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☞THE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN & BALTIMORE CLIPPER is furnished to subscribers, by careful carriers, at only *six and a quarter cents* per week—payable to the Carriers only, at the end of each week.

The Clipper will also be sent, by mail, to distant subscribers, at the rate of *Four Dollars* per year—payable, always, in advance.

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1 square, 1 time,	$0.50	1 square, 1 month,	$4.00
1 do. 2 do.	0.75	1 do. 2 do.	7.00
1 do. 3 do.	1.00	1 do. 3 do.	10.00
1 do. 1 week,	1.75	1 do. 6 do.	16.00
1 do. 2 do.	2.75	1 do. 1 year,	30.00

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☞THE WEEKLY CLIPPER, a large Family Newspaper, containing all the select matter of the daily, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of $1.00 per annum.

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[From the United States Gazette.]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEN. JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson was born on the 16th of March, 1767, in the "Waxhaw" settlement, S. C. His parents were emigrants from Ireland, who had settled in the place two years before, where they followed the industrial occupation of farming. They belonged to that class of Irish people called the yeomanry, distinguished for the quiet virtues of honest sobriety and hospitality. Shortly after the birth of Andrew Jackson, his father died, leaving him along with two elder brothers to be provided for by their mother, a woman who seems to have possessed many of the excellent virtues of her sex. The patrimony left by Jackson's father was small—not enough to educate liberally the three sons; it was, therefore, determined that the youngest should be brought up for the ministry, while the brothers, Hugh and Robert, should follow the calling of their father. Andrew, accordingly, was sent to a flouishing school in the settlement, where he remained occupied with the dead languages until the revolutionary war brought an enemy into the neighborhood. It now became necessary for even boys to shoulder the musket or rifle, and at the tender age of fourteen, encouraged by his patriotic mother, the young Jackson, accompanied by his brothers, sought the ranks of the American army, and ranged himself under its banners.

The Waxhaw settlers, among whom were the Jacksons, were obliged to retire before the British into North Carolina. They, however, soon returned to the Waxhaws. Shortly after their return, a band of forty patriots, with whom were Andrew Jackson and one of his brothers (the other having already perished in the battle of Stono) were surprised and routed by a superior British force, many of their number being taken prisoners. Jackson and his brother escaped, but on the following day, having entered the house of a friend to procure food, they were captured by a marauding party of the enemy. An anecdote is told of Jackson's conduct on this occasion. Being ordered by a British officer to wipe the mud off his boots, Jackson peremptorily refused, demanding the treatment due to a prisoner of war. On his continuing to refuse obedience to the commands of the officer, the latter became enraged, and, drawing his sabre, struck at the head of the young Jackson, which blow Jackson caught with his left hand, receiving a wound, the mark of which he carried with him to his grave. His brother, for a similar offence, had his head laid open by a sword wound, which afterwards caused his death.

The two brothers were carried to Camden, where they were imprisoned until after the battle of Camden, when they were released by the exertions of an affectionate mother. This heroic woman shortly after expired near the city of Charleston, to which place she had gone on an errand of mercy—the relief of the suffering American prisoners. Jackson's remaining brother also died about the same time, leaving him friendless in the world.

The war was brought to a close, and Jackson having contracted an intimacy with some wealthy and rather dissolute young men belonging to Charleston, and who had been staying at the Waxhaws, now accompanied them on their return to their home. In such company his small patrimony soon dwindled away, and he was hourly contracting pernicious habits. Before it was too late, however, by an energetic step, he broke off from his evil associates, and in the winter of 1784, at the age of 18, he retired to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered a lawyer's office, and commenced the study of the law. In two years he was admitted to practice, and not liking Salisbury as a theatre for his talents, he emigrated to Tennessee, (East,) and afterwards to Nashville, where, in 1788, he located himself permanently. Here he soon attained a lucrative practice, and was also distinguished among the citizen soldiers and bold spirits of the place as one of the boldest.

In 1796, he was elected one of the members of a Convention, assembled to frame a constitution for the State. In the following year he was sent to Congress, to the House of Representatives, and in the next he became a member of the United States Senate. He resigned, however, in the same year, not being satisfied with his political duties at Washington. While he was still at Washington, in the capacity of Senator, the Tennessee militia, without consultation with him, had elected him their Major General, which rank he continued to hold until 1814, when he received the same grade in the regular army. Immediately on his return from Congress he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.—He entered upon the duties of this office with reluctance, and laid them down as soon as he conveniently could, retiring to his farm on the Cumberland river about 12 miles above Nashville. Here he remained occupied with rural pursuits and pleasures, until the news of a war with Great Britain in 1812 called him once more into the service of his country. When the United States Government authorized the calling out of volunteers, Jackson, as Major General, published a spirited proclamation to his division, to which 2500 brave fellows readily responded and assembled in Nashville.—Jackson received instructions to carry them down the Mississippi, for the defence of the lower country which was thought to be in danger. In the month of January, 1813, he conducted his troops to Natchez, where he had been instructed to await further orders. Here he continued for several weeks in bivouack, drilling his army. The danger of invasion on this quarter passed over, and Jackson received orders from the Secretary of War to disband his troops, and deliver up the wagons, public stores, &c. to Gen Wilkinson, of the United States Army, then commanding in this District. This order Gen. Jackson thought proper to disobey, alleging as his excuse that the volunteers when disbanded could not reach home in safety, and that many of them would be obliged to enlist in the regular army. He therefore retained the military stores, and marching his volunteers into Tennessee, there disbanded them formally.

He was not permitted to remain long inactive. The Creek Indians, south of the Tennessee river, excited by British emissaries, and infatuated by the representations of the Chief Tecumseh, had become hostile to the United States government, and were murdering the defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers. Fort Mimms, in the Tensaw settlement, had been captured by a band of braves, and 300 persons savagely butchered. Only seventeen escaped. The people of Tennessee were exasperated by the news, and all eyes were turned towards Jackson. The legislature ordered out 3500 men at the head of whom, in the middle of October, Jackson crossed the Tennessee river and entered the hostile territory. He shortly after fought the battle of Talladega, in which nearly 500 warriors were killed and captured, but was obliged for want of provisions, to return to Fort Strother, his head quarters. From the repeated failures of contractors to supply his army, the troops suffered the extreme of hunger, and at last became discontented and mutinous.—Jackson used every effort to prevent their return, and succeeded in quelling revolt after revolt. Having waited in vain for supplies, he was compelled to yield his reluctant consent to their return, and was thus deserted by all but about 100 brave men. In January, a fresh force of 800 volunteers having reached him, he penetrated to Emuckfaw Creek, on the Tallaposa river, where he fought the Indians, leaving nearly 200 of their warriors on the find. From the weakness of his force however, he was obliged to retreat to Fort Strother.

Towards the end of February, his army was increased by a fresh draught of militia to the number of 2500, and he commenced his march for the "Horse Shoe" Bend (Tohopeka) on the Tallaposa river. Here the hostile tribes had concentrated their strength, and having fortified the bend, were determined to make a desperate and final stand. Jackson arrived in the neighborhood of Tohopeka on the 26th of March, and on the morning of the 27th, commenced the attack. Both the attack and defence were managed with exceeding skill, and the contest was severe and bloody. The Tennesseans, however, at last drove the savages fiom their stronghold with immense loss. Hardly 200 escaped out of 1000 warriors, who would neither give nor receive quarter. These only stole away in the darkness of the night.

The defeat of Tohopeka broke the war spirit of the Indians, and the hostile chiefs soon after submitting, the campaign was brought to a close, and the Tennessee army returned to their homes, and were discharged.

General Jackson was now appointed a Commissioner to enter into a treaty with the conquered tribes, during the ratification of which he received information that a British force had been landed at Pensacola, under the very eye of the Spanish Governor, and were proceeding to arm and equip hordes of savages, who had taken shelter in the neutral territory. He accordingly sent advices to the government, and urged the necessity of dismantling this fortress. In the mean time this British force, with Col. Nichols at its head, attacked the American post of Fort Bowyer, but were repulsed with severe loss. General Coffee now arrived on the spot with 2,000 well armed Tennesseans, and Jackson, placing himself at the head of this force, entered Pensacola, drove out the British and Indians, and reduced the Spanish Governor to terms. He did not hold the place long, as he had become convinced that New Orleans was the chief object of attack, and thither he marched on the 1st December. Making the city of New Orleans his head quarters, he prepared for its defence. On the 16th, the British forces entered the lakes lying to the east of New Orleans, and on the 23d, General Jackson received certain information that they were making a landing through the *Bayou Bienvenu*, about eight miles below the city, on a narrow strip of land lying between the river and swamp, and running all the way up to the city. Jackson immediately marched to the spot, and reaching it at dark made an attack on the enemy. This spirited attack was kept up for several hours in the darkness, when the troops getting into some confusion, were withdrawn to await the morning light. The battle of the 23d was the means of saving New Orleans, as it had the effect of restraining the British troops, until the American commander completed his celebrated breastwork, which afterwards opposed their advance upon the city.

On the morning of the 24th learning the superior strength of the enemy, Jackson saw the necessity of acting on the defensive, and immediately commenced throwing a breastwork across the narrw neck of land which offered the only approach to the city. This the enemy allowed him sufficient time to complete. They attacked it upon the 27th, but were repulsed with severe loss. They again assailed it on the 1st of January with similar fortune. But their final attack was planned for the 8th. On the morning of this day, the British column, 10,000 strong, with their Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. Packenham at their head, moved on to the attack. The fire of the American lines opened upon them and they fell beneath the deadly hail of three thousand rifles. They wavered and retreated and were again rallied by brave officers. It was in vain—their Commander-in-Chief had fallen—and nearly three thousand of their comrades lay dead before their faces, and after several unsuccessful astempts to reach the invulnerable breastwork they gave way and retired beyond the reach of our artillery. On the 18th of January, the remnant of this fine army was glad to embark in their ships, leaving thousands of their companions buried in the stranger land. Jackson remained in New Orleans until the news of the treaty of peace arrived, when he retired to his home in Nashville. He was soon recalled to serve his country in the field. In 1818 he received orders from government, to march an army into Florida and punish the Seminoles, who had been perpetrating outrages on the settlers. This he accordingly did.

In 1812 he was appointed Governor of the Florida Territory, which had been ceded by Spain to this country. In the middle of the year he proceeded to the scene of action (Pensacola) and after some vigorous action on his part he placed the administration of the territorial government on a firm basis. His health obliged him to return to his farm at Nashville at the close of the year. Here he remained occupied with rural affairs until 1824. He was then proposed as one of the candidates for the Presidency; but in the election he was defeated by Adams. He again stood in 1828 and was elected President of the United States.—He held this office until 1836, having been reelected in 1832.

On leaving the high office of the Presidency he returned to his beautiful home (the "Hermitage") where he continued to reside until his death.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. SHORE.

ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) June 16, 1845.

At the meeting of the Court this morning, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson addressed the Judges—

May it please the Court—

I rise to announce to the Court the death of a great American, and to ask, in behalf of my brethren of the bar, as a respect justly due to his memory, that the Court at once adjourn.

Andrew Jackson is no more. A long and trying illness is at last terminated, and his spirit has winged its flight, I trust, to Heaven.—The life and character of the deceased have for many years filled a large space in the public eye, and perhaps no man has ever lived amongst us whose popularity, or influence with the American People, was deeper seated, or more commanding.

I need not inform the Court, that the administration of the General Government by this eminent citizen during his Presidency, in almost ever particular of it, except his noble stand against the perilous and unconstitutional doctrine of nullification, did not receive the approval of a large political party of the country, but, as a member of that party, I never doubted that he was in heart and soul a patriot, deeply attached to the free institutions under which we live, and ardently solicitous for the honor and prosperity of the Nation.

It is a redeeming trait in the character of our people, and greatly diminishes the mischiefs of mere party spirit, that we instinctly when the Nation is called upon to vindicate its honor, are found, to a man, united, and that on the death of a great and patriotic citizen we are alike found, without regard to party, joining in a national lamentation at the afflictive event.

In this instance, there was in the eventful life of the deceased, deeds of service rendered the country, by which we all feel that the National glory was eminently subserved.

His military course seemed to know no disaster. With him, to go to battle, was to go to victory. Whether warring, at the head of American troops, with the cunning and daring of savage valor, or with the bravery and skill of the best disciplmed army of the European world, the result was ever the same—A TRIUMPH. The crowning glory of his military life, the battle of NEW ORLEANS, whilst it unmeasurably increased the fame of our arms, will, in all future time, serve as a beacon to protect our soil from hostile tread.

In honor of such a man, it is fit that in every portion of this great Nation, due respect should be shown to his memory, and I therefore move the Court to gratify the feelings of the Bar, as I am sure they will their own, by adjourning for the day.

To which Mr. Chief Justice ARCHER replied—

The eminent public services of General Jackson, and the elevated stations he occupied in the Government, and the place he filled in the hearts of his countrymen, demand of us, and of all public bodies, and the citizens of the Union, the manifestation of every respect for his memory which can be bestowed. We therefore most readily and cheerfully accede to the motion just made, and order the Court to stand adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Thereupon, the Court adjourned.

[For the American Republican.]

THE SMALL POX—VACCINATION, &c.

Messrs. Editors—The existence of the Small Pox in our city has created some feeling of alarm, especially with those who have but little confidence in the preventive power of vaccination, and others who believe that its effect may run out after the lapse of a few years. If you will allow me a brief space in your colums, I will present the views which I entertain on this subject, which are the result of many years careful investigation, and which are furnished with all due respect to those who may differ from the writer.

In the year 1822, I was associated with several young gentlemen in vaccinating, particularly in the Western section of the city, the small pox having made its appearance in what was then called Irish-town. At that time my observations commenced. I started without an opinion, except indeed that I had imbibed the popular one respecting the power of the vaccine disease, but was unprepared to say, whether its effects were permanent, or liable to be modified by the changes which occur at certain periods in the human temperaments. I at length, however, reached the following conclusion:—In every individual there is a certain amount of susceptibility to small pox contagion, in some more, and in some less, rendering each one more or less liable to contract the disease, when exposed to its influence. The vaccine disease possesses the wonderful power of using up, neutralizing, or destroying, by some mysterious agency, this susceptibility: and when this has been entirely effected, the individual is secure against variolous contagion for the balance of his life, though he were to live to the age of Methuselah; no more liable to contract small pox than the tooth ache from his neighbor.

In every instance of modified small pox, improperly called varioloid, vaccination had been performed, but the susceptibility referred to had not been entirely used up. How, then, it may be inquired, are we to know when an individual is safe? The answer is, let the operation be repeated after the vaccine disease has been produced, until it is ascertained that the system can no longer be effected by it—then, and not till then, is one secure against the more dangerous and formidable malady. If you can be effected by the one, you may by the other. If the vaccine disease cannot be set up, neither can the variolous. The writer of this has in a few instances succeeded in producing the vaccine disease the second time, but has not seen a case where it was produced more than twice. He himself took the cow pox twice, and since the second time has inserted the virous in his own arm as often perhaps as thirty times in different years, without effect. He has often been exposed to small pox in its most loathsome forms, has attended a small pox hospital when the disease prevailed as an epidemic, and yet without being effected in the slightest degree.

THE FIRE AT FAYETTVILLE, N. C. We stated yesterday that a destructive conflagration had occurred at Fayetteville, N. C. A letter in the Raleigh Register says:

The fire commenced about 100 yards North west of the Town House, and burnt up and down Hay-st., from the Town House to the new brick fire proof store of John Waddill, jr., which was occupied by Henry Lilly. That was saved with all above it. On the opposite or South side of Hay-st., every thing is burnt from the Town Hall up to the wooden building above the Lafayette Hotel, which elegant and most valuable establishment is a heap of ruins. From the Town House north, down Green-st. to Eccles' bridge, all is burnt, except Mrs. Perry's dwelling, as is all from the Town House south on Gillespie-st. to the Bank of the State, which is saved. The Town House was saved, and the fire was prevented by great exertion from crossing Green or Gillespie sts. It crossed Franklin Alley, next south of Hay st., and burnt several Warehouses and Stables there.

There are 53 front tenemetns burnt, besides large and valuable Ware houses and out buildings. The loss, as near as I can ascertain, is from $390,000 to $350,000; of which $125,000 to $150,000 are insured in various offices. The Georgia Insurance and Trust Company are in for the largest amount—say about $35,000; the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company next, about $30,000; the Williamsburgh $8,000; the Contributionship, the London, the Merchants' Baltimore and others, in smaller sums.

CHOCTAW COURTSHIP—PRIVILEGES OF THE SQUAWS. Courtship is invariably begun by the female. If she fancies a young man, she makes what is technically called the *first banter*. This is done by slyly squeezing the hand, or gently touching his foot at a camp fire. If a man should venture upon any of these little preliminaries without being *sure* of a reciprocal partiality, the indignant maid would immediately assail him with a stick, and this would be the signal for a general assault by all the squaws around on the presuming lover, who, unless he fled, would be beaten without mercy. Thus, even in this rude shape, does woman play the coquette! The young squaw who screams loudest and shows the most resentment at these unwarrantable liberties of an ardent lover, is set down as the Diana of her tribe.

Giving the *first banter* seems to be reserved by the women as a special prerogative, and they seldom allow it to be infringed with impunity—never in the presence of a third person.

This extends even to their dances, for the squaw always selects her partner, and sends the master of ceremonies after him, and he is not permitted to refuse. It is at these dances that elopements of married women with young warriors generally take place. The woman slips out of the dance at a moment when the confusion is greatest, and repairs to a point agreed upon, where she is soon joined by her lover. They usually remain in the woods three or four days, and when they return live as man and wife without being molested.—Hence elopements are common.

The squaws have another privilege which they often exercise. When one chooses a partner for the dance to whom another is attached, her rival closely watches them, and at the first favorable opportunity *cuts in*, or in other words *cuts out* the other, leaping into her place with the agility of the fawn, and the mortified *danseuse* must silently retire from the circle.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF GEN. JACKSON.—The Nashville Union thus speaks of the last moments of the life of ex-president Jackson—

During the day his mind was occupied with his "future state"—his conversation had constant reference to his approaching dissolution, but at no time did he express the slightest apprehension as to his entire preparation for the awful change or at least fear at appearing in the presence of his Great Judge. We have heard many interesting details of his last day's conversation, which we intend to present hereafter in an authentic shape. At this time we must be content to state, that after discovering that he could last but a few hours, he summoned around him his faithful domestics, and in a strain of pious eloquence exhorted them to fidelity in all their duties, impressing upon them the all important subject of Christianity, and upon taking an affectionate leave of them, he expressed the sincere hope that he might meet them all in Heaven.

His conversation with his beloved family was characterized by the deepest solicitude for their attention to religion. He retained his intellect in full vigor down to the very time of his dissolution. His bodily pain was great, but it seemed to have no effect upon the clearness of vigor of his mental operations. His dying hour was cheered with the bright assurance within him that in a few short moments he would be united in Heaven with his beloved wife, who had gone before him. Amongst the last things he said, was, that his sufferings, though great, were nothing in comparison with those of his dying Saviour, through whose death and suffering he looked for everlasting happiness. In this temper of mind he quietly and calmly breathed his last at six o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 8th instant.

DINING WITH COLORED PEOPLE. An officer attached to the U. S. African Squadron, writing to the Newark Advertiser, says:

"We have now been here just one week. Monday last the Commodore, Captain, and three other officers and myself, dined by invitation with the wife of the Governor, (Mrs. Roberts,) *he* being absent. We had a very excellent dinner, several courses; silver forks, and handsome fine napkins. The Commodore sat opposite Mrs. R. at the table, the Captain on her right, I on her left; two blacks completed the company, one on either hand of the Commodore. This is the first time I ever partook of the hospitality of the African race. But there was nothing in the matter or manner to offend the most fastidious taste The Governor's wife is really a pretty woman. She was genteelly dressed, free from affectation, and I soon forgot her color. They talked of the ladies and gentlemen of the lower orders of society," &c.

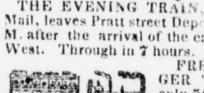
EMIGRANTS, During one day last week, 648 German emigrants arrived at St. Louis.

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 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 de irable manner, and at very reasonable charges. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. ap4

THROUGH IN SIX HOURS!

PHILAD. WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. UNITED STATES MAIL TRAINS—through in 6 hours! (Via Havre de Grace, Elkton, Wilmington and Chester) to PHILADELPHIA.

The MORNING TRAIN, carrying the United States Mail, leaves Pratt-st. Depot daily (except Sundays,) at 9 o'clock, A. M. Passengers arrive at Philadelphia in full time to continue on by the mail train for New York, reaching that city by half past ten o'clock the same evening FARE—$3.

THE EVENING TRAIN, also carrying the U. S. Mail, leaves Pratt street Depot, daily at 8 o'clock, P. M. after the arrival of the cars from the South and West. Through in 7 hours. Fare $3.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN—Fare through, only 50 Cts. The Company's Freight Train Car will leave DAILY (except Sundays) at 5½ o'clock, P. M., arriving in Philadelphia early next morning. Fare 50 cts.

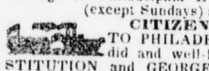
☞The Return Mail Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia, at 8 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. The Freight Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

je16-tf A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.

ONE DOLLAR ONLY

Through to Philadelphia EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays) at 3 o'clock.



CITIZENS' UNION LINE, TO PHILADELPHIA, by the splendid and well-known Steamers CONSTITUTION and GEORGE WASHINGTON, via Frenchtown and Newcastle Railroad, leave BOWLY'S WHARF, (foot of South street,) alternately DAILY, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. Arriving in Philadelphia by bed time.

☞Fare through to PHILADELPHIA..... $1.

je16 A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

FREIGHTS TO PHILADELPHIA.

ONLY FIVE CENTS PER 100 Lbs!

NO TRANSHIPMENT.

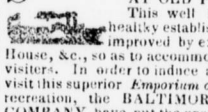
The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company have made ample and permanent arrangements to transport all goods and commodities that may offer, between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, *daily*, (except Sundays) and are now taking merchandise, dry goods, &c. at the above very reduced rate, *through to Philadelphia*.

FREIGHTS will be received at the Company's Depot, corner of President and Fleet streets, between the hours of 8, A. M. and 6, P. M. and be promptly forwarded as directed.

Special contracts for freights will be made if desired by the car load or otherwise.

je16-tf A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

SEA BATHING,



AT OLD POINT COMFORT.

This well known, delightful and healthy establishment has been much improved by extensive buildings, Bath House, &c., so as to accommodate a large number of visiters. In order to induce all who are disposed to visit this superior *Emporium of Health*, and pleasant recreation, the BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY have put the passage and fare, there and back, at a very low price, by their superior Steamboats GEORGIA, Capt. COFFEE, and HERALD, Capt. RUSSELL,

Leaving Baltimore on alternate days (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock, P. M.; will land and take off passengers daily at Old Point Comfort, on their trips to Norfolk and back to Baltimore.

Passage and fare to Old Point, only $6

Passage and fare to Old Point and back to Balt. 8

☞Return Tickets must be endorsed by the Hotel-keeper, to ensure passage up by either boat.

je6 d T. SHEPPARD, Agent.

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.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, letters of administration on the personal estate of FRED'K H BIESCHOFF, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of Nov'ber next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 20th day of Ma, 1845.

m21-law4w* JOHN GEORGE LAWZ, Adm'r.

BLACK BAREGE. Mrs. NICKERSON, No 52 N. Howard street, has just received a few pieces of Black Barege, at 25 cts, a yard. je13

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.

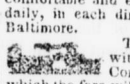
Take notice, on the right hand side of N. Frederick street, going from Baltimore street, 2 doors from the corner. Observe the name.

☞Advice to the Poor GRATIS.

All LETTERS must be PAID. 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 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.

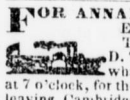
Passengers by this Line are delivered on board the Steamboat at Washington, free of any extra charge, and reach Richmond or any point south of it, at the same time, and at *two dollars and fifty cents less fare*, than by the Rail Road line.

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

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.

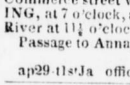
FOR CENTREVILLE AND CHESTERTOWN Leaves Commerce street wharf every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, and return the same day, touching at Corsica at 10½ o'clock, and Chester at 12 o'clock, for Baltimore. Passage $1

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-tf*Ja office lower end Commerce-st., Balt.



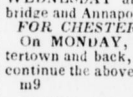
FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE and EASTON The steamer MARYLAND having undergone a thorough repair, and a very handsome improvement, both in hull and machinery, will resume her regular route to the above places, commencing on TUESDAY NEXT, 18th inst. She will leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugan's wharf 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.

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.

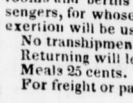
Returning will leave Philadelphia at 3 o'clock, P. M.

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.



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	6

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.