THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, February 24, 1844.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will meet on MONDAY, the 26th inst.

THE 22nd OF FEBRUARY.—The Birth day of Washington was celebrated in a becoming manner in our town. The Cambridge Guards and the Dorchester Troop were both out on the occasion fully equipped. After parading an hour or two, they together with a large concourse of our citizens repaired to the Court House, where they were addressed by James B. Steele jr. and Daniel Henry Esqrs. We were prevented by business from reaching the Court House until Mr. Steele had finished, but we understand that his speech was very appropriate and eloquent. We consider the speech of Mr. Henry as a masterly production. His sentiments breathed the pure spirit of patriotism and virtue, and his language was both chaste and energetic. Several other gentlemen was called for by the assemblage, and responded in a few words. After the speaking the military again paraded and delighted our citizens by their marches, counter-marches, evolutions &c. In the evening a temperance lecture was delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church by E. Richardson Hooper Esq. To those who have heard Mr. Hooper before, we need but say, that this was one of his best efforts. The cause of temperance will never suffer in Mr. Hooper's hands.

NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS.—William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, was on Thursday last nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate to be Secretary for the Department of War; and the appointment was immediately confirmed by the Senate.

Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia, was also on the same day nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate to be Secretary for the Department of the Navy, and forthwith confirmed by the Senate.

JUDGESHIP.—His Excellency Gov Thomas, nominated on Monday last the Hon. John C. Legrand, to fill the vacant Judgship in Baltimore County Court occasioned by the death of Judge Magruder. If the above nomination is confirmed by the Senate it is rumored that Francis Gallagher Esq. of Baltimore city will be appointed Secretary of State.

THE TAX BILL.—This bill which has been under discussion for some weeks, was passed on Friday the 16th inst. Since it was reported by the committee of Ways & Means, it has undergone many alterations, but none of very great importance. The yeas & nays were as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.—Messrs. Watson, (Speaker) Thomas of Saint Mary's, Hopewell, Spencer, Tilden, Hollyday, Johnson, Warfield, Chapman, Reeder, Freeman, Lankford, Waters, of Somerset, Philips, Dennis, Phelps Chaplain, Calvert, Wootten, Semmes, Ghiselin, Harrison, Earickson, Franklin, Buckey, Lynch, Thomas of Frederick, Naill, Polk, Yellott, Hopkins, Potter, McKnett, Curley, Levering, Carey, Trundle, Kilgour, Griffith, Waters of Montgomery, McKaig, Hammill, Smith and Ecker.—44.

NEGATIVE.—Messrs. Murray, Thomas of Anne Arundel, Ligon, Allnutt, Weems, Walker, Carroll jr., Stansbury of Baltimore county, Welsh, Poultney, Bowdle, Arringdale, Thomas, of Talbot, Stewart, Dail, Lackland, Cropper, Owen, Harris, Temples, Purnell, Hearn, Cathell, Shriver, Stephenson, Stansbury of Baltimore city, Mann, Weber, Boteler, Hollman, Fitzpatrick, Shaw, Stull and Powder.—34.

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The election for Representatives to the 28th Congress from Maryland, which took place on Wednesday the 14th inst., resulted in the election of six Whigs. We have not room to give the vote of each election district, but have appended below the aggregate vote of the several counties.

In the 1st. district, comprising St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, P. George's, Montgomery, and Anne Arundel counties, (Howard District excepted) the following is the result:

	Whig. Causin.	Loco. Bowie.
Anne Arundel,	781	695
Prince George's,	615	587
St. Mary's,	695	336
Calvert,	385	326
Charles,	523	296
Montgomery,	777	501
	3776	2741

Causin's maj. 1035.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Brengle, (W.)	Mason, (L. F.)
Frederick,	2735	2462
Washington,	2409	2282
Allegany,	972	950
	6116	5694

Brengle's maj. 422.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Wethered, (W.)	Brady, (L. E.)
Baltimore county,	1605	1406
Wards 12, 13 and 14,	1394	1310
Carroll,	1140	943
Howard District,	469	415

Wethered's maj. 534.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Kennedy, (W.)	Legrand, (L. F.
Wards No. 1 to 11, inc. of Balto. city,	4894	5299

Kennedy's maj. 595.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Preston, (W.)	Constable, (L. F.)
Caroline,	000	1
Queen Anne's,	000	58
Kent,	83	00
Cecil,	00	211
Harford,	203	000
	286	270

Preston's maj. 16.

In the 6th District there was no opposition to Thos. A. Spence, the nominated whig candidate.

The following is the vote of Worcester county.

Districts.	
Coston's,	144
Snow Hill,	150
Berlin,	148
X Roads,	51
Pearson's,	41
Colbourn,	32
Nutters,	24
	676

A Great Revenue.—The Receipts at the New York Custom House for the month of January amounted to the very great sum of $1,876,000 or three and a half times the amount collected in the same month of last year.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The St. Charles Hotel at New Orleans has upwards of 500 boarders. The receipts for wines and liquor for six months, amounted to $50,000.

Senatorial Elections.—At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, at Annapolis, on Thursday last, Reverdy Johnson and John C. Groome, Esqs., were appointed to represent the State at large in the Whig National Convention, and James B. Ricaud and William Lingan Gaither, Esqs., were nominated as Senatorial Electors.

A good lady, who had two children sick with the measels, wrote to a friend for the best remedy. The friend had just received a note from another lady inquiring the way to make pickles. In the confusion the lady who inquired about the pickles received the remedy for the measles, and the anxious mother of the sick children read with horror the following:—"Scald them three or four times in very hot vinegar, and sprinkle them well with salt, and in a few days they will be cured.

☞The doctors are rejoiced at the progress of Professor Gourand's system of *Mnemotechny* by which one can remember everything. They are in expectation of a large practice before long, in operating for accumulation of *trash on the brain.*

REPORT OF STATE FINANCES.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee to whom had been referred so much of the annual message of the Governor, as related to the finances of the State, made a long report, setting out with the emphatic language that from a review of the resources of the State there was afforded the most flattering proof of its capacity to meet all its liabilities. Though some of the counties have failed to carry out the laws to accomplish that object, yet there does exist a desire among its citizens generally that the State should meet all its obligations—principal and interest. The committee enter into a minute detail to show how this may be done, from which I gather the following:

The funded debt is		$15,204,784 98
Amount held by Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, which is no burden to the Treasury		3,200,000 00
Leaving the actual debt		$12,004,784 98
Productive capital of State, independent of Bank Stock; with Baltimore and Washington Rail road $412,500; Balt. and Ohio Railroad $195,000; and other Stocks, $10,000 making		617,500 00
		$11,387,284 98

Being the actual debt of the State, deducting productive capital (other than Bank Stock) at prices which it will command in market.

The Bank Stock is not included, because it is proposed to sell it to pay arrears of interest due by the State.

Besides this productive capital, the State holds a large amount at present unproductive, or which must be so at no distant period.

The amount of capital and credits thus held independent of interest accrued upon them, on 1st Dec. 1843, deducting stock of Balt. and Ohio railroad, for $3,000,000 included in it, for which State bonds for $3,200,000 were given, the bonds not having been used—is $10,628,322 77

The largest portion of this balance consists of bonds and stocks of Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, Baltimore & Susquehanna railroad Company, and the Susquehanna & Tide Water Canal Company.

The committee believe that under the most unfavorable circumstances, the capital and credits of the State now unproductive, could pay five millions of the state debt.

If this be so, what is her actual condition? The debt, deducting productive capital, at present market price, is		$11,387,284 98
She holds unproductive capital and credits		5,000,000 00
Leaving only a balance due of		$6,387,284 98
And of this balance of debt there belongs to the sinking fund		$1,160,075 09
		$5,227,209 89

The result therefore is, that the whole debt of the State, deducting her capital and credits, at present market prices, and deducting likewise the sinking fund which constitutes a part of the debt, but whose office is to extinguish the balance amounts to no more than the sum of $5,227,209 89

The committee then proceed to point out in what manner the annual interest on the debt can be paid as also the arrearages to 1st Dec, 1843.

The annual interest on that portion of the debt not secured by specific pledges is	$626,821 16
Assuming the taxes will be collected in all the counties, it will produce	420,000
Estimate also an increase of taxes properly levied	40,000
The Tide Water Canal is expected to pay interest, on the amount loaned, which would make	55,000
Dividend from stock held in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is applicable to payment of interest on public debt, not less than	10,000
From Baltimore and Susquehanna R. Road Co.	20,000
The auction duties now free from other charges	20,000
A bill will be reported to tax collateral inheritances, bequests, and distrubutive shares, producing	20,000
The bill allowing the sale at public auction of State & City stocks & stocks of all joint stock companies, &c. by paying a commission of one-half of one per cent, is estimated to yield	15,000
To which may be added a tax on protested notes, bills of exchange, silver plate and watches, on different classes of brokers, theatrical and other exhibitions, imposed by law of 1841, not less than	30,000
Making in all an annual revenue of	$630,000

Should these estimates be realised, and the Committee think they will, there will be abundant means to enable the State to meet the demands of the public creditors.

The committee then proceed to show how the arrears of interest may be paid to the close of the last fiscal year:

The amount being		$1,171,872 87
The Bank stock which it is thought may now be spared amounts to	$510,966 66	
The arrears of taxes due for 1841 & '42	269,603 29	
Sums due from public officers; Western Shore exclusive of interest,	95,126 45	
Do. for the E. Shore,	28,746 41	
Interest due from tide Water Canal Co.	167,000 00	
		$1,071,545 81
Leaving a balance to be provided for or to be funded, or satisfied in some other way.		$100,327 06

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—*Knowledge of Men.*—One evening there was an illumination, and we sat on one margin of the lake to take a prospect of it on the other. But I, instead of looking upon the lamps, looked into the water and up to the sky, and there stood a clear, beautiful star aloft, and immovable. In the water I saw it also, beautiful indeed, but often removed by the wind, changing its form, and not seldom dim. Suddenly the thought struck me, so it is with men, we know them, we judge them, only in the strangest, most complex, and often most unnatural relations, far away from their proper selves, in situations and in atmospheres where they are shaken, and troubled, and become dim. We look always one way—down—into some muddy pond (called belike History) where the real character of a man is tossed upon the waves of a vain opinion. Pitiful!—look up at once into a man's face—into his soul—where God gives you opportunity.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The following is an extract from an orator delivered by Dr. *George W. Bethune* before the Literary Societies of Dickinson's Colledge. The oration opens with the following fine passage:

"There is a story told somewhere, of one who came back, after a long absence, to the scenes of his youth. He had gone forth in early adventure to distant lands, and the hope of return had cheered his many years of foreign toil until the noon of life found him drawing near once more to the only spot that he ever could call home. His heart beat more and more quickly as the mountains around the village arose in the blue distance. then, as he saw the spire of the village church, or the well remembered trees grown old but still green; and then he entered the cheerful street. Many a dwelling was familiar, though touched by time; but among the groups about their thresholds, and those who met him on the walk, there was not a face that he knew, or that knew him. He passed on through the abodes of the living to the resting place of the dead; and there he found graven on stones, many names that were written on his soul. All whom he had hoped to meet again, were gone, or were buried, or had forgotten him. He was alone, a stranger in his early home. He paused to look around him. There stood the venerable edifice within which his young mind had been trained to learning. There was the green where he had leaped and shouted with his fellows. There flowed the little stream from the shaded spring which had so often slacked his summer thirst. He followed it to the path deep beaten in the sod. He stopped and took one long cool draught; his tears fell on the calm water's face; he lifted his hat from his head, breathed a prayer, and departed to return no more."

"With some such emotions does your orator address you now. A score of years has passed since he left, for the urgencies of mature life, these academic shades, dear from a thousand memories of happy youth. They were then populous with his friends, and their classic excitations were directed by the kind and parental solicitude of teachers to whose skill, fidelity and gratitude can never make sufficient payment. He has trodden the college walls again to-day, and has seen within them many happy faces in the bloom of youth; but those whom he loved to greet with frank regard, are all gone. Some are in the grave; the rest widely scattered through a cold world, never to know again the buoyant happiness and careless wealth of affection that here blessed them and him. But thanks be to God! the fountain of truth at which they drank, still pours forth its living waters; the path to it is still deep beaten by youthful feet, and I have come to take one draught with you; to send up a prayer to the father of lights, who causes it to flow—and to go my way."

Most Atrocious Villainy.—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) papers of the 8th inst. give some facts in relation to the conduct of a minister of the gospel in that city, which may well cause a christian community to hold up their hands in horror. The wretch's name is Judd—the *Reverend* Mr. Judd—an it appears that he was the minister of a congregation which worships in a building at the corner of Tillary and Barbarine streets. In the basement of this building he taught school. The first intimation of his villainy was the disclosure of the seduction of his servant, an orphan, whom he had procured by indenture from the Orphan Asylum. His wife—for he is a married man—was so distressed that he was obliged to call in medical aid, and he informed the physician that "she was overcome with great enjoyment of religious feelings!"

But this affair, bad as it is, may be termed almost venial in comparison of the horrible atrocities with which he is charged. If the allegations in the Brooklyn papers are correct, this incarnate fiend has been guilty of the most revolting conduct toward the female children who frequented his school, and it is said that many parents are almost heart broken at the horrors inflicted on their little daughters.

Judd has absconded, and it is said, has gone to New Brunswick, (N. J.) The Tribune says: "The rumors implicating the Church which this reverend villain has wronged are entirely unfounded. His pastoral connection with that church ceased two months ago, and his crimes were, instantly on their discovery, reported to the Presbytery of Newark (to which alone he is ecclesiastically amenable) for decisive action. Judd himself immediately fled."

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

MR. WEBSTER ON GIRARD MORALITY.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1844.

Mr. WEBSTER commenced his argument before the Supreme Court this morning, in the great Girard case occupying from its opening, 11 A. M. until almost 3 P. M., when it adjourned. He finished that portion of his argument in which he attempted to establish the fact that Girard's bequest for the establishment of the Institution for the benefit of male orphans was not a *charity.* It was in answer to arguments of connsel on the other side, at the same time adding his own views respecting this particular portion of the subject which he disposed of. It may be said of Mr. Webster's effort to-day, that it was a great moral sermon, rather than a legal argument, or that it embraced them both.

I think he showed pretty conclusively that Mr. Girard's system of education, which he directed should be pursued at the Institution he founded, professed to be based upon principles of morality, but separated entirely and remotely from religion. He also showed that it was not in the power of man to separate them—they were demonstrated to be inseparable—they must exist together, or not at all; *and that without religion there could be no such thing as genuine charity.*

Mr. Girard had stipulated in his will that no clergyman of any denomination whatever should be allowed admission within the walls of the edifice upon any possible pretext, no, not even as a visiter, which was not to be denied to any other of the most humble citizens of the United States. This sweeping reproach cast upon the members of the clerical profession in this country was ably and magnanimously met and refuted. The eulogium Mr. Webster passed upon the character of their services, and the exalted moral and religious influence they controlled in the country, not limited to professedly religious institutions and services, was as honorable to him, as the vindication was admirable and just to them.

Mr. Girard's motives were contended to have been to divest his institution from all religious sectarianism, but the *manner* he had proposed to do it was clearly proved to have been not merely the lopping off the branches of sectarianism, but he had laid the axe at the root of Christianity itself. He traced the grand principles of Girard's moral system of instruction to Paine's "Age of Reason" and Volney's "Views of Religion." He showed most conclusively the inevitable tendency of these principles to be the undermining of the fabric of Christianity; also that whatever might have been Mr. Girard's views of religion and morality, that he did not adapt the means to the proposed end—that end being the inculcation of a high morality—for it shut out morals as well as religion.

He likewise shewed that there could have been no principle of Christianity to influence the mind of Mr. Girard in establishing this institution; for, in my opinion, he proved him to have lived as he died, without the influence of religion—without God in the world—therefore where this grand, nay, vital principle was wanting, there could be *no charity.* He drew frequently from the fountains of inspiration that "flow fast by the oraclese of God," and his quotations were peculiarly apt in illustration of his points. His allusion to the widow and her two mites, by way of exhibiting the true principle of charity, was touching and affecting in the extreme.

The deep, solemn intonation of his voice, combined with the thrilling pathos of his language, touched the chords of human sympathies. While the rich man gave of his abundance, she gave all that she had; and she was exhibited to us without a name, without a family, without a tribe, that she might be held up to the world a living monument to charity, to endure forever. Many of the ladies were in tears—and his own deep eyes glistened.

In conclusion, I will remark, that it was one of the most solemn, the most sound, exhibitions of united argument and eloquence that was ever heard before that Court. Could Girard have arisen from the grave and been present to have listened to it, he would have taken back all that he had given, but he would have given it again with a different spirit, a regenerated heart.

Grand Olympic Sleigh-Ride on the "Green" at New Haven.—A sleigh-ride of a novel and beautiful character came off on the lower Green, on Saturday afternoon. Fourteen splendid four-horse sleighs, and many private equipages, all filled with ladies, entered the line. As early as 2 o'clock the streets were crowded with Ladies, and the steps and windows of the Tontine and other hotels, as well as the houses around the Square, were thronged.

The sleighs were equally splendid with the horses—with names painted on them, such as 'Fanny Ellsler,' &c., and covered most profusely with splendid Buffalo Robes.

At first there was some bashfulness, among the Ladies about taking seats in the sleighs; but, as soon as the first was full, there was no hesitation afterwards. It was laughable to see how the young ladies jostled each other, contending for the first turn. As to the poor gentlemen, there was no chance for them.

The sleighs at first passed round the outer circle of the Green, then broke up and formed a second circle, one within the other, the Band occupying the inner post near the flag-staff. They afterward made many changes and evolutions, determined upon by the Marshal, after the manner of the horses in the Olympic circle. The profusion of bells, gorgeously trimmed Buffalo robes, superb sleighs, exciting music from the Band, drawn by gay and beautiful horses over the spotless enclosure, was one of the most novel and exciting spectacles ever witnessed in this country.—*N. Haven Herald.*

Accident to the Britannia—Merciful Escape.—A correspondent of the Halifax Herald, who was on board the Britannia on her last voyage from Halifax to Boston says the fine steamer came very near sharing the fate of the Columbia. She struck four times between Chatham and Cape Cod Light, thumping pretty hard, the passengers greatly alarmed, and the utmost consternation prevailing on board. The accident occurred in the evening, and the vessel having been drawn off the breakers, lay by until morning, when the pilot discovered the location, and continued on the voyage.

Mississippi.—The House of Representatives of this State have rejected the bill to devide the State into four Congressional Districts, by a vote of 51 to 35.

MR. CLAY.—The Louisville Journal learns that the late Judge Porter, of Louisiana, who manifested thro' life the most unwavering and enthusiastic attachment to Mr. Clay, left at his death a considerable portion of his large property to his distinguished friend.

A gentleman from Louisiana has informed the editor of the Savannah Republican to the same effect.

A TRUTH UNDISPUTED.—There exists an intimate reciprocal relation between the body and mind, the one having a sympathy for the other, and exerting a direct influence. If the body is diseased, the mind is dull and heavy, and having lost its elasticity, the individual is subject to nervous complaints, which too frequently end in death. If the body is in a fevered condition, the mental faculties become morbid, but let the body be healthy, and in a cool, quiet state, our perceptions are vivid, our judgment correct, and our ideas profuse and proper. It is therefore highly necessary that the most strict attention should be paid by all towards preserving the blood in a pure state, and keeping the systen clear of gross humors which inevitably produce disease.—A litlo attention to this subject will be the means of continuing health, and prolonging our days.—Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are the best calculated of any medicine to effect such a purpose, and we know of none that we could recommend with greater confidence to the community.

The Stainburn Pills should always be at hand.

Office for the sale of the above valuable Pills is No 338 Broadway, next door to the Tabernacle. Price 25 cents per box.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Coughs, and all similar affections, than any other remedy ever known, there will be, and *now are* found those so villanously wicked as to concoct a spurious and perhaps poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam. We raise *no false alarm.* An imitation appeared in Rochester, N. Y., last winter; and in other parts, another article somewhat resembling Dr. Wistar's Balsam, *in name* is sold. We advise the public of these schemes, that their health may not be trifled with, nor ourselves plundered of our just rights. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a new medicine, and more efficacious than any other known.—We have the written signatures of such men as Recorder Tallmadge, Counsellor Williams, and John Power D. D., of New York; H. Gouge, Esq., Member of Parliament, and scores of others, to prove that it has cured Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. &c. &c. after the physician's skill has ceased to benefit.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold by THOS FLINT, Cambridge, at $1.00 per bottle.

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Spry, Mr. ANTHONY R. WALLACE to Miss MARY R. APPLEGARTH.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. L. A. Collins, Mr WILLIAM SHORTER to Miss ELIZABETH SIMMONS, all of this county.

DIED,

At his residence in Easton on Wednesday last, the Hon JNO. LEEDS KERR.

OBITUARY.

[*For the Cambridge Chronicle.*]

Died, December the 5th, 1843, at the residence of his son Jacob, Round Prairie, Wabash county, Illinois the Rev'd. CHARLES REED, in the 84th year of his age.

In announcing the death of such a venerable minister of Jesus Christ, justice seems to demand more than a passing notice. In this place, the scene of his first labours, his endearing qualities rendered his removal to the West a source of regret. To say of him as a minister, citizen and friend, that he was energetic, useful, and confiding, would be to generalize in a way that might equally apply to many others; but the delineations of character belongs to the plastic hand of intimate acquaintance. His talents as a preacher though not of the sparkling order, were very respectable;—his zeal, fidelity and vigilance entitled him to a post on the frontiers of Immanuel's dominions. His thorough knowledge of human nature, the devices of Satan, and the economy of Grace, gave him a commanding prospect of the realities of life, while the benevolent qualities of his heart rendered him the ready and judicious counsellor in every stage of human life and christian experience;—and the sympathetic affection with which he reciprocated the natural evils incident to mortality, won for him a place in the undying regards of those whose sorrows enlisted the ennobling feelings of his nature. Social, sprightly, and edifying in conversation, he was the life of the domestic circle. Indeed his whole mien was such as to procure for him a ready passport to all orders of society, and his blended good humour, cheerfulness, and gravity, secured to him a respectful attention while there, so that he was always ready to respond to the filial address of "Father Reed;" while a practical exhibition of the fruits of the spirit as enumerated by the Apostle, gave weight to his public ministrations, and in his private and personal appeals as a pastor procured for him a direct entrance into the citadel of the heart.

In paying this tribute of affection to one so much beloved in all the relations of life, we find it difficult to abridge. May the God of all grace sustain the bereaved widow and children under their loss, and qualify them for a seat with him at his right hand.

"Servant of God well done,
Rest from thy lov'd employ;
The battle's fought, the victory's won,
Enter thy master's joy." E. D.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

February 19, 1844.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$4 50
City Mills,	4 75
WHEAT—Prime White,	
Prime Red,	95
CORN—White,	42
Yellow,	45
OATS,	32
RYE,	

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale that tract of land called "Bachelor's Forest," purchased by Camillus Kidder from the heirs of Lot Warfield. The above land lies in Vienna district, and joins Thomas Hodson's land on one side and Alexander Sherman's on the other, fronting on the road from Vienna to New Market, being covered or nearly so with white and red oak timber.

The low price at which it will be disposed of, (it is believed,) offers a safe investment to any person who is desirous of investing money in lands. The terms of payment will be liberal to a responsible purchaser, and the present owners will not object to taking a bay vessel in payment. Apply to Camillus Kidder, No. 88 Bowly's wharf Baltimore, or to

CHARLES L. CHAPLAIN,
Cambridge.

Feb. 24, 1844. tf

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CA
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