

# AMERICAN REPUBLICAN AND 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 *recontinued* the day on which the advance payment expires.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We feel convinced that our readers would not thank us for giving them this lengthy document in full in our columns, and therefore we furnish only a synopsis:

The regular force of the army, consisting of eight regiments of infantry, four of artillery, and two of dragoons, is under the command of the major general of the army. Its disposition, condition, and movements, are detailed at length in the report.

Fort Kent, in the Madawaska settlements, he has occupied.

A military post has been established at Copper Harbor, on the extremity of the peninsula which juts out far into Lake Superior from the middle of its southern shore. Besides giving protection to the Indians and miners, and preserving order in a new settlement of such a mixed population, it forms one point in the new cordon, which the general extension of our settlements and the enlargement of our territories by Indian treaties are about rendering necessary to be established in accordance with the policy which has heretofore been adopted on our north western frontier. With a view to that policy, and to preserve the military posts already established upon our lake frontier, he recommends the appropriation of funds to renew the buildings of Fort Gratiot, commanding the straits between Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair, and of Fort Brady at the Falls of St. Mary, upon the outlet of Lake Superior, originally constructed in haste and of slight and perishable materials.

The re-mounting of the second regiment of dragoons will enlarge the very best force for military service in the prairies—an indispensable duty now devolving on the government.

Without destroying the military departments, as established by a general order of the 12th day of July, 1842, and at the same time preserving the command and the control of the major general, commanding in chief, over the forces of the line, he has reinstated the two geographical divisions of the army.

The prevalence of tranquillity in Florida has caused the withdrawal of the troops thence, and the humane removal of the few remaining Seminoles is likely to be hastened by the suggestion of the Executive to the General Commanding in that territory.

In regard to the erection of barracks for soldiers in any situations, some suggestions are made, and Congress recommended to make appropriation therefor, especially on the seaboard. There is also a recommendation in favor of single iron bedsteads for the soldiers, instead of the double wooden one; and the establishment of schools and places of religious worship at all our permanent fortifications.

There are now four companies of horse or light field artillery, all of which are well drilled, yet defective in organization. The enlistment of a few additional men in this branch of the service is required.

The Secretary visited the military academy at West Point during the examination, and unites his commendation of this institution to the many which have been so repeatedly urged upon it by his predecessors. He argues at considerable length in its favor, as an institution of republican tendency, and urges that a joint committee of Congress be appointed to inspect it, or that the authority be restored to appoint an annual board of visitors.

The Secretary says he would encourage resignations by officers of the army, after twenty five years' service, with a pension in the shape of a section of public land, and two years' furlough on full pay, with the condition, should he avail himself of this privilege, that his commission be vacated at the termination of his furlough; and he suggests the propriety of passing a law to that effect. He also suggests the enactment of a law, granting to officers of the line the same pay, emoluments and allowances now given to officers of the same grade of the staff corps in which those officers of the line may be detailed for service.

The propriety of fully completing the fortifications of the country is strongly urged.

Whilst Fort McHenry, a work of inferior force,—is available to resist a particular kind of hostile attack upon Baltimore, it forms the only defence by fortification to that important city. The true defence and safety of Baltimore will, it is believed, be found in the erection of permanent works on Soller's Point Flats, about ten miles below the city. Let the proposed fort upon those flats be completed, and the inhabitants of that city will no longer have occasion to apprehend a second battle at North Point.

The resumption of the work upon Fort Delaware, at the Pea Patch, is anxiously desired by all those interested in the commerce and the country of the Delaware, in the defence of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Newcastle, of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, and of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad. The sum of \$20,000, re-appropriated at the last session of Congress, if it can be rendered available, would be sufficient for this important object for the ensuing year; and it rests with Congress to say whether the Government will continue satisfied with the presumption of title in its favor, and will remove the restriction upon the expenditure of the appropriation.

The recommendation is renewed to purchase a site for a Fort on Staten Island, N.Y., immediately opposite Fort Hamilton, and to either sell or exchange Fort Gansevoort, rendered useless by the growth of New York city. The renewal of the works at the Rip Raps is recommended; and it is thought that something ought to be done in the way of fortification south of Cape Hatteras, at some point on the southern shore of Georgia; also on the Florida Reef. Information received from an officer sent to procure it, leads to the opinion that the first work should be constructed either at the harbor of Key West or the Tortugas Rock.

Either of these points, if its fortifications shall be completed, will be of vast advantage in a contest with a naval power, if our own naval force could keep command of the gulf.—But whilst this latter was problematical, it would only have been building a Malta, or erecting a Gibraltar, to add to the superiority of an enemy, who, if master of the gulf, would easily starve the most devoted garrison, placed on a small and barren island, into capitulation. If our naval force on the gulf should only be furnished from the seaports on the Atlantic, (which, for a long time, was admitted to be the case,) such, in fact, notwithstanding the acknowledged prowess and devotion of that national arm of defence, would inevitably have been the destiny of a garrison on the Dry Tortugas. A report from this department to the executive, on the 5th December, 1840, was the first official announcement that our government had discovered its possession of other elements of naval power. Its existence had attracted your attention, and has since been recognised by Congress in the establishment of a naval depot at Memphis, with the wise forecast to bring into harmonious action with the permanent fortifications for the defence of the gulf coast, the maritime resources of the great west and southwest. It cannot any longer be doubted that we can, at will, by the union of the engineer's work with this new sector from the Mississippi, become the strongest naval power on the Gulf of Mexico, which is, emphatically, "our own sea." This being conceded, a strong fortification, placed well in advance, so as to overlook, not only the vessels navigating the gulf, but every one doubling Cape San Antonio, would be the most powerful auxiliary to the steam force which we would have aloft in the gulf. With the small appropriation of \$50,000 for commencing this work, but little could have been done towards its actual construction. A million of dollars would be a moderate expenditure for such fortifications as we should have on this Reef. The important positions on the shores of the gulf having been secured, or nearly so, there no longer exists any cause which should lead to a further delay in the commencement of a work of a class fully commensurate with the wishes of all those (but little, indeed, short of the whole people of the United States,) who are interested in the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico.

Depots of coal for armed steamers employed in the Gulf of Mexico, are recommended; as is the fortification of Dauphin Island.

The Secretary recommends the organization of a company of sappers and miners, and the establishment of a national foundry for the manufacture of model guns, for testing materials, &c. He mentions that the revolutionary pensions due in September last were unpaid for the want of appropriations—states that sites for Marine Hospitals have been selected in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky—\$25,000 being required for the erection of buildings at each place. He deems a modification of the existing law creating the Commissary General of Subsistence, necessary, so as to authorize purchases in open market, or by contract, as may be considered most expedient, &c.—recommends the sale of the mineral lands of the United States as other public lands; and thinks that such an arrangement would be highly advantageous. The improvements of the western rivers and harbors have been vigorously prosecuted during the present year, by which the perils of navigation have been greatly diminished. The difficulty of removing the Red River Raft, is noticed, and he recommends the placing in the hands of the proper bureau reasonable sums to be annually expended on that object. The transfer of the light-house system to the bureau of topographical engineers is recommended. He notices the exploration of our territory west of the Rocky Mountains, by Lieut. Fremont; hopes to be able to lay the report of that officer before Congress during the present session; and declares himself favorable to the occupation of that territory. We make the following quotations from the report.

The immediate valleys of the head streams of the Arkansas, the Platte, and the Yellow Stone rivers, have much rich and valuable land. The Platte, or Nebraska, being the central stream leading into, or from, the great South Pass, would very properly furnish a name to the territory, which I propose suggesting to be erected into a territorial government in connection with, and preliminary to, the extension in that direction of our military posts. I would confine the Nebraska Territory to our undisputed possessions on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Its boundary line would commence at the mouth of the Kansas, and run up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Running-water river, and would pursue that stream to the head of its northern branch, and thence due West to the Wind-ridge chain. From this point, turning southward, the line would continue along the Wind-ridge range, and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, to the head of the Arkansas; and following that stream to the mouth of the Pawnee Fork, would pass by the heads of the Neosho and Osage rivers, again to the mouth of the Kansas.

The eastern section of the region embraced by these boundaries from the Missouri river westward for two hundred and fifty miles, is of great agricultural beauty and facilities, thickly timbered on the numerous tributaries of the Kansas, Osage and Neosho rivers, and in fertility equal to the best land in Missouri. From the limit of this fertile portion, westward for a space of four hundred miles, the country is entirely covered with rich grasses, which improve in quantity and quality up to the snow of the mountains.

The limits of this territory include the extreme head of navigation of the Arkansas, all the good lines of communication with California, the road from our frontier to the Mexican boundary and Santa Fe, and also an excellent and more direct pass to Oregon, discovered by recent exploration, about one hundred and fifty miles southward of the great South Pass.

Although the number of inhabitants engaged in agricultural and other pursuits within those limits do not afford an amount of population at all adequate, at present, to the formation of a full and complete territorial government, yet such an inchoate or preliminary organization might be now adopted as would be necessary to extend the control and authority of the general government, and to throw its protection around our emigrants to Oregon in their passage through this country.

A territorial organization of the country, and a military force placed on the very summits whence flow all the great streams of the North American continent, either into the Gulf of

Mexico, or the Pacific Ocean, would no longer leave our title to the Oregon Territory a barren or untenable claim. Its possession and occupancy would thenceforth not depend upon the naval superiority on the Pacific Ocean.

Troops and supplies from the project d Nebraska Territory would be able to contend for its possession with any force coming from the sea. Natural obstructions in the navigation of the Columbia river would enable settlements gradually to approach the coast, in defiance (if it should come to that) of any navy in the world. The time, indeed, might not be distant, when these very settlements would supply all the elements which might be needed, of naval strength, to give us our natural and proper position on the Pacific Ocean. In carrying out these views, I would recommend an appropriation of \$100,000 for erecting the military posts from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains.

Eighty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty Indians have been transferred by the United States west of the Mississippi; making the whole Indian population west of the river, and contiguous to the United States 254,092; independent of the numerous wandering tribes, whose numbers cannot be ascertained. \$1,193,629 will be required by the Indian Bureau for various objects. The Secretary considers the improvement in some of the tribes so rapid and extensive, that he suggests the propriety of incorporating them with ourselves, and extending to them the blessings of our institutions; and this idea he enforces at some length. He refers to the disagreements between the different bands of the Cherokee Indians, and has appointed three agents to inquire into the causes of discontent, &c.—and he concludes by recommending the erection of additional buildings, for the safety of the records of the department, and the more convenient despatch of business.

(For the American Republican.)

TEMPERANCE—MARION SOCIETY—SPEECH OF MR. JOHN HAWKINS, THE CELEBRATED TEMPERANCE LECTURER. I have noticed for some time past, and with regret, that the efforts which were formerly made by many Societies to push on the blessed cause of Temperance, have been suffered to flag, and that less interest is now manifested by the citizens of Baltimore in the success of this great and ennobling enterprise. Surely this ought not to be said of us, and ought not to be. The Marion Society, a meeting of which we attended on Wednesday evening, deserve great credit for their efficient zeal and honest determination to push ahead, and if seconded by the combined efforts of the other associations in the city, will no doubt do much, during the present winter, towards diffusing life and animation amongst the friends of Temperance, and stir them up to renewed exertion. I have heard before of the "great reformed," as Mr. Hawkins has been termed, but having never listened to an address from him, I was induced to attend the meeting above-mentioned. Mr. H. appears to have taken hold of the enterprise in the only true and proper spirit, by which we may hope to make reform permanent, and that is, in the spirit of the philanthropist and Christian. His address proved him, to my mind, to have at heart, and deeply too, the reformation of the unslip and disgraced inebriate, and the comfort and prosperity of his suffering family. The avowal of his condition and the bodily and mental suffering which intemperance once subjected him to, enlisted the deep sympathies of his audience, and few who listened to his recital of such plain and unvarnished statements,—for all who knew any thing of the evils of intemperance readily recognized them as vivid and graphic facts,—could restrain their tears. I look upon Mr. Hawkins as an eloquent and practical advocate in the great cause which he has espoused, and as a man calculated to do a thousand times more good than all the fine-spun and nicely-worded lectures on intemperance that could be written. Mr. Hawkins, I have been told, intends extending the field of his labor to the great West; and sincerely I hope, that wherever he may proclaim the objects of his glorious mission, his exertions may be crowned with success, and his spirit cheered with the evidences of Divine approval. Yours, &c. G.

FIRE AT DEXTER, MICHIGAN. A letter of 25th Nov., from Dexter, to the Detroit Free Press, says:—"Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cabinet shop, occupied by Henry Vincle, and swept off all the buildings on that side of the street for several rods.—Seven stores besides cabinet shops, shoe shops, tin shops, &c., were swept by the board in less than 1-1-2 hours. But very little of either goods or houses were insured; the loss cannot be estimated clearly by either owners or citizens. The stores occupied by Messrs. D. C. Whitwood, Hays, Swift, Shepard, and others were consumed, sustaining a great loss."

FATAL ACCIDENT. Two men named Martin and Miller, were killed, and three others were severely injured, at Shippingport, Ky., on Saturday evening last, by the falling of Capt. Irwin's new boat, which they were getting ready for launching. Baker, Miller, and the boy, who were injured during the democratic celebration at Louisville, last week, have since died.

(Correspondence of the American Republican.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1844.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Reverdy Johnson, Esq., as counsel for Andrew Aldridge and others, plaintiffs in error, concluded his very able address to the Court, on the interesting case which has been under consideration and argument since the opening of the Court. This being the day appointed for the hearing of motions, the business in the Supreme Court was not of an interesting character. The Court will not, as I am informed, continue their sitting on Saturdays. It is expected the Court will remain in session until March.

The Circuit Court for the County of Washington, which was adjourned until this day, was again adjourned by the Hon. Judge Morse, until next Tuesday. The Hon. Chief Justice Cranch is still presiding in the Circuit Court for Alexandria county, where the protracted and important will case, which has occupied so much time, remains yet unfinished. It is supposed by some of the learned counsel who practice in our Circuit Court, that as Judge Thurston still continues sick, and as many of the lawyers will have to attend the Supreme Court, there will be a postponement of all the cases in the Circuit Court until the March term. It is supposed, moreover, that there will be an alteration in the time of holding the Circuit Court, so as to avoid the present collision with the Supreme Court.

The Capitol is quite dull to-day, in consequence of the adjournment in both branches of Congress until next Monday.

The Swiss Bell Ringers attracted another crowded and fashionable audience last night, at the Washington Assembly Room. To-night another crowded house is confidently expected. Every one who has heard these wonderful performances is much delighted with them.

METROPOLIS.

FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. Intelligence from the British West Indies has been received at New York to the 23d ult. The Royal mail steamer Actaon was recently totally lost on the Negri Rock—mails and crew saved. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Trinidad died on the 26th of October. The scarlet fever is raging in Tobago, and the small pox in Demarara.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. We learn from the New Orleans papers that the English frigate Spartan, Capt. Elliott, arrived at the Southwest Pass on the 26th ult., from Vera Cruz, bringing important despatches for the English Government as well as for our own. The Bee says the affairs of Mexico begin to wear a portentous aspect. An insurrection has broken out at Gandaxalaxa, Guanajuato and San Luis, sufficiently serious to require the personal attention of Santa Ana. The movement was headed by Gen Paroteco, who calls the President to an account for the enormous sums of money expended during his administration. Our information on this subject is derived from a letter dated Mexico, the 16th November, from a highly respectable and unquestionable source. Santa Ana had raised an army of 10,000 men, and proceeded towards Guadaluajara, for the purpose of quelling the sedition. It is rumored likewise that two adjoining provinces had joined the movement, but the last mail which had reached the city of Mexico failed to corroborate this intelligence.

It would appear, says the Picayune, from such of the published correspondence as we have seen in the *Dial*, that on the 31st ult. Governor Shannon addressed a letter to the Mexican Government, protesting against the proposed invasion of Texas by Mexico, and especially against the manner in which the invasion was to be made. To this the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied—(we have not seen his communication)—denying the right of the United States or any foreign government to interfere in the internal affairs of the republic. Gov. Shannon, in answer, characterizes the Secretary's letter as being grossly offensive, inasmuch as it charges the United States, its government and people, with falsehood, trickery, intrigue and designs of the most dishonorable character. Gov. Shannon alleges that the note of the Secretary is so gross in its character, so offensive, that he can only demand that it be at once withdrawn.

The Mexican Minister replies with the utmost warmth. He treats the earlier part of Gov. Shannon's correspondence as being supercilious and offensive, justifies all that he has himself written, protests that the Mexican government has done, and is doing, all that it can to prevent a rupture with the United States, but that affairs have reached such a crisis that it is necessary for his government to speak out plainly before the world. He therefore declines to withdraw the note.

By the superior, fast and commodious Steamers NAPOLEON, Capt. Ross, from the wharf, corner of Light and Pratt streets, daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M. 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 Passages only 50 cents. GEO. A. RAWLINGS, Agent, Baltimore. 631-3m H. T. REES, Arch-st. wharf, Philad.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! CHEAP AND SEASONABLE ARTICLES. Men's Boots, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Boys' and Youths', \$1.00 to \$1.50; Ladies' and Children's, 60c to 75c; Women's Leather Boots, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Misses and Children's, do. Call on the subscriber, No. 336 Pratt street, a few doors above Sharp.

JOHN BANGS. N. B. Coarse Boots and Shoes, suitable for the country, very cheap. 125-3aw 4w

RICHARD DONAHUE, DRESSER AND TAILOR, GERMAN STREET, a few doors west of Hanover, is thankful for past favors and solicits a continuance of the public patronage. 17-2aw 1/2

A. T. DONAHUE'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, German Street, all Garments are cut in the best and most fashionable style, and made to order, on reasonable terms. 17-2aw 1/2

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STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! M. BILLINGS, No. 21 LIGHT STREET. Has for sale, wholesale and retail, the celebrated Douglas' Patent Air Tight COOKING STOVE, for wood or coal, which has been tested, and acknowledged by hundreds of citizens in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, and other places, besides

many in this city, as being superior to any other stove now in use. Two great principles of the Stove are—Economy and utility. I therefore cordially invite the citizens of Baltimore and surrounding country, to call and examine for themselves. 121-3m 3m

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY VIRTUE of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed in a cause wherein Gerard Redwood and Caroline, his wife, and Harriet Rowles, are complainants, and Nehemiah M. Rowles, Jr., and others are defendants, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at the Relay House, part of that tract or parcel of Land lying in Anne Arundel county, adjoining Elkridge Landing, which was purchased of Peca Smith by Nehemiah M. Rowles, the elder, containing

FROM 900 ACRES—More or less. The Land is of good quality, part thereof well wooded, and from which it is believed 700 or 800 cords of wood might be cut; abounds with Iron Ore of fine quality; is well watered, and from its convenience to market, (being a quarter of a mile from the Washington Branch of the Railroad and 7 miles from Baltimore,) will offer an advantageous investment to any person disposed to purchase. For a more particular description of the premises, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to Mr. John Le Merchant, of Elkridge Landing. Terms of sale.—One half the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale, and the residue in 12 months from the day of sale, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and payment thereof to be secured by bonds of the purchaser, with surety to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

n15-2m FRANK H. STOCKETT, Trustee.

DR. LEACH, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. T. No. 54 NORTH CHARLES STREET, T. Opposite St. Paul's Church, T. T. Presents to be the Cheapest Dentist in the city, and warrants all operations to be equal to the best, and to suit the patient or no pay required. None but the best Porcelain Teeth, and purest Gold used. TEETH inserted for \$1.00 each. Extracting 25 cts. n14

THE TEETH! THE TEETH! The subscriber tenders his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since his residence in Baltimore, and continues to perform all operations in DENTAL SURGERY (embracing the latest improvements in the science) at one-third less than the usual rates. He invites those who are afflicted with bad Teeth to give him an early call. The high charges heretofore established having precluded many from submitting their Teeth to Dental operations, an opportunity is now offered to all to have their Teeth put in good order, as the charges shall suit their means, or they may favor him with a call. All operations warranted to prove beneficial, or no charge made.

J. P. SOUTHCOMB, Dentist, No. 25 Fayette-st., 3d door from North.

DENTISTRY—VALUABLE DISCOVERY WHY WILL YOU suffer with the Tooth-ache when you can have it cured so easily and entirely cured by calling on Dr. STINSON, 54 HANOVER-ST., 4 doors north of Pratt. He has an entire new preparation, that will cure it in a few minutes without pain or inconvenience, so that it may afterwards be filled and rendered a valuable tooth for life, thereby obviating the pain and danger of having it extracted. It is certainly one of the greatest discoveries of the day, and never fails of having the desired effect. Dr. S. has also an article for filling teeth that are much decayed, which will do away with that disagreeable taste and smell they invariably give, and render them valuable and durable. Also, Filling, Plugging, Regulating or remedying the inequalities of children's teeth, and inserting Artificial Teeth, from one to a full set, in the most approved manner and at prices that cannot be pleased. Dr. S. declines no price to be the cheapest dentist in the city, but his aim shall be as low as possible, and have the operation faithfully and durably performed, which he warrants in all cases.

Price for curing Toothache 25 cents; do. for filling, from 50 cents to \$1. Teeth extracted for 25 cents, by new and improved instruments, which afford the least possible pain. a29-y

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.

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, NORTH FREDERICK STREET. ON the right hand side going from Baltimore, 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 secret Disease. A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE MADE, IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS. ATTENDANCE FROM 7 IN THE MORNING TILL 10 IN THE EVENING.

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 finds he has imbibed 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 alone be trusted to cure 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, nodes on the skin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and neck, and all the frightful 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, nodes on the skin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and neck, and all the frightful 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, 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