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.

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1 square,	1 time,	$0.50	1 square,	1 month,	$4.00
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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.

[For the American Republican.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having seen a few days since in your paper, a communication from the "Social Circle," I have ventured, by permission of the author, to offer you the following article from the same source, for a place in your columns. And I would remark, that in thus bringing it before the public, it is not from any desire to give notoriety to the little circle, for whose benefit it was originally intended; but, believing that the evil spoken of is one which has found its way too generally in the society of young persons, as well as among those more advanced in years, I indulge the hope that the valuable suggestions contained in it, might prove the means of arousing others to the importance of a more useful and profitable occupancy of time and talents. E.

CONVERSATION.

It was the advice of Dr. Johnson, for regulating our conversation, that we should not speak, unless what we should say might be of advantage to ourselves or others. This restriction upon us, it might be supposed, would keep the tongues of many very still. And suppose it were the case, the community would be benefitted, and the individual would be the gainer. If we are not doing that which is good, we must be engaged in that which is evil. The mind is ever active, and seeking for something; and if we do not give it wholesome food, it will seize upon that which is pernicious, consequently, if we are engaged in conversation that is of advantage to no one, we must be saying something either to the injury of our neighbors or ourselves. If we are occupied in retailing slander, our friends may suffer, or if we are using profane language, without direct reference to any individual, we will be the losers. And how often do we find a company of young persons discussing, with the greatest freedom, the merits or demerits of their neighbors.—This forms the principal topic of conversation, and often it is the only one on which they venture, unless it be the latest fashions, or the last ball, or party, or wedding, that has taken place or likely soon to occur; these are faithful themes for discussion. Surely such persons had better say nothing, they would then, at least, have no idle talk to answer for. Many remain silent during the greater part of an evening, though in the midst of company because they know not what to say, or they do not wish to join in with the ridiculous nonsense they hear. The former is in consequence of not having improved the mind, the latter is worthy of imitation. By proper attention to the cultivation of the intellect, we may so increase our knowledge as to be able to join in conversation on any useful subject, and derive advantage from our intercourse with each other.

After an evening spent in refined conversation, how much purer is our gratification than when it is trifled away, by engaging in the idle talk or plays, which frequently claim precedence at our evening parties. We feel no remorse, for we have improved our time, and have not slandered our neighbor; and our gratification is heightened from the consciousness of having received real and practical information, and from having secured the friendship of the wise and good. A society like the present will tend to fill our minds with a stock of ideas that will always afford a subject for an agreeable and profitable interchange of thought and feeling. Let social circles be formed in every community, and let the members of each set a high standard of excellence, and aim at that which is dignified and exalted, and a renovation will soon take place in society. Unless we aim at excellence, we will fall short of mediocrity; unless we cultivate the tender and refined sentiments, feelings, and affections, the rougher passions of our nature will obtain the mastery, and we will remain sullen and selfish, as well as ignorant. But here every thing tends to improve the mind and better the heart: we become sociable, more intelligent and more humane, and our dispositions are brought to harmonize with each other. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so does the countenance of a man his friend." This may fitly apply to us, as we meet for the purpose of sharpening each other in intelligence, in virtue, and in all those great and ennobling qualities which can truly adorn and dignify the mind of man. By meeting with our friends, for the purpose of improvement, we are enabled to see our deficiencies, and this stimulates to renewed exertion. We are led to believe that what others have done may be done by us, and thus with ardent souls and undimmed eyes, we press forward. The individual who does this will come forth in the bright sunshine of literature and science, and stand erect with the consciousness that God has given him faculties to work out a high and glorious destiny. Why should we hesitate to try? Why hold back with indifference when the golden prize is before you, and others are marching on to the realization of their fondest hopes? Why not start up and attempt to take the lead?—for recollect that he who is content to lag behind, was never made to walk before. What constitutes the vast difference there is between different individuals in the same community? 'Tis habit. This simple principle has made more distinction among mankind than any disparity in their natural talents. Put in practice what you possess, indulge in nothing that has a tendency to enervate the powers of the mind; let your gaze be upward, and your watchword onward, and your minds will soon be filled with images and illustrations, with deep and sound views of men and things, and all that you desire will be obtained.

And what a vast field of usefulness, does our little society display before you. The rich pastures of literature and science, invite you on to be partakers of their bounties, and to revel amidst their sweets. With these bright prospects and assurances of success, what shall deter you? You have the company and encouragement, of your companions and friends, who are pursuing the same course, and striving to arrive at the same goal. Independent of the intellectual benefit we here experience, it has an important bearing on our social character. We become united in the bonds of that friendship, which is unalloyed and purer and which will accompany us through all the varied relations, and trying scenes of life. And wherever our lot may be cast, however widely we may be separated in coming years, whether we shall be blessed with affluence, or wander forth in poverty, still this ray of friendship, shall burn with undiminished ardor and shine with increasing effulgence. It is natural to look back on our past life, on the many scenes and incidents of by gone days; and how much does it delight the heart to view a life well spent, a youth devoted to improvement, and the acquirement of every ennobling and virtuous sentiments—a maturity delighting in the prosperity of our neighbors, and devoted to the delightful purpose of dispensing happiness to all around, and the result of these, a peaceful and tranquil old age. Here we have an opportunity to acquire the proper training, and form that friendship which may continue coeval with our existence. Then when age shall have dimmed the lustre of the eye, and rendered dull the acute perception of the ear, when all the bright anticipations and fond visions of youth have vanished, when ambition shall have lost its power to lure us on to fresh attainments, and new conquests, "when youthful hopes and manhood's joys shall prove alike unsatisfying," then to cast the mind back to these times, and dwell on the many scenes of pleasure and happiness, enjoyed in this little society, will appear to the individual, just entering on the verge of the grave, the brightest, greenest spot in many's waste. May our "social circle" go on increasing in strength, in importance, and in usefulness; may each one feel the responsibility resting upon him or her, and as each revolving year bears us onward to the ocean of eternity, may it find us directing our bark to that bright haven, where all is joy, peace, and happiness forever. J. R. C.

[For the American Republican.]

MUSICAL.

Messrs. Editors,—As the American Republican appears to develope a very fine *ear and voice* for music, it must expect, like the rest of us who are of the same craft, to be frequently called upon to "*give us a touch.*"

I was much delighted on Wednesday afternoon in witnessing the improvement of some classes under the musical tuition of Mr. L. W. Mason, (professor of vocal music in the Maryland Institute, under the care of J. B. Burleigh, Esq.,) who has lately taken up his residence in Baltimore for the purpose of devoting himself to the profession of music. I have from the first been particularly interested in his coming among us, from the two-fold consideration that he comes a fellow-laborer in the cause of spreading musical education among the youth of our city, and from the moral tone of influence he is disposed to sustain in his professional services. The city of Baltimore in its popular school patronage, I am proud to say, is getting quite awake to the importance of general musical education. The public schools have now been supplied with musical instruction for more than a year, and many private schools are now enjoying the same advantage.

The old notion that *a favored few only can sing*, is becoming obsolete; and since all can learn, if taken young, it is at once perceived to be important that youth should enjoy musical instruction as well as that of other branches of a common education, as they will evidently feel the need of musical knowledge hereafter in their varied social relations, as often as that of arithmetic for instance, especially beyond the first four rules. In fact, when musical education shall become general, it will be found that it will a hundred times come in use where a knowledge of the *Rule of Three* will be used once. I cannot be supposed to speak disparagingly of any other study, but I do say that a common education, and certainly a liberal one, is vastly one-sided and unbalanced without commensurate attention to music. I hope Mr. M. will excuse the liberty I have taken with his name. Yours, &c. L. W.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE—*Message of Gov. Wright.* The legislature of New York assembled at Albany on Tuesday, and fully organized, Horiatio Seymour, Esq., being chosen Speaker, and J. R. Rose clerk of the Assembly. The message of Gov. Wright was delivered the same day, and occupies *only* thirteen and a half columns of the Albany Argus.

The number of school districts in the state is 10,990, from 10,850 of which reports were received during the last year. The whole number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years residing in the state, was 696,546; and the whole number of children actually taught in the district schools was 700,156, being more than 50,000 beyond the number taught the preceding year. The whole amount of money distributed from the Treasury for the use of common schools for the year, was $275,000, and the amount actually paid during the year for the wages of common school teachers, was $992,222. The number of volumes reported as being in the school district libraries, was 1,038,396. It is also estimated that besides the large aggregate taught in the district schools, there are, including 37,531 in the city of New York, 65,000 children in attendance upon private and select schools.

The productive capital of the Common School Fund was, on the 30th day of September last, $1,992,916 35, and the revenues of the fund, received into the treasury during the last fiscal year, amounted to $133,826 51. The total revenue of the year amounted to $3,813,486.

There was an apparent balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, of $99,737,26, including $84,358 surplus revenue, unappropriated, from the Federal Government.—The receipts on account of what is called the General Fund, however, were during the year $308,701 less than the expenditures on account of it.

The Governor takes ground against betting on elections.

The Governor devotes considerable space to the anti-rent war, and expresses his determination to uphold the laws and restore order.

DIVIDEND. The Baltimore Life Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 6 per ct. for the last half year.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Gov. Porter's Message.* The Philadelphia papers of yesterday contain the annual message of Gov. Porter to the Legislature. The Inquirer contains also an abstract of it, from which we copy the following:

The entire amount of the public Debt at this time is $40,835,013. The interest due in February next, is $873,515; in addition to $97,880 of interest on interest certificates. The amount in the Treasury on the 1st of February is estimated at $963,030, which embraces the sum of $50,000 of relief notes, which the State Treasurer withheld from cancellation on the 31st December, and which, if needed, may be applied by the Legislature to the payment of interest on the public debt.

From the facts here presented, the Governor says, it is evident that the Commonwealth will be prepared to meet her interest falling due on the 1st of February. Attempts, it is true, have been made to create doubts in the public mind in relation to the propriety of paying the interest on that day, lest there should be a deficiency in the Treasury, on the 1st of August. But it must be perfectly evident that the Treasury will be in ample funds, not only on the first of August next, but also on the first of February, 1845. And the very fact that the interest is paid on the first of February next, will increase the means and credit of the State to meet its interest in August, and afterwards, when it falls due. While, on the other hand, if when it is admitted that enough money to discharge the interest on the first of February, is in the Treasury, applicable to that object, and it is not so applied, we shall with much appearance of justice, subject ourselves to the reproach of our traducers, as wilfully dishonest, and regardless of the faith and honor of the State.

The Governor felicitates the public on this cheering aspect of affairs.

The tolls collected in 1844, amount to $1,167,603 42, being an increase over 1843 of $172,199 10. The collections for the year exceed the expenditures in the sum of $629,658 82.

The State Treasurer estimates that there will be a balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1845, of $647,345; and this after the interest on the public debt shall have been paid. There is, therefore, says the Governor, no manner of doubt that, henceforth, the State will be able to meet, not only the interest on her public debt, but all her other engagements of every description; the taxes now imposed by law, (if their collection and payment into the Treasury be strictly enforced,) and the proceeds of the public improvements, with other sources of revenue, constituting a fund amply sufficient for that purpose.

The Governor recommends the maintenance in all substantial points, of the existing Tariff Laws of the Union. He says distinctly—"I hazard nothing in asserting that neither of the Presidential candidates could have hoped, for a moment, to get a majority of the votes in this State, had not his claims been based upon the assurance that he was friendly to the continuance of the present tariff laws, substantially as they stand."

Iron and coal are alluded to, and the Governor says—"The great interests of Pennsylvania do not ask for additional protection, or for new safe-guards; but, small as the discriminations are in their behalf, to let them remain as they are, with a certainty that they shall not be changed without substantial reasons, and the concurrence of the citizens of Pennsylvania."

The exercise of the Veto is defended, and the Governor closes by returning thanks to the intelligent yeomanry of his native State, for the cordial support they have given him.

The Message closes with these words: "My confidence has been realized; the day of her redemption is at hand, and every true-hearted Pennsylvanian must rejoice, to see her proud escutcheon purified from the only stain that had ever defaced it, since the landing of her founder on the shores of the Delaware."

ITEMS OF NEWS. The legislature of North Carolina has abolished imprisonment for debt.——Gen. W. J. Worth accompanied by Capt. J. T. Sprague, and Maj. E. Van Ness left St. Augustine for Tampa on the 23d ult.——There were two sudden deaths at Petersburg, Va., on Saturday—one, an old gentleman named Fenn, while engaged at his business was taken with a shuddering, and in a few minutes was a corpse; the other, a lad aged 12 years, son of Mr. Jas Pace, while playing with some boys, was taken with a chill and died in an hour.——A carpenter named Morim committed suicide in New Orleans on the 30th ult.——On the 29th ult., 300 German emigrants arrived at St Louis, making about 3,000 in the last five months.——The officers of the Plainfield, N. J. Bank, have sued the editor of the New York Herald for two libels, laying their damages at $75,000.——Of 110 persons admitted into the New York Alms-house last week, 75 were foreigners, 47 of whom were Irish, and on Monday last there were 24 more admitted, 2 only being Americans.——General Mirabeau Lamar, of Texas memory, is giving public receptions at New York.——Both houses of the Ohio legislature have passed resolutions in favor of the immediate occupation of Oregon.——The Chamber of Commerce of Savannah has memorialized Congress in favor of a Reduction of Postage.——The New Hampshire Legislature has adopted decided resolutions against the present Tariff.——The New York Plebeian advocates boots for ladies.——Major Polk, brother of the President, has arrived in Philadelphia, and takes lodgings at the Washington House, Hartwell's.——The Hon. Albert Gallatin, has been re-elected President of the New York Historical Society.

MAINE. Gov. Anderson has delivered his Message to the legislature, in which he shows the financial affairs of the State to be in a flourishing condition. The receipts of the year are $386,885, the expenditures $290,508. He considers the result of the presidential election to have been an expression of the popular will in favor of annexation, and still more strongly in favor of the modification of the tariff.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A SLAVE CASE. The following decision has been made in Ohio, by the Supreme Court:

"A slave fled from his owner, was pursued and recaptured in Pike county, Ohio. Sundry citizens of this State agreed with the owner that if he would relinquish his right to transport the slave to Virginia and manumit him, they would pay him 800 dollars.

"The court held, that a note given in this State for the sale of the slave, is without consideration, and payment thereof cannot be enforced in the courts of the State.

"That, under the constitution and laws of the United States, a person living in a slave State has a right to pursue a fugitive slave into this State, to take and remove him;—that the obligation was collectable, because, upon the facts, the consideration of the promise was the plaintiff's relinquishment of the right to remove his slave."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate:—

Sam'l H. Kneass, to be Consul of the U. S. for the Port of Carthagena, New Grenada, vice R. L. Sanchez, recalled.

J. B. Lacey, of Va., to be Consul of the U. S. for the Port of Neuvitas, Cuba, vice Wm. Hogan, recalled.

Isaac L. Todd, to be Assayer of the Branch Mint of the U. S. at Dahlonega, in Georgia.

Jas. B. Longacre, of Philadelphia, to be Engraver of the Mint of the U. S., at Philadelphia, vice C. F. Gobrecht, deceased.

LATER FROM CURACOA.—*Refusal to Receive the American Consul.* Captain Rich, of schr. Charlotte, at N. York, from the Island of Curacoa, reports that the Governor had refused to acknowledge W. H. Freeman, Esq., as American Consul, but would receive him in the capacity of Commercial Agent, and had sent him orders not to hoist his flag. Capt. Higgins, of schr. Monsoon, just arrived from Porto Cabello, informed Capt. R. that the Collector of Porte Cabello had fined him 1000 dollars for having three packages in his manifest, which could not be found in the vessel; but on the interference of some American merchants, the fine was finally reduced to 200 dollars, which he was obliged to pay.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Journal of Commerce has received the Polynesian, published at Honolula, of August 10th, one week later than previous advices. The festivities which commenced on the 31st July, the anniversary of the restoration of the Hawaiian Flag by the British Admiral Thomas, were protracted during the three following days. At the various entertainments given by the King, all of which were conducted on strict temperance principles, the American and other foreign residents were present.

LIFE OF A WESLEYAN MINISTER. A life of a Wesleyan Minister, written by himself, whose scenes of labor were in Lincolnshire, England, from the year 1780 to 1822, concludes his account of them by stating:

"I have enjoyed in my ministry 2028 Sabbaths; read the Scriptures, two chapters for each day, 36,500 times; preached 8112 sermons; occupied fifteen pulpits, and ridden 117,000 miles; and my salary never, at any time, amounted to £50 per annum."

THE TARIFF AND SURPLUS REVENUE. Resolutions have been introduced into the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, instructing the Senators from that State in Congress, to oppose any alteration of the tariff laws to affect Coal or Iron; also resolutions in favor of the payment to the States of the fourth instalment of surplus revenue.

PAINFUL RUMOR. There was a rumor in Vicksburg, Miss., on the 24th ult., that a difficulty recently occurred between some of the students and professors of the Centenary College, in Mississippi, and that one of the professors was shot.

HALE'S EXPRESS. Mr. Hale was the first to start an opposition to the expensive system of the Government Post Office, and he has now eighty-four post offices of his own, and gives employment to two hundred and sixty persons' having commenced as lately as December, 1843.

SHIPPING PREPARED FOOD. There is an establishment at Eastport, Me., in which lobsters, clams and fish of various kinds, turkeys, ducks, sea-fowls, &c., are prepared for the table, cooked and dressed, enclosed in air-tight cases, and shipped to different parts of the world. The meats thus prepared, it is said, will keep for months, and even years.

STABBING. On Tuesday night a man named Henry Hasbrook, was severely stabbed in the left side, at the Five Points, New York, by a colored woman named Hester Joseph, who has been committed to prison, pending the result of the wound thus inflicted. Hasbrook has been sent to the Hospital.

SUICIDE. John Ames, former ostler at the Bowery Circus, New York, but who was discharged on Saturday, became desponding for want of employment, and purchased two shillings' worth of laudanum, swallowed it, and being taken to the City Hospital, died there soon after his admission.

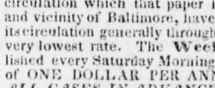
THE ANTI-RENTERS. Accounts from Hudson confirm the previous reports that the anti-rent excitement was rapidly subsiding. The Sheriff had already granted furloughs to some of the military companies who were summoned to the infected districts. It is stated that the ringleader, "Big Thunder," alias Boughton, has turned State's evidence, and disclosed the names of all concerned in the disturbance.

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

TEETH TEETH

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!!

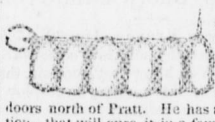


The subscriber tenders his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since his residence in Baltimore, and continues to perform all operations in DENTAL SURGERY (embracing the latest improvements in the science) at *one-third less* than the usual rates. He invites those who are afflicted with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

Cheapest Newspaper in the World!

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

THE publishers of the American Republican and Baltimore Clipper, in view of the unbounded circulation which that paper has attained in the city and vicinity of Baltimore, have determined to extend its circulation generally throughout the country, at the very lowest rate. The **Weekly Clipper** is published every Saturday Morning, at the very low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, *PAYABLE IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE.* It contains ALL THE INTERESTING MATTER of the Six Daily Papers, *without the advertisements*, a Review of the Markets, &c. &c.

An Independent Newspaper, supporting American Republican principles, and speaking freely and independently of all things, should find a place in every Family circle.

☞Subscribers must in all cases, pay the postage on their letters, or have them franked by the postmaster.

☞Any postmaster, or other person, who will send us *Five Dollars*, free of postage, will be entitled to a sixth copy; or in other words, for a remittance of $5, free of postage, we will direct *six copies* weekly for one year, to any address ordered.

☞No paper will be sent in any case for a longer period than ordered and paid for in advance, without respect to persons. Postmasters are allowed by law to frank letters to newspaper publishers, and will take pleasure, we doubt not, in receiving payment and forwarding orders for the Weekly Clipper. They are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

☞Single copies at the counter, with or without envelopes, 4 cents each.

☞Persons desirous of subscribing will please direct their orders, *post paid*, to

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n22 BALTIMORE, *Maryland.*

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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 Casimareen 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 Vesings, &c. d11

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.

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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.

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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

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,
d21 49 N. Gay-st.

NEGROES FOR SALE. A number of very valuable Servants, Cooks, Farm hands and waiters. Persons wishing to purchase or sell, would do well to call quickly at

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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.*

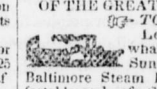
SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

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 to 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 2¼ 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.

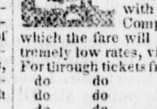
Returning will leave Norfolk and Portsmouth every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, immediately after the arrival of the Southern cars, arriving in Baltimore to connect with the Philadelphia cars next morning.

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 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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