AMERICAN REPUBLICAN, AND BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

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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
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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.

LOW ON! BLOW ON! OR PIRATE'S GLEE.

As performed by the Hutchinson Family at their principal Concerts.

WORDS BY ARTHUR MORRILL, ESQ.

Blow on! blow on! we love the howling
Of winds that waft us o'er the sea;
As fearless as the wolf that's prowling
Upon our native hills are we.
The doom'd in terror fly before us,
We've nail'd the black flag to the mast!
It there shall float triumphant o'er us,
We will defend it to the last!
Blow on, &c.

Roll on! roll on! we love the motion
Of waves that bear us on our way;
No swifter bark e'er sailed the ocean,
No skiff more lightly skims the bay.
The lightning from the sky is flashing!
The thunder's distant roar we hear,
But while o'er seas we thus are dashing,
We waves, nor winds, nor lightnings fear!
Roll on, &c.

Flash on! flash on! we love the gleaming,
That through the darkness shows our way;
The black flag still is proudly streaming
As proudly as it floats by day;
The wave's roar with the thunder mingling
Is music that we love to hear;
The lightning's flash at midnight shining,
Shows us a scene for ever dear.
Flash on, &c.

[From the New York True Sun.]

ARRIVAL OF MR. CUSHING, OUR MINISTER TO CHINA—A SKETCH OF HIS PERSONAL ADVENTURES DURING HIS ABSENCE FROM THIS COUNTRY.

The town was quite electrified on Tuesday morning by the announcement of the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Cushing, our Minister to China, in the barque Eugenia, from Vera Cruz, after a short and pleasant passage of eighteen days. A report had that morning obtained currency that this gentleman had proceeded northward to Oregon for the purpose of making some personal examinations into the condition of that territory, but his appearance of course set all such speculations at rest.

We are happy to state that Mr. Cushing is in excellent health, never looked better, and has borne all the changes of climate, and the fatigue of his journies, without physical inconvenience or injury to his health.

The narrative of his personal adventures, from first to last, is one of the most interesting to which we have ever listened, and will, we hope, be one day presented to his countrymen by his own able hand. Some of the most pleasing contributions to science, history and narrative, are the descriptions of the English Missions to China, of Lord Macartney and Lord Amhert. We do not doubt, however, that Mr. Cushing could supply us with something still more valuable. The communications already sent home by him to the Institute at Washington, are conclusive evidence of his profound observation, his scientific attainments, and his untiring industry.

So far as we may do so, without overstepping the bounds of confidence and friendship, which a long and valued intimacy has enabled us to cultivate, we will briefly attempt to follow Mr. Cushing round the globe. We are sure it will be acceptable to our general readers, and particularly to this gentleman's personal friends.

It will be remembered that previous accounts informed us of the disaster of the Missouri, with its train of inconveniences to the Mission, the kind attentions paid the Americans at Gibraltar by the Governor and others, the departure of Mr. Cushing in the Oriental steamer, his arrival at Alexandria, his passing up the Nile, his journey across the isthmus, and his reaching Suez in safety. Indeed his voyage down the Red Sea, the accident to the Cleopatra war steamer on the way, and subsequent arrival at Macao, were also early known.

But there were other occurrences previous to his arrival in China, as well as subsequently, which have not before been made public.

From Aden he went, as we have stated, in the Cleopatra to Bombay, and on his arrival there in the evening he found a Grand Ball about to take place on board the Brandywine, the rigging and spars of which vessel were most splendidly illuminated with lamps. It was one of the most beautiful sights ever witnessed, and Mr. Cushing's safe arrival was a source of high gratification to his naval friends, particulary at so opportune a moment, and added greatly to the pleasure of the fete.

At Bombay, Mr. Cushing was the guest of Sir George Arthur, a former Governor of Upper Canada. During the period of his brief stay, he found time, in company with Mr. Fletcher Webster, and Mr. O'Donnell, an attache of the Legation, to make an interesting excursion into the Mahratta country, one which pleased them far more than they could possibly have anticipated. The journey was made partly in coaches, and partly in palankins.—They went as far as Poonah, situated in the south-western part of the Deccan, in Central India, and formerly the capital of the Mahrattas. It is somewhat celebrated for having been captured in 1803 by Sir Arthur Wellesley and the "Iron Duke." Here the travellers saw the largest cantonments of English troops in India, and attended a grand review, where the American Minister received the highest military honors. They also visited a celebrated Brahmin temple, being carried there on the backs of the sacred elephants, and escorted by the English political Resident, Mr. Warden, who is favorably known to many of our countrymen, after whom he enquired with great interest.

The sway of the English over this part of India appeared to be of a permanent character. All the curiosities of this region were fully explored, and will one day, we trust, be fully described.

At Bombay Mr. Cushing received the most unremitting attentions from the civil and military authorities. Sir George Arthur was particularly obliging, and did the honors of his splendid residence with a kindness and hospitality never to be forgotten. We may imagine something of the splendor, power, and luxury of the English in India by instancing the position of Sir George, who enjoys a salary twice as great as that of our President, lives in the style of a Prince, and rules more than twenty millions of people.

From Bombay Mr. Cushing proceeded in the Brandywine down the southern coast of India to Ceylon. At this island he passed a week, and visited the old native capital, Kandy, the principal site of the Bhuddists. The island is called by the natives "the celestial paradise;" and since the English have obtained an undisputed title, by cession, from the native chiefs, it has become more than ever flourishing and populous. The greatest attention was paid the American Envoy by the principal authorities, and particularly by the Governor, Sir Colin Campbell. A ball was given by the English residents in honor of their American guests, at the Hall of the Consulate. From Ceylon the frigate proceeded by a route called the eastern passage, south of the island of Java, by the way of Timor and Amboyna, and so into the Pacific Ocean, thence up to the eastward of the island of Luzan to Macao. It was the first time this passage was ever made by an American man of war. At the season of the year when it was accomplished, it is the only way to reach China in consequence of the N. E. monsoon. The passage was made very successfully under the judicious and prudent directions of the gallant Commodore Parker, who cheerfully encountered all the hazards of the route in order that the mission might arrive as early as possible in China.

Mr. Cushing resided in that country exactly six months to a day, and during the whole period was constantly engaged in promoting the objects of his mission. By the non-arrival of the St. Louis sloop of war, which lay, very singularly, a long time at the Cape, and through the continued obstacle of the northern monsoon, he was under the necessity of remaining at Macao until the Imperial Government actually anticipated his movements by dispatching a commission to him. It consisted of Tsi Yeng; an imperial delegate, and plenipotentiary; Wang, treasurer of the provinces of the two Kwangs, and Pwan Pwan, another high dignitary of state.

Tsi Yeng is a Tartar of the imperial blood, and the same person who negotiated with Sir Henry Pottinger. His name, we might as well state here, has been erroneously spelled Kying in the English newspapers. This personage seemed to have the full confidence of his sovereign, as he was appointed, with all the powers of a plenipotentiary, to negotiate with the French and American Legations, as soon as they arrived. One very interesting fact is worthy of notice. No obstacles were placed in the way of Mr. Cushing's proceeding to Pekin, one great object of former embassies from England. He was told there would be none, but finding the imperial commission had power fully to treat with him, he yielded his personal curiosity and pride, if he entertained any such feelings, to the consideration of his country's interests. He therefore entered at once upon the negotiation so promptly and conveniently offered him, and was an immense gainer by this considerate course. The Chinese commissioners were intelligent and gentlemanly men; they had a retinue of civil and military attendants, and so large was it that it was with great difficulty they could find quarters for them all. Tsi Yeng very unceremoniously took possession of an immense temple dedicated to "our Lady of Mercy," in the village of Wang Hiya, where he kept his state. The difficulties of the languages were obviated by the frankness and tact of Mr. Cushing in declaring at once the real objects of his mission, disclaiming any resort to finesse or force, and appealing at once to the good sense, and high character of the Chinese Ambassadors. These with equal frankness and confidence proposed to employ the American interpreters exclusively, and by so doing paid our national character, and our national representative, the very highest compliment in their power.

For two weeks the two Commissions were employed day and night, with the exception of their meal times and a few hours given to repose, in discussing and arranging the various questions in controversy between the two governments, and in negotiating the treaty now before the Senate of the United States. It was at last agreed upon and drawn up in Chinese and English, but finally prepared in the Tartar dialect, which is the language of the Emperor.

It was signed at ten o'clock at night on the 3d of July last, in the Sanctuary of the Temple we have already mentioned, and from which, as we have stated in part, the priests and their idols had been previously displaced without the slightest hesitation to make room for the Commissioner and his suite. This circumstance confirms the opinion entertained by many residents in China, that at the Imperial Court there is no particular regard paid to any religion.

When the treaty was signed, a splendid repast was given in the Temple to the American Minister. Indeed, during the fortnight of negotiation at Macao, the respective Legations were constantly giving and receiving entertainments. At one given by Mr. Cushing, all the American ladies at Macao were present, and the Chinese dignitaries for the first time in their lives performed the extraordinary duty of handing in foreign ladies to the dinner table, and of paying them the usual attentions there. Many of the officers of the squadron were also present.

The next day Tsi Yeng was taken so ill that he was obliged to be removed to Canton, and there various other minor questions were afterwards settled by correspondence, and the personal attention of some members of our legation acting for the Minister at Macao.

Indeed, from the 4th of July, for two months following, an official correspondence was kept up unceasingly in relation to matters connected with the negotiation—among these especially was that of the personal safety of Americans in China, arising out of the circumstance of a Chinese, one of a mob, having been shot by an American in the streets of Canton, while engaged in the popular work of insulting foreigners. Mr. Cushing's account of these various difficulties is in the highest degree graphic and entertaining.

After closing his arduous labors, and as we believe, achieving more for his country by far than Sir Henry Pottinger has done for his, he left China on the 29th of August last, in the U. S. brig Perry. A successful voyage of sixty five days brought him to San Blas, touching at Mazatlan, by the way. From this place he proceeded on horseback to Guadalajara, a town possessing about 60,000 inhabitants, accompanied for a part of the way by a party of Mexican officers. On his arrival he found himself in the midst of a serious revolution. From thence to the capital, he travelled in a diligence, passing the whole way through detachments of the hostile armies of Paredes and Santa Anna. Not the slightest obstacle was placed in their way, nor the smallest insult given by any of these troops.

At Mexico, the events occurred which found their way into the papers. The readers of the True Sun were duly advised of them. From that city Mr. Cushing travelled by the diligence to Vera Cruz, but in consequence of the civil war, all the troops had been withdrawn from the country between Vera Cruz and the capital. At various points on the route, therefore, strong bands of armed robbers had stationed themselves, and the travelling became unsafe. One of these parties robbed our Minister of his travelling trunk, containing among other things some private papers and letters of value.

At Puebla and Vera Cruz he was an eye-witness of the '*promenciamentos*' against Santa Anna made by the civil and military authorities. At the latter place there was much ceremony displayed on the occasion, and great decorum; while at the former there were great disorder and confusion. A mob parading the streets during the night crying "death to the foreigners." The hotel at which Mr. Cushing lodged was attacked in the night but without success.

From Vera Cruz Mr. C., being disappointed in a passage by an earlier vessel bound to New Orleans, embarked in the Eugenia for this city. After a fine run he arrived off Sandy Hook in eighteen days, but not without a further adventure. The Eugenia, while close-hauled, was run into by a schooner sailing before the wind, and some damage was done by the collision.

We must not forget to mention that while Mr. Cushing was residing at Macao, his house was attacked by robbers five times, and entered by them on one occasion. The Legation were obliged to be constantly armed for self defence.

Mr. Webster and Mr. O'Donnell are on their way home by the way of England, and may be very soon expected by their friends.

Thus has Mr. Cushing in a few months passed round the globe, effecting during his short absence a most important treaty, placing the commerce of his country in the China seas on an extended footing, protecting it by a well timed and able negotiation, gaining the good will and esteem of the Chinese government, and adding to the honors he already has won in public life, the respect and gratitude of his countrymen.

BUSINESS OF BALTIMORE DURING THE PAST YEAR—*Amount of Inspections—Importations, &c.* We find in the American of Saturday, a compilation of some of the inspections in this city for the year just closed, which we condense for the benefit of our readers:

The number of Beef Cattle weighed at the scales from Oct. 12, 1843, to Oct. 12, 1844, was 18,553 head, weighing gross, 17,974,799 lbs. Number of Hogs, 15,717 head, weighing gross, 3,051,895 lbs. Total gross weight of cattle and hogs, 21,026,694 lbs. Fees for weighing, at 3¼ cents per 100 lbs. yielding $7,359 34, from which is deducted salaries, and expenses for repairs of scales, $1,577 10, leaving a nett revenue to the State, of $5,782 24.

The imports of Coffee into the port of Baltimore during the year 1844, were 158,942 bags, of all descriptions.

The inspections of Flour during the year were as follows: Howard st., 261,314 whole, and 5,621 half bbls. City Mills, 173,160 whole, and 19,977 half bbls. Susquehanna, 27,789 whole bbls. Family, 24,212 whole, and 454 half bbls. Total, 486,475 whole, and 26,052 half bbls, besides 9,904 bbls. Rye Flour, and 245 hhds, 25,054 bbls., and 1,525 half bbls. Corn Meal. The inspections of flour last year were less than those of any year since 1838.

The inspections of Fish were as follows: Herrings, 30,515 whole, and 337 half bbls.—Shad, 10,064 whole, and 1,005 half bbls.—Mackerel, 4,822 whole, and 402 half bbls.—Salmon, 30 whole bbls. Total 45,411 whole, and 1744 half bbls.

The whole number of Hides imported into the port of Baltimore during the year 1844 was 272,399 dry, and 6538 salted.

There were 11,521 hogsheads Tobacco remaining on hand in the four State Warehouses in this city, on 1st Jan. 1844. During the year 48,932 hogsheads were inspected; 47,777 were exported and consumed; and 12,676 remained on hand on the 1st inst. Of the amount inspected during the year, 32,101 hogsheads were from Md.; 15,423 Ohio; 1,075 Ky., 225 Va., 40 Mo., 30 Ind., 21 Tenn., and 17 Penn.

The inspections of Whiskey were 2,049 hogsheads and 33,237 barrels.

The inspections of Beef and Pork have been, 3,030 tierces, 21,109 bbls., 1,644 half bbls., 447 quarter bbls. and 51 kegs. Of Lard, 25,388 kegs, 2,941 bbls. and 68 half bbls. The inspections of Butter and Lard show an apparent falling off of nearly 50 per cent., but this is owing to the fact that there is now no cmpulsory inspection, it being merely discretionary. It is believed that the business in these articles during the past year has exceeded any former one.

The imports of Sugars of all description into the port of Baltimore during the year 1844, were 10,816 hhds.; 681 tierces and bbls., and 6267 boxes.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—*A Son Murdered by a Father.* We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian, that a most horrid and aggravated murder was perpetrated on Christmas day in the village of Madison, on the Amherst side of the river from Lynchburg, by a father imbruing his hands in his own son's blood. It appears that the son, Edmund Mahone, between 23 and 25 years of age, with the remainder of the family, were setting at the dinner table, when some very trival dispute arose between him and his father, Blanks Mahone. The old man then stepped up behind his son with a large knife, (perhaps prepared for the purpose as it is understood he had often before threatened to commit the deed,) and stabbed his son through the breast-bone to the heart. A large stream of blood immediately flowed out, and the unfortunate victim soon died. The father is lodged in Amherst jail, awaiting his trial before the proper tribunal.

A CONSPIRACY TO CREATE AN INSURRECTION AMONG THE VIRGINIA SLAVES. At an examination at the Police office in New York, some very singular disclosures were made respecting an insurrection which was contemplated in Princess Anne County, Virginia, among the slaves. The particulars, as given in the New York Sun, are as follows:

"A colored man, named George D. Morse, of No. 241 Houston street, who lives by working in stores in the lower part of the city, having received information, as he states, that an insurrection of the colored population was to be carried into effect, about Christmas and New Year, to murder indiscriminately the white men, women and children of Princess Anne county, Virginia, including Norfolk, and also all the colored people who would not join them—and having near relations there, wrote on to a Justice of the Peace in that county, named Corprewn, informing him of what he had heard. He also informed him that a colored man named Willis Hodges, who had been the correspondent in this city of the colored conspirators of Princess Anne and had encouraged the proceeding, had gone on to Virginia, to aid in maturing the plot and to carry it into execution, who was thereupon arrested and lodged in prison where he will remain, and until the matter can be fully investigated, will continue in custody.—Others had been arrested but had been discharged. The colored people here, who were neighbors and acquaintances of Morse, having heard of his having given information to the authorities of the South, that had led to the arrest of Willis Hodges, swore to be revenged upon him and threatened to put him to death. They also swore that he should not come down town to his work, and if he did, that he should not be suffered to work there any more. Under these threats, Morse, who is an intelligent colored man, went to the Upper Police office and preferred his complaint against Jeremiah Simmons, Samuel Finney, Jeffry Overlon and William Wales, all colored, who were arrested by officers Bush, Lawrence and Shong, and today held to unexceptionable bail in $300 each, by Justice Taylor, to keep the peace towards G. D. Morse, and be of good behavior hereafter."

LOVE, DESPAIR, THEFT, AND MURDER. A Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas says that some six years since, a young Parisian paid a visit to the country, and succeeded in winning the heart of a young girl of good family, but in reduced circumstances. "She afterwards gave birth to a son, and by untiring industry, not only supported him creditably, but saved a sufficient sum to take them to Paris, to endeavor to procure the protection of the father, who had never answered the letters she had written him, or taken any notice of her. Before leaving her native village, she had a poignard made, and told one of her friends that her lover must do her justice, or die by her hand. Arriving at Paris, she endeavored to discover his residence, but without success—her money became exhausted—and she was obliged to resort to theft. A bookseller in the passage Vivienne saw her take an almanac at the value of ten sous from his stall, and carried her to the police office, where she was about to be committed. She intreated him, for the sake of her son, not to insist on prosecuting the affair, and on his refusing to relent, stabbed him to the heart. The poor man died in a few moments—the woman was committed for murder—and the son adopted by a Masonic Lodge—his father, who was the primary cause of this tragical affair, having refused to provide for his support."

NEW PLAN TO WARM RAILROAD CARS. The Philadelphia Inquirer mentions a new plan by which the cars of the Camden and Amboy road are warmed. It seems that a small boiler has been attached to the upper part of the stove in the cars—that two inch copper pipes have been attached to this boiler, and these pipes have been conveyed under the seats; and, thus, being constantly filled with hot water, heat is thrown out in every quarter, with entire safety, and to the evident enjoyment of travellers.

WEALTHY CITIZENS OF NEW YORK. The names of more than seven hundred and fifty individuals doing business and residing in the city of New York, reputed to be worth from $100,000 to $25,000,000, are given in an annual publication issued in New York.

QUITE ILL. Gov. Seward remains quite ill, near Hudson. He was visited on Thursday by Mr. Van Buren.

DIED AT SEA. Addison Dougherty, Esq., counsellor at law, of New York, died at sea on the 5th of October last, while on a voyage for his health.

COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA. During the year 1844 there arrived at the port of Philadelphia 8489 vessels, of which 472 were from foreign ports.

GROWTH OF ROCHESTER. The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat says that three hundred and ten new buildings have been erected in that city during the past year, of which two hundred and twenty-five were private dwellings.

OPERATIONS SUSPENDED. All operations on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, between Philadelphia and New York, have been suspended for the season.

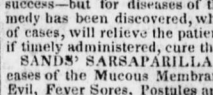
ANCIENT FOLIO MISSALS. There are now on exhibition in New York three very magnificent and rare Folio Missals, such as have never before been seen in this country. They are for sale for $1000.

ROBBERY. The jewelry store of James Dunbar, of Smithland, Ky., was entered on Tuesday evening last, and robbed of watches and jewelry valued at from $1000 to $1500.

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

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!!

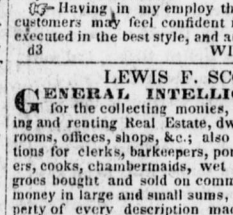


The subscriber tenders his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since his residence in Baltimore, and continues to perform all operations in DENTAL SURGERY (embracing the latest improvements in the science) at *one-third less* than the usual rates. He invites those who are afflicted with 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

WHEN CATALINE attempted to overturn the liberties of Rome, he commenced by corrupting the morals of the youth; and although he did not succeed in his nefarious attempts, his name was branded with infamy. Various plans of treatment have been proposed for mental alienation with limited success—but for diseases of the physical frame a remedy has been discovered, which, in a large majority of cases, will relieve the patient of his sufferings, and if timely administered, cure the disease.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA will perfectly cure diseases of the Mucous Membranes, Scrofula or King's Evil, Fever Sores, Postules and Pimples on the face, Rheumatism; obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, and other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood.

J. A. REED, Sole Agent,
je26 eoly Corner Gay and Saratoga-sts., Baltimore.

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

d27

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, &c.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO., 203 BALTIMORE STREET, have on hand—
French Cloakings of new styles
Cloak Cloths, jet and blue black, invisible and Polish green, olive, brown, blue, &c, wide and handsome finish.
French MERINOES and Thibet Cloths
SHAWLS—a large and splendid assortment
SILKS, black and colored, every variety
Silk VELVETS, jet, blue black and colored
Rich em'd Muslin CURTAINS
Crimson Cashmareen for do.
Drab and Crimson Damask do.
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, some of extra quality, assorted sizes.
Premium American Blankets.
French CLOTHS and CASSIMERES
6-4 French Doeskins, rich Vestings, &c. d11

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.

se19-4tawt1stJ* 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

SPLENDID MAGAZINES for January, 1845, Received by W. N. HARRISON,
Periodical Emporium, 49 N. Gay-st.

Ladies' Book, 5 engravings,	25 cents.
Graham's Magazine, 5 engravings,	25 cents.
Columbian Magazine, 4 engravings,	25 cents.
Arthur's Magazine, 3 engravings,	18¾ cents
Ladies' National Magazine, 4 engravings,	18¾ cents

N. B.—Harper's Pictorial Bible, No. 14, just received. Back numbers supplied. d18

URNS! URNS! URNS! A supply of Block Tin and common URNS, of all sizes and my own manufacture, just received and for sale very low, by ALFRED H. REIP,
No. 335 Baltimore st.,
d19 2nd Tin Store above Howard-st.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS GIFT! The Pictorial World, to be completed in 12 Nos. at 25 cents each—six of which have already appeared—3 handsome premiums given to each subscriber. Received by W. N. HARRISON,
d24 49 N. Gay-st.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,
NORTH FREDERICK STREET,

ON the right hand side going from Baltimore-st., two doors from the corner—where may be obtained most speedy remedy for 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.

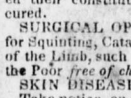
SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eye, such as for Squinting, Cataract, &c. Also those for Deformity of the Limb, such as Club Foot, &c., performed on the Poor *free of charge.*

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, Waskington 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.

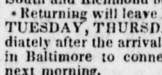
EVENING MAIL LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, PER RAIL ROAD.

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-t1stJ] 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 ACCOMMODATION

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,	18.50
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,
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