AMERICAN REPUBLICAN, AND BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME. XIII.—No. 11. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 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.

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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 $1.50 per annum.

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THE EVENING CLOUDS.—By J. F. Otis.

Set, where, fast sinking o'er the hills
As with a golden halo crowned,
The setting sun with splendor fills
Those massive piles that lie around
His couch, in crimson glory dress'd
Like drapery o'er a monarch's rest!

Bright, fair, but ah! how fading too
Is all this beautiful array!
A moment given to the view,
Then passed amid the gloom, away!
So like the glidings of the earth,
That charm the eye, though nothing worth.

And now eve's glowing stars illume
The chambers of the distant west,
And, scarce discerned, like waving plumes
That flash o'er many a warrior's crest,
There float along the upper air
Thin fleecy clouds, so clear and fair.

How sweet to gaze upon their slight,
Transparent forms, changing so oft,
That e'en the zephyr's gentlest flight
Scatters them with pinions soft—
Seeming as down the sky they go,
Like leaves of gently riven snow.

And then, to trace the full orb'd moon,
As struggling on her cloudy way,
Now bursting forth with undimm'd ray
She travels on now wrapped in gloom,
Like some high, noble heart, whose pride
Still bears him on though woes betide.

ADDRESS

Of the Delegates of the Native American National Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, July 4th, 1845, to the citizens of the United States.

[CONCLUDED.]

Emboldened by the often-tested weakness of the constituted authorities, resulting, as we solemnly believe, from the ascendancy of the foreign influence at the polls, a host of these foreign assassins at length proceeded to redden the gutters of the second city of the Union with the blood of unarmed native citizens, without even the semblance of provocation, and with the avowed determination to prevent any political assemblage of the natives of the soil within the limits of one of the political divisions of a sovereign American State.

Prostrated in this attempt by the ungovernable fury of an outraged community, moving in mass to avenge such insult to the flag of their country, trampled and torn beneath the feet of the very refuse of Europe—these lawless bands and their abettors have since fomented extensive riot and open insurrection; and, uniting with their prejudiced fellow-countrymen, together with domestic demagogues of various political creeds, have striven, unceasingly, to fasten upon the victims of their treasonable and murderous proceedings, the odium of crimes originating with themselves:—thus exciting bloody contest between opposing bodies of native citizens, impairing, by division, the remaining political influence of the native population, and weakening the bonds of social harmony, and the obligation of the laws. Collision of opinion has thus been followed by collision of arms, in deadly array, in the very sanctuary of our freedom, by the myrmidons of the crowned heads of Europe. If this double struggle, and aggravated danger *does not constitute a crisis of national emergency*, we are yet to learn, what combination of power, inimical to liberty, can endanger the Republic, or peril the permanence of our institutions.

The body of adopted citizens with foreign interests and prejudices, is annually advancing with rapid strides, in geometrical progression. Already it has acquired a control over our elections which cannot be entirely corrected, even by the wisest legislation, until the present generation shall be numbered with the past.—Already it has notoriously swayed the course of national legislation, and invaded the purity of local justice. In a few years its unchecked progress would cause it to outnumber the native defenders of our rights, and would then inevitably dispossess *our* offspring and its own of the inheritance for which *our fathers bled*, or plunge this land of happiness and peace into the horrors of civil war.

The correction of these evils can never be effected by any combination governed by the tactics of other existing parties.

If the Whig party, as a party, or either of the old parties, as such, were to attempt an extension of the term of naturalization (from five to twenty-one years,) it would be impossible for them to carry out the measure, because they would immediately be abandoned by the foreign voters; and the same fate would as certainly attend the Democrats, under the same circumstances. This great measure can be carried out only by an organization like our own, made up of those who have given up their former political preferences.

For these reasons, we recommend the immediate organization of the truly patriotic Native citizens throughout the United States, for the purpose of resisting the progress of foreign influence in the conduct of American affairs, and the correction of such political abuses as have resulted from unguarded or partizan legislation on the subject of naturalization, so far as these abuses admit of remedy, without encroachment upon the vested rights of foreigners who have been already legally adopted into the bosom of the nation; and, in furtherance of this object, we present the public with the following statement of the political principles and objects of the Native American body, whose duly-constituted representatives we are.

PRINCIPLES.

We hold that, with few exceptions, no man educated under one system of Government, can ever become thoroughly imbued with the essence and spirit of another system essentially different in character.

That no man can eradicate, entirely, the prejudices and attachments associated with the land of his birth, so as to become a perfectly safe depository for political trust, in any other country.

That the obligation of an oath of fealty to a foreign nation has been decided, by every civilized nation but our own, to be of secondary power, when brought into collision with the natural fealty due to the native land. And, although we have as yet no decision of this question in our own Supreme Court, all precedents bearing on the subject lead us to anticipate a similar conclusion there.

And, therefore, that the elective franchise, which is the primary and fundamental element of popular sovereignty, can only be entirely secure, when held exclusively in the hands of natives of the soil.

But in consideration of the present and previous policy of our government, we are willing at present to extend, as a boon, to all peaceful and well disposed strangers hereafter settling among us, not only every security enjoyed by the native in the protection of person, property, and the legal pursuit of happiness, but also the right of suffrage UPON THE SAME TERMS AS THOSE IMPOSED UPON THE NATIVES, namely, a legally authenticated residence of at least twenty-one years within the limits of the country.

We advocate such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as may be necessary to preclude the votes of persons not legally citizens of the United States, in the choice of national Representatives or Delegates from the several States and Territories.

We stand pledged, in the exercise of our Constitutional right, of selecting those candidates for office whom we esteem most capable and best informed, to confine our political nominations to the native born citizens of the United States, including such foreign born citizens, only, as may have been parties to the Federal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all intermingling of national policy with the local policy of particular States, on questions involving the reserved rights of those States.

We hold that all minor questions of expediency in legislating upon subjects unconnected with the fundamental structure of the government—such as fiscal and commercial regulations, the management of the Public Domain, and the proceeds therefrom, etc., belong, by right, to the representatives of the people and those of the several States, to be by them discussed and decided, from time to time, after mature argument, under the constitutional responsibility of those public agents—each to his own proper constituency and to the country; and that the adoption of any previous test or determination upon such questions, by any national party, degrades it into a *faction*, and by leading to final decision before argument obstructs the course of rational legislation. If it is asked what measures of public import we must favor as a party, we answer all that stand high as American measures, in contra-distinction to foreign. Native agriculture we cherish first—Native industry first and last, in every branch of trade—art—ingenuity—mechanics—and invention. We aim at the independence of our country, in all things—moral, intellectual, physical and political—in works of the hand, as well as in works of the head—in manual labor and in mental sagacity. We desire to make our government what our fathers designed it should be, and witness Native Statesmen in power—Native industry triumphant over foreign labor—and Native hearts announcing America emancipated from all the world.

We advocate such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States as shall reconcile its letter with its spirit, on the subject of executive appointments, rendering all officers commissioned by and with the consent of *the Senate*, incapable of removal, except by and with the like consent.

We recommend to the Native Americans of the several States, a prompt resistance to all sectarian intermeddling with politics or political institutions, come from what source soever it may; the absolute freedom of religious opinion being the corner stone of American civilization.

We also recommend to the Native Americans of the several States, the careful fostering and improvement of local institutions for public instruction, to be supported at the public expense, without which, a government of the people must speedily become a government of ignorance and probable depravity.

We also recommend to the Native Americans of the several states, in their systems of education, a full recognition of the Bible, as Divine authority for the rights of man, as well as for that separation of Church and State, on which depends so essentially the pursuit of happiness and freedom of conscience. To the Bible we are indebted for the wand that broke the sceptre of tyrants, and crumbled to atoms the Church and State despotisms of those Potentates, who associate religion with their political systems—who degrade the people in order to rule them, and interdict education and knowledge among the masses, lest intelligence should inform them of their rights, instruct them how to break asunder their bonds, and rise to the true dignity of God-created freemen. When the ambition of kings projected the slavery of the people, they locked up the Bible, and invested themselves with the attributes of Divinity. A divine right to enslave was admitted when the human right was denied. Hence, in all arbitrary governments, the State is incorporated with the Church, under the monstrous paradox, that man, in the possession of his natural rights, is incompetent to self-government. The reading of the Bible among the people exploded this doctrine, and the Native Americans defend it, and will continue to defend it, against all foreign aggression, as necessary to freedom of conscience, and the equal rights of man.

Having thus completed an outline of the principles and policy advocated by the Native American Political Party, as a National party, we call upon every true friend of his country, to rally under our standard, before it becomes too late; we invite the assistance of every adopted citizen of sufficient intelligence to perceive his own real interest, and that of his posterity. Warring with no particular sect, attacking no particular nation—regardless of the spleen of pre-existing parties—we are gathering to the combat in opposition to that foreign influence, and those abuses of party spirit, which were so ably foretold by Washington and Jefferson. Invoking Heaven in testimony of the purity of our motives, we have solemnly determined never to relax our efforts, until the Star Spangled Banner floats freely over the re-nationalized land of our birth and our affections.

RESOLUTIONS,

Adopted July 5th and 7th, 1845.

Believing our free institutions, if worth any thing, *to be worth preserving*, and transmitting *unimpaired:*

Believing the *permanency* of those institutions to depend upon the *honest* and *intelligent* exercise of the right of suffrage:

Believing that ruin, if it come, will come through a *perversion* and *abuse* of that right:

Believing such perversion and abuse to have already prevailed, and to be now increasing, to an alarming extent:

Believing that the greatest source of evil in this respect, is to be found in the rapid influx of ignorant foreigners, and the facility with which they are converted into citizens:

Believing that Americans in *form* should, and if right, ought to be Americans at *heart:*

Believing that under any circumstances, it is dangerous to commit the Ballot-Box, *the Ark of our Freedom's Covenant*, to foreign hands, or submit our destinies to the possible control of them who may be foreigners in *heart*, and American in *form*, only:

Relieving that from any of the old political organizations as such, we cannot hope for any radical reform of the evils we deprecate:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That we do hereby form ourselves into a National political party for the radical reform of abuses, and the preservation of our institutions and our liberties, under the name of the Native American Party.

Resolved, That as Native Americans, we cannot consent to give our political suffrages to any other than to those born on our soil and natured among our institutions.

Resolved, That no foreigner hereafter coming to these United States, shall be allowed to exercise the election franchise, until he shall have been a resident here *at least* twenty-one years.

Resolved, That while every Constitutional effort should be made to guard against the deleterious consequences of a rapidly increasing immigration, by the enactment of the most efficient laws, for the accomplishment of that all important object, still a generous magnanimity requires, that those aliens who are or may become inhabitants of the United States, should be kindly received and every privilege extended to them, except that of participating in any of our political administrations, and exercising the right of suffrage, until after a residence of at least twenty-one years.

Resolved, That as Native Americans, we will foster and defend all the great interests of our country, its agriculture, its commerce, its mechanics and fine arts, manufactures, navigation, mining, and science and literature, against the world.

Resolved, That we urge the promotion and fostering of all means of moral and intellectual culture, by permanent provisions for general education, believing the intelligence of the people to be necessary to the right use and the permanence of our liberties, civil and religious.

Resolved, That we advocate the universal toleration of every religious faith and sect, and the total separation of all sectarianism and politics.

Resolved, That the Bible, as the only basis of a pure Christianity, lies at the foundation of all true liberty and equality, and thus, as the corner stone of our free institutions should be freely read by all men.

Resolved, That removals from important offices under the general government, should be made like appointments, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or other approving body, except in the absence of the Senate, when the President may have the power to suspend *for cause*.

Resolved., That these principles, lying as they do, at the very foundation of political freedom, and even existence, involve, and are paramount to all others, however important to our external prosperity.

Resolved, That the interest, the real welfare of all parties, the honor of the nation, all require that subordinate party questions should be made to yield to the great principles for which we are contending.

Resolved, That organizations of Native American Associations should be established in all our towns and wards of cities.

Resolved, That the appointment of two Delegates from each congressional district, be recommended to meet in General Convention on the second Tuesday in May, 1847, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and that the place of meeting be Pittsburgh, Pa.

Resolved, That the Native American party do and will advocate the principle, that the naturalization of foreigners be confined exclusively to Courts of the United States, and that a public registration of all applicants for the elective franchise be made.

Resolved, That we advocate the principle, that no alien shall be naturalized, except on the production of a Custom House certificate, to be procured on his landing on these American shores, proving his residence of twenty-one years; such certificate to be given up to be cancelled.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all true Native Americans, to give their suffrages to those only, who subscribe heartily to our principles, and will maintain them.

Resolved, That we do advocate the passage of laws, imposing upon all foreigners coming hither for purposes of permanent residence, a capitation tax, sufficiently large to prevent the excessive influx of the vicious and pauper immigrants, and that we do it as a matter of self defence.

Resolved, That as Native Americans, we hold it to be our duty to take high moral ground on all subjects, to grapple with the principles of right, of truth, and of justice, without ragard to mere questions of availability and to contend for them fearlessly against the world.

Resolved, That we recommend that no alien be permitted to land in these United States, without a certificate of good moral character, and who is able to provide for his own support, which certificate shall be signed by the United States Consul of the port, from whence he sailed, in conformity with the Act of Congress, passed in 1802, under President Jefferson.

Resolved, That the several Executive Committees of the States, be requested to appoint each two proper persons, to constitute a Corresponding National Committee.

PRESIDENT—H. A. S. Dearborne, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

L. D. Chapin, N. R. Wm. N. Haldeman, Ky.
Chas. Sexton, N. J. Joseph K. Burtis, Mo.

SECRETARIES:

W. L. Prall, N. Y. John F. Diggs, N. Y.
Edwin R. Campbell, O. Geo. G. West, Pa.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND. The Hon. Louis McLane, Minister to England, arrived in N. York on Saturday. He will sail to-morrow in the Boston steamer.

A NEW FACE—*Remarkable Skill.* The editor of the New York Christian Intelligencer mentions having been present recently to witness the application of a piece of plate to the face of a young lady which had been shockingly mutilated by that dreadful disease—*the scrofula.* Mr. S. Smillie, of New York, was the operator, and the case is stated to have been a truly lamentable one. The left cheek and the upper lip of the female were extensively destroyed—the left side of the jaw and the teeth pertaining to it painfully exposed, and the jaw itself firmly and permanently clenched. The only place for admitting nourishment into the mouth was an open space in the location of the molar teeth, some of which had entirely disappeared, and the others had been greatly distorted by the malady. This orifice Mr. Smillie successfully covered with a gold plate, secured internally by a hook and slider, and with the utmost facility, may be either applied or removed. After the application of the gold plate, Mr. Smillie applied the artificial metallic cheek, which is fastened to the inner plate by a spring. The exterior is skilfully painted to correspond with the natural complexion; and the whole so admirably executed as to confer much credit on the manufacturer. The unspeakable advantage thus afforded to the unfortunate lady, says the Intelligencer, must be, to every humane person, matter of sincere gratulation—the mutilation being now so far concealed, as to be almost imperceptible to the superficial observer; and completely so under the protection of a common veil.

CAPE HAYTIEN, ST. DOMINGO. By the arrival of the schr. Baltimore, Capt. Treadway, from Cape Haytien, July 1st, the North American has received the following intelligence:

President Pierault arrived at Cape Haytien in the latter part of May, and has made that place the Capital of the Haytien Port, instead of Port au Prince, which was the former seat of Government: this act has given general dissatisfaction to the citizens of St. Domingo.—President P. since his return to the Cape has been vigorously engaged in recruiting his army, and putting it in a state of efficiency.—On the 16th of June, a party of Spaniards succeeded in capturing one of the Haytien posts on the frontier, and it was said, murdered and cut to pieces six or eight young men belonging to the Haytien Guard; they then proceeded to a small town called "Hinche," on the Haytien side of the line, where a skirmish took place between them and a party of soldiers, stationed in the Fort at that place; the Spaniards finally succeeded in capturing the town, the soldiers holding out in the Fort until the 27th of June, when a detachment of Haytiens, under command of Gen. Guardiere, arrived—a battle was then fought between them and the Spaniards, which resulted in the overthrow of the latter, and the capture of several of their number. The prisoners, by order of President Pierault, were shot in the public square, on Sunday, June 29th, in presence of the authorities, military and citizens. Business at Cape Haytien was completely suspended, and the farmers would not come to market with their produce, fearing they might be pressed to serve as soldiers. Coffee and logwood were scarce and high; of the latter there was not 500 bags in port, and it readily commanded 14 1-2 cents. The markets were abundantly supplied with all descriptions of American produce, and transactions therein to a limited extent; quotations nominal.

POSTSCRIPT

BY LAST NIGHT'S SOUTHERN MAIL.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

☞WARLIKE PREPARATIONS. The schr. Creole, Capt. Frank, arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst. with dates from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. Mr. John Cummings, bearer of despatches to the U. States, came passenger. We copy the following from the Tropic.

Gen. Bustamente arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th ult. and offered his services to sustain the integrity of the Mexican territory and the dignity of the Republic. He was rather coolly received by the Government.

The people generally were quiet, and not at all alarmed, notwithstanding the war cries made by the Federalists and the partisans of Santa Anna, who are loud in denouncing the Government for want of energy.

The state of the finances was presumed to be pretty low, as the officers in the employ of the Government found great difficulty in obtaining one-fourth of their salaries. Business was very dull. The publication of the new tariff law was daily anticipated.

The *vomito*, or yellow fever, was prevailing to a very aggravated extent at Vera Cruz.

Capt. Frank reports that the French sloop-of-war La Perouse arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th, from Galveston, with intelligence of the action of the Texan Congress on the Annexation question.

A decree has been passed by the Congress and sanctioned by the Executive, the substance of which is:

"That the National Congress of the Mexican Republic considering that the Chambers of the United States sanctioned, by a decree of the Executive, have resolved to incorporate the Territory of Texas to the American Union, and that this move of appropriating foreign territories, of which other foreign nations are the rightful owners, introduces a monstrous novelty of great importance to the peace of the world and detrimental to the sovereignty of nations. That this usurpation, thus consummated to the prejudice of Mexico, has been insidiously preparing for a length of time, whilst the most cordial friendship has been proclaimed, and whilst this Republic has scrupulously respected the existing treaties between her and the United States.

That the aggregation of Texas to the United States tramples under foot all the conservatory principles of societies, attacks all the rights that Mexico possesses on said territory, is an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation and threatens her independence and political being. That these principles which served as the basis to the treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation, and especially that of the precised limits in treaties, previous to 1832, being threatened on the part of the United States are considered violated by that nation.

"And finally, That the unjust despoilation of which she wishes to make the Mexican nation the victim, constitutes a just right to use all her resources and power to resist said aggression to the uttermost."

DECREES.

1st. The Mexican nation convokes all her children (hijos) to the defence of the National Independence threatened by the usurpation of the territory of Texas, which is intended to be carried into effect by the decree of annexation passed by the Chambers and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

2d. In consequence of which the Government will put under arms all the force of the army, conformably to the authority conceded by the existing laws—and for the preservation of public order, sustaining the Institutions, and if necessity requires, to serve as a reserve to the army; the Government using the faculties conceded on the 9th December, may raise forces, of which the said decree speaks, under the name of the Defenders of the Independence and of the Laws.

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 5¼ o'clock, P. M., arriving in Philadelphia early next morning. Fare 50 cts.

☞The Return Mail Passenger Traix 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 $4.—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 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

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

JELLY STRAINERS. Families making Currant and other Jellies at this season, would do well to have one of my Jelly strainers, which are the most convenient articles for that purpose that can be had.

ALFRED H. REIP,
No. 335 Baltimore street,
je30 second Tin store above Howard st.

SECRET DISEASE

CURED IN FROM 1 TO 3 DAYS OF 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. Johnson, 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., Welden and Wilmington, N. C., to Charleston, S. C. and thence to New Orleans. Also to Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C., by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Also to Richmond per James River Boats, and thence to Lynchburg and White Sulphur Springs.

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

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

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

SCHEDULE:

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

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

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

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

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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 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,
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