AMERICAN REPUBLICAN, AND BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, BY BULL & TUTTLE, No. 134 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

VOLUME. XIII.—No. 9. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1845. PRICE ONE CENT

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

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

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1 square, 1 time,	$0.50	1 square, 1 month,	$4.00
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☞THE WEEKLY CLIPPER, a large Family Newspaper, containing all the select matter of the daily, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of $1.00 per annum.

☞All papers sent by mail, are *discontinued* the day on which the advance payment expires.

[For the American Republican.]

THE EXCURSION TO CHESTERTOWN.

Every person who was on board the steamboat Rappahannock on the 4th inst. will recollect that we went on an excursion to Chestertown, by way of celebrating our national holyday. After landing there, several young gentlemen, rallying under their respective war-cries, such as "Gumballs," "Sweats," &c. got up a little exhibition by way of amusing and edifying the citizens of the place. The entertainments commenced with a pugilistic encounter, in which one or two of the young gentlemen coming off "second best" had their eyes put in mourning and their teeth knocked in pi, after which, being perfectly satisfied with their share of the evening's sport, they deserted the battle ground with the least possible delay. The victorious party, by way of celebrating their triumph, joined a large but very select company of hopeful youths, proceeded to the engine-house, and undertook to show the good people of Chestertown the way they could manage matters and things in the event of a fire. The engine, which, from its antiquated and broken appearance, had slumbered in quiet for the last fifty years, was dragged from its resting-place, run at a furious rate down the principal street of the town, and at last, amid the acclamations and admiration of the congregated children of Negrodom, they halted before the house of an elderly citizen, who came to the door, alarmed at the cry of fire. Perceiving the engine, and the large crowd surrounding it, the old gentleman came to the conclusion that his house was on fire, and seizing a bucket of water, ran up stairs without delay, and found himself on the roof just in time to receive the jeers and laughter of the mob below. But the bell of the steamer began to ring, so the party dropped the ropes of the old engine, and repaired on board with the rest of the company, to the great relief of sundry quiet inhabitants of the town, who, no doubt, saw the boat depart with unmingled satisfaction.

But, dear reader, were you among the unfortunates who were on board the steamer when she run aground a few miles from Chestertown, on the return trip? If you were not, you may congratulate yourself. Impelled by that most moving cause—the want of something to eat—a number of young men, including the writer, went on shore. Forming in military order, and preceded by drum and fife, we marched forward in imposing array. Halting in a grove before the nearest farm-house, we were addressed by our leader as follows:

"Warriors of the Rappahannock!—We are on this foraging expedition for the purpose of procuring provisions. We battle not with man, woman, or child; but war to the knife against every chicken, duck or turkey we can find.—We march not to assault an armed fortress, but a peaceful hen-roost or well-filled dairy. Before you stands a house: need I tell you of the juicy meats and the rich corn-cakes within? I see your hungry tongues are wagging at the thought. I hereby appoint a committee of two from the main body of our force to wait on the farmer who is standing in the door, make known to him our wants, and respectfully request him to relieve them."

The two young men composing the committee moved forward with a white handkerchief on a cane as a flag of truce. On making our errand known we soon found that we had come to the wrong house.

"Gentlemen," said the farmer, "I am eaten out of house and home. A number of people from your boat have been here already. After devouring all they could find in the house, they proceeded to the dairy—drank all the cream and milk and even polished the empty pans with their tongues. They have not left a piece of cheese large enough to bait a mouse trap. They were worse than the Egyptian Locusts. My apples and pears were all devoured. Not even a blackberry is left upon my farm."

We succeeded at length in purchasing a sheep from him, which we killed and carried off in triumph. One of the party having shot a large owl, we stripped the feathers from it, and then returned to the steamboat with our booty. The bird and sheep being duly prepared, were served up in the most approved style of French cookery. It is scarcely necessary to say that the mutton disappeared in a very few minutes. The owl was presented as a special favor to two or three hungry darkies, who after eating, pronounced it "berry good turkey."

On Saturday evening, 5th inst., the steamboat Sydney came to our relief. Dimmed eyes resumed their wonted lustre. Desponding sighs changed to merry laughter, and the mournful walk to the sprightly dance. The ladies looked no longer sad and sorrowful. Again they moved like Sylphs through the mazy dance, and the rose again replaced the lilly on their beautiful cheeks. During the night the song and joke went round, and a merrier company never entered Baltimore than that which landed from the Sidney about daybreak last Sunday morning. B****.

[From the Steuben Courier.]

BREACH OF PROMISE TRIAL.—MARY ANN RHODES VS. NATHAN MILLER. This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for a Breach of Promise of Marriage. E. Van Buren and E. Quin, for plaintiff; D. Rumsey, jr., and W. Barnes, for defendant.—As is usual in such cases, there was considerable anxiety manifested by the spectators to catch a glimpse of the parties, particularly the aggrieved. They undoubtedly expected to see some blooming maiden, sighing like a furnace for the loss of her faithless lover, appealing to the strong arm of the law to protect her injured innocence, and render her some little compensation in dollars and cents for the irreparable injury; and last, though not least, teach all graceless scamps, to be careful in future, how they make promises but to break them.

But no, the plaintiff, though a maiden lady, was not young, nor was she strikingly beautiful, although she might have been at the age of "sweet sixteen," in the eyes of a very passionate lover, but now, alas! the mischievous fingers of time had stolen many a charm, leaving unmistakable and indelible evidence upon her features, that she was several years, at least, the blind side of thirty—i. e. thirty and upwards. Her appearance was respectable—her manner precise and dignified, her countenance indicating a fixedness of purpose, not to commit suicide or die of a broken heart—but to make her recreant lover pay roundly for trifling with her affections.

The defendant was a widower, we should judge, about 45, a plain sort of a farmer, with nine children, worth some $5,000—which counsel alleged was an important consideration with the fair plaintiff in bringing her suit, as well as listing to his on the start.

It appeared in testimony that the defendant, soon after losing his first wife, began to think about getting another, talked to the old women of the neighborhood about being lonesome—wanted a house-keeper—could'nt stand it so, &c., which, as a matter of course, enlisted their sympathies. He finally stated his case to a Mr. Bolt—told him he wished to get married—did not like to marry a woman with a family, because he did not want two kinds of children, and for a reason not altogether dissimilar, he was unwilling to wed a maiden lady, unless of a certain, or rather of an uncertain age.

Upon this statement, said Bolt intimated that Miss Mary Ann Rhodes, or Polly, as he called her, would be just a fit, and consented to become a proxy, or a sort of conductor of mutual love and affection between the two—saw Miss Rhodes, made known his business to her, she exclaiming, with some surprise and much apparent regret, "why couldn't I have known this before," for alack and alas, she was engaged to be married to another man in about a week. No time was to be lost, a personal interview of lovers was thought advisable—was had—when and where it was agreed by and between the said lovers, that the said Miss Rhodes should most unfeelingly and ungraciously sack her former beau, after which she and the defendant were to become one flesh.—This was accordingly done—we mean, the fellow was sacked—and he like a true philosopher, to show that there was no love lost, also that he was punctual in all his business transactions, wooed, won and wed another damsel in about a week thereafter, so that he was married at the time first appointed, though not to Miss Rhodes.

Time passed on. Miss Rhodes carefully preserving the wedding dress prepared for the first occasion for the second, and making some other preparations—but Mr. Miller, in the mean time, becoming enamored of a more youthful and blooming maiden, and in turn, gave Miss Rhodes the "mitten," for which she brings suit, &c.

The proofs of the contract and the violation thereof, by the defendant, were clear and conclusive; Bolt and certain old ladies, cognizant of the facts, being quite efficient witnesses, an admonition to all widowers and bachelors to do their courting in *propria persona*, and be careful how they trust their secrets to others' keeping.

The defendant alleged, by way of defence, that the plaintiff came into the court with a bad grace to recover damages of him for practising upon her what she had played off upon another, and attempted to show in mitigation of damages, if not in bar of the action, the plaintiff's general bad character in the neighborhood in which she lived, that an improper intimacy had existed between her and the witness Bolt, for years; but the proof of these allegations was not very conclusive, it seems, to the minds of the jury, it being little more than a repetition of neighborhood gossip, and various surmises and insinuations of garrulous old women, after having regaled themselves with Young Hyson.

One witness, however, was brought upon the stand who swore to enough, but the jury, it seems, would not believe him. His testimony, if true, showed him a most shameless villain—if false, a very dangerous one—and if the jury entertained any doubts of his having impeached himself, they were pretty effectually dispelled by the testimony of other witnesses.

The proofs being closed, the cause was ably summed up, on the part of the defendant by W. Barnes, Esq.—eloquently by E. Van Buren, on the part of the aggrieved. His Honor, the Judge, committed the cause to the Jury in a charge which showed him not insensible to the wrongs of lovely woman, and the Jury, after due deliberation, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of four hundred dollars, to compensate her for lacerated feelings, blighted hopes and crushed affections—the loss of a husband worth five thousand dollars, and ——nine children.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS. We have published a long list of interesting celebrations on the 4th, but the following, we believe, has not yet appeared.

Calvert street Baptist Sabbath School. This school assembled in the Lecture Room at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and about 8 left for the place of celebration, the grove opposite the residence of Col. Samuel McClellan, on the Harford road, under the direction of the superintendent, Mr. John W. Ball. They reached it about half past 8, and the children at once gave way to innocent mirth and gaiety. Swings were erected, and they enjoyed themselves in a variety of ways until 11 o'clock, when the ceremonies of the celebration commenced. Reading the Scriptures. Hymn—"From all that dwell below the skies." Prayer by a teacher. Declaration of Independence by Wm. Melville Innes. Hymn—"My country! 'tis of thee." Oration by Travers Daniel.—The school was then dismissed, and about half past 12 they were called to dinner. They were supplied with an abundance of refreshments of all kinds, and afterwards returned to their amusements with renewed zest. At 3 o'clock they were again called together to conclude the exercises of the day. Hymn—"Before Jehovah's awful throne." Prayer by a teacher. Presentation of premiums to six of the scholars, by the superintendent and teachers. This was by far the most interesting part of the exercises of the day. Each premium was a Bible, presented with appropriate remarks and advice.—Doxology.

The children were called together again at 5, and received a bountiful supply of cakes, &c. after which the line was formed, and they returned to town. It was a happy day, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of teachers or scholars, as the most perfect order and harmony reigned thoughout the day. The school are indebted to Col. McClellan and family for much of the enjoyment of the day, as from them they received attention and kindness, which contributed much to their comfort and pleasures

To the Editors of the American Republican:

I have perused with some regret, but with no astonishment, the article in your paper of Wednesday, relative to the Native American National Convention recently assembled in Philadelphia; and whilst I concede your legal right to edit your paper after your own judgment, I suggest whether or not a moral obligation is not resting upon you to fairly lay before your readers the proceedings of the American Republicans, or Native Americans, of this Union, wherever those proceedings may be held, or whatever may be their character. The moral obligation to which I allude arises, in part, from this cause. On the manifestation of the result of the late presidential election, (and in fact before,) it was in contemplation, by at least two distinct persons, to establish a press in this city to advocate Native Americanism in fellowship with the party in other parts of the country. It was, however, deferred from motives of policy till the presidential question was settled. Then it was with warmth you apparently embraced what panting thousands supposed to be their sentiments, and who willingly recognized you for their newspaper organ. Like myself, they did not expect individual abstractions to usurp the promulgation of certain fundamental principles in unity with the friends of those principles in other sections of the land.—They expected from their newpapers, what they themselves were disposed to—union, concord, harmony, concession, and determined courage and perseverance. *And that they will yet have from their newspaper.* It is needless to say that the contemplated undertaking of establishing other newspapers was abandoned when the Clipper adopted the title of American Republican. Thus much for the moral relation in which you stand as editors, to your subscribers, after the avowal of your late political opinions.

Now, permit me to inquire, in the first place, what the name of a party has to do with its principles. It would be a waste of time, and would display a want of common sense, for me to tell you that names are arbitrary, and necessarily have no further connection with the object they are identified with, than to describe it.

Frankness is said to be an honorable characteristic of humanity; and, therefore, I shall speak to you with freedom. I am emboldened to tell you, that I think it would have been much more germain to the matter for you to have given to your readers, (which you could have easily done by briefly transcribing from the Philadelphia papers,) an account of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention; in that case your readers would have had the reasons for the change of title of the party. They then could judge for themselves, whether any old principles have been discarded, or new ones adopted—could at least have an opportunity of knowing what the delegates of NINE states had deliberated upon, and harmoniously adopted, in order to carry out their political purposes.—In fact, it is a marvel to me how you expect the principles so cautiously avowed by yourself to obtain to any considerable extent, unless more energetic efforts are made to spread them. The press is the centre of the circle, and its circumference will extend in proportion to the force of its government.

This communication is somewhat lengthy, though much remains unwritten which I otherwise should desire to state; but as it contains no fulsome flattering, or peurile commendation, I expect it will be as boldly published, and as freely commented on, as it has been fearlessly written, and as the principles entertained by its writer shall be more publicly avowed during the fall elections. BUNKER HILL.

SHOEMAKING. Prof. Ingraham thus graphically describes the town of Lynn, Massachusetts, the seat of shoemakers, and the vast cordwainery of the whole Union:

"The very pleasant and thriving town of Lynn is the Paradise of shoemakers! Its young men, early transferred from the cradle to the *last*, cut their teeth and leather at the same time, and its pretty maidens learn to bind shoes with the introduction of their *a-b abs*. Lovers exchange hearts over a kid slipper, and swear eternal fidelity over a lap-stone. If they would get married, they ask old Dr. Waxend the parson, if he will *stitch* them together, and they will pay him in shoe-mending. Whipping their children is called *tanning*, and the rod they use is a *cowhide*. The little boys swear by 'hides and leather,' and play at games which they call 'high and low quarter, and toe.' A child newly born is a *lap*-stone, and the age of their children is known by the *number* of shoes they wear. Boys are called *rights*, and girls *lefts*—an old maid is an *odd slipper*, and an old bachelor an *odd boot*.—The street doors to their dwellings are 'insteps,' and a man in an overcoat is 'foxed.'—The fields about the town are *patches*, and a fellow half-seas over is *half-soled*. They never see an oak tree but they directly calculate the number of pegs it will make, and when they behold bees at work they reflect that the only end of wax is waxed end. They look on all cattle and sheep as only leather-growers, and believe that hogs were only made to produce bristles. Its lap-stones would pave Broadway, and its lasts, if piled together, would make a monument higher than that on Bunker Hill."

MAKING TREES GROW. M. Daguerre is said to have made a new and most wonderful discovery. It consists of a process by which he can give to a young tree in three months the same developments as in a state of nature require as many years. This is done by a sort of grafting near the root.

CANADA. A memorial, addressed to the Forwarders and Steamboat Proprietors, requesting them not to make use of their boats on Sundays, is in course of signature in Montreal.

ICEBERGS. The brig Cameo, from Antwerp, arrived at N. York, passed on the 24th June, in lat. 42, long. 30, more than 150 icebergs.—Three ships were among them.

[For the American Republican.]

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Messrs. Editors—An article from the New York Commercial Advertiser having been extensively copied into the newspapers, in relation to a meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held in New York, and which article is calculated to mislead the public mind in relation to their action in the case, you are therefore desired to publish the *official* action of the Bishops as the best exponent of their decision. C.

Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in New York.

Thursday morning, July 3, 1845.

Met at 8 o'clock. After devotional exercises, took up for further consideration the question of the Superintendents going South to preside in the Conferences represented in the Louisville Convention.

After much solemn and prayerful consideration, the following resolution was adopted by a majority of votes, Bishop Hamline giving his opinion by letter:—

Whereas at a General Convention of Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in May last, assembled in Louisville, Ky, the following resolution was adopted by a vote almost unanimous,—To wit:

Be it resolved, by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the slaveholding States, in General Convention assembled, That it is right, expedient, and necessary, to erect the Annual Conferences, represented in this Convention, into a distinct ecclesiastical connection, separatd from the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as at present constituted; and, accordingly, we, the Delegates of the said Annual Conferences, acting under the provisional plan of separation adopted by the General Conference of 1844, do solemnly *declare* the jurisdiction hitherto exercised over said Annual Conferences, by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, *entirely dissolved;* and that said Annual Conferences shall be, and they hereby *are constituted* a separate ecclesiastical connection, under the provisional plan of separation aforesaid, and based on the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprehending the doctrines, and entire moral, ecclesiastical, and economical rules of said Dicipline, except only, in so far as verbal alterations may be necessary to a distinct organization, and to be known by the style and title of the *Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

And whereas the said convention, by the above resolution, did set forth and declare, "That it is right, expedient, and necessary to erect the Annual Conferences represented in this convention, into a distinct ecclesiastical connection, separate from the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as at present constituted."

And whereas said Convention, by said resolution, did then and there make the following declaration:—"We, the delegates of the said Annual Conferences, acting under the provisional plan of separation adopted by the General Conference of 1844, do solemnly *declare* the jurisdiction hitherto exercised over said Annual Conferences by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church *entirely dissolved;*"

And whereas the said Convention, by said resolution did further declare and set forth:—"That said Annual Conferences shall be, and they are hereby constituted a separate ecclesiastical connection, under the provisional plan of separation aforesaid, and based upon the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprehending the doctrines, and entire moral, ecclesiastical, and economical rules and regulations of said Discipline, except only, in so far as verbal alterations may be necessary to a distinct organization, and to be known by the style and title of the *Methodist Episcopal Church, South;*"

Therefore, resolved, That acting as we do, under the authority of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and amenable to said General Conference, we should not consider ourselves justified in presiding in said Conferences, conformably to the plan of visitation agreed upon at the close of the late General Conference, and published in the journals of the Church.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to publish the resolution just adopted, relating to the Superintendents presiding in those Conferences represented in the Louisville Convention. EDMUND S. JANES, *Secretary.*

In view of the opinion of our colleagues, as above expressed, we hereby give notice to the Conferences South in our respective districts, that we respectfully decline attending said Conferences. THOMAS A. MORRIS, EDMUND S. JANES.

ITEMS OF NEWS. The wheat crop in Muskingum Valley (Ohio) it is said will be double that of last year.——Funeral solemnities in honor of General Jackson were performed in Wilmington, Delaware, on Monday.——A clock, presented by Oliver Cromwell to his daughter on her marriage, is now in possession of a gentleman in Cincinnati.——Ole Bull has been giving Concerts in Connecticut.——The Harlem Railroad Company received between three and four thousand dollars for fare on the 4th of July.——Two watchmen have been indicted in New York for neglect of duty.——The number of deaths in Boston last week, was 47—8 of consumption, and 2 of scarlet fever.——Mr. John Van Sicklen, of Brooklyn, was thrown from his wagon a few days since, and injured so severely that he died soon after.——Hon. T. F. Marshall was appointed to deliver the Eulogium upon Gen. Jackson at Lexington.——A youth from Havanna named Aranjuan, was accidentally drowned near Boston a few days ago.——A French squadron destined to act against Mexico, is reported to have arrived off Pensacola.——The New York Commercial Advertiser announces the death of Gilbert Constant, Esq., of that city, having numbered his four score years.

DEPREDATORS CAUGHT. Thomas H. Dull, and David Kipp, well known to the public of Baltimore, have been arrested in New York, charged with robbing hotels in various sections of the country, of watches, jewelry and money.

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.

je27 A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE!

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—$2.

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 $2.

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.

je27-tf A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

THREE O'CLOCK LINE TO PHILADELPHIA.

SUPPORT OPPOSITION OR PAY $1.—TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

PASSAGE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY "ONE DOLLAR!" ROUND TRIP $1 50.

From No. 3 Light st. wharf, DAILY, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock, P. M. Berths free. Meals 25 cents. No charge for baggage. ☞Through without change of person or baggage.

The new and splendid Steamboats ROBERT F. STOCKTON, Capt. Layman, and EXPRESS, Capt. Whitaker, will leave No. 3 Light street wharf alternately EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, arriving early the following morning in time to connect with the New York Line. For freight or passage apply to E. G. HARRIS, Agent,

jy8-tf No. 3 Light-st. wharf.

SEA BATHING—"FOR CAPE MAY."

BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY

On Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 o'clock, P. M., from No. 3 Light st. wharf, to connect with Steamer Napoleon, Captain Ross, which leaves Philadelphia on Wednesdays and Fridays.

PASSAGE AND MEALS - - - $3!

Carriage hire at Cape Island included.

Passengers will take the Company's Boats on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 o'clock, P. M. from No. 3 LIGHT STREET WHARF, connecting with steamer Napoleon, the following morning, arriving at Cape May, at 2 o'clk P. M.

Passengers leaving on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. will take the the Boat at Philadelphia, on Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The superior and capacious Steamer NAPOLEON has been fitted up at considerable expense for sea service, having a new boiler placed below, which is not the case with any other boat running to the Capes, and especially for this route. The services of an experienced branch Pilot has been secured, and no exertion will be spared to give comfort to passengers.

For passage, apply to E. G. HARRIS, Agent,

jy-9 No. 3 Light street.

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

BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY EXCURSION TO NORFOLK, OLD POINT COMFORT, CAPE HENRY AND BACK TO BALTIMORE. By the Baltimore Steam Packet's superior and comfortable steamboats GEORGIA, Capt. COFFEE, and HERALD, Capt. RUSSELL, leaving Baltimore every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and return Monday following, leaving Norfolk same hour. During this excursion passengers will have the opportunity of going in the Steamer Jewess, Capt. Sutton, on every Saturday afternoon, on an excursion to Cape Henry, and may be left at Old Point Comfort, where the Baltimore boat will call for them on Monday afternoon for Baltimore.

As this excursion is so beneficial to invalids by getting the sea breeze and advantage of salt water baths, many who cannot leave home only for a short time, will find this trip of much advantage.

☞Passage and fare for the round trip will be made at a moderate price by applying to

je13-tf T. SHEPPERD, Agent.

FOR WHITE HAVEN AND PONGOTEAGUE, (Accomac County, Eastern Shore of Virginia.) The superior swift steamer THOMAS JEFFERSON, Captain ROBERT M. HILL, will leave the intersection of Pratt and Light street Wharves on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, (the 12th inst.,) at 6 o'clock, for the above places, touching at White Haven both going and returning, and reaching Pongoteague early on the same evening. Returning she will leave the latter place on the following Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore.

☞Freight or Passage as usual, apply on board, or at the Office, No. 126, N. E. corner of Light and Pratt streets.

N. B. The above route will be continued until further notice. j6 1m

YANKEE SHOWER BATHS!

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS!

Owing to the great demand for a cheap Shower Apparatus, the subscribers have manufactured the above simple and effective article.

The moderate price at which they are offered places them within the reach of almost every one.

The utility of Shower Bathing is so generally known and so fully established, that no one should *now* hesitate to procure a useful and convenient apparatus when offered to them at so *trifling* an expense.

☞For Bath Tubs, with Patent Heaters, Shower Baths of every variety, and Bathing Apparatus of every description, at the *lowest prices*, call at the manufactory of JAS. CORTLAN & SON,

18 Baltimore st., nearly opposite the "Centre Market."

jy1

ENGLISH SPORTING POWDER, in one pound canisters; Dupont's and Beatty's do. do. with an assortment of Shot—for sale by MARCUS DENISON,

je23 51 Baltimore 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 distroyed, 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 thro' 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. f10

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 9¼ 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.	9
do	do	to Charleston, S. C.	21

ap17-tf T. SHEPPARD, 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 Sunday) 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

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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 8¼; West River 11¼, 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,

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