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THE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN & BALTIMORE CLIPPER is furnished to subscribers, by careful carriers, at only six and a quarter cents per week—payable to the carriers only, at the end of each week. The Clipper will also be sent, by mail, to distant subscribers, at the rate of **Four Dollars** per year—payable, always, in advance.

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THE WEEKLY CLIPPER, a large Family Newspaper, containing all the select matter of the daily, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of \$1.00 per annum.

All papers sent by mail, are *freight* continued the day on which the advance payment expires.

GREAT FOOT RACE OVER THE BEACON RACE COURSE. We noticed briefly yesterday the result of the great foot race which came off on Tuesday afternoon over the Beacon course.—The following additional particulars we gather from the N. York True Sun:

An hour before noon the ferry boats began to be crowded, and from 12 o'clock until 3, as many persons as could stand, closely packed upon the decks, thronged all the boats that left New York for Hoboken. The "Passaic" when she made her 2 o'clock trip, had at a moderate calculation 1200 souls on board. During all this time an almost continuous procession of human beings might be seen winding along the bank which stretches across the marsh from the vicinity of the ferry station on the Jersey side, to the foot of Bergen Hill. The long black line, viewed from the neighboring heights, resembled a colony of ants on a foraging expedition. The more circuitous carriage road was thronged with vehicles running through all gradations of style, from the handsome barouche and pair to the rough Jersey wagon dragged by three horses abreast; and the shabby carryall joggled along by a quadruped more fit for an inside passenger than an outside slave.

Having surmounted the break-neck flight of stairs which forms a scaling ladder to the summit of Bergen Hill, without bodily injury, though at a fearful expenditure of wind, we reached the course a few minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the three mile race. Already the stands, including several extra platforms erected for the accommodation of the multitude, were nearly full, where at least five thousand people were gathered in front of the grand stand and dispersed over the course.

About 2 o'clock the men who had entered for the three mile race, ranged themselves in front of the judges' stand. They were four in number: Edwin Brown, Ambrose Jackson, (an English runner,) Fowl and Myers. The following was the result.

1st mile.	2d mile.	3d mile.
Brown,	1	1
Jackson,	2	2
Fowl,	3	3
Myers,	4	4
Time, 5m. 10s.	5:30	5:36

The race, therefore, was won by Jackson, in 16m. 16s. The purse in this race was \$200—\$50 to be given to the second man in. Fowl received the \$50.

The Second Race. The distance to be run was 10 miles—the purse \$1200, thus divided; \$700 to the first man in; \$250 to the second; \$150 to the third; \$75 to the fourth and \$25 to the fifth.

Twelve runners "showed," viz:

- 1—John Gildersleeve,
- 2—John Barlow,
- 3—Thos. Greenhalgh,
- 4—J. P. Taylor,
- 5—John Underhill,
- 6—Wm. Charles,
- 7—James Bradley,
- 8—Thos. McCabe,
- 9—L. T. Smith,
- 10—Thomas Ryan,
- 11—J. L. Steeprock,
- 12—Thos. Jackson,
- 13—Thos. McCabe,

The following are the statistics of the race:—
First mile—The men came in in the following order, (each man's number be substituted for his name.) 2, 11, 9, 1, 6, 4, 5, 8, 12, 9.—Barlow performed the mile in 5 minutes and 10 seconds.

Second mile—2, 11, 1, 3, 4, 8, 12, 5, 9.—Barlow's time on the second mile, five minutes and ten seconds.

Third mile—Barlow first in again, followed by 11, 1, 3, 8, 4, 12, 9. Time 5m. 22s.

Fourth mile—Innings as on the third mile. Time, 5m. 25s.

Fifth mile—Barlow ahead, followed by 11, 1, 3, 8, 4, 9. Time, 5m. 31s.

Sixth mile—Barlow ahead, followed by 11, 1, 3, 8, 4, 9. Time, 5m. 31s.

Seventh mile—Men came in—2, 11, 1, 3, 8, 4. Time, 5m. 34s.

Eighth mile—Same as the seventh. Time, 5m. 39s.

Ninth mile—Same as seventh. Time, 5m. 35 seconds.

Tenth mile—Barlow came in first, receiving the first prize; Steeprock, the Indian, second; Greenhalgh third, and Gildersleeve 4th; McCabe was 5th. The tenth mile was performed in 5.27, if we rightly understood the judges. Barlow ran the ten miles in 54 minutes and 21 seconds, which we believe is the shortest time in which the distance has ever been accomplished by the limbs of man.

The Indian, Steeprock, ran most gallantly and was not more than 80 or 100 yards behind Barlow when the latter reached the winning post. During the running of the last 3 miles Steeprock gained at least 150 yards upon Barlow, and had the race been extended another mile, would probably have been the winner.—Considering the training he has had his running was more extraordinary than that of Barlow.

Greenhalgh ran in about 60 yards behind the Indian, and about the same distance ahead of Gildersleeve, to whom he kept close during the whole race, probably with a view of trying his mettle should the other Englishman give out or the gallant freeman attempt a "rush" at the close.

Gildersleeve, whose indomitable spirit, in spite of a severe cold which it is said affected his lungs, carried him nobly through the race, appeared much chagrined at his defeat. His friends had backed him freely, and of course lost their money. He looked ill after the race and seemed to suffer from the effect of his exertions. Gildersleeve ran the distance in 55 minutes and 55 seconds, which is better time than he made in the former race.

McCabe ran the ten miles within the hour. It is doubtful if five pedestrians could be

found superior as a body to the first five in the race of yesterday.

Taylor performed the ten miles, but not within the hour, we believe.

In the former race, of which Gildersleeve was the winner, ten miles were run in 57m 1-2s.—now in 54m. 21s.—difference 2m. 40 1-2s.

There was some talk on the ground about Stannard challenging the winner—but it must have been a joke. The Major can run 10 miles within an hour, but not within 55 minutes.

In a twelve or even an eleven mile race the Indian would be a troublesome opponent.

At one time during the day it was estimated that there were 25,000 people on the ground.

The Old Countryman, published in this city, gives an account of several foot races in this country and in England, in which George Seward, formerly of this city, was one of the parties, and generally victorious. Seward is, without doubt, the fastest pedestrian for any distance not exceeding 500 yards, in the world. He is 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, muscular, and a fine made man, with a good face. His weight is 169 pounds. It is said of him that he won every race that he ran in this country, from 1838 to 1843. He arrived at Liverpool in June, of '42, and since that time has run in various places, some 14 races, winning, according to the Old Countryman, some \$400. It is not reported that he has been unsuccessful except once, in any but hurdle races. The last race that he ran was against Robinson, of Newton Moor, a distance of 100 yards. His time is given as nine seconds and a quarter, when he beat Robinson about two yards.

[For the American Republican.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS. "Virgil with English notes; for Classical Schools and Academies, by Francis Bowen, A. M." Of the many editions of Virgil that have appeared within a few years, scarcely one has been equal to the old Delphin edition. The only improvement of many, consists in having substituted meagre and indifferent English notes for good Latin ones; while others in following out this important feature have raked together notes from every department of classic literature, as if the mere amount given could compensate for want of congruity and not infrequently of relevancy. We are in favor of English notes, but we do not like to see them paraded for a display of erudition which is often fictitious, and composed of different shreds collected at random and tacked together like the odds and ends of a rag-bag—but we wish them "all of one color and an even thread." The man who attempts to illustrate a classic author should collect material from every proper quarter, and be able then to shape and construct with the genius of a master-builder. Mere research, however diligent, will not suffice for the editing of a classic author. In the work before us we have evidence that Mr. Bowen has the industry and ability requisite for the task he has assumed.—He has been careful to avail himself of the labors of others, but with judgment and propriety. Possessing a thoroughly original and analytical mind, he has resolved the ideas of others, and rejecting the dross, has blended them with his own thoughts, and impressed upon the whole his own living image. There is unity and identity stamped upon the entire work; and from beginning to end you feel it is the labor and production of an original, vigorous intellect. Seldom have we seen more clear conception and greater power of condensation without obscurity, than are to be found in this work. The notes too, while they illustrate the text, are calculated to give the student a taste for the charms of English poetry. Besides the remarks explanatory of the text, the Bucolics, Georgics, and Aeneid, are severally preceded by a short, yet able dissertation on the kinds of poetry to which they respectively belong.—There is also a life of Virgil. The work is a beautiful specimen of typography, and is published by Jas. Munroe & Co., Boston. It may be had of Cushing & Brother.

The same publishers have just issued a treatise on "Greek and Roman Metres;" translated from the German of Ed. Munk, by Professors Beck and Felton, of Harvard University. This work unfolds in a concise, yet thorough manner, the metrical systems of the Greeks and Romans; and is decidedly preferable to the work of Hermann which is too ponderous and mystical. It supplies a want long felt in our colleges. Its typographical appearance corresponds with its merits.

Professor "Beck's Latin Syntax," by the same publishers, is chiefly from the German of C. G. Zumpt, and is for the most part an excellent treatise. We do not object to placing all the rules governing any case under the general head of that case, but we think it would have been more systematic, and equally as agreeable to the philosophy of the language, to have grouped the cases in the syntax in the same manner in which they are placed in the inflection of a noun.

[For the American Republican.]

Messrs. Editors:—Much has been said of late in regard to foreign influence, naturalization of foreigners, &c. The evident evil growing out of the speedy naturalization of foreigners, and their combined action as foreigners, have been the causes which produced this result. That men have exercised the right of voting who have been here but a very short time is undoubted. This, of all evils resulting from our present naturalization laws, is probably the greatest, for it disfranchises an equal number of American citizens of their birth-right.—But this to an extent must be charged upon ourselves, or rather upon our politicians; for they in hot haste to manufacture voters, are ready and willing to assist in naturalizing all who will vote their party ticket.

Now it appears to me that if our naturalization laws were so framed, as to give to the naturalized citizen no right to vote till a certain number of years after his papers were finally drawn, it would free us of this evil; for politicians would be unwilling to risk the changes of opinion, which time might produce. As it is now, each party has its naturalization committee for the speedy transforming of paupers and convicts into American citizens. I think the plan proposed would remedy this evil.

J. C. H.

New York. Returns from all the counties in New York (56 of the 69 official) make Polk's majority 5,160 in the State. Wright's majority will be about 10,000. There were over 15,000 Abolition votes cast.

[For the American Republican.]

Messrs. Editors:—Knowing that the columns of your paper are open to every true lover of his country, who may, through its medium, desire to offer a few suggestions to his fellow-citizens, I hope you will indulge me by the insertion of these few lines. It is very evident by the election returns, that gross frauds have been practised on the ballot box, in the late elections held in the different States. Something must be done to remedy this growing evil. In looking over your paper of the 20th inst., I perceived a communication, in which an opinion is expressed by the writer with regard to the propriety of imposing an impost duty on all emigrants coming to our country; a sort of restriction, amounting nearly to prohibition, which he thinks would effectually prevent the poorer class of emigrants from landing on our shores. In this opinion I agree with the writer, but beg leave to offer a suggestion, which no correspondent has as yet offered to your readers. It is well known, I believe, that both parties, Whig and Democratic, have been in the practice of paying for the getting out of the naturalization papers of those foreigners whose term of residence has reached the period designated by law, upon the condition that their votes should be cast for that party by whom their rights of citizenship were obtained. Now if the law should be so framed, as to offer no inducements to politicians of either party to go to the expense and trouble of procuring these papers, (a great portion of the foreigners being either too ignorant to appreciate the value of the privilege of voting, or too careless to enjoy that privilege,) it would, I think, have a most effectual tendency to prevent foreigners from exercising any injurious influence over our elections; and those foreigners who sufficiently esteemed the greatest privilege of freemen, (that of choosing their own rulers,) to become citizens would, I have no doubt, become true Americans in feeling as the native born citizen of the United States. My suggestion is this: Instead of permitting foreigners to vote as soon as they are naturalized, the law should prevent them from voting until the term of three years after the period of their obtaining their papers of naturalization. Were this a law, and the law in full effect, politicians would never be so very anxious about our foreign emigrants becoming citizens; and there is no doubt that such a law as this, substituted for the existing laws, would, as I have said, prevent much illegal voting and fraud, so demoralizing in their effects. Would the wards in organizing the American Republican Party endeavor with all their efforts to place the party upon a broad and substantial basis, there is no doubt that all true Americans would go hand in hand for the repeal of the present naturalization laws, and for the substitution of others less liable to abuse by political demagogues. It is worse than folly to say that no remedy is needed, for any person who reads the public prints must be aware, that the present laws are terribly abused. The American Republican Party is, and must be, the party of every honest man who wishes to preserve pure, that instrument of freedom, the ballot box. No distinction should be made; we want every one who goes for his country, whether Whig or Democrat, native or naturalized. Let them all unite as a band of brothers for one noble and patriotic end, and that end must and will be attained.

A TRUE AMERICAN OF THE 11TH WARD.

[For the American Republican.]

Messrs. Editors:—I wish to enquire, through the medium of your valuable paper, if the public night schools are to be opened this winter. I would respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to the great want of such for the apprentices of our city; for to my knowledge there are many sadly deficient, and some cannot even read; and we must remember that those boys in a short time will be voters, and, if ignorant, must become the tools of the aspiring demagogue. I am aware that private schools are open; but remember, there are many who cannot afford to pay the charge. I feel confident that if a cheap school were opened, there would not be so many gangs of boys at corners, figuring under the names of Gunballs, Rollers, &c. Open a school for them, and parents and masters will induce them to attend.

A SUBSCRIBER AND WELL WISHER.

PRICE OF PORK AT CINCINNATI. The pork season seems to have fully commenced at Cincinnati. The Gazette says:—Yeatman & Rowan were first in the field this season, and have cut up 3500 since they commenced. Miller & Brown have cut 1732 head, and the other houses varied from 150 to 1900 head each. The number cut up so far this season, altogether, is little short of 12,000 head. Many of these were unusually large for early hogs, and most of those which we saw, were fine stock. A considerable portion of them are packing on drovers' account. Of those cutting by the packers for themselves, a large portion is to be made into bacon, to fill early orders. Among the prices paid for different lots, we rate the following, viz: \$2.50, 2.60, 2.62, 2.65, 2.68, 2.70, 2.75, and for one small lot, averaging 215 pounds, \$3. These prices are above the present views of our packers, but hardly meet those of drovers. There are several eastern packers in the city, but so far, only as "lookers on."—With a four to six months' supply in New York and Boston, they do not seem very desirous of laying hold at prevailing rates. And drovers, on the other hand, with the knowledge they have as to the number of hogs feeding this year, seem, some of the largest of them at least, to think that packing on their own account is better than selling at less than \$2.75a3.

THE MORALS OF MILLERISM. A correspondent of the Boston Post accuses Brother Himes, the Millerite preacher, of having levied heavy contributions in money and goods on the disciples, for his own peculiar benefit. It is said that a colored man gave \$2000 to the cause, and a grocer on Pleasant street \$500. Several women who kept boarding houses in Boston, have, it is said, been induced to turn away paying boarders to take Second Adventists for nothing.

ENTRADA PROCEEDING. A few days since a man named Samuel Slater was committed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia for contempt. This excited his friends, who got up a petition for his release, procured a large number of signatures to it, and on Wednesday had it presented, through counsel, to the court. Judge Parsons replied that the court had contemplated releasing him that morning, but the presentation of the petition looked so much like an attempt to influence the court by a popular appeal, that they would reconsider their decree. The petition was finally withdrawn after some severe but appropriate remarks by the court as to the impolicy of the course pursued by those engaged in getting it up. Slater was subsequently released by order of the court.

IMMIGRATION. The N. Y. Express gives a table of the number of immigrants into this country and Canada from Great Britain alone, during thirteen years preceding 1842. The great mass of the immigrants into Canada cross the frontier and come into the United States. The total into Canada was 321,809; into the United States, 337,632—being an average of about 54,000 a year into the two. Since that time, however, (1842,) the immigration has largely increased. It will be borne in mind that this statement only includes immigrants from Great Britain. As the largest proportion by far is of men, it is not unfair to estimate four-fifths as males, or about 40,000 a year. Of these, probably 20,000 are naturalized every year; so that each one may be enabled to judge for himself of the immense influence these individuals exercise in a short time over the destinies of this country.

EFFECTS OF A CHALLENGE AT THE POLLS. The Zanesville (Ohio) Recorder of the 17th inst. says, that Mr. Reece Davis, an old and respectable citizen, who resided about seven miles from that place, on the edge of Perry county, hung himself to a rafter in his barn on Saturday morning. Some years since he and his wife separated, and he lived with his children, she residing in the East. He being a warm friend of Mr. Clay, approached the polls on the day of election, to cast his vote for his favorite candidate, but a person challenged his vote, on the ground as was understood of his not being where his wife resided, and the old man had to be qualified. This occurrence, it is said, so troubled him that it led to derangement, and then followed the sad event now recorded.

A GOOD MARKSMAN. The New York Gazette says there resides in Front street a gentleman who in Castle Garden fired a ball from a rifle at sixty yards distance into the centre, and in a successive shot another ball on the other, so as to fasten them together. The same at the Thatched Cottage, Jersey city, made a trifling wager of 16 to 1, that he would with a duelling pistol shoot into the size of a dollar at 15 yards distance. He hit the exact centre, drove the nail, and had a sixpenny piece placed on the centre, and its edge traced with a penknife, the centre could not have been cut out more perfectly. He has also hit a visiting card 13 times in 15 shots at 10 paces. He has killed at sea 12 petrels in 14 shots; the size of the body of this bird is so small that it is supposed by many that it is impossible to hit it.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS. The late Nathan Dunn, of Philadelphia, in his will, after bequeathing \$185,000 to his relatives and friends, and the free use and occupation of his elegant "Cottage" at Mount Holly, New Jersey, to his last sisters, during their lives, bequeaths to the "Indigent Widows and single Women's Society of Philadelphia" \$10,000; to the "Apprentices' Library Company" \$10,000; to the "Union Benevolent Association" \$10,000; to the "American Philosophical Society" \$10,000; to the "Academy of Natural Sciences" \$10,000.

PARDONED. Gov. Porter has pardoned Wm. Jackson, who was sentenced by the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday, to a fine of fifty dollars and an imprisonment of ten days, for an assault and battery on E. D. Whitney. The fine was refunded to Mr. Jackson.

NORTH CAROLINA. The Legislature of this State assembled at Raleigh on Monday last.—In the House of Commons the Hon. Edward Stanley, whig, was elected Speaker by a majority of 20 over Calvin Graves, democrat.—Charles Manly and James R. Dodge, whigs, were chosen clerks. In the Senate, where parties are tied, there was no election of officers on the first day. There were two ballots for Speaker, which resulted for Wilson, dem., 24, Joyner, whig, 23—necessary to a choice 25. One whig was absent.

KILLED. Mr. John Russell was killed at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 13th inst., while aiding in firing a democratic salute. Another person was severely injured.

COTTON FACTORY IN MISSOURI. The first cotton factory established in Missouri, commenced operations a few days since.

STRANGERS IN CINCINNATI. Peabody's Cincinnati Price Current, amongst other curious facts, says that at seven of the principal hotels, there have been 591 arrivals the past week, and 28,644 since the 1st of last January.

DEAD. Mrs. John Van Buren died at Albany a day or two ago.

Gov. Dorr. The Providence Gazette says, Gen. Fessenden, from Maine, is in town, endeavoring to do something for the liberation of Mr. Dorr, upon a Writ of Error, and Habeas Corpus. We learn that he yesterday made an application to have an interview with the imprisoned man, through the Mayor of the city. Mr. Dorr can only be liberated by a change of rulers. We learn that the application has been denied.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL TRADE. Sixty-two boats were towed from Havre de Grace to Philadelphia last week, and twenty-eight to Baltimore.

A TORTOISE SHELL BUGLE. Mr. Green, the leader of the celebrated American Brass Band, uses a tortoise shell bugle, instead of the ordinary metal instrument. Its tones are said to be much more clear and mellow.

ILLINOIS. Forty-seven counties make Mr. Polk's majority 6315, being a gain over 1843, of 2670, while the democratic majority was 8712.

RUMOR. The New York True Sun says that it is rumored that J. D. Stevenson, Esq. of that city, is to be Commissioner of Patents.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE. The Hibernia steamer, from Boston for Liverpool, took \$165,284 in gold.

BANKING CAPITAL. The capital of the banks in the United States has been reduced one hundred and eight millions in four years. This is one hundred millions of dollars, however, larger than it was in 1830.

BREACH IN A CANAL. A breach has occurred in the Pennsylvania canal near the junction.

VIRGINIA. The Richmond Enquirer publishes returns from the entire State, most of them official, and makes Polk's majority 6,035.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW JERSEY. Governor Haines has appointed Thursday, the 12th of December.

BOSTON EXPORTS. The total value of exports from the port of Boston last week, was \$38,034, of which \$219,854 was shipped in American vessels.

"OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY." FARE REDUCED. NEW STEAMBOAT LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANALS, DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M. FARE ONLY \$1.50.

The only real Opposition Line between Baltimore and Philadelphia, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canals, runs every morning, (except Sunday,) at 7 o'clock, per splendid Steamer NAPOLEON, Capt. Ross, to Chesapeake City, thence 14 miles through the Canal to Delaware City, in first class Packet Boats, commanded by gentlemanly and experienced Captains, and thence by the splendid Steamer PIONEER, Capt. Bilderback, and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

The public are assured that (notwithstanding the false reports in circulation, of this line having been stopped,) it is, and will be continued, and no exertion spared to give comfort and speed to passengers. The only change that has been made is in placing the Steamer PIONEER on this line in the stead of the Steamer PORTSMOUTH, because of a popular prejudice (justly founded) against this last named boat. Mr. Rees has been all along and still the Agent in Philadelphia, of the only Opposition Line.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSITION! The Portsmouth Line is run by a "Monopolizing Company" for the purpose of putting down the regular opposition. If you wish to keep the fare reduced from \$2.50, go by the Steamer NAPOLEON, and no other. The accommodations by this line are warranted to be equal to any running.

The Line by NAPOLEON and PIONEER was our own city and Philadelphia, and it is hoped that a generous public will sustain it against the Portsmouth Line lately started, and run (there is good reason to believe) by the Baltimore Company's agent, GEORGE A. RAWLINGS, Agent.

Office, Light, above Pratt st.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FARE REDUCED. NEW STEAMBOAT LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANALS, DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M. FARE ONLY \$1.50.

The proprietors of this Line have purchased those large, safe and comfortable Steamers NAPOLEON, Capt. Ross, and PIONEER, Capt. Bilderback, from the wharf, corner of Light and Pratt streets.

The above splendid, fast and commodious Steamers having been placed on the line, will continue running a morning line until the close of the navigation, leaving the wharf, corner of Light and Pratt streets, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers by this line will find every convenience and comfort required.

Forward Deck Passage only 50 cents.

GEORGE A. RAWLINGS, Agent, Baltimore. 031-3m H. T. REES, Arch-st. wharf, Philad.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE PER THE ERICSSON LINE. EDWARD J. SHAWLES, Agent.

Disposed of their interest in the Ericsson Steamboat Line, shippers are requested to consign their goods, to be forwarded, to the Agents of the Line, to insure their safety and despatch.

No. 3 Light-st. wharf, Balt. Md. A. GRAVES, Jr., Agent, No. 19 South Wharves, Philad.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS. Beautiful Cashmere Plaids, superb quality, with various other styles and qualities, for sale cheap. Also, SILKS, SILKS, SILKS—of all kinds, some very rich, with a large assortment of black and blue very wide and narrow SILKS, some very rich, with a splendid stock of CASHMERE, ALPACAS, &c. &c.—Call and see. EDW. J. RICHARDSON, No. 87 Baltimore-st.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, NORTH FREDERICK STREET.

On the right hand side going from Baltimore-st., two doors from the corner—where may be obtained most speedy remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, pain in the Loins, affections of the Kidneys, and every Symptom of a venereal Disease.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE MADE, IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS.

ATTENDANCE FROM 7 IN THE MORNING TILL 10 AT NIGHT.

DR. JOHNSTON,

A member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of the Apothecary's Hall, London, and Graduate from one of the first colleges in the United States, may be consulted in all diseases incident to the human frame, but more especially in all cases of a CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure has indulged the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can best afford him relief, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodules on the skin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and neck, and every other frightful symptom, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death parts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that better world where he would never return. To such, therefore, Dr. JOHNSTON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy; and, from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he is enabled to recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

TAKE NOTICE. Those persons who have injured their constitutions by a certain practice, speedily cured.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eye, such as for Squinting, Cataract, &c. Also those for Deformity of the Limb, such as Club Foot, &c., performed on the most Pain free of any other, having been performed many years.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Take notice, on the right hand side of N. Frederick street, going from Baltimore street, 2 doors from the corner. Observe the name.

Edw. J. Richardson, Agent.

032-1m

ERICSSON'S STEAMBOAT LINE PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANALS, DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS, MERCHANDISE, SPECIE, BAGGAGE, &c. &c., &c. FROM NO. 3 LIGHT STREET WHARF. The route of this line, having been put in complete running order, one or more will leave No. 3 Light Street wharf DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 2 o'clock, P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at an early hour the following morning, in time to connect with the New York and Philadelphia Merchandise destined for New York, Boston, or any point eastward, will be forwarded from Philadelphia the same day as received, free of commission. For large shipments, special contracts can be made at low rates. (Sundays excepted.) Shipments will be accompanied with each day of goods, with the name of the shipper and consignee, and also to have their goods on the wharf by half past 1 o'clock, to insure their delivery in Philadelphia early the next morning.

For further particulars, apply to

E. G. HARRIS, Agent, No. 3 Light Street wharf.

010-2m

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS. THE Subscriber offers for sale, one of the largest assortments of AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS in this city, at very greatly reduced prices. Also, MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS of the best materials and workmanship, and at prices very near, if not quite as low, as what an inferior article may be purchased at elsewhere.

JAMES H. COX, No. 162 Baltimore-st. 2d door West of the Museum.

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP. W. K. WOLCOTT has the pleasure of announcing that his course of instruction in all the various branches of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, will be re-commenced on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15th. Hours of tuition, from half past 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Terms reduced from \$6 to \$5, payable in advance.

Having given general satisfaction in teaching Penmanship in this city last Winter and Spring, he hopes that he will meet with a liberal share of patronage this season, and particularly invites his old students to call upon him again.

W. K. WOLCOTT, 34-1/2