

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN

AND BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, BY HULL & TUTTLE, No. 134 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

VOLUME XII.—No. 8.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1845.

PRICE ONE CENT

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN AND BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER is published weekly, on 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, 3 do, 1.00
1 do, 4 do, 1.25
1 do, 5 do, 1.50
1 do, 6 do, 1.75
1 do, 7 do, 2.00
1 do, 8 do, 2.25
1 do, 9 do, 2.50
1 do, 10 do, 2.75
1 do, 11 do, 3.00
1 do, 12 do, 3.25
1 do, 13 do, 3.50
1 do, 14 do, 3.75
1 do, 15 do, 4.00
1 do, 16 do, 4.25
1 do, 17 do, 4.50
1 do, 18 do, 4.75
1 do, 19 do, 5.00
1 do, 20 do, 5.25
1 do, 21 do, 5.50
1 do, 22 do, 5.75
1 do, 23 do, 6.00
1 do, 24 do, 6.25
1 do, 25 do, 6.50
1 do, 26 do, 6.75
1 do, 27 do, 7.00
1 do, 28 do, 7.25
1 do, 29 do, 7.50
1 do, 30 do, 7.75
1 do, 31 do, 8.00
1 do, 32 do, 8.25
1 do, 33 do, 8.50
1 do, 34 do, 8.75
1 do, 35 do, 9.00
1 do, 36 do, 9.25
1 do, 37 do, 9.50
1 do, 38 do, 9.75
1 do, 39 do, 10.00
1 do, 40 do, 10.25
1 do, 41 do, 10.50
1 do, 42 do, 10.75
1 do, 43 do, 11.00
1 do, 44 do, 11.25
1 do, 45 do, 11.50
1 do, 46 do, 11.75
1 do, 47 do, 12.00
1 do, 48 do, 12.25
1 do, 49 do, 12.50
1 do, 50 do, 12.75
1 do, 51 do, 13.00
1 do, 52 do, 13.25

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 *insent* the day on which the advance payment expires.

SONG.
The following song was written for the Anniversary Supper of the Columbian Typographical Society, by F. McKeenhan, a member of the Society.

Arr.—"Star Spangled Banner."

Strike, strike the bold hound
Lift high the proud banner
Let the echo roll back from each mountain and plain,
And the heavens proclaim each proud freeman's name.

As with hearts throbbing high,
Each breast beats the fond wish,
For his home and his altar to live or to die!
While the Press, in Paladium, modestly small he,
Till each land, like our own, shall be happy and free!

What though tyrants advance, with their powers combined?
The proud spirit immortal of freemen is undimmed,
And vain are all efforts to crush the free mind.—
For the soul like the wild mountain eagle, is tameless.

Then swell the loud strain,
As we meet once again,
To honor the Press, our pride and our fame!
Till the Freedom's Palladium—secure let it be,
Till each land, like our own, shall be happy and free!

See the thick gloom of night, which through ages of wrong,
In the land of our fathers, bold tyrants had wrought,
Now dissolves into rays, bright, cheerful, and true—
For the Press by the arm of bold Freedom is wielded.

Then pledge we the land,
Firm, united to stand,
And this be our motto: "For God and our Land!"
While the Press the Palladium of Freedom shall be,
Till each land, like our own, shall be happy and free!

THE WIDOW'S LAST TRIAL.

A TRUE STORY.
By Mrs. N. Sargent.

"He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow."
"And to-morrow you are to be taken into the firm as a partner." This was uttered by an aged female, who was sitting with one of her widowed hands clasped in that of her son's, a young man of two-and-twenty, who sat looking her in the face, with eyes beaming with affectionate interest. "This fully repays me, my beloved son, for all I have suffered."

For a moment the son's features appeared clouded with sorrow; he thought what that suffering had been—of the years long past, when the mother now sitting beside him so beloved, had submitted to toil and privation, enduring all this for his sake; his eyes glistened with tears, till, brushing them away hastily, a smile broke over his countenance.

"True, mother," he said; "but let these recollections be forgotten now. The memory of the past we will bury in oblivion, and think only of the days to come."
"But you will not allow present prosperity to harden your heart, William; you will not let your good fortune make you high-minded, and forget Him who has been a friend in the hour of trouble?"

"No, mother, I will not forget that I am the child of God; yet should temptation assail me, I have only to think of your precepts and example, and they would always deter me from doing wrong. But think, mother," he continued, "a bright gleam lighting up every feature, 'how happy I shall be in being enabled to place you in the sphere of life to which your virtues entitle you. If you knew how often I fancy I have pictured this hour—how often I have dwelt upon the idea of one day being able to place you in a home equal to your merit, you would not wonder that now, when I see my wishes on the eve of accomplishment, it should thus subdue me."

"Nor do I—nor do I, my son," the mother said, with tearful eyes; "but you think more favorably, my boy, of your aged mother than she deserves. I doubt not more than she merits; and really, though I am proud of your advancement, I should not murmur as never having a more comfortable home than the present one you have provided me."

The night was pitchy dark, not a star being visible, while the wind, blowing in fitful gusts, portended a storm of unusual violence.
"It will be a stormy night I fear," said the young man, rising and going towards the door to look out. "It never is already swollen, and if rain falls as it did the other evening, I fear much damage will ensue. You heard of the poor fellow drowned in the canal last evening?"

"Yes," the mother replied. "I hope he had friends to care for him. 'Tis a dreadful death to die," she added musingly.
"They say not," said William; "many who have encountered it, assert the being brought to it is the most painful part to endure."
"It may be so," the mother answered; "but I fervently trust no one dear to me may ever be submitted to the experiment."

A vivid flash of lightning, followed by the low, rumbling thunder, caused William now to retire; and observing again that the river would be very high, he closed the door.
It was now the usual hour for family worship. The mother had seated herself in a corner of the fire-place, with her features settled into a look of devotion; while the son, with a corresponding gravity, walked towards the stand on which the family bible was placed, and, opening the sacred volume, began reading a chapter. Religion, with them, was not the cold expression of the lip alone. It was the intense of the heart. It was a beautiful sight, that aged mother and her only son bending their knees, and lifting up their voices to the Most High. Perhaps the events of the day had given a deeper tone of tenderness to William's voice and feelings; certain it was, he had never prayed more fervently than on that evening; and when they separated for the night, the poor old woman looked forward to the bright vista of the future, with full confidence of its meeting her most sanguine anticipations.

The mother of William had been left a widow while he was in his second year. But, by dint of hard labor, she had managed to keep her boy at school until he arrived at his fifteenth

year, when she obtained a situation for him with a merchant residing at the flourishing town of Rochester, in the State of New York. William's good conduct, and steady application to business, won the favorable opinion of his employer. The merchant was a man of great benevolence; he could appreciate merit in whatever station it was to be met; and, when he saw the lad supporting an aged mother out of his earnings, never mingling with the low and vicious, and practising a fidelity to business unusual in one so young, it was impossible to avoid feeling an involuntary respect for his character. William was aware of the merchant's kindness; he knew that his salary exceeded that given to other boys, still he never presumed on the merchant's disinterestedness, but was also respectful to his employers and their customers. On the day in which he was introduced to the reader's notice, he had been offered a share in the merchant's lucrative business. Never had his brightest vision pictured such a result; but even then, when it would have been more natural to suppose him greatly elated by his good fortune, he thought only of his mother; and, while his expressions of gratitude were poured in eloquent language into the ear of his benefactor, there was a mingling of thanks that she would be the reaper of his unexampled kindness.

To-morrow! who may boast of to-morrow? The widow and her son parted from each other with happiness bright in the perspective. The storm of the preceding evening had succeeded by a morning of unusual brightness for the season, for it was the middle of January; and telling his mother he would not return to dinner, but that she would see him early in the evening, William bade her farewell.

It was the close of the day that a traveller went forth to view the picturesque and beautiful falls of the Genessee. He proceeded slowly, gazing upon the surrounding country with an eye of a connoisseur; and had gained the point at which the fall could be seen to the greatest advantage, when his attention became engaged by an object of exceeding interest. Near to the aqueduct was a man employed in endeavoring to collect some drift-wood.— He had stretched forth his arm to seize a floating log, when the place being slippery, he lost his balance and fell into the water. At first the stranger thought him justly punished for his temerity, and felt inclined to smile at what he deemed his foolhardiness; but soon other feelings predominated. The river was very high, and the current, running strong, soon brought the rash youth towards the rapids.

Who, oh! who may paint the anguished feelings of that hapless being, knowing himself to be doomed to inevitable destruction! On, on the rapids drove him. There was not a ray of hope to cheer his drooping heart; but, as the moment of impending fate drew near, desperation gave him strength to grapple with a death grasp; on the very top of the falls he stood bolt upright upon his feet, and, giving one wild and dreadful shriek, went over. Faint and dizzy, the traveller had closed his eyes to shut out the dreadful sight. He knew that the hapless being had seen him, that the last agonizing appeal the unfortunate youth had made for aid was to him, and, sick at heart, he returned to the hotel.

When the melancholy fact became spread through the town, it was said to be a poor youth, who had been in the habit of nightly carrying home a supply of drift-wood to his mother. All spoke highly of him, of his devotion to her, and of his subsequent good conduct. It was mentioned that his prospects had improved, and many conjectured that the force of habit, more than actual necessity had occasioned the fatal catastrophe. Reader, the poor drowned youth was the widow's only son!

Not many days after, a coffin was seen slowly emerging from the widow's now desolate mansion. The body of the young man had been found many miles below the spot at which he perished. Not a trace of his once pleasant countenance was perceptible; but his clothes were identified by many. There was one who would have recognized him under any circumstances—the heart-broken mother. When all shrunk and turned away with horror from viewing the mutilated limbs, she clung to them, and wept over them in the most bitter agony. "The earth closed over his loved remains." It was the widow's last trial.

Soon she was sleeping beside him!

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

We have received a copy of the annual report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, which was communicated to the legislature on Tuesday. The following abstract will show its contents:

There was a balance in the Treasury 1st December, 1843, of \$73,317.10.
In the year ended 1st Dec. 1844, the Treasurer received \$430,777.44 in cash and \$312,702.01 in Coupons and certificates of interest, as follows:
For ordinary revenue that accrued in the year \$278,313.48.
For like revenue which had accrued before, \$28,408.08.
For the amount of Direct and Income Taxes \$376,332.79.
Amount received from the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad company \$20,000.
Amount received from the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies \$10,000.
The Loan per ch. 310 of 1843, \$30,000; and for costs of suit and Repayments, \$125.21.
The disbursements during the year, amounted to \$625,524.61, as follows:
On account of ordinary expenses, \$225,464.99.
Interest on the Public Debt, \$395,059.62, and
For new Tobacco Warehouse \$15,000.

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, 1st December, 1844, of \$181,272, which was insufficient to pay all liabilities to that day, by the sum of \$1,287,067.52.

The probable receipts in the current year, in virtue of existing laws, the Treasurer estimates at \$734,100, and the expenditures, in the same time, at \$890,128.43—exceeding the probable receipts, as estimated, by \$156,028.43, and leaving a probable deficit on 1st Dec. 1845, without further legislation, of \$1,461,902.79.

Of the Free Schools' Fund, and the Sinking Fund of the State, the Treasurer reports, that on 1st Dec. 1843, there remained in the treasury to the credit of said Funds a balance in cash, of \$26,015.97. In the year ended 1st Dec. 1844, he received on account of the Sinking Fund,

\$78,299.50, and on account of the Free Schools' Fund \$3,898.65—making an aggregate of \$82,198.15, whereof he disbursed in the same time \$77,683.85 of the Sinking Fund, and \$67,333.96 of the Free Schools' Fund—making \$145,017.81, leaving a balance in the Treasury 1st Dec. 1844 of \$23,166.31.

We copy the following remarks of the Treasurer, which accompany the Report:

In obedience to the instructions given in Section 2, Chapter 298, of December Session, 1843, I have appointed Agents in Carroll, Somerset, Worcester, and Talbot Counties; the Agent for Carroll has paid into the Treasury, five thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents; and since the close of the fiscal year, the Agent for Somerset, appointed in August last, has paid, twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-four cents, it being nearly two-thirds in amount of all the taxes due from the inhabitants of that County for taxes for the years 1841, '42, '43 and '44. The Agent for Worcester, has too recently entered on his duties to have made any returns, and I have not yet received a bond from the Agent appointed for Talbot.

In pursuance of the provisions of Chap. 310, December Session, 1843; I negotiated a loan of thirty thousand dollars at par, the best terms on which it could be obtained, and contracted with Messrs. James Curley & Son of the City of Baltimore, for the erection of a Tobacco Warehouse as prescribed by said Act.

On the 25th of June last in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 263, Sections 1 and 2, the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies, deposited with the Treasurer their bonds respectively, viz: the Susquehanna Canal Company its bond for one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the Tide Water Canal Co. its bond for fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, in payment of the interest, and difference of Exchange of Currency on the Loan, authorized by the act "entitled an act to ensure the completion of the Susquehanna Canal, and of the Tide Water Canal, passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, Chapter 416," up to the 1st of July, 1844.

These Companies paid, as will be seen by the foregoing Report, ten thousand dollars, anterior to the 1st inst., and they have since paid ten thousand more, making in all, twenty thousand dollars, and they accompany their remittances with the request, that after so much as is required, shall have been applied to the payment of the interest on the above bonds to the State, to the 1st of January, 1845, the residue may be applied to the payment of the interest which will be due on their debt, in London on the 1st January next.

The Treasurer thinking it questionable whether such application of this money can be made, determined, as the time for the meeting of the General Assembly, was so near at hand, to await its instructions on the subject, and now submits it to their decision.

Since the close of the last Session, the balance on the advance by the Messrs. Baring has been repaid; their Commission as Agents to pay the interest on the debt of Maryland, payable in London, and the difference of Exchange has also been paid; but they still claim a considerable balance, which the Treasurer did not feel authorized to pay; made up of a charge for interest on their advance, charges of interest on former payments, in consequence of their not having received the necessary funds in time, together with charges for printing, postage, and other charges as will hereafter be more fully reported.

I would respectfully ask the attention of the Legislature to the Laws in relation to the taxes on the Stocks of Banks and other Incorporated Companies; the existing ones having been so construed as to permit a considerable portion of the Stocks of these Companies to escape taxation.

There is another kindred subject to which I would invite your attention, I mean the Law relating to the tax on the Stocks of the city of Baltimore. No revenue from that source has reached the Treasury for two years past. By chapter 281, of December session 1841, section 4, it is made the duty of the Register of the city of Baltimore semi-annually to withhold and pay over to the Collector of the city, out of the interest on the Stock of the city of said Stock. This duty it appears has not been performed, and by chapter 289, of December session 1843, the Register is directed to set apart and pay over to the Treasurer of this State, out of the interest on the Stock of the city of Baltimore, the amount of tax levied on said Stock, under the act of March session 1841, chapter 23, and its supplements, without reference to the place of residence of the Stockholders, which he has thus far failed to do; under these circumstances, I have felt it incumbent on me to communicate the facts, that such measures as you may deem requisite to remedy the defect may be taken.

In pursuance of the provisions of Resolution No. 20, of December Session 1843, the Treasurer proceeded to dispose of the Coupons and Certificates of Interest due upon the Bonds and Stock of the State. Under this authority he has disposed of all the Interest of 1841 and '43, and a large part of that of 1844, which was due. Most of the Counties having paid the Taxes of 1842 before the passage of the Resolution, a very small portion only of the Interest of that year has been disposed of. By this operation the Fund in the course of the year has extinguished eighty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine Dollars and thirteen cents of the Public Debt.

The balance due on the Sterling debt in London to the 1st January 1842, has been as already stated paid and I have directed the Commissioner of Loans to draw on the Treasury for the balance due at the Loan Office on the currency debt to the same date.

Very respectfully their obedient servant,
D. CLAUDE, Treasurer, Md.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM BALTIMORE CITY.

We gather from the various tabular statements accompanying the Treasurer's report the following receipts derived from this city and paid into the State Treasury during the past year:

Woodchuckers Licenses, \$436.50; ordinary licenses \$1,225.32; Traders' licenses \$36,900.17; Billiard table licenses \$208.77; Auctioneers' licenses \$5,400; Auction duties \$20,662.50, as follows: by R. A. Taylor \$1,567.27; Robert Lemmon \$7,841.11; N. W. Goldsborough \$3,573.19; Wm. G. Harrison \$3,160.51; S. Owings Hoffman \$3,749.32; Wm. Ward \$713.56;

W. H. Soper \$245.15; John I. Gross \$275; R. Meacham \$66.97; H. W. Buel \$380.05; John R. Wright \$56.13; Z. Pratt \$27.54; H. Hopfield \$6.22; from the Live Stock scales \$4,755.86; Hay scales \$670.63; Lottery licenses \$8,621.34; Direct Tax \$174,275.48; Pratt street wharf \$603.09; Clerk of Balt. county court for marriage licenses \$4,392.80; do. for ordinary licenses \$2,140.45; do. for traders licenses \$1,569.77; do. for tax on plaintiffs \$2,860.75; do. for hawkers and pedlars licenses \$1,624.50; do. for exhibition licenses \$114; do. for brokers' licenses \$3,066.25; Sheriff Tracey for fines and forfeitures, and for taxes in Chancery \$2,390.98; late Sheriff Ball, for do. and interest \$1,114.48; from tobacco inspection \$25,504.87; tax on protests \$610, besides taxes on bank stocks, insurance companies, &c. &c.

THE LEAVES AND FISHES. That numbers are on the look out for their distributive share of the leaves and fishes, and that the governor of the State will not be able to supply all mouths without the aid of a miracle, we think beyond doubt. We believe that on this subject His Excellency has kept a still tongue, and perhaps has given the matter little consideration. But if he has not yet moved in respect to appointments, we find that the most important of them have been made for him by the Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald; and, as a matter of curiosity, we annex his list, with remarks. We suspect that some of his appointees will think that he has placed "them in the wrong pew." Our friend, the Register of Wills, will be surprised to find himself metamorphosed into a second Falstaff—a real "Fat Boy." If the extract we give should fail to enlighten, it may at least amuse.

The letter is dated Baltimore, Jan. 4, and it is evident that it is written by a stranger in our city, who is ignorant of the persons of whom he speaks, and of the Constitution of our State:

"The new Governor is to be inaugurated on Monday next. He will make a good Chief Magistrate, though he is sorely run down by office seekers, most of whom stand about as much chance for appointment as Capt. Tyler does for re-election to the Presidency in 1848. Judicious appointments will be made, I am sure, and a general removal of all the 'Old Hunkers' will take place. The fittest officers in this State are the Clerks of the Courts and the Registers of the Counties, and yet one of these have been held in the same families since the formation of the State government. Under the new constitution, all these are to go out. An effort will be made, 'in course' by some of those who hold the fatter places, to keep in, but it will be all in vain—or if the new Governor should commit the great mistake of re-appointing them, the whig party would be swept from power in the State forever, at the very next election.

The unpopularity of these real 'Old Hunkers,' is unbounded. In this city we have three of these officers, all of which will be changed. It is understood that the following persons will get the places:—Clerk of the City Court, Wm. H. Gatchell—office worth 10,000 a year—Clerk of the County Court, Judge James Harwood—office worth \$10,000 a year. Register of Wills, Colonel Isaac Munroe, of the Baltimore Patriot—office worth \$8,000 to \$12,000 a year, according to the number of deaths. The present incumbent has amassed an immense fortune in it and desires to leave it—strange this! But the office has been held by him twenty-five years, and by his father before him ever since the State Government was formed. They both grew bulky and fat upon it, and the incumbent, by reason of his immensa flesh, has difficulty in getting up the long range of stone steps to the office. This may account for his wanting to get clear of it. He sighs for his 'eternum candigilate.' All these are good appointments, and will be acceptable to the people, though the selection of the Editor of the Patriot looks like an attempt to bribe the Press.—Judge Harwood and Colonel Munroe were both prominent candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, and some persons suspect that the appointment of both of them to office now, is intended to take them out of the field for the nomination at the next election. Mr. Gatchell named Mr. Pratt, the Governor elect, secured his nomination by the whig convention, and nobly carried him through. He is one of the cleverest fellows in the world, and I here name him as the next whig candidate for Governor of Maryland against the field.

P. S. I have seen a gentleman who has just left the Governor elect. The following additional appointments are certain:
Colonization agent—Col. Wm. R. Stewart, an 'Old Hunker.'—Office worth 'pickings.'
Orphans' Court—B. B. Hodges, David Evans, Wm. Ward.
Lottery Commissioners—S. C. Leakin, and Jacob Small, both Ex-Mayors, and both 'Old Hunkers.'
Insolvent Commissioners—Nelson Poe, Abner Neal, Jas. Hance.
Warden of the Jail—Hugh W. Evans—an 'Old Hunker.'

[Correspondence by the American Republican.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1845.
Messrs. Editors,—I am, in common with many others, truly gratified to see the circulation of your paper daily and hourly increasing. The cause which you have undertaken to advocate, is essentially the cause of our country; and I am certain there are American hearts enough in this land to bear you triumphantly on in your new enterprise. The principles advocated through the columns of the "Clipper," are yet, as it were, in their infancy, but I trust that the day is not far distant, when Americans, awaking to a sense of their danger, will uprise to expel from the bosom of our land all foreign influence. For years past there has been an anti-American feeling generating, not only in our political, but even in our social circles, and we are now told by foreigners, "that we shall not rule them," and if we dare to proclaim that our country is our own, we are met by naturalized aliens with the declaration, "that they have the balance of power, and know how to wield it." The question then presents itself to our own minds, "are we Americans to rule ourselves, or are we to be legislated for and governed by European paupers?" If it be our determination to be our own masters, let us enact a proper and complete system of naturalization. Let us examine into the abuses and abominations of years past, and correct them for all future time. Let us put down, at any hazard, all combinations of aliens for election purposes. Let us cease to appeal to us as foreigners. In one word, let us imitate the noble example of the great men of Revolutionary fame, in being Americans in feeling, principles, and action—for thus and thus only, can we protect ourselves—guard the best interests of this Union, and insure prosperity and happiness to millions yet to exist. But if, on the other hand, it be preferable to us to place the law making power into the hands of ignorant foreigners, the best policy to be pursued, to bring about this calamitous result, will be to allow them their present enormous privileges. If this result be once brought about, (and if the balance of power be in the future, come it will) we shall be precedent for the certainly the ruinous consequences that will ensue; for all history teaches that an insane and promiscuous influence once seizing on the vitals of any government, will eventually achieve the destruction of that government, and involve its people in all the horrors of slavery. We have, likewise, by manufacturing citizens out of the refuse of Europe, seriously impaired our character and standing abroad—for the name of an "American" is no longer a passport to decent society. This may be in some degree attributable to reputation—but mainly to the base prostitution of our rights as mentioned above.

I am willing to allow to all respectable men a home here; but then they must understand our laws before they attempt to expound them. They must be ruled, and not the rulers; and they should "make this land of choice, and not an asylum." And last, though by far not the least, as force compelled them to be orderly and decent in their native places, so let them learn in this land obedience to Liberty, regulated by Law.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Legislature of this State assembled on Tuesday at Harrisburg.— In the House, Findlay Patterson, Esq. was chosen Speaker.

GOING TO NEW YORK. Hon. G. M. Dallas, Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, and several other dignitaries, proceeded to New York on Tuesday, to attend the celebration at Tammany Hall yesterday.

MORTALITY. There were 193 deaths in N. York last week.

INDIANA. The Senate of this State has rejected a resolution to accept of a portion of the surplus revenue.

DR. LEACH, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, No. 54 NORTH CHARLES STREET, T. E. opposite St. Paul's Church. He attends to the Cheapest Dentures 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 pure Gold used. TEETH inserted from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Extracting 50 cts. n14

THE TEETH! THE TEETH! The subscriber has received 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 published have 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. SOUTHWORTH, Dentist, No. 29 Fayette st., 3d floor from North.

DENTISTRY—VALUABLE DISCOVERY WHY WILL YOU suffer with the Tooth-ache when you can have it effectually and entirely cured by calling on HANOVER, 24 HANOVER ST., doors north of Pratt. He has an entire new preparation, which 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. He 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, Filing, Plugging, Regulating or Paralyzing the irregularities 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

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 finishes. FRENCH MÉRINOES and Thibet Cloths. SHAWLS—a large and splendid assortment. SILKS, black and colored, every variety. FINE VELVETS, jet, blue black and colored. Richness of Mohair CLOTHS. Crimson Casemeres, for do. Drab and Crimson Danak do. Danish Table Cloths and Napkins, some of extra quality, assorted sizes. FRENCH MERINOES and Thibet Cloths. Premium American Blankets. FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES. 6-4 French Dressings, rich Vestings, &c. d11

WHEN CATAPLANE 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, cures the disease. SAYS SARA PARILLA will perfectly cure diseases of the Mucous Membranes, Scrofula or King's Evil, Fever Sore, Postules and Pimples on the face, Rheumatism; obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, and other diseases caused by an impurity of the blood. J. A. REED, Sole Agent, je36 eoly Corner Gay and Saratoga sts., Baltimore.

THE OLD CITIZENS' BANK, MARKET STREET, BETWEEN CHARLES AND ST. PAUL STS. No. 161, NOW No. 166. Customers, that he has completed his Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHS, CASIMERES and VESTINGS, selected with special care and judgment from the best markets, comprising all the necessary variety of Goods in his line. He has confined in recommending his present stock to his patrons, from the advantageous circumstances under which it has 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. d18

WILLIAM ROGERS.

rect them for all future time. Let us put down, at any hazard, all combinations of aliens for election purposes. Let us cease to appeal to us as foreigners. In one word, let us imitate the noble example of the great men of Revolutionary fame, in being Americans in feeling, principles, and action—for thus and thus only, can we protect ourselves—guard the best interests of this Union, and insure prosperity and happiness to millions yet to exist. But if, on the other hand, it be preferable to us to place the law making power into the hands of ignorant foreigners, the best policy to be pursued, to bring about this calamitous result, will be to allow them their present enormous privileges. If this result be once brought about, (and if the balance of power be in the future, come it will) we shall be precedent for the certainly the ruinous consequences that will ensue; for all history teaches that an insane and promiscuous influence once seizing on the vitals of any government, will eventually achieve the destruction of that government, and involve its people in all the horrors of slavery. We have, likewise, by manufacturing citizens out of the refuse of Europe, seriously impaired our character and standing abroad—for the name of an "American" is no longer a passport to decent society. This may be in some degree attributable to reputation—but mainly to the base prostitution of our rights as mentioned above.

I am willing to allow to all respectable men a home here; but then they must understand our laws before they attempt to expound them. They must be ruled, and not the rulers; and they should "make this land of choice, and not an asylum." And last, though by far not the least, as force compelled them to be orderly and decent in their native places, so let them learn in this land obedience to Liberty, regulated by Law.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Legislature of this State assembled on Tuesday at Harrisburg.— In the House, Findlay Patterson, Esq. was chosen Speaker.

GOING TO NEW YORK. Hon. G. M. Dallas, Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, and several other dignitaries, proceeded to New York on Tuesday, to attend the celebration at Tammany Hall yesterday.

MORTALITY. There were 193 deaths in N. York last week.

INDIANA. The Senate of this State has rejected a resolution to accept of a portion of the surplus revenue.

DR. LEACH, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, No. 54 NORTH CHARLES STREET, T. E. opposite St. Paul's Church. He attends to the Cheapest Dentures 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 pure Gold used. TEETH inserted from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Extracting 50 cts. n14

THE TEETH! THE TEETH! The subscriber has received 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 published have 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. SOUTHWORTH, Dentist, No. 29 Fayette st., 3d floor from North.

DENTISTRY—VALUABLE DISCOVERY WHY WILL YOU suffer with the Tooth-ache when you can have it effectually and entirely cured by calling on HANOVER, 24 HANOVER ST., doors north of Pratt. He has an entire new preparation, which 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. He 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