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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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☞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.

[From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.]

WE ARE GROWING OLD.

BY FRANCES BROWNE.

We are growing old—how the thought will rise,
When a glance is backward cast
On some long remembered spot that lies
In the silence of the past:
It may be the shrine of early vows,
Or the tomb of early years;
But it seems like a far off isle to us,
In the stormy sea of years.
Oh, wide and wild are the waves that part
Our steps from its greeness now,
And we miss the joy of many a heart,
And the light of many a brow;
For deep o'er many a stately bark
Have the whelming billows rolled,
That steered with us from the early mark—
Oh, friends, we are growing old!

Old in the dimness and the dust
Of our daily toils and cares;
Old in the wrecks of love and trust
Which our burdened memory bears.
Each form may wear to the passing gaze
The bloom of life's freshness yet,
And beams may brighten our latter days,
Which the morning never met.
But oh! the changes we have seen,
In the far and winding way;
The graves in our path that have grown green,
And the locks that have grown gray!
The winters still in our own may spare
The sable or the gold;
But we saw their snows upon brighter hair—
And, friends, we are growing old.

We have gained the world's cold wisdom now,
We have learned to pause and fear;
But where are the living founts whose flow
Was a joy to hear?
We have won the wealth of many a clime,
And the lore of many a page;
But where is the hope that saw in time
But its boundless heritage?
Will it come again when the violet wakes,
And the woods their youth renew?
We have stood in the light of sunny brakes,
Where the bloom is deep and blue;
And our souls might joy in the spring-time then,
But the joy was faint and cold,
For it ne'er could give us the youth again
Of hearts that are growing old.

ANNEXATION IN VIRGINIA—A REAL TRANSACTION.

A few days since, a young gentleman and lady of Madison, Va., concluded negotiations, which had been going on for some time previously, on the subject of annexation, and the articles of union were duly signed and sealed by the parties, and submitted to the mother, a very respectable widow lady, for ratification, who peremptorily refused her consent, and declared that the annexation should, under no contingency, take place.

The parties got together afterwards, and after deliberating maturely on the subject, concluded, that as the mother would not acknowledge the independence of the young lady, and that as she was neither *de jure* nor *de facto* sovereign and independent, the only way to accomplish their object and consummate their wishes, was to revolutionize, and if possible achieve their independence in that way.

Accordingly, they procured a suitable conveyance, and set off with all speed to the city of Washington. Arriving at the village of Centreville, accompanied by a female friend, they stopped at an inn to refresh themselves, where they were overtaken by a brother of the young lady and a friend, who, after securing his sister in a room, commenced a furious attack on her lover, which soon put the whole village in an uproar, and brought many of the citizens to the scene of action. The brother was furious, and the lover was alarmed. The brother endeavored to intimidate the sister, but she resolutely declared for annexation, and that nothing but death should sever the bonds of union which had been agreed upon between her and her lover. The brother, still more and more exasperated, repeated a threat to kill the lover, which more and more alarmed him; and he was almost on the point of relinquishing his prize, and trusting to further negotiation to bring about the ultimatum of all his hopes and wishes—annexation. His whole soul had been set upon it. The whole heart of his lady-love was set upon it. They had, as they thought, succeeded in achieving their independence, and to be thus frustrated in their expectations, was too bad. "What shall I do?" thought the lover—"if I give her up, I am undone and miserable forever; and if he kills me, why, then she will be undone and broken-hearted forever—what shall I do? what can I do? Here are two to one against me. You surely won't kill me," said he to the brother. "I love your sister, and she loves me—you surely won't kill me, and render her miserable for life?" "I swear I will," replied the incorrigible brother; and the young man turned pale as death, as despair sat upon his countenance.

Just at this moment a spectator, who had witnessed the greater part of the scene, took the young man aside, and told him that he would set every thing right in a twinkling, if he would follow his advice. "My dear sir, I know you are a friend, from the frankness with which you address me—tell me how to act, and I will obey you; and if I succeed, you will make me your devoted friend forever." "Very well; now mark me. He threatened to kill you—I heard him make the threat—all you have to do is to apply for a warrant, and bind him over to keep the peace. He being a stranger in this peaceful little village of Centreville, nobody will go his bail; and the consequence will be, he must go to jail, and then what will hinder you from securing your prize and proceeding to Washington, where you can be annexed. We are all for annexation here, and when both parties are willing, I don't see what right Great Britain, Mexico, or any body else, has to interfere."

Hope, joy and gratitude all rose in the young man's bosom, and off he sped to the magistrate, who, upon the testimony of his friend, issued the warrant, which being placed in the hands of the town constable, the first thing the brother knew he was in limbo. Whilst the trial was going on, the friend, who had left word with the magistrate not to commit the brother, but to keep him waiting some time for the accuser to appear, had the conveyance ready, and the rebellious subjects were again on their way to the city; and as it was not more than twenty-five or thirty miles, and as he was in favor of the measure, he concluded to come along with them, bringing also another young friend, who volunteered his services on the occasion.

The brother, after having been detained a considerable length of time by the magistrate, and no prosecutor appearing, was of course set at liberty. On his return to the inn, and inquiring for the rebels, he was informed that they had been gone more than an hour, but which course no person knew. Filled with rage, and overwhelmed with vexation, he gave up the pursuit.

The rebel party struck up a lively pace, and arrived in the city on Saturday evening, and stopped of course at the Virginia House, on C. street. The lover, and one of his Centreville friends, went immediately to the Clerks office and procured a license, whilst the other went in search of a parson. Just as every thing was ready, and the sexton had announced that the parson was waiting at the church to perform his duty, up drives another brother, who had taken the route by Richmond, in pursuit of the rebel fugitives, and inquired—if this was the Virginia House? The Centerville friend, who judged from his hurried manner of speech, that he was of the anti-annexation party, promptly answered in the negative, and pointed him to the Exchange as the Virginia House. The brother in great haste drove up to the Exchange, and finding he had been deceived, came back, and demanded of the landlord, if there was not a runaway couple in the house. "Not now," says the landlord, "they have just left through the back door, and I will venture any sum they are gone to the Church. They went in a devil of a hurry." "What church? what church?" exclaimed the brother. "Why to the Baptist in E. street, I suppose, for it was the Sexton of that church I saw here a while ago."

Away went the brother to the church, but when he got there the door was fast. The young lady had told the Sexton to lock the door as they went. The brother leaped over the pailing, but unfortunately got into the wrong yard. Meanwhile the parson, in a sweet mellow tone, had gone through the ceremony—annexation was consummated—Hymen approved and ratified the articles of union, and ordered his clerk to record it in the book of faith; and the parties left with smiling faces, and hearts throbbing with the liveliest emotions, and returned to the Virginia House. Just as the parties had turned the corner, the brother found his way out of the yard, and came into the Church much excited. "Has there been a couple just married here?" he inquired. "There has," answered the young parson. "By whom?" he again demanded. "By me," calmly replied the parson. "Then, sir, I will hold you responsible." "I am responsible. I am responsible for what I do," replied the parson, very kindly, to a much higher power, and for the legal authority, I have that in my pocket in the shape of a license, "and what God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."

The brother at once saw that he was at the end of his row, and after saying he had travelled two hundred miles in twenty-four hours, forty of which had been on horseback, and was only five minutes too late, he believed he would go back home. On enquiring of the gentleman from Centreville, I was informed that the ladies in that part of the Old Dominion are all for annexation—*to a man*. The young lady has a good fortune. AN EYE WITNESS.

ILLUSTRIOUS MECHANICS.

Adam, the father of the human race, was a gardener. He had, however, a strange propensity for tasting unwholesome fruit, which produced very injurious effects, both upon himself and offspring.

Noah was a shipwright and a husbandman; he navigated the whole earth in his ark, and got "seas over" in his vineyard.

Solomon was an architect, a poet, and a philosopher, his conduct, however, was not always by line and rule, he trod the circle of dissipation, was erratic in his imaginations, and violated his own maxims. His conscience and strength of mind, however, reclaimed him, and his repentance is the most beautiful of the works which he has left for the contemplation of his species.

The Apostle Paul was a tent maker, and labored with his hands at the vocation, while he endeavored to infuse into the minds of his fellow men, the important truths of revelation.—While he screened them with earthly tabernacles from the weather, he held above their souls the ægis of divine protection.

Matthew was a poor fisherman, he relinquished his humble calling for that of a missionary, and toiled assiduously to draw men from the fiery billows of perdition.

Quintus Cincinnatus was a ploughman, and was invoked to the government and dictatorship of Rome. His labors in the political field were as successful as those upon the soil.

Arsaces was a private mechanic, and was called to found the Parthian Empire. He built up a powerful nation, and erected for himself a mausoleum of fame, which is indestructible.

Tamerlane the Conquerer of Asia, was also a mechanic; he *rough hewed* Bajazet, and carved his way to fortune and glory.

Massaniello, a Neapolitan fisherman, was raised to the command of fifty thousand men, and gave up fish lines for lines of bayonets, and river soines for scenes of carnage.

John of Leydan, in Germany, was a tailor, and rose to the dignity of a king. He cut out for himself a bad piece of work, however, and afterwards came to a miserable end. His goose did not fly well.

Zeno, the famous Bishop of Constantia, who had the largest diocese in that country, was a weaver. He directed his attention to the *habits* both of soul and body.

Stephen Tudiner, a hatter in Upper Austria, was a general, and commanded sixty thousand of an army. He made hats for others, but preferred for himself a chapeau.

Walmer, a shoemaker, succeeded him in command, but was slain by Count Papenheim.—He converted his awl into a sword: "his last state was worse than the first."

Mr. Edmund, a baker, of Sterling, in Scotland, showed such unparalleled bravery in the Swedish wars, under that "thunderbolt of war, Gustavus Adolphus," that he was made a general. A maker of bread might be supposed to know how to rise.

Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, worked at ship-building. He learned the Russian Bear how to manage a boat.

Charles II., of England, was a turner in ivory, nor could affairs of State divert him from his morning task at the lathe. He turned his mind to other amusements which tasked his health and pared away his reputation.

Louis XIV., of France, was one of the best watch-makers of his reign. He forgot the burdens of power, in following the light footsteps of time, and escaped the flutterings of parasites on the pinions of chronometers.

William IV., of England, was a sailor, and rose from the forecastle to the throne; he managed the ship of State with nautical address, and beat her a considerable way up the harbor of Reform.

Benjamin Franklin was a printer, philosopher and statesman. He drew lightning from Heaven, and left his name in large Caps upon the annals of his country. His spirit is among the ***.

George Washington, Andrew Jackson and Wm. Henry Harrison were farmers. From the pursuit of agriculture they went forth to pursue the enemies of their country, and from the fields of death gathered the "Golden Immortal."

Sir Richard Arkwright, who first conceived the idea of spinning cotton by means of machinery, passed the earlier years of his life in pursuing the humble occupation of a barber.—His genius proved brighter than his razors.

John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburg, was the son of a poor farmer in Largo, Scotland. He was employed in the capacity of herdsman. His pencil was a stick, and the ground his slate. From being the companion of cattle, he became the peer of learned men.

James Ferguson was in earlier years a shepherd, watched the stars at night like his predecessors of Chaldea, and like them was led by his favorite planet to the contemplation of the goodness and magnificence of the works of the Deity.

William Gifford was bound out to a shoemaker, after having served a number of years in a small coaster as cabin boy. Being too poor to purchase stationery, he used to hammer out as smoothly as possible, small bits of leather, on which he traced problems with his awl. In later years, his critical awl pierced the souls of many luckless scribblers.

CHANGE IN THE NAVAL UNIFORM. The Secretary of the Navy has directed the following changes and modifications to be made in the uniform of the officers of the U. S. Navy, on and after the 1st of January next:

Captains, commanders, and lieutenants, only, are to wear epaulets, and they shall wear one on each shoulder, when absent from ship. The bullions of the epaulet shall be of silver gilt; those of captains and commanders to be in two rows, the outer row to be half an inch in diameter, and three inches long, and twenty in number; those of lieutenants three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and three inches long, in two rows, with a proportionate number in the outer row.

Straps of all epaulets shall be of navy gold lace, with a worked edge and crescent, according to the pattern.

On the strap of each epaulet, a captain commanding a squadron and entitled to wear a broad pendant, shall wear a plain silver anchor and eagle, two inches long, and above the eagle a silver star, five-eighths of an inch in diameter; other captains the same, excepting the star; commanders the anchor only.

Every officer entitled to wear epaulets, shall wear, on each shoulder, above the shoulder seam of full and undress coats, a strap from three to four inches long, and from five-eighths to three-quarters of an inch wide, which shall be made as follows:

For captains and commanders, of blue cloth, with gold embroidery on each edge; for lieutenants, of navy gold lace.

Captains who are authorized to wear a star on the strap of the epaulet, shall wear an embroidered star in the centre of the shoulder strap; other captains, a plain silver eagle.

In summer, or in tropical climates, commissioned officers and passed midshipmen may wear dark blue summer-cloth frock coats, of the same style and pattern as the frock coats at present allowed, with medium size buttons.

Passed midshipmen and midshipmen shall wear round their caps a band of navy gold lace one and a half inch wide, instead of the present anchor and star.

In summer, or in tropical climates, officers, when in undress and without epaulets, may wear, on ship board, white straw hats; the body of the hat to be six inches in height, and the rim three and a half inches in width.

Belts are to be black glazed leather, one and a half inch wide, with slings of the same leather, three-fourths of an inch wide, with swivels, and a hook in one of the rings to suspend the sword, the mountings must be of yellow gilt. Belts shall be worn under the coat.

Swords are always to be worn with uniform, when absent from the ship on duty; or when on leave on foreign stations. Swords and belts presented to officers for public services, may be worn in full dress instead of the regulation sword and belt.

UNITED STATES TROOPS. The St. Louis Republican, of last Monday, says:

"Five companies of the first regiment of U. States dragoons, under Col. S. W. Kearney, left Fort Leavenworth, on the morning of the 18th, for the Indian country. The troops under Col. K. will visit the forts and principal trading stations, and, as far as practicable, all the Indian tribes along the line of their march up to the South Pass of the Rocky mountains. The objects, we understand to be, to impress upon the Indians the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with the United States traders, trappers, &c., and especially with the parties emigrating to Oregon. Much good is anticipated from the visit of this force to the Indian tribes above the Yellow Stone, as many of them have very imperfect conception of the power and force of the United States. Col. K. and his command will return by the Arkansas river, in the fall. It is supposed the expedition will be out about four months or more."

MAYOR OF NEW HAVEN. Philip S. Galpin, whig, was re-elected Mayor of New Haven on Monday, although he had publicly declined being considered a candidate, by a plurality of thirteen votes over Henry Peck, the regularly nominated candidate.

THRILLING INCIDENT. We have the following from a source of the highest respectability, and are allowed to publish it, as a warning to such as on any subject, trifle with the clear dictates of conscience:

There was lately living in the county of Amherst, Va., not far from Lynchburg, a blacksmith who was well off in the world, and a decent sort of man in his way—except that he would, now and then, drink too much. Not long since, he went to a temperance meeting held in his neighborhood, being quite sober at the time, and listened to a very stirring address—when the appeal, warmly seconded by the advice and entreaty of some of his friends, so wrought upon him, that his conscience was roused, and he felt that he must either fly from this place of trial, or yield to the force of truth. He hesitated for a moment which alternative to adopt; but his evil genius prevailed. Stifling his conviction, he tore himself from the spot; and coming to a grog shop, on his way home, he there furnished himself with a bottle of whiskey. But, ashamed to carry it to his house, he resolved to hide it in some place where he might resort to it, without being seen. He went, accordingly, into the stable, but could find no hole or corner there safe enough for his purpose. At last he thought of a pile of stones behind the building, which seemed to offer a snug hiding-place for his treasure, and was in the act of opening a spot among them, for the bottle, when a *rattle-snake*, concealed in the pile, struck its deadly fangs into his hand, thus terminating his life in a few hours! In the agony of his sufferings, the wretched man, as a warning to others, made a full confession of the circumstances, and died deeply deploring his guilt and folly, in not yielding to his convictions at the meeting. The kind admonition of Heaven to all, is, "He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy!"—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

ITEMS OF NEWS. About 6,000 bales of cotton reached New Orleans on the 27th ult., nearly the whole being from Alabama.——The steamer Great Western leaves New York for Liverpool on the 12th inst.——Mr. May, who was injured by the accident at Camden, has had his leg amputated.——A gentleman in St. Louis, on the 23d ult, had his pocket picked at a fair, of $1,500.——Mr. Gough is lecturing to immense crowds at the Boston Tremont Temple.——Gaiter boots and short dresses are the rage with the Boston belles.——Thirty years since, N. Longworthy of Cincinnati, was a penniless journeyman shoemaker. He is now a *millionaire!*——The crop of peaches on the estate of the late Mr. Mifflin, in York county, was almost entirely destroyed by the April frost.——Tree, who was lately shot by Bridges in an affray at Evansville, Ark., has since died of his wounds.——The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, assembled at Easton on Monday.——The British Consul, M. Ogilby, Esq., has left the Consulate at Charleston, after a service of fifteen years.—The Charleston Chamber of Commerce gave him a public dinner last week.——The Bowery Theatre is going up again on the old site.——The number of deaths in Boston, last week was 42—24 males and 18 females.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Missionary Herald for June says:

"The state of the temperance cause is at present very interesting in Honolulu. We have now a society of more than fifty Washingtonians, which meets every Saturday evening.—These occasions are very interesting, some of them intensely so. The effect upon the place is most happy; and some of the cases of reformation are almost miraculous. One old English physician—the same who attended the first Mrs. Bishop, and had in those days a good reputation and a good practice, but has been for fifteen years a common street drunkard, and reduced to the lowest of poverty and misery—is now a reformed man and a zealous Washingtonian. It is delightful to witness his present improved character and condition. Others are like him."

SHORT PASSAGES OF THE STEAMSHIPS. The Cambria, upon her late trip, made the shortest passage which has been achieved since the starting of the Cunard line, except the September passage of the Hibernia last year. The Boston Courier, from a record of the passages of all the steamers, from the commencement, kept as accurately as the nature of the thing would admit, selects the following, all of which have been made within 13 days, and all of which are calculated from wharf to wharf:

1840. August	17	Acadia,	12 days	and	17½	hours.
" Oct'r	17	"	12	"	18	"
1841. June	16	Columbia,	12	"	8	"
" August	2	Acadia,	12	"	13	"
1842. August	1	Columbia,	12	"	10	"
" Nov'r	17	Acadia,	12	"	12	"
1843. June	1	"	12	"	15	"
" July	3	Hibernia,	12	"	14	"
1844. June	1	Caledonia,	12	" ab't	15	"
" July	17	Hibernia,	12	"	17	"
" August	1	Caledonia,	12	" ab't	20	"
" Sept'r	1	Hibernia,	12	"	24	"
1845. June	1	Cambria,	12	"	3	"

This includes a detention by fog of the last-named steamer (Cambria) of 7 hours.

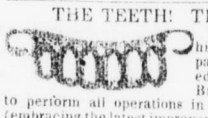
SHOCKING OCCURRENCE. As several workmen were engaged in excavating the hill in the rear of Cook's Garden, on Hudson-st., Albany, on Monday afternoon, a large body of earth caved in and buried six persons. Many laborers were on the spot, and made the most active effort to rescue the unfortunate men. One, Wm. Hyland, was found dead: three others were badly hurt—Thos. Stanford, leg and arm broken; Wm. Teas and James Riley. The other two were hurt, but less severely.

THE MURDER NEAR WESTCHESTER, PA.—Jabez Boyd has been examined at Westchester, Pa. and fully committed to answer the charge of murdering the lad, Wesley Patton. He will be tried in August next. The witnesses were bound over, among them is the father and mother of Boyd.

THE DENTIST
NOT GONE YET!

DR. LEACH, opposite St. Paul's Church, North Charles street, continues to perform all operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical DENTISTRY, and has facilities which enable him to insert Artificial Teeth *cheaper* than can be done at any other place, and warranted equal to any, and to give satisfaction, or no pay required. Call and see! The best Percelain Teeth and purest Gold used in all cases. Extracting Teeth or broken Fangs, without injuring the jaw or much pain, (day or evening,) 25 cts. m16-d

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.

TOOTHACH! TOOTHACH!!

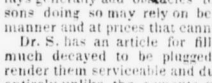
This aggravating pain can be cured in a few minutes without pain or inconvenience, so that it may be filled and rendered a valuable tooth for life, thereby obviating the pain and danger of having it extracted, by DR. STINSON, 51 HANOVER STREET, 5 doors above Pratt, who guarantees a permanent cure in all cases. Also, Fileing, Scaleing, Plugging, regulating or remedying the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

Dr. S. will insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from one to a full set, in the latest and most approved manner. He has paid particular attention to this branch of the profession, and warrants his operations to give perfect satisfaction in all cases. Those troubled with teeth that have been improperly inserted or requiring new sets, would do well to call as early as possible, as delays generally add obstacles to the operation. Persons doing so may rely on being treated in a skilful manner and at prices that cannot fail to please.

Dr. S. has an article for filling teeth that are too much decayed to be plugged with gold, which will render them serviceable and durable. This article is entirely unlike the cements now in use, as it never tarnishes or changes color.

☞All operations performed in the most desirable manner, and at very reasonable charges. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. ap4

PASSAGE TO PHILADELPHIA
ONE DOLLAR—BERTHS FREE.



BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The new and splendid steamers ROB'T. STOCKTON and EXPRESS, will leave the wharf (No. 3 Light street) alternately every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia in time to connect with the lines going North.

☞These Boats are new, and have superior state rooms and berths capable of accommodating 70 passengers, for whose comfort and convenience every exertion will be used.

No transhipment of passengers or baggage.
Returning will leave Philadelphia at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Meals 25 cents. Freights 10 cents per 100 lbs.
For freight or passage apply at the office.

E. G. HARRIS, Agent,
m23-tf No. 3 Light street wharf.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS. By far the cheapest and most comfortable route, no loss of sleep, and 60 miles less stageing, than any other route, is by the Chesapeake Bay, James River and Canal Boats.

Leaving Baltimore daily at 4 o'clock, P. M., (except Sundays,) in GEORGIA, Capt. Coffee, and HERALD, Capt. Russell. Arrive at Norfolk next morning at 6 o'clock, A. M., thence immediately to Richmond by the steamboat CURTIS PECK, Capt. Davis, or JEWESS, Capt. Sutton, arriving there by 4 o'clock, P. M., thence at 5 o'clock in Canal Boats to Lynchburg in 32 hours, thence by Stages (in day time,) via the Natural Bridge to the Springs. Through the whole route from Baltimore in 4 days, without any fatigue, so requisite to invalids.

Fare from Baltimore (not Washington as so ingeniously inserted by the upper route,) to White Sulphur Springs..... $17
Meals and lodging included on Boats to Lynchburg, which if paid (as is the case on the other boats) would be..... 4

Leaving the passage through only..... $13

☞Tickets procured at Baltimore Steam Packets' Office, Spear's wharf, Baltimore. Apply to
m23d T. SHEPPARD, Agent.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE and EASTON. The steamer MARYLAND having undergone a thorough repair, and a very handsome improvement, both in hull and machinery, will resume her regular route to the above places, commencing on TUESDAY NEXT, 18th inst. She will leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY thereafter, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, leaving Easton on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, by way of Cambridge and Annapolis to Baltimore.

FOR CHESTERTOWN and CENTREVILLE.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst. she will go to Chestertown and back, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and continue the above until further notice. Passage $1.
m9 LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

FREIGHTS TO FREDERICKSBURG, VA., REDUCED. The rates of freight per steamer RAPPAHANNOCK have been *reduced* to the following low standard:—

On pipes of gin, brandy, &c.	$2 00
hhds. whiskey, sugar, molasses, &c.	1 50
large crates earthenware, &c.	1 50
small do do	1 00
bbls. flour, whiskey, &c.	25
bags coffee, pepper, &c.	20
boxes soap, candles, &c.	12½
dry goods, in boxes and bales, per cubic foot	8

All other articles in proportion—a full and enumerated list of which may be had at the office.

☞Special contracts for heavy lots of freights will be made. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. S. M. SHOEMAKER, Agent,
m17-d Office Hughes' Quay.

NEW GOODS.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Lawns; Balzarines
Berages and Silks
Alpacas and Bombazines
Light col'd Cashmeres & Mouseline de Laines
Lace and Plaid Muslin
Cambric and Jaconet do.
SHAWLS.
Silk, Cashmere
Mouseline de Laine and Thibet Wool Shawls.
Plain and Embro'd Linen Cambric HDKFS.
CLOTHS.
Black, blue black, blue, green, brown and mixed CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES.
Black, blue black, blue, mixed, fancy striped & Plaid Cassimeres.
TWEEDS,
Light and dark colors.
GAMBROONS, DRILLINGS, and SUMMER CLOTHS.

VESTINGS—Silk, Satin, Marseilles, Buff, Cashmarets and other Vestings, plain and fancy.
Irish, French and German LINENS.
Bleached and unbleached MUSLINS; Bed Ticking; Mariners' Shirting, Penit'y Plaids, Checks, &c. &c.

☞Persons wishing to supply themselves with Goods at LOW PRICES will do well to call at the Agency Store, No. 77 BALTIMORE STREET, 2nd door below Tripolett's alley.
ap14-3m LUTHER J. COX.

BONNETS! BONNETS!
NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

JAMES COBURN, at 193, just above Light st., has got the best assortment of Spring BONNETS, and is selling them cheaper than any concern in the city of Baltimore. Ladies, if you desire to get a good fresh and fashionable article, call and examine for yourselves. Don't be humbugged by people telling you that Coburn has moved away, and all that sort of thing, to get his custom, and prevent you from doing well for yourselves. ap30

RUSSIA SKINS—1 bale very large and shave just received and for sale by
TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE,
ap21 2 south Charles street.

SECRET DISEASE
CURED IN FROM 1 TO 3 DAYS or NO CHARGE MADE. Apply to *DR. JOHNSTON* of the LOCK HOSPITAL, North Frederick street, Two Doors from Baltimore street, where may be obtained the most speedy remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, pain in the Loins, affections of the Kidneys, and every other symptom of

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

How terrific is even the contemplation of the ravages of this disease, when from neglect to consult a skilful physician, or from ignorant and improper treatment, the constitutional symptoms make their appearance—the throat becomes ulcerated, the nose diseased, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, the bones affected, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity till at last the palate of the mouth is destroyed, the bones of the nose decay and fall in; the victim of this horrid disease become an object of pity, until the last scene of the drama winds up and death drops the curtain by hurrying the unhappy patient to an untimely tomb.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Those whose constitutions have been injured by a certain pernicious practice may be soon restored to perfect health by applying to Dr. Johnson, either personally or by letter. Dr. J. has seen cases that were sufficient to appal the heart and harrow up the soul of all who were not used to the observation of such terrible sights.

Should this meet the eye of any who are suffering from the above affection, let them fly immediately to Dr. Johnston, who stands ready to relieve them; and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he guarantees a speedy cure, no matter how bad the case may be.

It is proper here to observe that Dr. JOHNSTON is not at present engaged in the practice of medicine through pecuniary necessity—he having, by the decease of a relative, fallen heir to a fortune—but through an ardent desire to benefit his suffering fellow creatures, to pour like the good Samaritan, oil into their wounds, and particularly to relieve those who suffer from a disease for which the world feels no pity.—Again it must be remembered that the object of Dr. Johnston in offering his services for the relief of the miseries of mankind, is not through pecuniary necessity. Hence no charge will in any case be made unless the Patient is 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*.

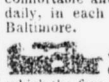
SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

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.
All LETTERS must be PAID. f16

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

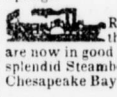
As the Coaches will leave Baltimore immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Philadelphia, and leave Washington immediately on the arrival of the Steamboat from the South, and perform the trip in *five hours*, passengers will reach Baltimore or Washington nearly or quite as early by this conveyance 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

GREAT CENTRAL MAIL ROUTE.
(*DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.*)
FARE REDUCED TO THE SOUTH.

Via NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, City Point, Petersburg, Va., Welden and Wilmington, N. C., to Charleston, S. C. and thence to New Orleans. Also to Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C., by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Also to Richmond per James River Boats, and thence to Lynchburg and White Sulphur Springs.



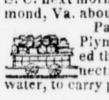
The Chesapeake Bay and James River Boat Lines respectfully inform the travelling public that their Lines are now in good order, and composed of the following splendid Steamboats:

Chesapeake Bay Boats—GEORGIA, Capt. COFFEY.
HERALD, Capt. RUSSELL.
James River Boats—JEWESS, Capt. SUTTON.
CURTIS PECK, Capt. DAVIS.

Passengers by this Line are informed that they reach Petersburg, Va., two hours in advance of any other Line. The following is the

SCHEDULE:

Leave Spear's wharf, Baltimore, daily (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Norfolk and Portsmouth at 6 A. M. Leave Norfolk on the arrival of the Bay Boats—arrive at City Point at 12 M., and Petersburg at 1 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 3 P. M., arrive at Weldon at 9½ P. M. Leave Weldon at 10 P. M., arrive at Wilmington at 12 M., and Charleston, S. C. next morning. The River Boats will reach Richmond, Va. about 3 o'clock, P. M.



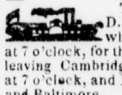
Passengers for Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth and Newbern, N. C. are informed that the cars are still running in connection with the steamboat Fox at Blackwater, to carry passengers to the above named places.

FARE REDUCED,
INCLUDING MEALS ON BOARD THE CHESAPEAKE BAY AND JAMES RIVER BOATS.

From Baltimore to	Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.		$6
do do	City Point, Petersburg or Richm'd,		6
do do	to Weldon, N. C.		8
do do	to Charleston, S. C.		21

ap17-tf T. SHEPPARD, Agent.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,
EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.



The steamer OSIRIS, Capt. JOHN D. TURNER, will leave Commerce-st. wharf, every FRIDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, for the above places and return next day, leaving Cambridge every SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, and Easton at 8½ o'clock, for Annapolis and Baltimore.

Passage to Annapolis..... 75 CENTS.
" to Easton or Cambridge..... $1.50.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST RIVER, Wye Landing, St. Michael's and Easton, (via Miles River Ferry to Easton.) Will leave Commerce-st. wharf, every MONDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock; and return next day, leaving Miles River Ferry every Tuesday Morning, at 7 o'clock; St Michael's, 7½; Wye Landing 8½; West River 11½, for Annapolis and Baltimore.

Passage to Annapolis..... 75 Cents.
" to West River..... $1.00.
" to Wye, St. Michael's, or Ferry, 1.50.

FOR CENTREVILLE AND CHESTERTOWN Leaves Commerce street wharf every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, and return the same day, touching at Corsica at 10½ o'clock, and Chester at 12 o'clock, for Baltimore. Passage $1.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND WEST RIVER. Leaves Commerce street wharf every THURSDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, and returns same day, leaving West River at 11½ o'clock, for Annapolis and Baltimore.

Passage to Annapolis 75 cts. To West River $1.
JOHN D. TURNER,
ap29-tf1stJa office lower end Commerce-st., Balt.

SUPERIOR SILK GLOVES. Just received a small lot of Gentlemen's superior heavy white, straw, black and colored Silk Gloves; Ladies' do. do. straw, black and colored do. do. Together with a general and well selected stock of UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS; Hosiery; Knitting Cotton; Zephyr Worsteds; Embroid'g