# AMERICAN REPUBLICAN, AND BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

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### HOW WOULD'ST THOU WISH TO DIE?

BY MISS SARAH F. HAMILTON.

I would wish to die in a lonely room,
With the evening sunlight on my brow—
With none to mark my coming doom
Except my God:—not even thou.

And I would wish that my easy seat
Might by the open window be,—
That ere I died this scene might greet
My fading eye refreshingly.

For mountain, rock and vale would tell
Of hours too deeply graved to be
Worn from the heart in which they dwell,
Shrined, in their blessed memory.

The careless joys of early youth
Should pass in radiant memory by,
Ere I had learned the fatal truth
That there was ill beneath the sky.

Each token that remembrance brought
Of love—of friendship warm, sincere—
Of kindness, too, should claim a thought—
A half-regretful, grateful tear.

And when my prayer was offered up
For mercy to the viewless throne,
I'd chain the last of life's warm cup
To the Eternal One.

The anthem of another clime
My trembling voice should raise on high:
This, Holy Father, be the time—
Thus let me die!

## REGISTER'S STATEMENT.

CITY REGISTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Jan'y 20, 1845.

*Gentlemen of the First and Second Branches of the City Council:*

Your assemblage in annual session, renders it my duty in compliance with an ordinance, approved March 12th, 1840, to present a report showing the condition of the finances of the city at the close of the fiscal year, and the estimates of receipts and payments required for the current year, together with "any other information connected with the finances of the city, calculated to aid the Councils in their deliberations on the subject."

The receipts of the past year, including the balance in the treasury, on the 31st of December 1843, was $685,893 78; and payments for the same period amounted to the sum of $633,701 22, leaving a balance of $52,192 56 in the treasury on the 31st ult.

Interest on the entire issues of the City Stock debt for the past year, was paid as required by ordinance, to the Commissioners of Finance.

The interest payable for the present year, will be as follows, viz: On $1,460,713 12 six per cent., and $905,421 84 five per cent.; and also on $95,095 21 five per cent. Court House stock debt, making an aggregate of $317,668 63.

As regards the Court House stock debt, one half of the interest thereon is paid by Baltimore county; so that the interest actually payable by the city, will amount to the sum of $315,291 25.

All demands on the treasury during the past year, were paid with a degree of promptness seldom equalled.

The unquestionable ability of the city promptly to meet all its obligations, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to our entire community; but when it is recollected that in addition to sum required for interest on City Stock debt, large annual appropriations are required for various purposes, as detailed in the annexed statement; and also that more than one half of the State tax and licenses collectively, is paid by the citizens of Baltimore; and furthermore that it is proposed to increase this already unequal burthen, the entire subject merits and will doubtless receive the most careful and enlightened consideration of the Council.

In compliance with Resolution No. 145, approved April 16, 1844, I transferred to Paul Beck, Jr., $15,000 out of the certificate for $60,000 of stock held by the city. I would most earnestly recommend that the Register be directed to hand over the remaining $45,000 to the Commissioners of Finance, to be used in their discretion, for the redemption of that portion still outstanding of city stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council, after the years 1838 and 1840 respectively; the amount of which is $48,340.—The certificates of stock held by the city, together with the rents of the property, which by ordinance is applicable to the redemption of city stock debt, would be fully sufficient to cancel the stock alluded to.

For the purpose of endeavoring to show the propriety of the course recommended, it may not be improper to allude to the manner in which the city become possessed of the stock now in my hands.

In the year 1842, when the city, by resolution, refused to continue to receive Rail Road Orders in payment of taxes and other dues, a large amount of said orders remained in the treasury, $82,945 19 of which was funded in city six per cent. stock, as it was impossible to dispose of them in any other manner except at an immense loss to the city; and for the purpose of meeting the most pressing demands against the treasury, temporary loans, with much difficulty, were obtained in compliance with authority vested in me for that purpose. A portion of this stock was subsequently sold at 108 7-8 as heretofore reported. It could easily be made to appear that if the Rail Road Orders had been sold instead of funded at the period alluded to, the loss to the city in principal and interest, would by the present time, have been fully equal to the certificate of stock now held.

Therefore, if the Council should deem it proper to adopt the course recommended, the effect would only be to apply the sum thus saved towards liquidating the city stock debt.

The annual appropriation for the harbor was exhausted in November last. In compliance with the request of the Mayor, I procured a loan of $2000 on my individual account, that being the estimated sum wanted by the City Commissioners. On this account I have paid $1,301 87, being all that was absolutely required.

A dividend of $87,500 was received from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company for the past year, being two and a half per cent. on the amount of stock held by the city in said company. It will be seen that I have also estimated a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the present year.

Circumstances seem to render it proper that I should refer to a subject not immediately connected with the duties enjoined upon me by the Council. The treasurer of the State, in his recent report to the Legislature, uses the following language:

"There is another kindred subject to which I would invite your attention, I mean the law relating to the tax on stocks of the city of Baltimore; no revenue from that source has reached the treasury for two years past. By chap. 281, of December session 1841, sec. 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, the respective portions of tax due by the holders of said stock. This duty it appears has not been performed; and by chap. 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, chap. 23, and its supplement, 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."

As respects the act of Assembly of 1841, I furnished to the City Collector, as required by said act, a detailed statement shewing the names of all the holders of city stock, together with the sums held by them respectively. Acting as I was informed, under the advice of the attorney for the State, the collector subsequently demanded of me the tax stated to be due from said holders. After full conference with the attorney for the city, he advised that the act of Assembly did not make it obligatory on me to comply with the collector's demand, and of this, he was immediately informed. The result was, a petition to Baltimore County Court for a mandamus, requiring me to show cause why I refused compliance with the Collector's demand. An answer was prepared with his usual ability by Wm. L. Marshall, Esq'r., late attorney for the city and filed in court, but before the day appointed for the hearing of the case it was abandoned by the attorney for the State. In connexion with this subject, it seems proper to state, that in addition to the full conviction of the impossibility of complying with the act of Assembly, I was unwilling to acknowledge any other authority than that from which I derived my appointment; and as the Council, by a solemn act, had declared that they would not tax the stock for city purposes, evidently regarding it as a breach of contract, I would not consent (unless obligatory by law) to do that for the State, which the Council under a full conviction of its injustice had refused to do for the city. It may also be stated in addition that I am not charged by ordinance with the payment of interest to the holders of city stock, but it is made my duty to pay over the entire interest to the Commissioners of Finance, by whom it is paid to parties respectively to whom it is due. Every certificate of stock issued by the city sets forth the obligation of the city to pay to the holder thereof full five or six per cent. interest as the case may be, and it would be difficult to suppose that an enlightened Legislature ever intended to require me, as the representative of the city (in which position it seems to be contended I was placed) to violate a solemn contract made by the city. It seemed altogether proper that if the State determined to collect tax from the holders of city stock that it should be done through its own proper agent. As respects the act of Assembly of 1843, the same objections applied to it as to that of 1841.

On consultation with Hugh D. Evans, Esq., the present counsellor of the city, he advised me not to withhold the State tax from the interest due by the city to the holders of city stock; and stated moreover, that such a proceeding might in his opinion make me individually liable to the parties for the sums withheld.

The attorney for the State was fully informed without delay of the opinion of the attorney for the city, and invited to institute such proceedings as in his judgment the case might require, but after a full investigation of the entire subject, the attorney for the State deemed it useless to institute any proceedings whatever, as it would only subject the State to unnecessary expense.

In connection with this subject, it also seems proper to state, that the Appeal Tax Court in their official return to the treasurer of the State in the year 1842, reported as part of the assessable property liable to State tax, the stock held by its citizens. The treasurer having in his possession this official document, and also in the actual receipt of a large sum of money returned to him by the collector which was received from the holders of city stock for the State tax thereon, it seems strange that it should have escaped the vigilant attention of the treasurer that a portion of the returns of the collector was on account of tax on city stock. It seems scarcely less irreconcilable with the ability, industry and devotion of the treasurer, that he never should have learned from published accounts, or from the attorney for the State, or that he never should have enquired from any source whatever the reasons why the duty which he deemed acts of Assembly required of the Register were not performed. Without in the slightest degree intending to cast an imputation on the treasurer, I am constrained to say, that if he had been half as desirous to be correctly informed on the subject as he seems to have been willing to cast an implied censuer, he would not have remained ignorant of the facts and circumstances herein detailed.

By reference to the accompanying statement, it will be seen, that the entire existing and estimated claims against the treasury to be paid during the present year, including the quarter's interest accruing on the 31st day of December next on city stock debt, amounts to the sum of $711,527 71. Should the special appropriations for the present year equal those for the past, $23,200 will be added to the above sum.

The entire receipts for the current year to be derived from existing ordinances and other sources, are estimated at $410,366 12. It thus appears that from the taxes of this year, it will be necessary that $301,161 59 shall be paid into the City Treasury before the first day of January next, exclusive of the sums that may be required for special appropriations.

It appears from a communication addressed to me by the Appeal Tax Court in compliance with my request, (marked A) that the amount of assessable property subject to city taxes is $59,377,397—of this sum, $3,575,664 is without the limits of direct tax. It may be safely assumed, that not more than $57,500,000 can be calculated upon as the average basis of the respective levies. On this sum a tax of 70 1-2 cents on the hundred dollars would produce $431,250 00. As before remarked, $301,161 59 will be required to meet existing and estimated demands, exclusive of special appropriations. To secure the payment of this sum within the current year, it appears to me, from careful examination, that a levy as above stated will be required. This view of the subject will be strengthened by an examination of the actual collections for the last three years. It will be seen, that less than 7-10 of the taxes of each year were collected within the year. Assuming that 7-10 of the taxes of 1845 will be received within the year, the result would be the receipt of $301,875 from a levy of $431,250.

A want of space compels us to omit the tabular statements appended to the report. The following summary, however, will show their totals:

The existing and estimated claims on account of corporation expenses, and for other purposes, for the payment of which receipts from direct tax is applicable, together with that derived from other sources, amount to $29,856 97.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Corporation expenses for 1845, | $299,616 85 |
| Deduct balance in the treasury on the 31st ult, | 52,192 56 |
| | 247,424 29 |
| Estimated receipts from existing ordinances applicable to the foregoing expenses, | 133,220 13 |
| Balance to be provided for from direct tax of 1845, | 114,204 16 |
| This amount will be lessened by the sum of $46,550 if the Councils should direct the certificate of stock of $45,000 to be sold and thus applied, instead of adopting the recommendation of the Register relating thereto. | |
| The entire amount of existing and estimated claims against the treasury, payable in the current year, are as follows:—On account of corporation expenses, sums due various levies, and interest on part of stock debt, exclusive of balance in the treasury on 31st ult., $247,424 29; expenses of public schools, payable from city treasury, $31,961 22; expenses of County Court, Orphans' Court, &c., $27,756 05; expenses of City Court, $22,325; expenses city poor, $18,205; internal improvements, $361,916 15; repairs of highways and bridges, $2,000—total | $711,527 71 |
| The estimated receipts are as follows: From licenses, market rents, arrearages of direct tax, &c., $133,220 13; from internal improvements, $228,492 33; from arrears of school tax, $22,573 06; from arrears of County Court tax, $9,220 05; from arrears of City Court, $9,538 89; from arrears of city poor tax, $6,188 89; from arrears of highways and bridge tax, $1,132 77—total | $410,366 12 |
| Total amount required to be paid into the city treasury, during the current year, from taxes of 1845, | 301,161 59 |

[For the American Republican.]

## CONCERNING TAXATION.

It is admitted that the legislature must lay additional taxes for payment of the interest of the debt of this State. The Governor, in his late inaugural address, has, with boldness, given a general outline of what can be done on the subject; and it is for every citizen to contribute something to the suggestions of a good Governor.

The Federalist says correctly, that "*the ability of a country to pay taxes, must always be proportioned, in a great degree, to the quantity of money in circulation, and to the celerity with which it circulates. Commerce, contributing to both these objects, must, of necessity, render the payment of taxes easier, and facilitate the requisite supplies to the treasury.*"

I have long held the opinion that the system of taxation in Maryland could be amended with benefit to fair traders. *Cash* taxes oppress trade, they diminish the amount of money in circulation. Persons in circumstances humble—a class very numerous—from which comes the greatest part of revenue—cannot traffic, without first expending capital for *licence* to do so. But if traders, and all others required to take out a licence (excepting, always, the licence to get married,) were allowed to receive their permission to commence business, *as soon as they shall confess judgment for the amount of money equivalent to the price of a licence, and produce good security, by way of supercedeas, for stay of execution for six months as to one half thereof, and for twelve months as to the other half thereof;* I venture to say, that the number of traders would materially augment, that the flow of money into the treasury would increase; that thus the legislature might, with propriety, raise the price of every kind of licence to trade, that there would be small complaint among those who are taxed, and there would be scarcely a person indicted for trading without a licence.

We recollect when the United States government adopted the tariff of 1825, when there were long credits, on good security, for the payment of duties on imports—when in this way, the citizen was allowed to trade on the money, as it were, of government—when trade was not selfishly confined to men of wealth; how happy and prosperous were all orders of men, arising from the consequent activity of commerce; the consequent quantity of money in circulation; and the consequent celerity with which it circulated,—all the effect of wise government! And now, it seems to me, that the State of Maryland, for the benefit of her internal commerce, might imitate the policy of 1825, with some success, by allowing the *taxpayer* a liberal credit in every possible instance, where he offers good security; and that in this manner the weight of *additional* taxation will be borne with less reluctance?

According to existing laws, that class of persons who vend articles of their own manufacture merely, are allowed to trade without a licence; but in the present exigencies of the State, they (excepting resident widows and single females) might justly be included among tax payers. Why not?

There is another class of persons that pay not for licence to trade, to the great prejudice of the fair trader; that is, those itinerant traders—females especially—that visit our city periodically from New York and elsewhere.—They bring with them articles of elegant apparel for females—millinery—hire a room in the upper story or retired part of a central building; avoid publication in the newspapers; give notice of their whereabouts with their private cards, sent round to the domiciles of wealthy citizens; and remaining here but two or three weeks, escape the annual visit of the Sheriff, and reduce the amount of money in circulation, by carrying off two or three thousand dollars at a time, without a licence to trade! Now if magistrates had jurisdiction concurrent with the City Court, to impose fines on all those persons that trade without licence, and if, in addition to the annual duties of the Sheriff, Constables were commanded to become informers, there would be more fair dealing towards the State. OBSERVER.

THE WARREN TRAGEDY. At no period in the history of New Jersey has a more atrocious murder been committed than that of the Castner family; and no similar instance is on record of patient and close investigation to discover the perpetrators of that dark deed. The murders were committed at the house of John Castner on the night of May 1st, 1843; the whole family except a small hired boy who had been stunned by a blow, and two small children found asleep, having been found murdered the next morning, viz: John Castner, his wife, and one child in bed with her, and John B. Parke, an old bachelor brother-in-law. The object of the actors it is conjectured was to obtain a considerable sum of money, which it was known the family kept in the house, and perhaps by despatching the whole of them to secure the inheritance of their real estate. The truth is now about to be developed. Joseph Carter, jr., it is known, has some time ago been found guilty of that murder, and on Friday Peter Parke was also convicted of the murder at Belvidere, N. J., as we learn from the Newark Advertiser. The case was committed after a long and patient investigation and full argument, in a clear and able charge by Judge Nevius, and the jury was only out about 5 hours. The verdict is in accordance with public sentiment in Warren county. Thus two of the murderers, Joseph Carter, jr., and Peter Parke, his cousin, are identified and stand committed. Abner Parke, either the father or uncle of Peter, was tried immediately before on one indictment, and acquitted by the jury, though circumstances were strongly against him, in consequence of an *alibi* insisted on by some witnesses, (his daughters we believe) from his own family. Since that acquittal further testimony has been obtained, and he has been brought up and charged under one of the other indictments—for fortunately the Grand Jury found an indictment against each of the prisoners for each of the four persons murdered, so that it is believed his participation in the dreadful tragedy may yet be established. He will be tried at the February term—some three weeks hence.

ITEMS OF NEWS. A little son of Walter Mudd, of Vicksburg, was killed on the 6th instant, by a gun in the hands of his brother who was not aware of its being loaded.——Two veins or beds of copper ore have been discovered in the vicinity of Churchtown, Lancaster county, Pa., on the farms of John Host and Jacob Messner.——C. D. Coffin, of Cincinnati, has been elected Judge of the Supreme Court by the legislature of Ohio ——The death of Obed Waite, Esq., President of the Valley Bank of Virginia, is announced in the Winchester Republican.——J. W. Edmonds, Esq., is to be Judge of the Circuit Court of N. York, in place of Judge Kent.——A new Church in Philadelphia is lighted by twelve large globular lard lamps.——Of the 6,060 paupers supported in Massachusetts last year, 3,668 were foreigners——A negro man, named Jack, has been sentenced to be hung at Portsmouth, Va., on the 7th February, for attempting to commit a rape on a white female.——The iron steamboat Pioneer, Capt. Kirby, (heretofore running between Philadelphia and Baltimore, via Delaware and Chesapeake Canal,) is carrying the U. S. Mail between Edenton and Blackwater, N. C.——The sentence of Bishop Onderdonk was read in the Philadelphia Episcopal Churches on Sunday last.——There were 38 steamboats built at Cincinnati in 1844, being two more than in 1843. The aggregate tonnage of these 38 boats, (Custom House measurement,) is 8248 tons and the aggregate cost $568,000.——The total amount of gold and silver received from Santa Fe, in 1843, was $426,000; in 1844, $375,000; estimated amount for 1845, $500,000.——The learned and eloquent Dr. Hawkes, says the N. O. Crescent City, having arrived in town a few days ago, has accepted the call of the vestry of Christ Church in that city.——Mr. Gutztaff, the Prussian missionary to China, has become a police officer at Hong Kong.——The philanthropic, Miss Dix, is a sister of John A. Dix, the U. S. Senator elect from N. York.——It is mentioned in the N. Y. Observer that "Old Hays," the High Constable of the city, though a Jew by birth, is a regular member of Dr. McElroy's (Presbyterian,) Congregation.——The Rev. Mr. Leavitt, Editor of the Boston Chronicle and an Abolitionist, dates his letters in Washington, "*from my own desk in the Gallery.*" He either did not ask or could not obtain permission to be with the other Reporters on the floor of the house.——The Rev. Doctor Varhegan fills the place of the Rev. James Ryder, as Provincial of the Jesuits in the United States, and the Rev. Samuel Mulledy takes his place as President of Georgetown College.

TAKING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE. Jacob Klepser, of Delphi, Indiana, publishes a notice of the elopement of his wife (the mother of 3 children,) with one G. W. Maxwell, who is a blacksmith by trade, was a Colonel in the Militia, a Justice of the Peace, a Master Mason in the Masonic Fraternity, and a class leader in the Methodist Church. He has taken his commission as Colonel and Justice, and a certificate of good standing in the lodge with him. He has also left a wife and children behind.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the New York Herald of yesterday.]

### FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

*Firmness in the Cotton Market—Murders and Assassinations in Ireland, &c.*

By the packet ship Oxford, Capt. Rathbone, arrived below last night, from Liverpool, with five days later news.

The cotton market was firm, and previous prices fully maintained.

The Puseyite excitement was not abating.

Murders and assassinations are increasing to an alarming extent throughout Ireland.

The mammoth steam ship Great Britain has made a trial trip, and proves a fast sailer.

The public dinner given by the merchants of London to Sir Henry Pottinger occurred on the 11th of Dec.

The Bank of England have given notice that they will lend money on approved bills of exchange at 2 1-2 per cent.

Some idea may be formed of the financial power of Messrs. Rothschild's house, when it is known that at the beginning of this month it had in its possession $7,800,000 florins' worth of bills on discounts.

The Morning Advetriser states that there are 18 or 20 staunch Puseyites in the House of Commons, ready to maintain that the Church ought to predominate over the state.

Private letters from Paris state that there is on hand in France more manufactured cotton goods than would suffice to supply the market for three years.

*Commercial Summary.* It appears from the official record of the stock of British plantation Sugar, that the quantity at present on hand exceeds that of any corresponding period during the last three years; its value is lower than in the years 1842 and 1843, and is nearly the same as in 1841. The stock of Coffee in Europe amounts to a four months' consumption. The importation into this country has been larger than usual, and the stock on hand is equal to eighteen months' consumption. For many descriptions of Coffee, the price is as low as it was ever known to be. In Sugar, during the last week, the markets have been dull, and the business has been less than for a long time previously. Prices have receded from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. The trade, in all the principal parts, purchase merely for their immediate wants. This state of depression refers not merely to B. P., but to all other descriptions of Sugar. The Coffee market is also dull, with declining prices.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are less favorable. The depression is caused, in some measure, by the season, necessarily the dullest in the year, and by the unfavorable nature of the last advices from India. The closing of the continental rivers by the frost has also checked the export trade. The cotton market, on the contrary, which was depressed in the early part of last week, has assumed an active and cheerful tone, and the week closed with more firmness than it has recently exhibited; on some descriptions an improvement of 1-8 took place. At the beginning of last week consols were as high as 100 1-2. Messrs. Rothchild are the successful contractors for the French loan at the rate of 84 3-4 per cent; the price in the market is 85 1-4. The absence of the Avon, several days beyond her time, caused much uneasiness, and as she was known to have on board a large remittance of the Mexican dividend, the insurance on her rose from 25s to 30s per cent to £5, at which rate a large amount was underwritten an hour before her arrival. In most descriptions of railway stock an improvement has taken place.

### IRELAND.

*Frightful Murders and Outrages.* Frightful murders disgrace Ireland. A Protestant family named Shepard had taken a farm of Mr. Fawcett, near Bailaboy in King's connty, from which a Roman Catholic family named Daly, had been ejected. The Shepherds, who seem to have been three brothers, received a notice warning them not to take possession, if they valued their lives. When they proceeded to the lands, a second notice was served upon them to the same effect. But being a numerous family, and nothing daunted, the provided themselves with arms and ammunition, and took possession; their first precaution being to make the roof of the house fire-proof outside with clay, and then boring gun-holes through different parts of the wall; and while at work in the day time, one brother standing sentinel with loaded arms, while the others were employed. Ambrose, one of the brother, went off on Wednesday or Thursdey week, to fetch a cart-load of furniture and his family.

A long list of outrages, varying in degrees of atrocity, are announced as having occurred in the neighborhood of Limerick and Nenagh.

A faction fight took place, the other day, in the churchyard of Ballinaltig, in the south of Ireland, a large number of infuriated men savagely fighting over a corpse which had been brought to the churchyard for interment. The two parties had fought on a similar occasion, but had been put to flight by the police before mischief was done: in the churchyard they battled till one man was taken away insensible and many others had received severe injuries.

Mr. Samuel McKim was shot at his own house, near Sligo, on the 3d inst. by some person who fired through the window—motive unknown. Patrick Curren, a substantial farmer, was rising from a chair at the fireside of his house, at Gurneen, near Clara, when he was in like manner wounded in the arm, shoulder and breast, by a bullet and some slugs. On the 3d, James Murray and John Kennedy, brothers-in-law, quarrelled about some land which they held jointly; there was a conflict among their friends, and Murray received a mortal blow, of which he died on the 5th. An armed party entered the house of Joseph Burk, at Douras, in King's county, on Friday, during the man's absence, fired shots over the head of his wife, destroyed some seed-wheat, hay, and agricultural implements, and left word that Burk had better prepare his coffin.

On his return he saw the horses straying about, and the door partly shut. He called to his brothers, but they did not answer; and fearing to enter the house, he ran to the next police station for aid. The house was entered, and one brother was found lying in it, his head smashed by a spade; and all the arms had been taken away. The body of the other brother was not found till Saturday; it was lying in a ditch, the head also smashed. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "willful murder" against "some person or persons at present unknown."

Tipperary produces its usual current list of "outrages." A man has died from the effects of a savage beating administered by a number of men on the 19th November, after a quarrel at a public house. Another man has been beaten by four ruffians, near Lisbony, and his life is despaired of. Four armed men attacked a house at Scragg, but were repulsed; land was the cause of this assault.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Tuesday, Dec. 17. The sales to day are estimated at 4000 bales.

MONDAY, Dec. 16. The market opened with an extensive demand both from speculators and the trade, the latter purchasing largely; during the last two days there has been rather less inquiry, but prices closed steadily at an advance of ⅛d per lb. on the ordinary to middling qualities of American and Surat. In Brazil and Egyptian there is no change to notice. Speculators have taken 8000 American and 2000 Surat. The sales to-day are 7000 bags, without any change in prices. Specunators have taken 2000 bags. On Saturday the sales were 3000 bags and on Friday 6000.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17. In the absence of fresh supplies of new wheat, the makers were disinclined to purchase, and the trade to day in that grain was dull at the rates of this day week. Flour met a moderate sale at very full prices. The market was so bare of new oats that our quotations for them are almost nominal; a few choice mealing brought 3s 3d per 45 lbs. Oatmeal found a good demand, and must be noted 3d per load dearer; 25s 3d per load was paid for Irish new; 35s for old. No change in the value of barley. Beans and peas were neglected.

United States wheat was quoted at 6s 10d a 7s 2d per 70 lbs; Canadian, 6s 8p a 7s 2d; U. S. flour, 26s 6d a 28s per bbl. of 196 lbs; Indian Corn, 31s a 33s per 480 pounds.


### 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.

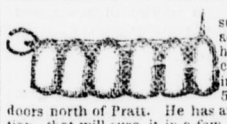
Take notice, on the right hand side of N. Frederick street, going from Baltimore street, 2 doors from the corner. Observe the name.

☞ All Advice to the Poor GRATIS. o28

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

### DENTISTRY—VALUABLE DISCOVERY

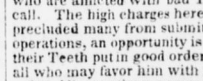


WHY WILL YOU suffer with the Toothache when you can have it effectually and entirely cured by calling on Dr. STINSON, 51 HANOVER-ST., 4 doors north of Pratt. He has an entire new preparation, that will cure it in a few minutes without pain or inconvenience, so that it may afterwards be filled and rendered a valuable tooth for life, thereby obviating the pain and danger of having it extracted. It is certainly one of the greatest discoveries of the day, and never fails of having the desired effect.

Dr. S. has also an article for filling teeth that are much decayed, which will do away with that disagreeable taste and smell they invariably give, and render them valuable and durable. Also, Fileing, Plugging, Regulating or remedying the inequalities of children's teeth, and inserting Artificial Teeth, from one to a full set, in the most approved manner and at prices that cannot fail to please. Dr. S. does not aim to be the *cheapest* dentist in the city, but his prices shall be as low as possible, and have the operation faithfully and durably performed, which he warrants in all cases.

☞ Price for curing Toothache 25 cents; do. for filling, from 50 cents to $1. Teeth extracted for 25 cents, by new and improved instruments, which afford the least possible pain. a29-y

### THE 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.

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☞ WANTED DAILY! ☜

CLERKS, book-keepers, bar-keepers, Porters for stores; English Teacher, Coachmen; Ostlers, Wagoners; Overseers; 20 laborers; Agent; 20 Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Chambermaids, Wet and Dry Nurses, Traveling Maids, Seamstresses, House keepers, and a number of other situations too numerous to mention and too valuable to lose. Families have only to give me a call, and their wants will be immediately attended to. Servants sent from my office can always bring satisfactory recommendation.

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