

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN

BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER.

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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 discontinued the day on which the advance payment expires.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER BRITANNIA, 15 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Friday morning, after a passage of 16 1/2 days, having left Liverpool on the 5th inst. We are indebted to the express Messrs. Adams & Co. for Wilmer & Smith's European Times and the N. Y. Herald extra, from which we make up the following summary:

The Calcutta arrived out on the 29th, in 14 days from Boston.

The Cotton market remains in a quiet state, with a fair demand from the trade, and speculators nibbling occasionally. The sales of the week ending with Friday last amounted to 36,200 bales—upwards of 6,000 daily. During the same period 1,500 American and 1,300 Surat were taken on speculation, and 200 American for export. Some descriptions barely support their former quotations—long stapled Cotton, Brazil and Egyptian, for instance, have given way a little. Prices generally support the previous currency. Some purchases of Surat have been made at 2 1/2d. to 3d., the buyers not intending to hold. The accounts which came to hand by the Calcutta respecting the new crop have been varied and contradictory. They have not influenced the market.

The Liverpool market for American provisions is active. This trade is only in its infancy, and every month will add to its importance. Last month no less than 2,700 tierces of American beef were sold here—the greatest sale effected since the opening of the trade—and yet insufficient for the demand. The supply of Cheese falls short of the inquiries, and the result, that improved prices have been realized. Irish Butter has advanced, and Canadian has been asked for, but there is none to be had.

Canadian flour has attained an advance of 6d per barrel; it is in fair request. The corn trade generally exhibits a firm aspect, although the business done in bread stuffs has not been to a large amount. Oats being scarce, have advanced 1d per 45 lbs., and Oatmeal has improved to the extent of 6d per 240 lbs.

The Iron trade is firm; buyers hold off in the expectation of lower prices, and consumers are only purchasing for immediate want; but everything indicates that an active trade will continue during the winter.

Money continues abundant. The Government securities, in the teeth of this superabundance, do not improve; but this is attributed to the high rate of English funds—higher by 1 1/2 per cent. than those of France. A large French loan is on the point of being brought out, and Messrs. Rothschilds have already contracted one for Belgium, which stands at one per cent. premium. English three per cent. consols stand at 93 7/8 to 100.

Business in the manufacturing districts is as good as it has ever been known. Spinners and manufacturers are as busy as bees. The makers of heavy cloths, the power-loom printers, and the manufacturers of domestics, have all more orders than they can execute. This state of activity, applicable to the neighborhood of Manchester, hardly holds good in the adjoining county of York. The markets at Leeds and Bradford are flat, and the sale of goods for winter clothing was not proceeding satisfactorily. It would seem that the activity which prevailed in Lancashire is not the result of orders for the American market. Freighters at Liverpool are extremely dull, and few of the packets and transient ships go out full. The Yorkshire is taking out a strange cargo—120 tons of Guano, at 12s. 6d. per ton freight.

An attempt was made at Liverpool to murder Capt. Woodhouse, of the New York packet ship Queen of the West. He was assailed as he was about leaving the ship, and knocked down senseless, but not fatally wounded. One of his crew is suspected, and has made his escape.

By the monthly official returns just published, we perceive that the Bank of England has commenced diminishing its issues as nearly as possible to the amount of drain upon its gold bullion; and what is still more worthy of attention, its deposits are increasing, while its paper currency is also decreasing.

Twenty persons were killed on the 1st inst. by the fall of a cotton mill at Oldham.

There is a lull in the agitation of Repeal in Ireland, the Liberator since his declaration in favor of Federalism remaining quiet at his mountain home of Derrynane.

Mr. O'Connell says in a late letter—"For my part, I feel that my first duty is to combine the people of Ireland—all the people of Ireland, in our peaceful, legal, and constitutional struggle to restore Ireland to her domestic Legislature, without which there is no prospect before us but of increasing misery and accumulating discontent. Protestants of Ireland! non-Repealers! we hold out to you the hand of perfect conciliation, and there is a heart in that hand."

Some time ago we mentioned that steps were being taken by the London clubs to stamp "treudation" as a crime against society. We stated that Americans belonging to the insolvent states would be shut out of the social and other advantages which the clubs afford to strangers visiting London. The war of aggression has commenced, but it is much more stringent in its application than we intimated at the time, or had any conception of. It will embrace ALL Americans, without reference to what part of the Union they come from. The innocent will suffer disgrace equally with the guilty states.

The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record.—The abundant growth of this vegetable has surpassed all expectations.

Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister at the Court of Berlin was received by their Majesty on Saturday evening.

The magnificent dances Tagliioni has signed an agreement with an adventurous speculator from N. York, Mr. Trenk,—by which she engages to accompany him to America, and play at all the States and on all the theatres which she shall appoint. Mr. Trenk is to pay all travelling and other expenses, and share the produce with Mlle Tagliioni—guaranteeing to her only a minimum benefit of \$5,000.

Prince Albert is following the occupation of a grazer, by fattening cattle in Windsor Park. On Friday last he had a sale of fat stock, which brought upwards of £1400.

A frightful accident recently occurred on the Rhine at Chanz, by the upsetting of a boat; twenty-eight charity children and two boatmen were drowned.

At an execution of two murderers in Hungary recently, the two culprits contended with each other for the honor of dying first, one being a noble, the other of humble birth. The poor wretches got to blows and were with difficulty separated.

The enormous steamship the Great Britain has at length got afloat. It is expected that the Archimedian screw will be fixed in a fortnight, after which the vessel will proceed to the Thames. After remaining there some weeks, she will come round to Liverpool, and sail from this port early in the spring, on her first voyage to America.

Private letters from New Zealand mention a duel between the Solicitor General and Mr. Hugh Ross. The former was killed at the first fire, and the latter, who was slightly wounded, has since been held to bail in £500.

Many of the female operatives in Glasgow have struck for higher wages.

Prince George of Cambridge is to be married to the Grand Daughters of Olga.

A banquet was recently given by the King of Prussia, to which the grand rabbi of the Jews was invited, which gave mortal offence to some dignitaries of the christian church in Prussia.

M. Arago has predicted that the impending winter is likely to prove the coldest known for many years.

At Clausthal, a mining town in the Harz Forest, in Hanover, a dreadful conflagration broke out in the night of the 16th of last month, and the short space of a few hours destroyed a church and several public offices, swept away 213 dwelling houses and a great number of stables and barns, and left 3000 of the inhabitants without a roof to shelter them from the rigour of a northern winter, to which the town of Clausthal, owing to its situation on the top of a mountain, is particularly exposed.

FRANCE. The Paris papers announce that France is taking steps to abolish negro slavery in its colonies. The Governor of the Island of Bourbon, in opening the Colonial Council on the 30th of May last, made a similar statement. Into that island, free laborers from China and the East Indies will be imported.

CHINA.—FURTHER DISTURBANCES AT CANTON. Disturbances had again taken place at Canton. The English last year repaired the walls of the company's garden, which had been broken down at the fire in 1842. They put on a gate, and were in the habit of walking, playing at quills, and otherwise amusing themselves. On the 15th of July, the Chinese endeavored to force themselves into the garden, but were opposed. Upon this they threw bricks, and broke down the gate, compelling the Englishmen to take refuge in a boat, in which they made their escape to the Consulate.

On the following evening a party of Chinese went armed with bricks, and attempted to take possession of the other garden. Resistance being offered, they commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all the foreigners who came within their reach. Several American gentlemen immediately armed themselves and drove them from the front of the factories.—Still continuing to throw bricks, they were fired upon, and one man killed, and another wounded in the arm, which ended the affair for the day.

INDIA. Advice from Cuba mention that an engagement had taken place on the 2d August, between Akbar Khan and Auddool Samund, in which a great deal of bravery had been displayed on both sides. The issue was frequently doubtful during the contest; but at last the former came off the victor, capturing among his prisoners, two generals of the enemy. The loss on the side of the people of Cabul was estimated at 3000, while that of the enemy was stated to be 5000, besides prisoners.

PASSAGERS FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOSTON. From Liverpool on Friday.—Miss Fraser, R. Hall and lady, Lieut. Burnester, A. Russell, J. Stewart. From Liverpool for Boston.—Mr. Anman and lady, Miss Buckingham and attendant, Miss Haden, Mrs. Rigg and daughter, Miss Hartana, Mr. Notman, B. D. and lady, J. E. Butler, Biggs, Beck, Hayer, Lohelie, Littlejohn, R. Maury, Bern, King, W. B. Pope, A. G. Stout, Master Stout, Col. W. B. Maxwell, Mr. Stille, W. H. Hayes, Mr. Lepper, E. Labens and friend, R. W. Daines, Mr. Luske, E. Roehner, Rev. W. Hamilton, Capt. Glen, Major E. Smith, Lt. S. W. Budd, Royal Marines, Mr. Brickingham, Houghton, Lockhart, J. Muttall, A. A. Smets, Johnson, I. Murray, S. Morry, Morris.

From Halifax to Boston—Newman, Cavanaugh, F. Longworth, J. S. Basing and child, J. Walker, Garcia, Cunningham.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Nov. 3. The Cotton sale, at Liverpool, on Saturday, amounted to 5000 bales, and the design for the week in this market are as follows:—A fair extent of business, but without spirit; long staple sold freely, and at rather easier rates, from a disposition to press sales of Brazil and Egyptian, which are now quiet as low as at any time during the past year; prices of American and Surat are, if anything, more in favor of the buyers than otherwise, though apparently more steady during the last two days; speculators have taken 1500 bales of American and 1100 Surat, and exporters 300 bales of American, taken on Friday, but the market closes fairly.

CORN. The duties on Foreign produce at present are, on Wheat 2s, Barley 4s, Rye, Oats, 6s, 6d; Beans 6s, 6d; Peas 3s, 6d per quarter, and on Flour 15s 0d per barrel. The Wheat trade, since our last publication, has had a firm feeling, and, though only a moderate amount of business has been done, prices of 15s descriptions have improved 2d to 3d per 70 lbs, and we have likewise to note an amendment of 1s per barrel in the value of United States and Canadian Flour, in both of which a fair number of transactions have taken place; sour and state parcels have met with much notice, and are dearer. Feeding articles have been purchased freely.

PROVISIONS—AMERICAN. The sales of Beef during the past month amount to about 2700 tierces, being considerably in excess than during any similar period since the trade commenced. Of this quantity a large portion was inferior, taken for the use of Man, at slightly improved rates. Good beef commanded steady prices: in some instances, an advance of 2s to 3s. New is much inquired for, and the first arrivals will open high. The stock is much reduced, being at this date equal to 675 tierces. Pork has not

been in active request, the quality, relatively with American beef, being so objectionable; with moderate care in putting up, this would become a large and lucrative trade.

TOBACCO. We had a very inanimate demand for Tobacco throughout the past month; buyers have refrained from purchasing until more of the new imports are sampled. Much of the new Kentucky is already sampled; the condition is fine, and the quality good. One cargo of Virginia is also sampled; the condition of this is also fine, but the quality only middling, and similar to the importation of last year. In prices there is no change to notice. The entire sales of the month amount to 729 hhds., viz: 123 Virginia leaf, 70 stemmed, 130 Kentucky leaf, and 407 stemmed. The present stock consists of 15,176 against 11,350, held at the same period last year.

[From the American Republican.]

Messrs. Editors:—Our attention has been directed to the fact of the annual exhibition of the scholars of the Infant School, and the selection of a person to address them. Dr. Durbin's high character as a moralist, and his finished scholarship, are sufficient inducements to be present on this interesting occasion; but these are not alone. This institution has gone on, by the untiring assiduity of the lady managers, from year to year, diffusing the blessings of mental and moral culture over the pupils whom they have themselves collected and maintained in their places. This they have done by the contributions of many who, I am grieved to say, take not the trouble to see the good they are instrumental in effecting; and who would doubtless extend their benevolence were they to be eye-witnesses of its effects. To these ladies are grateful, and they rest their gratitude upon the evidence which they propose to bring to the public mind, on Monday evening, in the Methodist Church, Charles street: the evidences are the children themselves and their acquisitions. The school is under the superintendance of a judicious matron, and the ladies ask the public to be present, and to recollect that "the child is father to the man;" that "as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined."

STRANGE AND REMARKABLE DESTRUCTION OF FISH. The New London (Conn.) News of Monday, relates, on the authority of a fisherman just arrived in port, the following singular occurrence:

"The smack in which he was having been unsuccessful, but very few fish having been taken, and on many of the old fishing grounds not one could be found! In returning along the south shore of Long Island, their attention was attracted to the beach, which was literally strewn with the bodies of dead fish just washed up by the sea.

Black fish, cunners, lobsters, and crabs, and many other species which inhabit our shores at this season, lay promiscuously on the sand. On examining the well of the smack, it was discovered that the fish which they had taken were also dead. As far as the shore was examined eastward, toward Montack Point, it was found to be covered alike with dead fish.

We are also informed that the smack Caroline, on Friday last, while about 15 miles from land, passed through a "rip" of the sea, (formed by adverse tides, we suppose,) as far as could be seen in either direction, the "rip" was filled with dead fish. Soon after this the well of the smack was examined and every fish in it found to be dead.

These remarkable facts require scientific investigation. Similar phenomena have been observed in the Mediterranean after a volcanic eruption on some of the neighboring mountains; and it is quite probable that the destruction to the finny tribe noticed above, was caused by a like eruption at sea, near our coast.

THE WAY THEY MARRY OUT WEST. A western paper says that the arrival of 41 ladies all at one time, in Iowa, has caused a sensation.—We think it should. But of their manner of "paying addresses" and getting "bitched," is what we want to come at. It is said to be done in a business-like way, something in this wise: when a boat load of ladies is coming in "at the landing," the gentlemen on shore make proposals to the ladies through speaking trumpets, something like the following: "Miss, with blue ribbon on your bonnet, will you take me?"—Hullo there, gal, with a cinnamon colored shawl? If agreeable, we will jine." The ladies, in the meantime, get ashore, and are married at the hotel, the parties arranging themselves, as the Squire sings out, "Sort yourselves, sort yourselves." A great cry that "Far West."

AMERICAN LIBERALITY. The London Standard gives an account of the opening of a new Presbyterian church at Port Rush, Ireland. The money for building this church was principally obtained in America, by the Rev. Jonathan Simpson. He collected in Albany, N. Y. \$250; in New York 1088; Philadelphia 900; Easton, Pa. 40; collection in Mannch Church Presbyterian church, 100; Baltimore, Md. 98; Pittsburg Pa. 610; Cincinnati, Ohio, 350; Louisville, Kentucky, 292; Nashville, Tennessee, 183; St. Louis, Missouri, 271; N. Orleans 168; Mobile, Alabama, 106; Augusta, Georgia, Messrs. Jno. Jones and Jas. Brown 15; Charleston, S. C. 258.

CHANGE OF FORTUNE. The King of France is considered at this day the richest man in the world. He was once the poorest, so let no one despair of a change in his condition. Louis Philippe when a young man in exile, was riding on an extremely cold night from Boston to Salem along side of the driver. He was entirely without money to pay for a lodging that night, and he began to make friends with the driver to get part of his bed. After a while the driver's compassion was aroused. "You are not a very clean looking chap," said he to the poor Frenchman, "but my bed is in the harness room where there's a stove, and if you'll keep your trousers on and sleep outside, I don't mind!"

CARROTS. This is a capital vegetable, full of nutritious substance, good for man and horse. A lively stable keeper says that he considers a peck of carrots and a peck of oats worth more for a horse than half a bushel of oats alone, and for horses that are not constantly employed, the carrots alone are far preferable to oats. He would purchase carrots for his horses in preference to oats, even if they cost the same by the bushel; the price of carrots, however, is generally about half that of oats. His horses eat the carrots with a far better relish than oats—so much so, that if a peck of each are poured into the manger, they will eat all the carrots before they taste the oats. When fed constantly on carrots a horse will drink scarcely a pail full of water in a week.

CONCEALMENT AT HOME.

[From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

A CASE FROM REAL LIFE.

We heard of a case of pecuniary ruin a few days since, which the narrator attributed to a disposition on the part of the husband, to conceal the real state of his financial affairs from his "better half." The fair one was young, lovely and fascinating—the ornament of a gay circle, fond of display, of society, and of making a figure in the world. Her husband doated upon her, and at the time of her marriage, believed himself, and was generally regarded as rich. He purchased a fine house, furnished it in splendid style, and started forward in a dashing manner. His wife dressed, not only with elegance, but in the most expensive style. She was ambitious to move in the best circles, and believing that her husband could afford it, she lived at the rate of several thousand dollars a year. Shortly after they were married the husband met with several serious losses; but they were in the way of business, and although they alarmed him for the moment, they produced no serious effect upon his mind. He was naturally cheerful and sanguine, and he could not muster courage enough even to inform his wife of his pecuniary disaster. His views were that she could not mend the matter—that it was a pity to annoy and disturb her by the disclosure, and that in the end he would recover. But his affairs continued to grow worse; seeing this, he often determined in his thoughtful moments, to tell the whole story to his wife, and thus to induce her to be more economical as well as to make less display in the eye of the world. But he still lacked the nerve. His wife had formed many new associates in the fashionable circles, was regarded as quite a leader in the gay sphere in which she moved, was everywhere admired, and her mistaken husband could not or would not wound her pride and pain her heart, by disclosing the condition of his falling fortunes. The worse his affairs grew the more studied were his efforts to conceal them at home. With this object, he resorted to many new expedients to obtain funds, borrowed money at high rates of interest, disposed of his goods and his property at a sacrifice, and finally found himself in the hands of the Sheriff. The blow then fell upon his young wife, with fearful effect. She had never imagined such a result. True, at times, when she felt that she was rather extravagant, she had ventured to apologize to her husband, and to ask, rather indirectly than otherwise, as to the condition of his business. But the subject was a painful one to him, and he avoided it with a singular delusion. He had married her as a rich man, he had commenced life in a liberal style—he had in a measure induced his wife to become gay and extravagant; and thus he persisted in the weakness of deceiving her, and concealing his gradually depreciating fortunes, until too late. Then she was all agony and remorse. Then the true woman, and her fidelity in his hours of gloom, were exhibited in all their beauty and truth. She reproached him, it is true, for his concealment; but was in any but an unkind spirit. She had been misled, the gaieties of the world had tempted her on, and thus, while mingling in the fashions and frivolities of life, she had overlooked the real state of her husband's finances, and disregarded a thousand indications of change, which now flashed upon her with vivid truth and warning. The young merchant, in telling the story of his reverses to a friend, admitted his folly, confessed the madness that induced him to conceal the real state of his fortunes, but acquitted his wife of all censure, at the same time remarking that she had in their adversity, exhibited qualities which had endeared him to her far more than those which she had displayed in the gay, the dashing and the extravagant portion of her life. "The lesson," he added, "has been a bitter one, in a monetary point of view, but it has had its uses. It has taught me to appreciate the true enjoyment of a domestic life, the blessing of the in-door world, and to contrast them favorably, even in changed circumstances, with the giddy trifling and the wild excitement of the merely fashionable, empty and cold."

Are there no cases of concealment, such as we have described, among our readers? Is it not too frequently the way of the world, to assume a condition of prosperity that does not exist, or at least to hold from those who should know them, truths of importance to the well-being of the parties concerned? Is there not a stubborn pride in our nature, which would rather suffer than confess? Are there not hundreds of couples in this community, who are comparatively strangers in thought? Are there not many husbands who are pursuing the same course that we have described above, and who, while they deplore and regret the extravagance and expensive mode of living pursued by their wives, permit those wives to remain in ignorance as to their income, resources, expenditures and prospects? Be assured, gentle reader, that frankness and confidence are essential to the married life, and that those who commence the wedded condition by a system of concealment, will sooner or later repent, and with the utmost bitterness, the folly of such a course.

REMOVAL. The Annapolis Republican thus notices the removal of a gentleman from that city to Baltimore—a removal by which the ancient city loses and the monumental city gains:

"We understand that Thomas S. Alexander, esq., our distinguished townsman, takes leave of Annapolis to-day, for the purpose of making Baltimore his future residence. This formal separation from the place of his nativity, and from the midst of a community in which he has thus far passed his useful life, fills the hearts of our people with the sincerest regrets. We lose at once, a good friend, a kind neighbor, an enterprising citizen, a christian gentleman, and an eminent jurist. Such a loss in such a community must be long and deeply felt. But it is our privilege to mingle a proud confidence with these natural regrets. Baltimore, with her busy and growing population, opens a field commensurable to Mr. Alexander's professional attainments. His career must be successful in a community capable of appreciating intellectual strength of the highest order, profound legal learning, extraordinary patience of investigation, and analysis, the sternest integrity, and unsurpassed habits of industry. The Monumental City is deservedly famous throughout the country for the number of her intellectual giants in the Profession of the Law; we venture nothing in saying that, by incorporating his lot with hers, Mr. Alexander, will assuredly increase that fame.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM AFRICA.

The Newark Advertiser contains some interesting intelligence from Monrovia, taken from Africa's Luminary of the 4th September. The Episcopal Mission Company, comprising Rev. Dr. Savage, Rev. Mr. Henning and lady, Mrs. Patch, and Miss Rutherford, arrived there on the 7th August in the brig Frances Lord, and proceeded next day to their appointed station. The ship Virginia, with 58 emigrants from Norfolk, had also arrived safely. The Atlanta, of New York, was also announced.

Civilization is evidently spreading its blessings around the several colonies of Liberia.—In a series of articles in the Luminary, the Rev. Mr. Seys, presiding Elder of the M. E. Missions, gives highly interesting sketches of a recent visit to Cape Palmas (36 hours sail from Monrovia) and to the surrounding native towns. The mission schools of the Episcopal Church under Rev. John Payne and wife, and Rev. Mr. Smith, he represents as models. Some 50 of the pupils have made extraordinary advances in reading, Bible history, geography, the elements of natural philosophy, arithmetic and writing. These missionaries speak the native tongue and have free intercourse with a tribe of 3,500. The station is beautifully situated in a grove of Lime trees. Mr. Seys speaks of rich savannas on which he saw grazing numerous herds of beautiful cattle belonging to the native towns. The Maryland Colony, embracing a population of 700, is said to be better provided for than any other—better houses, gardens, &c. The people are contented, happy and prosperous.

Centre Market. Best print butter was selling at the above market on Saturday morning at 31 1/4 to 37 1/2 cts. per lb. lump do. 10 to 18 3/4 cts. eggs 18 3/4 to 20 cts. per doz. turkeys 62 1/2 to \$1.25 a piece; geese 50 to 62 1/2 cts. do.; chickens 37 1/2 to 62 1/2 cts. a pair; partridges 12 1/2 cts. a piece; pheasants 75 cts. do. There were a few pairs of canvass back ducks in market, though the season has not yet commenced. Those brought up were sold at \$1.75 to \$2 a pair. Potatoes 12 1/2 cts. a peck; turnips 10 cts. do; apples 75 cts. to \$1 per bbl.; cabbage 2 to 4 cents; a head; shellbacks 4 cts. a quart.—Pat.

GOING TO EUROPE. A New York paper says that President Tyler proposes a trip to Europe after the 4th of March.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE DEBT. The New York correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, mentions a rumor that one half, if not the whole of the interest due in February on the State debt of Pennsylvania, will be paid in cash. This, if true, will tend in a great measure to restore public confidence.

A VALUABLE PURCHASE. The Frederick Citizen states that John Noonan, Esq., has recently disposed of his very valuable and highly improved farm situated about one and a half miles north of that city, at eighty six dollars per acre. John M. Buck, Esq. of Baltimore city, is the purchaser.

NEW YORK.—Official. The official vote in this state is as follows:—Polk 237,254, Clay 231,867. Polk's maj. 5,387. The vote for Birney is 15,491. Wright's majority in all but three counties 11,781.

"OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY." FARE REDUCED. NEW STEAMBOAT LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, VIA CHEESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, A. M. FARE ONLY \$1.50. The only real Opposition Line between Baltimore and Philadelphia, leaves the wharf, corner of Light and Pratt streets, EVERY MORNING, (except Sundays,) 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. Blumberg, 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 extension spared to give comfort and speed to passengers. The only change that has been made in placing the Steambot PIONEER on this line in the stead of the Steambot PORTSMOUTH, is a popular Prodigence (justly founded) against this last named boat. Mr. Rees has been all along and still is 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 \$4 to \$1.50, 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 commenced in June, by the individual enterprise of our own city, 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 Railroad Company's agent.

GEORGE A. RAWLINGS, Agent.

Office, Light, above Pratt st.

FARE REDUCED. FARE TO PHILADELPHIA, \$1.50. NEW STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA, DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, A. M. UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE NAVIGATION.

By the superior, fast and commodious Steamers NAPOLEON, Capt. Ross, and PIONEER, Captain Blumberg; for 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 provided.

Forward Deck Passage only 50 cents.

GEORGE A. RAWLINGS, Agent, Baltimore.

631 3m. H. T. REES, Arch-st. wharf, Philad.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE PER THE ERICSSON LINE.

J. B. PECK & THOS. CLYDE having disposed of their interest in the Ericsson Steamboat Line, shippers are requested to consign goods, to be forwarded, to the Agents of the Line, to insure their safety and despatch.

EDWARD G. HARRIS, Agent.

No. 3 Light-st. wharf, Balt. Md.

A. GROWES, Jr., Agent.

No. 19 South Wharves, Philad.

THE PREMIUM, with Part 4 of that magnificent periodical, the PICTORIAL WORLD, has just arrived at W. N. HARRISON'S, 49 N. Gay street.

Establishments in Part 4.—1. Abberville Cathedral, a splendid steel engraving; 2. The Catastrophe; 3. Portrait of Schiller; 4. The Church Yard of Stoke Fagis—all steel engravings.

The Pictorial World is to be completed in 12 parts, at 25 cents each—and three premiums are to be awarded to each subscriber.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

NORTH FREDERICK STREET, two doors from the corner—where may be obtained most speedy remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, pain in the Loins, affections of the Kidneys, and every symptom of a secret disease.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE MADE, IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS. ATTENDANCE FROM 7 IN THE MORNING TILL 10 AT NIGHT.

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