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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.

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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.

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From the Providence Gazette.

REMARKABLE DELIVERANCE FROM DEATH.

Or, an account of Stephen and Jesse Boorn, who were sentenced to be executed for the alleged murder of Russel Colvin.

There is now lying in the jail of Providence county, in this city, a man who is sentenced to die by the hand of the executioner, on the 14th day of February next. We have no disposition to impeach the sincerity of the Jury who found him guilty, still less, if possible, are we inclined to censure the court for pronouncing the sentence of the law, when the verdict of the jury had rendered the work no longer optional. But as the prisoner in this case was convicted upon evidence exclusively circumstantial, and as the subject of capital punishment itself is engrossing no small share of public attention at the present time, we have been induced to lay before the readers of the Gazette, the history of a most remarkable case, intending to show the unreliable character of this species of evidence, however strong, and how remarkable coincidence of circumstances which may sometimes constitute an apparent complete proof of the guilt of a person, who is in fact all the while innocent.

The case which we have to present, is not the less entitled to consideration, on account of its not being a recent one.

More than forty years since, there lived at Manchester, Vt, two brothers, named Stephen and Jesse Boorn. They were, it appears, natives of the place; of humble but respectable parentage. Sally Boorn, one of their two sisters, was marred to Russell Colvin, about the year 1802. Colvin, always a man of feeble mind, was often laboring under actual derangement. When these seasons arrived, he commonly left the place; and as he was incapable of taking care of his family, a wife and two sons, his absence excited the less attention and regret. At one time he was gone some nine or ten months, and was heard of from this State, (Rhode Island,) as being here.

On the 7th day of May, 1813, he suddenly disappeared. This, as may reasonably be supposed, excited but little attention at first, owing to his well known character and habits.—It was supposed that after an absence of a few weeks or months he would return as usual. Soon after, however, suspicions of foul play arose, and rumors were rife that he had been murdered. Occasional remarks thrown out by the Boorns, tended to fasten suspicion upon them as the perpetrators. Dreams, too, it appears, were not wanting to confirm the impression, and to guide the fancies of an illiterate, credulous and excited people. Mr. Boorn, an uncle to Stephen and Jesse, a man of high respectability, dreamed that Russell Colvin came to his bedside, told him that he had been murdered, and stated that if he would rise and follow him, he would lead him to the spot where he was buried. Mr. Boorn appears to have accepted this proposal. The place which he afterwards pointed out to his neighbors, was one which had been much talked of previous to the dream. It was a spot where a house had formerly stood. Here a hole had been made for burying potatoes, but it was now filled up. On opening the potato-pit, which was about four feet square, nothing was found, except a large knife, a penknife, and a button. Mrs. Colvin, before they were shown to her, described them accurately, and stated that the large knife and the button had belonged to her husband.

But there were things more worthy of notice than dreams, or than the discovery just mentioned, which sustained the popular suspicion. A lad with a dog one day going from Mr. Barna Boorn's, father of the suspected persons, was stopped by the strange conduct of the spaniel, which put his feet against his young master, whined and retreated to a little distance, as though desirous that he should follow him. The boy went accordingly, and found a hollow a little distance from the path. The dog drew out a number of bones from under the roots of the stump, and on a further examination being made, from the cavity of the stamp were taken toe-nails, which had the appearance of having belonged to a human foot. Other nails were found in a crumbled state, as though they had passed through the fire.

A court of enquiry was held; the bones were examined by physicians, who, with the exception of one of their number, thought them to be human.

A Mr. Salisbury, it appears, a person in the neighborhood, had had his leg amputated some years before. The limb, which lay at the distance of four or five miles, was dug up, and the bones in it were compared with those which had been found. The result was, that the bones discovered in the cavity of the stump were decided not to be human; but the nails found near them, it was agreed on all hands, had belonged to some one of the human race. The ingenious credulity of the populace, too, found a way of accounting for the appearance of the bones. It seems that some of the bones looked as though they had passed through the fire, and indeed had in part been pulverized.—Some time before, a barn belonging to Mr. Barna Boorn, had taken fire accidentally, as was supposed at the time, and been consumed. The Boorns had also a log heap burning near the spot where the murder was supposed to have been committed. Hence the popular notion was that the body had been taken up and disposed so as to be consumed at one of these fires; that the work had been partially effected, and the remaining bones, it was asserted, were concealed in the stump, having been mixed with some not human, in order to avert suspicion in case they should be found.

Suspicions that the Boorns had some guilty connection with the disappearance and continued absence of Colvin had now become so strong, as to occasion the arrest of Jesse—Stephen having removed to Denmark, Lewis county, N. Y., at the distance of 198 miles.—Jesse was accordingly taken into custody on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, and search was made in many places for the body These searches, however, proved unavailing, and Jesse was about to be set at liberty, when from some cause which it is difficult to perceive, on Saturday, about 10 o'clock, he, in a trembling voice, made a disclosure of the fact and manner of the murder. He stated that one day, when Stephen and Colvin were hoeing in a field called the Glazier lot, a quarrel arose between them. Colvin attempted to run away; but Stephen, felling him by a blow on the back part of the head with a club or stone, left him apparently dead. He said he knew not where the body was buried; but he mentioned several places where he thought it might be found.—Search was accordingly made, but to no purpose.

A deputation of three respectable citizens was now sent to New York, furnished with a warrant for the apprehension of Stephen. They proceeded with such expedition as to reach the place in three days. Accompanied by a Mr. Sylvester, the inn-keeper, together with two other citizens, they repaired to the house of Mr. Stephen Boorn, in the night, and arrested him without any difficulty. He denied the participation in, or knowledge of the murder, in the most positive terms. His wife was well nigh distracted with grief. The unwelcome, but honest visitors, touched by her distress, pacified her as well as they could, and made her some presents.

Stephen was put in irons, brought to Manchester, and at first confined in a cell apart from his brother. Soon afterwards, however, the two were confined in the same room. Stephen betrayed great indignation at what he asserted to be the false charges of Jesse, and maintained a severe deportment towards his brother.—The prisoners were subjected to examination of many days. Jesse, after an interview with Stephen, recanted his previous declaration respecting the guilt of his brother, asserting that the statement which he had been induced to make was false. But another witness now appeared. Lewis Colvin, a son of the man who was supposed to have been murdered, testified that he saw his uncle Stephen knock down his father, was frightened and ran home. The prisoners were fully committed to take their trial at Manchester at the next term of the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile they persisted in declaring their innocence to the visiting clergyman and to others, appealing to Heaven for the truth of what they uttered. "I am as innocent as Jesus Christ!" said Stephen to the minister. Being reproved for the extravagance of the expression, he said, "I do not mean to say that I am as guiltless as he was; I know I am a great sinner; but I am as innocent of killing Colvin as he was!"

The prisoners were indicted in September, but owing to the absence of some of the Judges, their trial was defered. It finally commenced on Tuesday, October 27, 1819, and continued until the next Saturday night. On being arraigned and listening to the indictment, the prisoners pleaded *Not Guilty*. The public manifested great interest in the trial; and six hundred people are said to have attended each day At the close of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, the case was given to the jury, who, after an hour's absence returned into Court. Being individually inquired of, they unanimously decided both the prisoners to be guilty of murder. After the reading of the verdict, and the succession of a short recess, his Honor Judge Chase, evidently with great emotion, pronounced, as the decision of the court, the sentence: "That the prisoners be remanded to prison, and that on the 28th day of January next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, they be hanged by the neck until each of them be dead, and may the Lord have mercy on their souls."

Great was the confusion and anguish of the prisoners on hearing their sentence. Amid sighs, and in broken words, they most solemnly and earnestly protested their innocence. As they were being carried back to prison, Stephen, too much overcome to be able to walk, was supported by the attendants.

The people, who are never wanting in sentiments of pity, unless they have extraordinary motives to be cruel, petitioned the Legislature, then in session at Montpelier, for a commutation of the punishment of death for imprisonment for life. Only a few names, however, could be procured to the petition of Stephen.—The Assembly granted Jesse's request—yeas 101, nays 31; and refused Stephen's—yeas 42, nays 97. Gov. Galusha brought the decision to the prisoners, who respectively received it as might have been expected; and on the 29th of October, Jesse, after taking a final farewell of his brother, his family and his friends, at Manchester, was carried to the State Prison at Windsor, expecting there to spend the remainder of his life.

Stephen, it may well be supposed, was now in the most pitiable condition. Sometimes he was calm, at others impatient, and having been allowed a candle in his cell, he, at the request of the clergyman to whom we have alluded, spent a considerable part of his time in reading the Bible. To this gentleman he still continued to assert his innocence, butsaid, "Mr. ——, I see no way but I must die. But I am an innocent man. This you will know after I am dead. O, what will become of my poor wife and children?" Having requested the minister to pray with him, he stood in his heavy chains during the service.

A Mr. Taber Chadwick, of Shrewsbury, N. Jersey, saw an account of the trial of the Boorns at Manchester. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. William Polhamus, of Dover, New Jersey, where Colvin had lived since 1813. He immediately wrote to Manchester the important news that *Colvin was alive!* This startling but joyful intelligence, it may well be supposed, produced a great sensation. When the letter was read to the unhappy prisoner, he could scarcely sustain the shock; and to appearance it was only the doubt that still hung over the subject which prevented his dying. Other letters, however, from well known sources, removed all doubt from the mind of the prisoner and of the commmnity. Finally, a New York paper announced that Colvin had arrived and would soon set out for Vermont. On the 22d of December Colvin entered Bennington in the stage; and, as may well be supposed, was the "observed of all observers!" The people flocked around; business was suspended; and the County Court adjourned to look at him. Towards evening the stage reached Manchester. It is impossible to describe the intense interest which was awakened by the words, "*Colvin has come!*" Men rushed in from all quarters to catch sight of a man who came among them as one alive from the dead. They could scarcely believe their senses, till Colvin called many of them by name. So large and dense was the crowd, that many could not get a look at him. Guns were fired; and the people ran to the neighboring villages and towns to carry the news. The prison doors were unbolted, the chains were taken from Stephen's arms, when he was allowed to meet Colvin. The mutual surprise and joy may be partly but not fully conceived.

Soon after, the Boorns were set at liberty, and returned to live with their families, having been rescued, the one from a felon's ignominious death, and the other from perpetual imprisonment, in the remarkable manner in which we have shown.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

Sentence of Rioters. In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, the following rioters were sentenced:

John O'Neill, convicted of riot in capsizing a cart load of dirt at a Native American meeting in Kensington, in May last, was sentenced to nine months in the County Prison.

John Taggart, found guilty of riot, was sentenced to one month in the County Prison — This is the individual who was hung by the mob to an awning post, in Second street, but who escaped by the rope breaking.

John Bennett, pleaded guilty to participating in the Kensington riots. He was sentenced to four months in the County Prison. The prisoner has already been sentenced to a punishment of six months' confinement on another bill of indictment.

John McAlear, convicted of the same offence as the preceding, was sentenced to one month in the County Prison. This is the individual that had his thumb blown off by the bursting of his gun, on the night that young Wright was killed.

Frederick Hess, a lad found guilty of arson, in setting fire to a dwelling house at Kensington, during the riots, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Eestern Penitentiary.

Patrick Murray, a store keeper, convicted of riot in selling ammunition to the mob during the Kensington riots, was sentenced to six months' in the County Prison.

Biddle Sopher, pleaded guilty to a charge of riot, in aiding in the rescue of Dick Manley.—He was sentenced to nine months' in the County Prison.

The most of the defendants have been in jail six or eight months and this was the cause assigned for the leniency of the sentences.

Forgery. Two young men, of respectable connexions, named J. H. Lentz and William S. Roatch, were brought before Alderman Hay, yesterday afternoon, on alleged charge of forgery. It appeared that the defendants sent a boy to the Commercial Bank, with a forged check for a considerable amount, but that the paying teller detected the forgery, and detained the boy, which led to their arrest. It came out during the examination before the Alderman, that the same defendants about three weeks since, tendered a forged check for $100 at the Philadelphia Bank, and obtained the money.—They were ordered to find bail, one in $1800, and the other in $1000.

Town Meeting in Favor of Abolishing Slavery. A meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, in favor of abolishing Slavery, was held last evening at the County Court House. A preamble refering to the subject of Slavery in the United States, and resolutions asking Congress to so amend the Constitution as to abolish slavery in this country. On the question of adoption, Rev. Mr. Aaron, of Norristown, spoke for one hour. He was followed by Mr. Andrew Miller, who opposed the passage of said resolution. Mr. Thomas Earl, replied to Mr. M., and his sarcastic remarks, made in all good feeling, caused much merriment for the audience. Two tracts were circulated among those present, one was entitled "Extract from the American Slave Code," and the other "Declaration of Sentiment of the American Anti-Slavery Society." The resolutions as originally read were adopted.

IMPORTANT TRIAL—*Conviction of Miss Webster.* The trial of Miss Delia Webster, charged in connection with a man named Fairbank, with abducting slaves from their masters in Kentucky, occupied the Court at Lexington several days last week, and resulted in her conviction and sentence to the penitentiary for two years. Her counsel, however, moved for a new trial. Miss W. is represented as a very respectable female, and had been engaged at Lexington as a school mistress. Her parents reside at the North, her father being a worthy farmer in Vermont, where she also has influential connections. The trial of Fairbank, of whose conviction there is said to be no doubt, was postponed until March next.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. A temperance convention, composed of delegates from the Eastern counties of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia City last week, at which a number of resolutions against the license system, were adopted. It was also recommended to "the citizens of Philadelphia to guard against the use of milk from cows fed on still slops and brewer's grains, a large proportion of the milk supplied to them being of this kind. The impure and unwholesome quality of which has long since been ascertained."

CANADA. The Montreal Herald of Saturday chronicles renewed outrages by the laborers on the Lachine Canal. Mr. Angus McPherson, a merchant of Lancaster, was attacked by a party of them on Wednesday evening of last week, first with stones and then with clubs—knocked down and cruelly beaten, and left for dead. He was discovered by another traveller, and assisted to Lachine.

FIRE. The stone-house of Mr. Sam'l Ford, at Dames Quarter, Somerset co., Md., with its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 19th instant. Loss $1500—no insurance.

[Reported for the American Republican.]

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

Present—Judges Brice, Nisbet and Worthington.

SENTENCE OF THE REV. CHAS. T. TORREY.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1844. In consequence of the previous announcement that the opinion of the court would be delivered to-day, in reference to the prayer of counsel in the case of Charles T. Torrey, found guilty of abducting three slaves, the property of Mr. Heckrotte, of this city, for arrest of judgment and a new trial, there was a large number of persons in the court room, eager to learn the result, and to hear the great speech of Torrey, which he promised to make if the prayer was not granted. Soon after the opening of court, however, J. Mason, Esq., (on behalf of Torrey, and with assent of counsel,) prayed the court that Torrey might not be brought into court to receive the decision and sentence; and, further, that he might be permitted to remain, as at present, in jail, until Monday—to enable him to complete some writing, in which he was then engaged. Chief Judge Brice, in reply, remarked that the court felt no disposition to make any display for public amusement, in the matter, and would therefore grant the request and simply give its decision and sentence to the clerk to be recorded. This, as may be expected, created no little disappointment on the part of the large number of persons who had assembled, expecting to hear something rich and rare, from the unpublished store-house of the condemned. Indeed, we had our pencil sharpened at both ends, ready to do our duty as a reporter, but being doomed to the general disappointment, we content ourselves with giving the opinion and sentence of the court.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

State vs. Torrey.—It is certainly a general principle, that where an offence is created by an act of Assembly, it is safest to follow the very words of the act, but such strictness is not absolutely necessary.

If words of equivalent import and meaning are used, it has always been deemed sufficient, as the intention of the Legislature is as fully accomplished in the one case as in the other.

The offence intended to be punished by the act is correctly defined in strict conformity to the law, but it has been objected that the words relating to the personal character of the accused have been omitted, and that he should have been described in the words of the act as a *free person*. This, we think, has been sufficiently done in the indictments by the usual and common designation of yeoman, a term which, in judicial proceedings, has always meant free person, and is now used in that sense only when a free white person is the subject of indictment. Free negroes, perhaps, should be designated as free negroes, as they are not entitled to all the rights and privileges of freemen, and therefore not yeomen, in the proper meaning of the word.

It would, therefore, have been tautology to have used the words free person, where the word yeoman, meaning the same thing, had already been used, and the charges in the indictments could only be sustained against a free person. The prisoner in this case has been tried as a free man, and not been deprived of any privilege or right to which he was entitled under the law, by the substitution or use of the word "yeoman," instead of "free person."

With regard to the number of indictments, one for each slave, it has been urged that there should have been but one indictment, as it was only one offence—all the negroes having gone off at the same time. Analogies have been drawn from cases of larceny, where many articles have been taken at one and the same time from the same person, in which case it is considered but one offence, and therefore subject to only one indictment. But we see no resemblance between a case of larceny of dead chattels, in the removal of which the thief is the sole agent, and the offences charged in these indictments, where the voluntary act of each slave, for himself, separately from the rest, is necessary to the completion of the offence, each must actually run away, in consequence of the previous illicit incitement of the adviser, and thus are constituted separate offences, for each of which an indictment will properly lie.

The act of Assembly, we think, can have no other construction. Its language is, "that if *any free person* shall entice, persuade or assist *any slave* or servant, knowing him or her to be such, to run away from his or her lawful owner or possessor, and such slave or servant shall actually run away, such person shall be liable to indictment in the County Court of the county where such offence has been committed, or in the City Court of Baltimore, if committed in the city of Baltimore, and upon conviction shall undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary, not exceeding six years."

The inducements held out by the free person to the slaves may be addressed to many at one time, and so far are only one act, and if the crime consisted only in that act, it might be the subject of one indictment only; but as the actual running away is necessary to complete the offence, and is a separate act of each slave, the indictment must be considered as separately applicable to each, who shall be induced to run away, and it therefore subjects the adviser to as many indictments as there may be slaves who may be influenced by it.

The several motions in arrest of judgment, and (if any) for new trial are overruled.

SENTENCE.—The following is the sentence: On the 1st indictment, confinement in the Penitentiary from December 28th, 1844, to 2d of April, 1847. On the 2nd indictment until 2nd April, 1849. On the 3d indictment until 2d April, 1851.

RUN OFF. Samuel Strong, the master mason employed on the Devalan House, Albany, absconded a few days ago with the sum of $4,000, which was due to the workmen in his employ, and which was given to him by Mr. Delavan to be paid over to them.

SALE OF A BALTIMORE VESSEL. The Baltimore barque George and Henry, of 398 tons, was sold at auction in New York on Friday, for $7,150, half cash and the balance in four months. She was purchased by a Baltimore house.

HUNG HIMSELF. A respectable citizen of Reading township, Perry county, Ohio, by the name of Sously, committed suicide by hanging himself from a sapling in the corner of his field, under a delirium from pleurisy and high fever.

TRUTH AKIN TO NATURE.

HAVE YOU PAIN? Be thankful. It is a vigorous effort of Nature to throw off morbific matter. From what may morbific matter arise? From a bruise, or unwholesome air which has become mixed with the blood, not incorporated in it, but which is liable to taint the whole mass if not speedily removed. Or the pain may arise from bite which has become bad, rancid, putrid, in consequence of the want of power to discharge it. THE PAIN WHICH SO FRIGHTENS PEOPLE is only the symptoms of the efforts of Nature, (or the vital principle of the blood,) to EXPEL the PECANT or IMPURE matter, which would otherwise destroy the human fabric. All diseases are of the solids or fluids, or both. When we have pain in our head, or in our foot, in our throat or in our back or bowels, let us but be satisfied that it is produced by the efforts of our blood to throw out morbific matter, and if this be so, if we can but believe and understand this, our cure will be easy and generally sure. For our course will then be to help Nature to throw off the morbid matter not to take away the blood. For the blood, EVERY DROP WE HAVE IS REQUIRED TO INSURE ULTIMATE HEALTH to the body, we must NOT LOSE A DROP; neither must we use any medicines internally which are not perfectly harmless, if applied externally to the body. So we must not use any of the preparations of mercury, *neither must we use any* vegetable medicine of CORROSIVE POWER.

In order to discriminate between Truth, which is eternal, and conjecture, which is like a transient vision, we must be guided by the light of EXPERIENCE. To what does experience direct? To the FREE USE OF DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS in all cases of bodily suffering. As this advice is followed, SO WILL THE HEALTH OF THE BODY BE. The writer has long used them and has never found them fail of imparting relief. In all acute diseases let Brandreth Pills and mild diet be used, and the patient will soon be restored to good health. In chronic complaints let the Pills be used as often as convenient, by which means the vitality of the blood will be improved, and a crisis will be generally brought about; the disease being changed to acute, a few large doses of Pills and a few days confinement to the house, will change the chronically diseased individual to a sound man. This is no figure of the imagination; it can be proved by a thousand matter-of-fact men who have experienced it. REMEMBER, in all cases of disease, no matter whether it be a cold or a cough; whether it be asthma or consumption; whether it be rheumatism or pleurisy; whether it be typhus or fever-and-ague, or bilious fever; cramp or whooping-cough or measles; whether it be scarlet fever or small pox; that the Pills, known as Brandreth's Pills, will surely do more than all the medicines of the Drug Stores for your restoration to health and what is more will surely do you no harm.

TRUST TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS, take them so as to produce a brisk effect, and your sickness will be the affair of a day or two, while those who are too wise to follow this common sense advice, will be sick for months. Let the sick enquire of the agents for Brandreth's Pills whether these things be so or not. Let them enquire among their friends and ask the same questions. Verily if EVIDENCE is wanted it shall be procured. To the Sick, let me say, use the

BRANDRETH PILLS.

Is the best advice mortal man can give you.

Sold at Dr. Brandreth's principal office, 24½ Broadway; (274 Bowery and 241 Hudson-st., Dr. Brandreth's retail offices,) and at No. 17 Light-st. corner of Mercer, Baltimore. d10-2awtf

T DR. LEACH, T
E SURGEON AND MECHANICAL E
E DENTIST, E
T No. 54 NORTH CHARLES STREET, T
H Opposite St. Paul's Church, H

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

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

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.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, AGENT for the collecting monies, buying, selling, leasing and renting Real Estate, dwelling houses, stores, rooms, offices, shops, &c.; also for procuring situations for clerks, barkeepers, porters, laborers, teachers, cooks, chambermaids, wet and dry nurses; Negroes bought and sold on commission, &c; loans of money in large and small sums, and exchange of property of every description made, writing of deeds, conveyances, &c. done; building of ships, steam boats, &c. superintended, all on liberal terms, with strict attention to business entrusted to me.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI, Exchange Place,
A few doors from the corner of South,
Nearly opposite the Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Reverdy Johnson, Esq.
Jas. M. Buchanan, Esq.
William Frick, Esq.
P. C. Johnson, Esq., N. Y.
Jacob Brantingham, New Brunswick, N. J.
Louis Melarone, Georgia.
L. Browning, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
Wm. H. Turrell, Esq., N. Orleans.
Gen. Wm. Carroll, late Governor of Tenn.
Philip G. Abbotton Alabama.

d27

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GAY STREET CHAIR WAREROOMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a large and general assortment of Parlor and other CHAIRS, comprising mahogany, maple, walnut, and a variety of imitation and wood colors. They would request persons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their stock is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city.

They would also inform shipping Merchants that they are at all times prepared to supply them on terms equally accommodating as they can be procured at any establishment in the city.

se19-4tawtlstJ* A. & J. B. MATHIOT.

☞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

SUPERIOR ROCHESTER W. W. FLOUR.
Millers White Wheat do
Herrs do do
For sale by MARCUS DENISON,
d6 51 Baltimore street.

MAYNARD AND NOYES' INK—Just received one barrel Dwarf Ink; black, blue and red, For sale by
TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE,
d23 [AP] 2 S. Charles street.

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 shin 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.

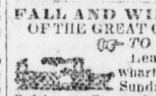
SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eye, such as for Squinting, Cataract, &c. Also those for Deformity of the Limb, such as Club Foot, &c., performed on the Poor *free of charge*.

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

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 9 o'clock, A. M. Passengers arrive in Philadelphia at about 3 o'clock, and in full time for the evening lines for New York.

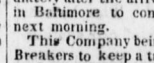
EVENING MAIL LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, PER RAIL ROAD.

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.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE,
AND INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS

In consequence of the liberal support with which the BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON STAGE LINE has met, the Proprietors have determined to increase their stock, and will, until further notice, run THREE comfortable and expeditious nine Passenger Coaches daily, in each direction, between Washington and Baltimore.

They have also made arrangements with the Steamboat and Rail Road Companies, South of Washington, by which the fare will be reduced to the following extremely low rates, viz:

For through tickets from	Baltimore to	Richmond,		$5.00
do	do	do	Petersburg,	5.50
do	do	do	Weldon,	7.50
do	do	do	Charleston,	19.50
Fare between Baltimore and Washington,				1.50

As the Coaches will leave Baltimore immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Philadelphia, and leave Washington immediately on the arrival of the Steamboat from the South, and perform the trip in *five hours*, passengers will reach Baltimore or Washington nearly or quite as early by this conveyance as by the Railroad Line, and will be set down, free of extra charges, at all the principal Hotels, or any other reasonable distance in the city.

Passengers by this Line are delivered on board the Steamboat at Washington, free of any extra charge, and reach Richmond or any point south of it, at the same time, and at *two dollars and fifty cents less fare*, than by the Rail Road line.

The public may rely on skillful and accommodating drivers, and every attention to their comfort. For seats, or further information, apply at the Stage Office, opposite the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot, Pratt st., next door to the Green House, and two doors west of Whitman's Hotel.

au29-tf JACOB PETERS & CO.

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

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WM. N. HARRISON, 49 North Gay-st,
d18 Opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall.