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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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[From the St. Louis Reveille.]

NETTLE BOTTOM BALL.

BY "SOLITAIRE."

"Well, it are a fact, boys," said Jim Sikes, "that I promised to tell you how I cum to git out in these Platte diggins, and I speculate you mout as well have it at onst, kase it's bin troublin' my conscience amazin' to keep it kiver'd up. The affarr raised jessy in Nettle Bottom, and old Sam Stokes' *yell*, where he swar he'd 'chaw me up,' gives my meat a slight sprinkln' of ager whenever I think on it."

"You see, thar wur a small town called Equality, in Illinise, that some specelaters started near Nettle Bottom, cos thar wur a spontaneos salt lick in the diggins, and no sooner did they get it agoin' and build some stores and groceries thar, than they wagon'd from Cincinnate and other up-stream villages, a pacel of fellers to attend the shops, that looked as nice, all'ays, as if they wur goin' to meetin' or on a courtin' frolic, and, 'salt their picters,' they wur atarnally pokin' up their noses at us boys of the Bottom. Well, they got up a ball in the village, jest to interduce themselves to the gals round the neighborhood, and invited a few on us to make a contrary picter to themselves, and so shine us out of site by comparison. Arter that ball thur wan't any thin' talked on among the gals but what nice fellers the clerks in Equality wur, and how nice and slick they wore their har, and their shiny boots, and the way they stirrupp'd down their trowsers. You couldn't go to see one on 'em that she wouldn't stick one of these fellers at you, and keep a talkin' how slick they looked. It got to be parfect pizzen to hear of, or see the critters, and the boys got together at last to see what was to be done—the thing had grown parfectly alarmin'. At last a meetin' was agreed on, down to old Jake Bents'.

"On next Sunday night, instead of takin' the gals to meetin' whar they could see these fellers, we left 'em at home, and met at Jake's, and I am of the opinion thur was some congregated wrath thar—whew! wan't they?

"'Razors and scissors!' says Mike Jelt, 'let's go down and lick the town, rite strait!'

"'No!' hollered Dick Batts, 'let's kitch these slick badgers comin' out of meetin' and tare the hide and feathers off on 'em!'

"'Why, d—n 'em what d'ye think, boys,' busted in old Jake. 'I swar if they ain't larnt our gals to wear starn cushions; only this mornin' I caught my darter Sally puttin' one on and tyin' it round her. She tho't I was asleep, but I seed her, and I made the jade repudiate it, and no mistake—quicker!"

"The boys took a drink on the occasion, and Equality town was slumberin', for a short spell, over a con-tiguous yearthquake. At last one of the boys proposed before we attacked the town, that we should get up a ball in the Bottom, and jest out-shine the town chaps, all to death, afore we swallowed 'em. It was hard to gin in to this proposition, but the boys cum to it at last, and every feller started to put the afarr agoin'

"I had bin a long spell hankerin' arter old Tom Jones' darter, on the branch below the Bottom, and she was a critter good for weak eyes—maybe she hadn't a pair of her own—well if they warn't a brace of movin' lighthouses, I wouldn't say it—there was no calculatin' the extent or handsomeness of the family that gal could bring up around her, with a feller like me look arter 'em. Talk about gracefulness, did you ever see a maple saplin' movin' with a south wind? It warn't a crooked stick to compar' to her, but her old dad was awful. He could jest lick anythin' that said boo, in them diggins, out-swar satan, and was cross as a she bar, with cubs. He had a little hankerin' in favor of the fellers in town, too, fur they gin him presents of powder to hunt with, and he was precious fond of usin' his shootin' iron. I detarmin'd, anyhow, to ask his darter, Betsy, to be my partner at the Nettle Bottom Ball.

"Well, my sister, Marth, made me a bran new pair of buckskin trowsers to go in, and rile my pictur, ef she didn't put stirrups to 'em to keep 'em down. She said straps wur the fashion and I should ware 'em. I jest felt with 'em on as ef I had somethin' pressin' on me down—all my joints wur sot tight together, but Marth insisted, and I knew I could soon dance 'em off, so I gin in, and started off to the branch for Betsy Jones.

"When I arriv, the old fellar wur sittin' smokin' arter his supper, and the younger Jones' wur sittin' round the table takin' theirs. A whappin' big pan of mush stood rite in the centre, and a large pan of milk beside it, with lots of corn bread and butter. Betsy was helpin' the youngsters, while old Mrs. Jones sot by admirin' the family collection. Old Tom took a hard star' at me, and I kind a shook, but the straps stood it, and I recovered myself and gin him as good as he sent, and I wur near the door and ready to break ef he show'd fight.

"'What the thunder are you doin' in disgiss,' says the old man—he swore dreadfully—'are you comin' down here to steal?'

"I riled up at that. Says I, 'ef I wur comin' for sich purpose, you'd be the last I'd hunt up to steal off on,'

"'You'r right,' says he, 'I'd make a hole to light your innards, ef you did.' And the old savage chuckled. I meant because he had nothin' worth stealin', but his darter, but he tho't 'twas cos I was afear'd on him.

"Well, purty soon I gether'd up and told him what I cum down fur, and invited him to cum up and take a drink and see that all went on rite. Betsy was in an awful way fur fear he wouldn't consent. The old 'oman here spoke in favor of the move, and old Tom thought of the licker and gin in to the measure. Off bounced Betsy up a ladder into the second story, and one of the small gals with her, to help put on the fixups. I sot down in a cheer, and fell a talkin' at the old 'oman.—While we wur chattin' away as nice as relations, I could hear Betsy makin' things stand round above. The floor was ony loose boards kivered over wide joice, and every step made 'em shake and rattle like a small hurricane.—Old Tom smoked away and the young ones at the table would hold a spoonful of mush to thur mouths and look at my straps, and then look at each other and snigger, till at last the old man seed 'em.

"'Well, by gun flints,' says he, 'ef you ain't makin' a josey——'

"Jest at that moment, somethin' gin way above, and may I die, ef Betsy, without any thin' on yearth on her but one of these starn cushions, didn't drop rite through the floor, and sot herself, cushion and all cochunk flat into the pan of mush! I jest tho't fur a second, that heaven and yearth had kissed each other, and squeezed me between 'em. Betsy squealed like a 'scape pipe,—a spot of the mush had spattered on the old man's face, and burnt him, and he swore dreadful. I snatched up the pan of milk, and dashed it over Betsy to cool her off,—the old 'oman knocked me sprawlin' fur doing it, and away went my straps. The young ones let out a scream, as if the infarnal pit had broke loose, and I'd jest gin half of my hide to have him out of the old man's reach. He did reach fur me, but I lent him one with my half-lows, on the smeller, that spread him, and, may be I didn't leave sudden! I did'nt see the branch, but as I soused through it, I heerd Tom Jones swar he'd 'chaw me up ef an inch big of me was found in them diggins in the mornin'.

"I did'nt know for a spell whar I was runnin,' but hearing nothin' behind me I slacked up, and jest considered whether it war best to go home and git my straps, strait, and leave, or go see the ball. Bein' as I was a manager, I tho't I'd go have a peer through the window to see if it cum up to my expectation. While I was lookin' at the boys a goin' it, one on 'em spied me, and they hauled me in, stood me afore the fire to dry, and all hands got round, insistin' on knowin' what was the matter. I ups and tells all about it. I never heerd such laffin' hollerin' and screamin' in all my days.

"Jest then, my trowsers gin to feel the fire and shrink up about an inch a minit, and the boys and gals kept it up so strong laffin at my scrape, and the pickle I wur in, that I gin to git riley, when all at onst I seed one of these slick critters, from town, rite in among 'em, hollerin' wus than the loudest.

"'Old Jones said he'd chaw you up did he?' says the town feller, 'well, he all'ays keeps his word.'

"That minit I biled over. I grabbed his slick har, and may be I did'nt gin him scissors! Jest as I was makin' him a chawed specimen, some feller hollor'd out,—"don't let old Jones in with that ar rifle!" I did'nt hear any more in that Bottom,—lightnin' could'nt a got near enough to singe my coat tail. I jumped through that winder as easy as a bar 'ud go through a cane brake; and cuss me if I could'nt hear the grit of old Jones' teeth, and smell his glazed powder, until I crossed old Mississippi."

[For the American Republican.]

Great men in all ages have pursued various courses to render themselves eminent; thus Diogenes was content to dwell in his tub, assured that posterity would hear of him, if they did not applaud his deeds; whilst the Macedonian, insatiate for renown, and haunted perpetually by that "sin whereby the angels fell," wept for undiscovered lands o'er which he might extend his rule. These things were in the olden time, when the lance and the sword were the only emblems of power. In the present tide of time, when "the pen is mightier than the sword," a very different state of affairs has obtained: in lieu of running a man through with a lance, we now merely get him to trace his patronymic appellation at the foot of two or three mysterious lines, and the thing is accomplished: the sword is occasionally sported for mere ornament at levees, and on state occasions, but is scarce ever brought into actual use; a keener weapon, the tongue, being generally the weapon of defence. The crook-backed Duke of Gloster asserted that great men have greater sins than ambition, but that was certainly an error of H. R. H.: at all events it must be taken with great qualifications, because of the variety of minds and the difference of opinion among eminent men as to what constitutes a proper incentive. Thus, for instance, whilst Mr. Coke of Holkham delights to gaze on bloated, stall-fed cattle, tottering under their own unwieldy and disgusting weight, Beau Hickman, of that ilk, "admires" a *dejeuner a la fourchette* above all earthly things. "Ringing in," a Western phrase, but becoming exceedingly well understood in these latitudes, are, by the way, a couple of cant words, perfectly familiar to the Beau, who, like all scientific, educated gentlemen, has never ceased studying the intricacies with which the subject is involved, until he has succeeded in exploring and conquering its mysteries. I remember an occasion, however, when the accustomed *prudence* of the Beau deserted him. It was in the famous city of Washington; the time 11 P. M.; an hour when it might reasonably be presumed that the ever-watchful eye of the renowned Beau might be expected to relax its vigilance: so thought a young gentleman of W., who first whispering him that the stranger accompanying him was both deaf and dumb, a rich Southerner, fair game, &c., introduced the renowned Beau, as well as these drawbacks would permit, to his silent friend; telegraphing, by mysterious signs, at the same time, that Beau should order oysters, and et ceteras, with an implied nod of the cranium that it would be "all right." Visions of sundry delicate compounds, fragrant with the odor of the delicate mint, to say nothing of any thing else, put Beau in high glee: the oysters and champagne were ordered, the regalias succeeded, and Beau talked, laughed, told divers anecdotes of various great people with whom he was on familiar terms, and was in verity the life of the company. All things must have an end, however; so demanding the bill, and it being promptly furnished, Beau, with a stealthy motion, gently pushed it over to his friend, who, with the most charming *sang froid*, exclaimed, "Ah, yes, the bill; six dollars, I see; cheap, Beau; pay it:" then turning, and making a lot of hieroglyphical signs to his supposed deaf and dumb friend, said, "Come, arrange with W—r, and let us be off; 'tis past 1 o'clock, and my friend wishes to depart."

"Me pay; whew! can't do it; have no *mopusses;* you know I never carry any about me, its so devilish vulgar."

"U—r, who ordered this supper? *Of course* Mr. Hickman did—come, Beau, no nonsense; foot the ap and we'll go to our virtuous beds."

Finding himself "sold" completely, Beau made a virtue of necessity, and—I am almost afraid to write the words—aware that a host of people will imagine that chaos *has* come again, when I positively assert that Beau *settled the bill!* in what manner, none of us could ascertain: his quizzical friend remarking at the same time, "never mind, Beau, you have had a full share of the entertainment; that ought to prove a sovereign *balm* to your wounded spirit."

To complete the surprising adventure of the evening, the deaf and dumb gentleman from the South, on being asked what he would prefer as a night cap, answered—not by signs, but in good sonorous English—"brandy and water." Alas! poor Beau! foiled with thine own weapons? Thy glory has departed, Ichabod!

* * *

[Communicated.]

Messrs. Editors,—I had the pleasure of hearing on last Sabbath evening a minister of this city take up the subject of the "Restoration of the Jews," in the Hall of the City Guards, before a large and respectable congregation; and never did I hear the subject presented in a more lucid and able manner. The speaker (whoever he may be,) is a scholar of the first class. His address, manner and matter throughout, was of the most commanding and interesting character. Occasionally the ear was saluted with strains of the loftiest eloquence; in a word, it was a masterly effort in settling, by the highest authority, (the Bible,) the claim of God's *true* Israel to the land included in the covenant grant to Abraham. I think, with others, who were present on that evening, that the publication of that discourse *entire*, would prove of great interest and value to the community.

F. W. R.

TRIAL OF CAPT. VOORHEES—*Charge and Specifications.* The trial of Philip F. Voorhees, a captain in the U. S. Navy, is now in progress before a Court Martial at Washington. The charge against him is simply "disobedience of orders," as set forth in the following specifications:

Specification 1st. In this, that the said Captain Philip F. Voorhees, having been, on or about the 14th day of March, 1844, despatched in the United States frigate Congress to the port of Montevideo, in the river Platte, South America, for the purpose of protecting the commerce and interests of the United States in that quarter, and having been ordered by his commanding officer, Captain Daniel Turner, commanding the United States naval forces on the coast of Brazil, "to be extremely particular 'in his official and private intercourse with the 'Montevidean and Buenos Ayrean Governments;" and to bear always in mind that it "was not only the policy of our Government, 'but their earnest desire, to maintain a strict 'and unqualified neutrality in all things relating to the belligerentt, and to those countries 'generally," did, on or about the 29th day of September, 1844, at or near the port of Montevideo, disobey the said order by wrongfully capturing and taking forcible possession of an armed vessel called the Sancala, belonging to a Government at peace with the Government of the United States, and at war with the Government of Montevideo.

Specification 2d. In this, that the said Captain Philip F. Voorhees, on or about the 29th day of September, 1844, at or near the port of Montevideo, did disobey the order of Captain Daniel Turner, set forth in the first specification of this charge, by wrongfully capturing and taking forcible possession of a squadron of armed vessels belonging to a Government at peace with the Government of the United States, and at war with the Government of Montevideo.

Specification 3d. In this, that the said Captain Philip F. Voorhees, on or about the 29th day of September, 1844, at or near the Port of Montevideo, did disobey the order of Captain Daniel Turner, set forth in the first specification of this charge, by forcibly and wrongfully releasing prisoners and property captured by, or in custody of, a squadron of vessels employed in blockading the port of Montevideo, the said squadron belonging to a Government at peace with the Government of the United States.

Specification 4th. In this, that the said Captain Philip F. Voorhees, on or about the 29th day of September, 1844, at or near the port of Montevideo, did disobey the order of Captain Daniel Turner, set forth in the first specification of this charge, by wrongfully and forcibly taking seamen from a squadron of vessels blockading the port of Montevideo, the said squadron belonging to a Government at peace with the Government of the United States.

Specification 5th. In this, that the said Captain Philip F. Voorhees, on or about the 22nd day of October, 1844, at or near the port of Montevideo, did disobey the order of Captain Daniel Turner, set forth in the first specification of this charge, by refusing to permit a squadron of vessels employed in blockading Montevideo, to enforce that blockade with respect to merchant vessels belonging to a Government at peace with the Government of the United States.

NEW YORK GENERAL BANKING LAW. The decision of the Supreme Court of New York, that this law is unconstitutional, will produce much confusion and probably distress, if it be not reversed by the Court of Errors; as all the banking institutions organized under the law, will be compelled to wind up their concerns.—The New York Journal of Commerce, after enumerating former decisions in favor of the law, says:

"Under these circumstances, the Supreme Court now decide the act of 1838, 'to authorize the business of banking,' unconstitutional, and thus put in jeopardy or suspense the vast interest involved in these banking associations.—Mr. Justice Bronson, (now Chief Justice,) Mr. Justice Beardsley, and Mr. Justice Jewett, now constitute the Supreme Court. But is nothing to be settled in this country? Are our laws to be changed as often as new judges are appointed? Are decisions of our highest Courts no longer to be regarded as evidence of what the law of the land is? Are the decisions of the Court of Errors to be disregarded by *inferior* tribunals? We think not; we cannot doubt that this decision of the Supreme Court will be reversed by the Court of Errors as soon as it is brought before it."

THE HALF OUNCE LETTER. So much in the shape of letters can be sent 300 miles for five cents, weighing only half an ounce, that we apprehend, says the New York Sun, the new law will have finally to be altered, and five cents taken for a single letter, if you please, with an envelope, and ten cents for a double letter, or we fear that the falling off of the revenue will be greater than is now contemplated. A writer in the Doylestown Olive Branch has been at great pains to ascertain how much can be transmitted for five cents.

An avoirdupoise half ounce is 218 3-4 grains. Wafers one grain. Sealing wax, usual quantity, five grains. A sheet of foolscap weighs 172 grains. Letter paper, 135. Small envelopes, 42 grains—large 52. You can send 300 miles a letter for five cents, containing, viz:—the sheet of letter paper enclosing seven bank notes sealed with wax; or the letter and three bank notes in an envelope. Half a sheet of letter paper with half eagle enclosed under wax. A sheet with a dime and a half enclosed secured by wafers. One sheet of letter paper with a quarter eagle enclosed secured by wax. A sheet of foolscap in an envelope sealed with a wafer. One and a half sheets of letter paper sealed with wax or wafer. It is said to have been the intention of Congress to charge five cents for a single letter under 300 miles and ten cents for a double letter. No greater deduction could be hazarded in the first experiment. So the people said take ten cents or five cents for single or double letters,—the half ounce is therefore said to be an innovation on the intentions and wishes of the people, and must benefit an exclusive class who transmit money by mail.—We do not think so. Under the old law a letter containing seven bank notes transmitted to New Orleans was charged $2 postage; under the new law and according to the half ounce system, it will be carried for ten cents, being but a half ounce to be transmitted beyond 300 miles.

THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. The Magnetic Telegraph between New York and Philadelphia will be delayed, the Tribune says, a couple of months on account of the determination to procure the posts in Tennessee, where they can be purchased cheaper than in Maine, where they were at first ordered. The affair is so far certain to be completed that contracts for the posts and wires have actually been made.

THE RESULT OF CRIME. A paragraph from the London Times announces that Burgess, who was arrested in Boston last autumn and carried to England for trial, as a robber from the bank of England, was put on board the convict ship David Malcolm on the 19th of May. He is to spend the remainder of his life at Norfolk Island, one of the severest penal settlements.

MRS. MOWATT TURNED ACTRESS. Mrs. Mowatt, the authoress of "Fashion," is about to make her debut, (we learn from the Herald,) on the public stage, and will make her first appearance next week, at the Park theatre, for Mr. Crisp's benefit, in the character of Pauline, in the Lady of Lyons. She will sustain the leading part in a new comedy to be brought out in September.

WIRE BRIDGE. The Suspension Aqueduct Bridge at Pittsburgh must be a splendid structure. The trunk of the canal is wood, 16 feet wide, and 3 1-2 feet deep, and 1140 feet in length. The wire cables are 1175 feet long, composed of 1900 separate wires, making the cables seven inches in diameter. The wires are covered with a composition which prevents corrosion, and are then firmly bound into a solid mass by other wires. By these cables, one running on each side of the Aqueduct, the structure is suspended.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS. It has been decided by Judge Nelson, that if the proprietor of a new invention sells even one of his articles, before he has taken out his patent, he thereby loses his exclusive claim; the sale is held to be an abandonment of the invention to the public. This is a new decision—the opposite doctrine having been heretofore held at the Patent office.

GUILTY OF MURDER. Wm. Smith, colored, was recently tried at Norfolk, Va., for an attempt to kill Mr. Frethy, and found guilty.—The punishment is death, but he has been recommended to mercy.

FLOUR. At Columbus, Ohio, flour has advanced to $5 per bbl.

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.

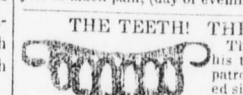
☞Persons desirous of subscribing will please direct their orders, *postpaid*, to

BULL & TUTTLE,
n22 BALTIMORE, *Maryland*,

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!!

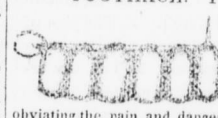


The subscriber tenders his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since his residence in Baltimore, and continues to perform all operations in DENTAL SURGERY (embracing the latest improvements in the science) at *one-third less* than the usual rates. He invites those who are afflicted with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

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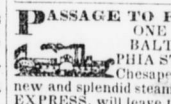

BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The new and splendid steamers ROB'T. STOCKTON and EXPRESS, will leave the wharf (No. 3 Light street) alternately every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia in time to connect with the lines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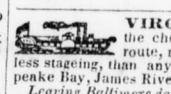


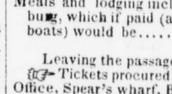
VIRGINIA SPRINGS. By far the cheapest and most comfortable route, no loss of sleep, and 60 miles less stageing, than any other route, is by the Chesapeake Bay, James River and Canal Boats.

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

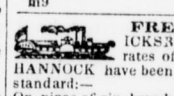
☞Tickets procured at Baltimore Steam Packets' Office, Spear's wharf, Baltimore. Apply to
m23d T. SHEPPARD, Agent.



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 assertment 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 Gonorrhea, *Gleet*, 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*.

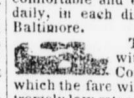
SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

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. f19

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 Steam boat 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.

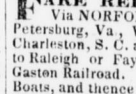
au29-tf JACOB PETERS & CO

GREAT CENTRAL MAIL ROUTE.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

FARE REDUCED TO THE SOUTH.

Via NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, City Point, Petersburg, Va., Weldon 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.



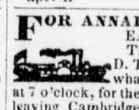
The Chesapeake Bay and James River Boat Lines respectfully inform the travelling public that their Lines are now in good order, and composed of the following splendid Steamboats:

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,

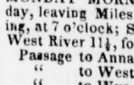
INCLUDING MEALS ON BOARD THE CHESAPEAKE BAY AND JAMES RIVER BOATS.

From Baltimore	to	Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.		$6
do	do	City Point, Petersburg or Richm'd,		5
do	do	to Weldon, N. C.		3
do	do	to Charleston, S. C.		22

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