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.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

1 square,	1 time,	$0.50	1 square,	1 month,	$4.00
1 do.	2 do.	0.75	1 do.	2 do.	7.00
1 do.	3 do.	1.00	1 do.	3 do.	10.00
1 do.	1 week,	1.75	1 do.	6 do.	16.00
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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.

MORE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of our large and increasing edition, we are compelled to go to press before the arrival of the midnight mail, and consequently some of our readers received their papers yesterday without the foreign news which appeared in a greater portion of our edition.—It possessed very little interest, however. We make the following additional extracts to-day, from Wilmer and Smith's European Times of the 4th inst.

PROVISIONS—AMERICAN. With increasing imports of American Produce, and larger stocks of most articles in consequence, the trade is each month assuming a more important aspect, and securing more general attention among the commercial interests of this country. The continued prosperity of trade in the manufacturing districts, by securing full employment and increased means to the working classes, is telling largely on the consumption of Provisions, and which has already given an outlet for American Produce to a much greater extent than usual.—In Beef, the transactions have not been extensive, the market barely supplied with prime parcels, and the dealers generally holding back for more extensive arrivals of this season's cure. Our quotations are for old, the small parcels of new that have come to hand not being sufficient to establish its value. The prospect of the market, however, still continues good, and a steady sale may be calculated upon for really prime qualities of American, especially for such as may come under brands that are already favorably known, upon the market. Nothing would contribute more to the successful establishment of a trade in Beef with this country, than the confining of shipments to such brands as are already known, and likely to be permanent—the great irregularity of prices last season being principally caused by the variety of brands and modes of packing. With regard to Pork, we regret that we cannot give a more favorable report than in our former advices; Irish still maintains very high rates, and is in limited supply, but the inferior character of American prevents its being taken as a substitute. A prime article, packed with more care and cleanliness, would command an extensive sale, at high prices.—The imports of Cheese have been large during the month, and both as regards their condition on arrival, and the general quality and selections of the shipments, are proving decidedly superior to those of last season. Their sale is consequently much facilitated, and we have every prospect of a large and steady trade in the article throughout the winter. The demand in the past month was large, increasing towards the close, in consequence of the advanced rates obtained at the Chester and other Cheese fairs: a corresponding advance cannot be secured in America: but we quote the market fully 2s to 4s higher for all qualities, and with a firm tone on the part of holders. A higher range of prices than usual is expected to be maintained throughout the season, owing to the deficiency in the make of English Cheese, and the great advance in the value of Butter.—For Lard, we have also had a very free sale, and are enabled to advance our quotations for extra fine qualities in kegs, 2s, and in barrels, 1s per cwt.—The secondary and inferior sorts, for manufacturing purposes, have not improved in value to the same extent, but they are also a shade higher, and for all kinds there is a good trade demand—the price being already too high relatively with Tallow to allow of any speculative transactions.—The Tallow market has been unusually quiet since the date of our last circular, and a decline of 6d per cwt. has been generally submitted to on all kinds. 42s is now the price of St. Petersburgh, but an advance on this rate is more probable than a decline, the season's shipments from Russia having closed, with a falling off in the export to this country, as compared with the last season, of 10,000 casks. Shipments of American may therefore be made in the full confidence of securing at least present rates, especially as the best parcels now coming in are bought by the chandlers in preference to any other in the market.—Butter continues to advance in price, and in confirmation of our last advice, we can with confidence recommend shipments from the United States, and would suggest that the lower priced qualities (if fit for eating or for culinary purposes,) would be the safest shipment. In the milder and finer sorts, we would fear such deterioration in quality on the passage as would bring them down to the level of the inferior.

The "Great Western," last week, brought intelligence of the election of Mr. Polk, as President of the United States. A different result had been anticipated. A struggle so momentous must have important consequences, and accordingly the subject has been viewed and analysed in every possible light and shape by the English press. Republicanism in every shape, democratic influences, with all their advantages and drawbacks, the success and otherwise of the great North American family experiment, since it cut all connexion with John Bull and set up house-keeping on its own account—all these topics have passed in review, and have been treated at great length, with much ability, and, generally speaking, with candor, during the last few days. No country in the world puzzles the political economists and speculators in abstract theories so much as the United States. It is an enigma: people hence the Union daily going a-head, increasing in all the elements of national prosperity, abounding in all that constitutes wealth and greatness, and yet hardly a day passes that its speedy ruin is not predicted. "It cannot possibly hang together!" exclaims one—and the slavery of the South is referred to. "It contains in its bosom the elements of dissolution," says another—and the array of races and sects against each other in the great cities of the North is pointed out. "A people that are too dishonest to pay their debts, can never command respect, or become permanently happy and prosperous," shouts a city usurer, as he buttons up his greasy breeches pockets, and snaps the finger of scorn at Pennsylvania and her half score repudiating sisters. Reasons are as plentiful as blackberries why America cannot flourish or endure; but, there stands the undeniable fact, staring the logicians and political economists in the face, that she *does* thrive, and that every move hitherto taken by her people has been onward; that every man in the towns is an independent citizen, and every one in the country an independent farmer; that squalid misery and death from starvation—unhappily, no novelties in England—are unknown on the other side of the Atlantic, where destitution, unless produced by intemperance or by idleness, has no existence.

The Tralee Chronicle contains an account of the forcible abduction, from her father's house, of a young girl, aged sixteen, by a number of ruffians, who had their faces blackened. The mother, in opposing the carrying off of her daughter, had been brutally abused by the villains. Four of the gang are in custody.

Sir Robert Peel is in such bad odour with the Orangemen of Ireland, that one of the organs of that party, the Dublin Warder, declares that the time has come for making a stand between Peel and Protestantism. It says, "It is now plain that the sword is drawn, and the scabbard thrown away between Sir R. Peel and the Irish Protestant church and the Protestant people of Ireland. One or other must be put down!"

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

Present—Judges Brice, Nisbet and Worthington.

Monday, Dec. 23, 1844. The case of the Rev. Chas. T. Torrey, convicted for abducting three slaves, the property of Mr. Heckrotte, of this city, came up before this court, on the motion of counsel for an arrest of judgement and petition for a new trial.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., senior counsel for the defence, in opening the case, said he had nothing to urge in reference to a new trial; for, as far as the evidence went, upon which his client had been convicted, it was of such a character as to preclude the hope of a different result if a new trial should be granted.

In the first place, therefore, he proposed to examine "the sufficiency of the indictments." The counts in the indictments charged the offence against "Charles T. Torrey," but did not specify whether he was a 'freeman' or otherwise, as called for by the letter of the law of 1827, under which he was indicted. The law recognising the broad distinction between freeman and slave—the former being liable to imprisonment, and the latter to be whipped. The question, he contended, then arose, whether the court could go out of the indictment, in rendering its judgment, affixing the penalty.—With a view to avoid the infringement of the rights of the citizen, it is important that all points at issue should be determined by that tribunal supposed to be the most competent to decide upon them; and not to leave them to the discretion of the court, whose power it is to affix the penalty. The laws of Maryland, he contended, properly recognized *color* as implying slavery; but when it is known that in many cases the two classes were so intermixed as to render it impossible, from mere observation, to determine their classification, who was to decide to which the prisoner belonged? There was no written or other evidence, to show whether the party involved is a freeman or a slave.

Mr. J. suggested that, looking to this view of the case, a jury, in the case of life and death, might find a person guilty, under the impression that he was a slave, and liable to banishment; while at the same time, the Court, believing him to be a freeman, might consign him to death. There might be, he argued, intervening positions between a freeman and slave—in which, if free, to be imprisoned; if a slave, to be whipped or banished. The province of the Court was to pass judgment in accordance with the verdict founded upon the indictment.

Mr. J. contended that the Court had no power to pronounce judgment, under the 2d section of the act of 1827. It was a matter for the magistracy. In the distribution of power among the Courts of the United States, it was made obligatory that parties suing and being sued—or in other legal action—to set out in the instrument the State to which they respectively belong. It was necessary that all *points* should be definitely averred, and affirmatively passed upon by the jury. If, therefore, the prisoner has been arraigned and tried under a defective indictment, the Court had no right to pass sentence.

Mr. J. said he would next proceed to discuss the last question at issue. At the time of empanelling the jury, in this case, it was agreed that the prisoner should be allowed the benefit, if found guilty, of contesting the power to hold him responsible for three separate acts of offence as contemplated by the State's Attorney in arraigning him under three distinct indictments. He denied the right of the Prosecutor to send in three indictments. They were based upon one presentment. That presentment charged the prisoner with having "enticed, persuaded and aided" the slaves at one and the same time to escape; hence but one offence was committed. In a case of ordinary larceny, where a person steals three pieces of cloth—three bank notes—or three watches, the Prosecuting Attorney could not arraign the party for stealing three watches under three distinct indictments, for the law recognises it but as a single offence; and making the party, upon conviction, liable to the penitentiary for ten years. But if it be in the power of the Prosecuting Attorney to multiply the indictments, he may be rendered liable to thirty years' imprisonment; and thus you place the liberty of a citizen at the disposition of the officer and not the law.

There was another consideration, which he conceived as conclusive upon that point. In thus giving the Prosecuting Attorney power to multiply indictments, when there is but one offence, the rights of the party accused might be greatly endangered, if not seriously abridged; inasmuch, as after a party should have been arraigned, tried, and acquitted, he might be again put upon his trial, before a new jury, when the constitution declares that "no person shall be put upon trial a second time for the same offence." In the present case, if Torrey had been acquitted by the jury who tried him, under the Prosecuting Attorney's opinion, he would have been put upon another trial; and if again acquitted, that officer, not satisfied with the decision, might have caused the city to have been ransacked to find a jury to try him a third time. And, admitting this principle, the life and liberty of citizens might be greatly endangered, contrary to the humane provisions of the constitution and the laws.—He could not be understood as reflecting in the least, in any thing he said, upon the action, or motives of the State's Attorney, but merely spoke in reference to the principle at issue.

George R. Richardson, Esq., State's Attorney, thought that the counsel for the defence had entirely mistaken the hypothesis of the case. He believed that the abducting of three slaves constituted three distinct violations of the law of 1827. In cases of theft, indictments could not be multiplied when the property alleged to have been stolen belonged to the same person; but if a person steal a hat from one, a pair of shoes from another, and so on, he must be indicted for each offence separately; but in the case of Torrey, the property alleged to have been stolen consisted of three human beings, upon whom distinct means may have been used in committing the offence.—He referred to the law as declaring that any person guilty of "enticing, persuading, or aiding, slave or servant"—using the singular "to run away, shall be punished, &c." Thus clearingly making, as he conceived, each act a separate offence. He read authorities for the arraignment under different indictments; and cited cases from the English Courts, one of which was, that a person having been arraigned for killing two pigs under separate indictments, and having been put upon trial and found guilty of one, it was considered unnecessary to try him upon the other; and felt no doubt as to these authorities substantiating his position.

Mr. R. thought the objection to the indictment, because of its not averring the traverser to be a freeman or a slave, was of no avail.—The offence was the same; and the distinction was only made with a view to the penalty. The party in this case, by the simple act of his coming into Court for trial, signifies the right to try him as a freeman; and he thought it was too late now, to make such a plea, after the finding of the jury. R. contended that the whole ground of objection was met by the indictment itself, which declared that upon a certain day, "Charles T. Torrey, late of the city of Baltimore, yeoman," had committed the offence of which he had been found guilty.—He read from Blackstone and various lexicographers to define the term *yeoman*—which declared it to mean "a person entitled to serve on juries and to do other acts as other free-born citizens;" and also to designate in England a certain grade in society. The term, he contended, was recognized in Maryland, where no distinction of classes was known among her citizens, to designate *freeman* in its broadest sense. In the eye of the law the two terms were synonymous; and while the phrase yeoman was common to indictments of white persons, the words slave or free were used in indicting negroes.

The counsel for the defence having said nothing about a new trial, he should rest the matter here for the present.

Mr. Johnson said he had made the issues in good faith, and should say nothing more but for the precedent they would establish. He felt no disposition to seek a new trial, for he could not hope for a different result, should it be granted, upon the ground of the omission of the term freeman, but he expressed much solicitude in reference to the other point, as it involved the period for which his client was to be incarcerated.

Mr. J. here asked permission to digress for a few moments, from the point at issue. He feared that in his position as counsel for Torrey, he would be regarded as holding opinions in common with him; indeed, he had already heard that the gentlemen Reporters for the papers had so represented him. He spoke in strong terms of the movements of the abolitionists, as being calculated to create intestine war, with all its horrors; and declared himself to be a firm adherent to the doctrine of the author of the Declaration of Independence, upon the subject.

[*Note by the Reporter*.—The brief statement of Mr. Johnson's speech, before the jury, in this case, as published in this paper, at the time, will not authorise such an inference. What is said, however, in that report, cannot be gainsayed. We presume the impression may have originated, if not positively stated, in the correspondence for distant papers.]

Mr. J. resuming the subject at issue, spoke of the right to put in the plea of error of indictment or demur at the finding. The term yeoman he thought very indefinite. Though technically the plea of a traverser to be discharged from the second indictment because he had been found guilty under one or two indictments against him might not avail; yet with a view to the rights of freemen, the law having been avenged in the first finding, it was competent to set aside the other indictments. He went into an argument to show that, if the offence was committed, it was a single act, as the slaves went together, and were afterwards seen together, throughout the whole transaction.—The words of the statute, being in the singular—"any slave or servant"—was but the formal term used in such cases. He urged the danger of admitting the power to exist in the Prosecuting Attorney, to speculate with the rights of the citizen, in allowing him to so divide his indictments, as to defy the merciful traits of the law which says no person shall be tried a second time for the same offence. The issue was of importance to the prisoner inasmuch as the point contended for would submit the prisoner to six years imprisonment, while the Prosecutor, if successful, would incarcerate him for eighteen years.

Mr. Richardson, followed in a few statements of facts and reference to authorities.

The case was then submitted to the court.

After a brief consultation among the judges, Chief Judge Brice remarked that with a view to give the subject a fair investigation, the court would deliberate upon it, and file their opinion during the week; and that on Saturday next, it would be delivered in the presence of the prisoner.

Should the court set aside the prayer of counsel, Torrey intends making his defence.—He has prepared quite a voluminous speech, and we have no doubt, though he will make some strange points, it will be delivered in quite good style, as he is a scholar and educated to declaim in a better cause than that in which he has foolishly sacrificed his liberty.

INTERESTING ITEMS OF NEWS. The Louisiana Association Jocky Club, passed a resolution last week, that no race under their control should be run over the Eclipse course, at Carrollton, on Sundays.——The receipts of the Mobile Protestant Association this year were $2,813.16, and expenditures $1,467.33; balance on hand $1,345.83.——The legislature of S. Carolina adjourned on Wednesday last, after a session of three weeks and three days, having passed 26 act and some "blood and thunder resolutions."——The House of Representatives of Missouri have resolved by a vote of 69 to 25, that the legislature of that State has not the constitutional power to grant divorces.——Dr. L. E. Gayarre, confined in the jail of Noxube county, Miss., for negro stealing, has escaped.——The police of the city of Washington, have given notice of their intention to enforce strictly the ordinances against firing guns, crackers, &c., and also against the vending of crackers.——The gold mine in Coosa county, Alabama, owned by Mr. Caldwell, is said to be very rich.——A singular mineral ore has been discovered in Shelby county in that State, which is supposed to contain a large per cent of Silver.——A fire broke out at Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, which consumed the coach factory of Mr. A. Roulain, the dwelling of the late Capt. John A. St. Amand, and the workshops of Mr. A. Roulain. The loss of the latter is $15,000—insurance $7,000. Several other buildings were injured.——The Councils of Boston, by a vote of 33 to 6, have instructed the Mayor to apply to the legislature for powers to introduce water from Long Pond into the city.——The Arkansas Senate, by a vote of 20 to 1, have adopted resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas.——Isaac Lewis has been sentenced to six months imprisonment in New Jersey, for illegal voting.——The dwelling of Judge Eccleston, at Chestertown, Md., was slightly injured by fire on Wednesday last.——There have been built at Reading, Pa. this year, 120 dwellings, 2 churches, and a number of smaller buildings.——William Tyler, found guilty of the murder of W. W. Graham, before Talbot county court, has obtained a new trial.——The ladies of St. Louis had a tea party a few evenings ago, the proceeds of which amounted to $400.——The splendid mansion of Mr. Liston, near Morrisville, Penn., was consumed by fire on the 12th inst.

PERSONAL NEWS. Gov. Dorr's parents and counsel have obtained permission to visit him in prison, in order to ascertain his wishes as to bringing his case before the Supreme Court.—Messrs. Forrest and Hackett have sailed for Europe on professional tours.——Charles Webb, a western tragedian, has left the stage, and become a preacher in the Methodist Church.——We learn from the Cherokee Advocate, that George Lightningbug, a young Cherokee, lately fell from the top of a ladder and was killed.——H. B. Hays of Meigs county, Ohio, has mysteriously disappeared, and his family are in great distress at the circumstance.——The death of Hon. Sam'l Dorr, long a distinguished citizen of Boston, is announced in the papers.——Mr. Gann of the Park Theatre, is lying very dangerously ill.——On Tuesday last, Ch. L. Hinton, Esq., was reinstated as Treasurer of the State of North Carolina for the ensuing two years.——Mr. Fletcher Webster, Secretary to Mr. Cushing's mission, with the salary of a charge d'affairs, is to return home in the spring.——The Mobile papers announce the death of Martin Durand, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected merchants of that city.——Isaac Joyner, Esq., Whig, has been elected to the Senate of the State of North Carolina from Pitt county, in place of Mr. Foreman, deceased.——Mr. O. L. Sanborn, (firm of Sanborn & Carter) of Portland, had his hand badly injured on Monday, by being caught in the cogs of his Power Press while in motion.——Hon. Benjamin F. Butler is spoken of for the Secretary of State, under the new administration.——The Rev. Albert Williams, pastor of the Baptist church in Columbus, Geo., has resigned his charge, and will be succeeded by the Rev. Nathaniel Macon Crawford.

PROFESSOR MAGENIS. It will be seen by his advertisement in to-day's paper, that this gentleman proposes to give private lessons in Elocution. He has a great number of testimonials as to his ability as an instructor, from gentlemen of high literary attainments and discrimination. We copy the following from Richard Jones, Esq., who is said to be entrusted with the instruction of many of the theological students in England.

DEAR SIR:—After having gone through a course of reading with you, I have great satisfaction in stating, that your pronunciation is correct, your action graceful and appropriate, and that you are well acquainted with the principles and practice of General Elocution.—Wishing you every success, I remain yours most truly,

RICHARD JONES,
14 Chapel-st., Grosvenor Place.

To Daniel Magenis, Esq.

FIRE IN PHILDELPHIA. A large building in Dock street, was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. There was a collection of mills in the building—Payne and Watkins' turning and saw mill—Finlan's cotton spinning mill—D. Ford's ivory turning establishment—Scott and Taylor's Canton flannel carding mill—McGinnis' flax and spinning mill—Clark's spice grinding establishment—a grist mill—and a cutlery establishment. The principal loss was in machinery tools, and stock. Mr. Clark was the only one insured.

DR. LEACH,
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,
No. 54 NORTH CHARLES STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Church,

Pretends 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 from $1.50 to $3 each. Extracting 25 cts. n14

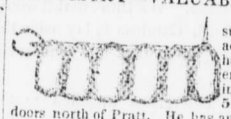
THE TEETH! THE TEETH!!

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 all who may favor him with a call.

☞All operations warranted to prove beneficial, or no charge made.

J. P. SOUTHCOMB, Dentist,
o2 No. 26 Fayette-st., 3d door from North.

DENTISTRY—VALUABLE DISCOVERY



WHY WILL YOU suffer with the Toothache when you can have it effectually and entirely cured by calling on Dr. STINSON, 51 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, Fileing, 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 fail to please. Dr. S. does not aim to be the *cheapest* dentist in the city, but his prices 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

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT
OF THE GREAT CENTRAL U.S. MAIL ROUTE.
☞ *TO THE SOUTH.*☜

Leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf, Baltimore, DAILY, (except Sunday,) at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the Baltimore Steam Packet Company's superb, comfortable and safe Steamboats.

GEORGIA, Capt. COFFEY,
HERALD, Capt. RUSSELL—and
JEWESS, Capt. SUTTON.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, RICHMOND and PETERSBURG, Va., and via the PORTSMOUTH and ROANOKE RAILROAD to WELDON and WILMINGTON, N. C., and CHARLESTON, S. C. Also connecting with the Lynchburg line from Richmond to the West. Always ahead of the upper Route, leaving Baltimore at the same time, with but one change of baggage and no loss of sleep. SCHEDULE:

Fare reduced much cheaper than any other fast line—and the only line that can give tickets through to Charleston, S. C.

Passage to and from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.,	$6	meals included on board bay & James' River BOATS.
do do Richmond and City Point, Va.,	6	
do do Weldon, N. C.,	9	
do do Charleston, S. C.	21	

"TWO DOLLARS" cheaper in passage to Charleston than the upper Route, with all the superior comforts and saving of fare in addition.

☞Give your checks to our Soliciting Agent, who meets the cars, or to our Porter in the ticket office yard, ("Norfolk Line" labelled on his hat,) who will attend to your baggage and see you to the boat.

For particulars in Philadelphia, enquire of A. Davis, Agent, Washington House.

T. SHEPPARD, Agent.
Baltimore, November 23, 1844.

PHILAD., WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD—MORNING LINE.

The Train, carrying the United States Mail, leaves Pratt-st. Depot daily (except Sundays) at 7 o'clock, A. M. Passengers arrive in Philadelphia at about 3 o'clock, and in full time for the evening lines for New York.

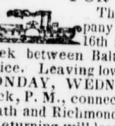
EVENING MAIL LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, PER RAIL ROAD.

The Evening Mail Train for Philadelphia, leaves the Pratt street Depot, daily, at 8 o'clk, P. M., through in seven hours.

The return Trains leave Philadelphia respectively at 8 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. and reach Baltimore at 2½ and 11 o'clock, P. M.

☞Freight to or from Philadelphia, taken daily (except Sundays) from President street Depot, at 50 cts. per 100 lbs. [d14-tlstJ] A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

FOR THE WINTER.



The Baltimore Steam Packet Company from and after MONDAY NEXT, 16th inst., will make but three trips a week between Baltimore and Norfolk until further notice. Leaving lower end of Spear's wharf every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the Weldon cars going South and Richmond boats next morning at 6 o'clock.

Returning will leave Norfolk and Portsmouth every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, immediately after the arrival of the Southern cars, arriving in Baltimore to connect with the Philadelphia cars next morning.

This Company being under contract with the Ice Breakers to keep a track open, calculate to run regular for the Winter as above.

d14 T. SHEPPARD, Agent.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
YARD LOWER END SPEAR'S WHARF.

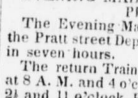
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their numerous customers and the public generally, that they are now fully prepared to furnish them with COAL at their usually low price, of the following kind, for grates and stoves:

Baltimore Company's COAL		per ton of 2240 lbs.
Coal Brook	do.	
Lloyd, &c. &c.	do.	

Our yard being central, affords an opportunity for purchasers to call and examine for themselves—the agent at the yard will take pleasure in showing the Coal. We will warrant our Coal to give satisfaction in all cases. ☞Orders left at our office or at the Yard, will have prompt attendance.

GIESE & SON, Commerce street wharf,
se14-eotf Yard lower end Spear's wharf.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FARE REDUCED.
NEW STEAMBOAT LINE TO PHILADELPHIA.

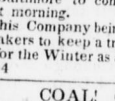


The proprietors of this Line have purchased those large, safe and commodious Steamers, so well known to the citizens of Baltimore and the travelling community generally, viz:

The "MARYLAND, Capt. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.
The "OSIRIS," " JOHN D. TURNER.

And on the Delaware River, that safe and comfortable Steamer "PORTSMOUTH," Capt. JAS. DEVOE.

NEW PASSENGER BARGES,



fitted up in elegant style, have been placed on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

Will leave Pratt street wharf, near Light-st, every morning, at 7½ o'clock, (except Sundays,) and arriving in Philadelphia early in the evening. ☞Several hours in advance of the steamer Napoleon or Erricsson Line.☜

Passage.....$1.50.

FOR ELKTON. The Agent being desirous of extending every facility to the public, has placed a line of comfortable COACHES, with careful drivers, to run DAILY (Sundays excepted) between *Chesapeake City and Elkton*, and will be at the landing punctually on the arrival of the boat. Passage to Elkton, $1.25.

☞Passengers landed or taken off at Ford's Landing. This route will be continued until the closing of the navigation by Ice, and resumed at its opening in the Spring.

R. M. HILL, Agent,
Office No. 123 Pratt street,
n14-tf Corner of Grant street, (up stairs.)

COAL! COAL!!

GEO. W. STEEN, at the Maryland Coal Co's Yard, south side of the Basin, near the intersection of Light and Lee streets, respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand NANTICOKE COAL, from the Lee Mines, of a superior quality, for family use, and which will not form a clinker in stoves. Also, Baltimore Coal Co's Coal and Lehigh Coal, which he will dispose of at prices to suit the times. Orders left at the following places will be promptly attended to:

At the Office, Exchange Place, adjoining Mr. Egerton's Lottery Office
" Messrs. John Boyd & Son's Cellar, South street
" Mr. Thomas Wildey's, Gay street, O. T.
" " Jas. L. Maguire's, corner Charles and Lombard streets
" " Thomas J. House's, corner of Paca and Saratoga streets.
" " W. E. B. Faithful, Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Seminary lane.

Or at the Coal Yard, on Hughes' Quay.

N. B. Notwithstanding the puffs of other Coals, the above Coals are warranted to be superior to any other offered in this market se12-eotlstJa

THE OLD CITIZENS' BANK,
MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN CHARLES AND ST. PAUL-STS.
No. 161, NOW No. 196.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and customers, that he has completed his FALL and WINTER Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, selected with special care and judgment, from the best markets, comprising all the necessary variety of Goods in his line. He feels a confidence in recommending his present stock to his patrons, from the advantageous circumstances under which they have been selected.

☞Having in my employ the best workmen, my customers may feel confident in having their orders executed in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

d3 WILLIAM ROGERS.

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 Gonorrhœa, Gleets, 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.

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 befriend him, 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, nodes on the skin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." 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 can confidently 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 Poor *free of charge*.

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.

☞Advice to the Poor GRATIS. o28

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, continues to take risks upon every description of property, either in town or country. He would call the attention of property holders particularly to the subject of *perpetual insurance*—a mode of insurance successfully adopted by the Company he represents, and which has become very general in Philadelphia. The mode is this: To insure a substantial brick dwelling or store, the proprietor would deposit with the Company (according to the character and situation of the building,) from 2½ to 3½ per cent. upon the amount intended to be insured. As long as this deposit remains with the Company, the insurance continues without the trouble of an annual renewal.

The deposit may be withdrawn at any time with a decuction of five per cent., and the policy cancelled. This mode of insurance, besides avoiding the trouble of renewal and the risk of omission, will be found to be much cheaper than the ordinary mode. For instance—a first rate dwelling would be insured to the amount of $5,000 by a deposit of 2½ per cent., say $125 the annual interest on which would be only $7.50—whereas insurance on the same house cost by the ordinary mode, at the very lowest rate, the annual premium of $12.50.

The undersigned also takes risks in the usual mode on as favorable terms as any other office.

The CAPITAL of the Company is $100,000, all paid in and invested in the most substantial manner; and certainly this Institution stands second to no similar one in the United States, in point of credit or character. It is under the control of the following Board of Directors:

Charles N. Bancker,	Jacob R. Smith,
Thomas Hart,	George W. Richards,
Thomas J. Wharton,	Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	Adolpho E. Borie,
Samuel Grant,	David S. Brown.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.

Applications for insurance will be received and immediately attended to by

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Agent
No. 2 North street.

F. H. S., is also Agent for the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, and prepared to make Insurance on Lives, grant Annuities, and sell Endowments. d10 eo

☞STRAAS! STRAAS!☜
THE FRENCH IMITATION OF DIAMONDS.

THESE beautiful BREASTPINS, which excel the diamond for brilliancy, are just received and for sale by GABRIEL D. CLARK,
Water street, second door from Calvert.

For 3 or $4, a Pin can be procured which looks as well as a diamond at $100. Gentlemen in want of a handsome Breastpin, are invited to call and see the different patterns. jy18-tf

LOOKING GLASS PLATES.

I HAVE IN STORE, a large assortment of German and French LOOKING GLASS PLATES imported direct and constantly receiving per every arrival, which I flatter myself I can sell on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the country. Also, PORTRAIT FRAMES of various patterns; Window CORNICES, RODS, RINGS, &c. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

n22 E. S. FRYER, No. 1 N. Gay street.

SAMUEL CHILD,
COACH AND HARNESS MAKER,
No. 33 *NORTH GAY STREET*,

Keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own make, and warranted of the first quality. Second hand Carriages taken in Exchange, or sold on Commission. Repairing done with the utmost despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. se6-eo6m*

ALL BLAZE. Batchelors' Dispatches; Chafing Dishes, with and without folding feet, Cheese Steamers; All blaze Pans; Coffee and Tea Kettles; Coffee and Tea Urns; Oyster Urns; Coffee Machines; Coffee Filterers, &c. &c. The above are made of the best BLOCK TIN, and have Spirit Lamps attached to them. They can be had at No. 18 Baltimore street, opposite the Centre Market.

JAMES CORTLAN & SON,

☞Manufacturers and Importers of Tin Ware, family Hardware and House keeping articles generally. d18