess, headed the latter. The Journal says, 'The result of this election is by no means the test of Mr. Burgess's popularity, many of his warmest supporters for the office of Senator voted against him as a representative to the General Assembly. In Cranston, Johnson, Scituate, Barrington, Warick, and Smithfield, the representatives chosen at the last election were re-elected. In North Providence one of the former members and a new one were elected.

One question presented in the election in the different towns, was, whether or not license shall be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors for one year from the first Monday in October. In Providence there was a majority of 69, and in North Providence a majority of 68 against granting licenses. In Warwick there was a large majority for granting licences.—Balt. Chron.

If you cannot inspire a woman with love of you, fill her above the brim with love of herself: and all that runs over will be yours.—Lacon.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—An officer of the steamboat Teche, at New Orleans, states that before that vessel left Natchitoches, a report reached there and was generally credited, that the Indians from the North had invaded Texas in a numerous and formidable body, and were driving the white population before them in great consternation. The town of Nacogdoches had been pillaged and burnt, and all the inhabitants driven from their homes. This alarming rumor has its origin probably in some inroad of a small war party upon the white settlements, such as occurs nearly every year. Another account states that President Houston has issued his proclamation calling out the militia; and Gen. Rusk had marched to the scene of action with all the force he could possibly raise.—Balt. Amer.

The Army and Navy Chronicle states that Commanders Fitzhugh, of the Concord, and Ten Eick, of the Erie, on the West India station, it is understood, have applied to be relieved from their present commands, on account of ill health. Commander R. F. Stockton has been ordered to the Concord, Commander J. Smoot is spoken of for the Erie, and thirteen lieutenants are under orders for duty in the West India squadron. With one exception the lieutenants will take passage in the ship Levant, shortly expected at New York.

The same paper states that upon the representations of Gov. Gilmer, of Georgia, of the inefficiency of the present military force in the vicinity of the Okefenokee swamp, the Secretary of War has authorized the employment of five hundred mounted militia for three months. An officer of the army has been instructed to muster these troops into service, and a Quarter master and Commissary despatched to provide the necessary transportation and supplies.—Ibid.

Indiana Legislature.—The Indianapolis Journal of the 25th contains full returns from the recent election for members of the Legislature. The following is the state of parties—

	Whig.	V. B.
Senate	29	18
House	61	39
	90	57
	57	
	33	

Among the Loco Focos are counted the Conservatives and all of doubtful politics. In the last Legislature there were 33 Whigs and 64 V. Burenites; at the recent election there was an actual gain of seven members on the Whig side—equivalent to fourteen votes. This is what the Globe calls 'reaction.' and the Petersburg Constellation claims as a defeated Loco Foco gain!—Balt. Chron.

Steamboat Accident.—We learn by passengers from Philadelphia on the Rail Road that the steamboat Robert Morris, attached to the Union Line, on her passage down the Delaware river yesterday, run against a rock and early stove in her bow. She was immediately run ashore, and the passengers all got off in safety.

DIED,

In this county on the 25th ult, MR. JAMES CROPPER.

In this county on the 31st ult. Capt. JOHN HUTCHINSON, after an illness of two weeks.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
August 28th, 1838.

Corn	83 a 8
Wheat (white)	1,40 a 1,5
" (red)	1,35 a 1,4
Rye	80 a
Oats	34 a 35

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

THE classical department of the Cambridge Academy will be vacant on the first day of October next.

The Board wish to supply the vacancy, as early as possible.

A gentleman of studious and diligent habits, and competent to teach the mathematics and higher branches of the English, in connexion with the the Greek and Latin languages, may have an eligible situation; and, in one of the healthiest towns in Maryland.

Letters of application post paid will be promptly answered.
JOSEPH E. MUSE.
President of the board
JAMES DIXON, Sec'ry.

Sept. 8 1838 3w.

The National Intelligencer, Balt. Patriot, and American. will please insert the above two weeks, in their country papers, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

I WISH to employ a sober, attentive & obliging person as Bar Keeper in my Tavern Estaolishment, for which I will give liberal wages.
JOHN BRADSHAW.

Sept. 6 1838 3w

DR. KNAPP, of the firm of KNAPP & COMGYS, DENTAL SURGEONS, BALTIMORE, will remain in Cambridge until *Wednesday next*.

Aug. 25. 1838

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