AMERICAN REPUBLICAN, AND BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME. XV.—No. 87. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1846 PRICE ONE CENT

☞THE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN & BALTIMORE CLIPPER is furnished to subscribers by 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.

RETES OF ADVERTISING:

1 square,	1 time,	$0.50	1 square,	1 month,	$4.00
do 2 do		0.75	1 do	2 do	7.00
do 3 do		1.00	1 do	3 do	10,00
do 1 week,		1.75	1 do	6 do	16.00
do 2 do		2.75	1 do	1 year,	30.00

In lines or less make a square—if an advertisement exceeds ten lines, the price will be in proportion.

All advertisements are payable at the time of their insertion.

☞THE WEEKLY CLIPPER, a large Family newspaper, containing all the select matter of the paper, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of $1 per annum.

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

OCTOBER.

SOLEMN, yet beautiful to view
Month of my heart! thou dawnest here,
With sad and faded leaves to strew
The Summer's melancholy bier.
The moaning of the winds I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And bar of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice,
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice,
When earth was lovely to my gaze!
Oh visions bright—oh, blessed hours.
Where are their living raptures now?
I ask my spirit's wearied powers—
I ask my pale and fevered brow!

Look to Nature, and behold
My life's dim emblems, rustling round,
In hues of crimson and gold—
The year's dead honors on the ground:
And sighing with the winds, I feel,
While their low pinions murmur by,
How much their sweeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

Then Spring's delightsome moments shone,
They came in zephyrs from the West:
They bore the wood-lark's melting tone,
They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast;
Though Summer, fainting in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade;
But changed and strengthened now, they beat
In storm, o'er mountain, glen, and glade.

Low like those transports of the breast
When life is fresh and joy is new;
Soft as the halcyon's downy nest!
And transient all as they are true!
They stir the leaves in that bright wreath,
Which Hope about her forehead twines,
Still Grief's hot sighs around it breathe,
Then Pleasure's lip its smile resigns.

Alas, for Time, and Death, and care,
What gloom about our way they fling!
Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,
The burial-pageant of the Spring,
Are dreams that each successive year
Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride,
But last like withered leaves appear,
And sleep in darkness side by side.

[From the St. Louis Reveille.]

TEN MINUTES ON AN INCLINED PLANE.

BY JOE MILLER, JR.

To the lovers of nature in her most savage aspect, and to the admirer of the wonderful, whether miniature or art, perhaps no place presents more attactions than the coal region in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. The wild and rapid Lehigh, partly subdued to the uses of man for the purpose of canal navigation, winds its way for miles through ranges of lofty mountains, presenting to the eye of the traveller, with every turn of the stream, a rude, magnificent and never-tiring panorama, replete with savage grandeur and wild sublimity. Gifted with the beauty of God's works, the curious observer may gratify himself with the works of man, and contemplate, with pride and astonishment, the contrivances designed by intellect to overcome the difficulties which, for a time, embarrassed the Lehigh Company in pouring forth in profusion to the far off denizens of the city and hamlet, the anthracite treasures whose genial glow gladden in winter's blasts, the proud abode of the rich, or the humble dwelling of the poor.

The "Summit Mines," the most extensively worked coal basin of the Lehigh Company, are situated nine miles from Mauch Chunk, and in order to transport the black diamonds to the Lehigh, a gentle inclined plane, or *grade*, was made from the mines to the *shute* on the canal, down which the loaded cars were suffered to descend by their own gravity, governed only by the *brake;* and with each train went, as *passengers*, in the cars provided for them, a goodly number of *mules*, which, having arrived at the end of their pleasure trip, were employed to haul back the empty cars. This arrangement produced much delay and hindrance, until it was discovered that a mountain called Mount Pisgah, in the vicinity, was higher than the Summit Mines and accordingly, a grade by which to return the empty cars was established from Pisgah's top to the Summit. In order, however, to place them upon the grade, it was necessary that they should be conveyed to the summit of Pisgah, and to this, one of the most wonderful and steep inclined planes has been made that can be found in this country, or perhaps in the world. In a length of twenty-three hundred feet it rises over six hundred feet, and, to the eye of an observer at its foot, appears to ascend with a steepness perpendicular. A stationary engine at the top hauls up the empty cars, by means of iron bands welded together, and the plane, being in many place built on embankments renders the ascent exciting and interesting.

It was on a bright summer afternoon, about eighteen months since, that Bridget O'Connor, the wife of a miner at the Summit, arrived at the foot of the Pisgah plane with two of her children, one an infant of tender years, and the other a boy of about three years of age. Family necessities had caused her to visit Mauch Chunck, and a bundle which she carried with her contained grocery articles for domestic use. There was no means of conveyance to her home but by the empty cars, and, placing herself and children in one of these, she was prepared for the ascent of the plane. The jerking motion of the bands commenced and slowly the train was drawn up the mountain. Although she had often ascended in safety, the miner's wife could not subdue a thrill of terror, as she gazed over awful precipices on each side of the track; and as her eye drank in, occasionally, the wild grandeur of the mountain ranges, rising like terraces far off in the blue distance, her woman's heart would shudder, as she also marked at the bottom of the plane, and in the far off abysses of the rocks that shattered fragments of cars which were dashed off the road, in consequence of the breaking of the band attached to them. Often had such accidents occurred, at times, too, when the ascending trains carried men as passengers; but they had always, by means of superior agility, managed at the risk of limb, to save life by leaping from the cars, ere they had acquired much impetus; but she was accompanied with two helpless children, boxed up in a car to the height of five feet, *and she was a woman.* Upward and onward the slow train was dragged by the stalwart power of steam, and lighter grew the heart of the anxious mother—still onward—! until a space of about twenty-five feet remained to the top. Here her brightening hope sunk, for she knew that this was the part of the ascent at which was the greatest strain upon the bands—jerk by jerk, the cars were drawn violently forward—ten—fifteen feet were passed, and again hope rose buoyant, when a sudden sharp crack proclaimed disaster, and the disconnected train paused for a moment, as if gathering strength for the rapid descent. With a wild and fearful shriek, the agonized mother seized her oldest child and threw it out upon the side of the track, where it landed safely, but vain was her effort to save the other—the rapid momentum acquired in this short instance was so great that immediate death would have been the consequence. Unable to save herself or child, she was compelled to remain in the dashing train, whose rapidity became every moment more fearful. Downward, with the speed of lightning, it flew, and the horror-struck spectators could only distinguish the form of the mother hugging close her infant. Downward! still downward! till nothing could be seen but a flying mass of blackness—now it bounded off the rails, and, plunging, rushing, took a sudden turn off a precipice, and shattering into thousands of pieces, covered the rocks and the sloping sidas of the mountain. Search was immediately made for the mother and child, and in a chasm, where they had been hurled, were found their mangled bodies—the child hugged close to its mother's breast, and around it were immovably locked the arms of the unhappy parent.

This terrible accident was the last that happened upon any planes of the company from a similar cause. A cog-tail running between the two tracks was invented, over which, attached to a safety-car, glides a safety-latch, and if a break occurs in the bands, the latch immediately catches in the cog-rail, the cars recede one inch, and are there held securely by this admirable contrivance. The ascent of the Pisgah plane is now made with certain safety, but oftimes the stranger is seen to shudder, as during the ascent, some brakeman relates the fearful story of the *miner's wife.*

A SNUG LITTLE FORTUNE. Some of the heirs of Col. (not Lord, as he has been called,) Townley are supposed to be living in this country, and efforts have been made to trace out their genealogy with sufficient clearness to establish a claim upon his estate. At present, however, there is much doubt resting upon the subject, and indeed the Providence Journal intimates that the task will prove a fruitless one. From that paper we make the following extracts, in reference to the matter:

Col. Francis Townley was executed July 30, 1745, in Southwark. This unfortunate gentleman, after having resided in France from 1728 to 1745, returned to England with the pretender, Prince Charles Edward, and was appointed Colonel of the Manchester regiment.—He was of a respectable family in Lancashire. He was taken prisoner at Carlisle. He was tried and convicted with eighteen others, chiefly officers of his regiment, of high treason, and condemned to death. Col Townley and nine others were executed on Kensington Common, the south part of London.

The estates of those executed in 1745 were forfeited to the crown. If Townley's estate can be recovered, it must be for some error in the law proceedings.

The amount of his estate is estimated at 25,000,000 sterling, or more than Two Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars! When their heirs here "touch the sillar," we trust they will be generous, and after reserving to each of them a snug fortune, pay the expenses of the Mexican war, which will probably not exceed $200,000,000.

Our whole nation, therefore, are interested in the success of the heirs. May it not prove a *Wild Goose Chase.*

WHICH ARM. The newspapers are discussing the question which arm "should a gentleman give a lady?" One contends for the right, another for the left, and a third for whichever is convenient. If you have but one glove, for instance, and that a right hand one, give her your right arm. Then, again, if your right elbow has burst its way out through your coat, give her, by all means, your left arm. If a rowdy run against you or your companion never mind giving her either arm till you first give him both your fists. Again, when a gentleman has lost an arm—in this case the lady must take the *left* one—or, when one arm is previously engaged to some other fair, then, in all instances, the last comer must take the *left.* The safest rule would be to let the ladies themselves choose. Whichever side they took, they would be sure to fasten on the *right* arm.

GIVE NO PAIN. Breathe not a sentiment—say not a word—give not an expression of the countenance that will offend another, or send a thrill of pain through his bosom. We are surrounded by sensitive hearts, which a word, a look even, might fill to the brim with sorrow. If you are careless of the opinions and expressions of others, remember that they are differently constituted from yourself, and never, by a word or sign, cast a shadow on a happy heart, or throw aside the smiles of joy that love to linger on a pleasant countenance.

ELECTIONS. The following is a digest of the elections for Representatives in Maine, so far as heard from: The annual election, Sept. 14, for the choice of 151 Representatives, resulted as follows: Whigs 32; Dem. 43; no choice 76 Second trial, Sept. 21, in single towns sending 17 Representatives: Whigs 9; Dem. 2; no choice 6. Third trial, Sept. 28, in six towns, and second trial in Portland and Bangor: Whigs 6; Dem. 1; no choice 3. Total, 47 Whigs; 46 Dem., and 58 vacant districts, all of which had another trial on Monday, October 5th.

MATERIAL FOR NEW STATES. California will make forty-five States, each the size of New Jersey; and New Mexico is equal to twenty-five New Jerseys.

REMARKABLE. A pear tree belonging to the Parson's house in State st., Springfield, Mass., has on it half grown pears, of the third 'blowth' this season.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS. One of the most prominent weaknesses of our people, whatever may be said to the contrary, is their gullibility. The facility with which they may be "taken in" by "distinguished strangers," is really matter of astonishment. A Lexington correspondent of the Louisville Courier furnishes the following case in point:

Some time during the summer of 1845, there came to Lexington, unnoticed and unknown, a Doctor Edward Shumann, a German by birth, and a dentist by profession. He seemed an ordinary sort of man; *very* ordinary in his appearance; indeed, a homely man—and no one discovered any thing remarkable in him, either mentally or bodily. But not many weeks had passed before indistinct rumors of *some great good fortune* that had befallen the Doctor, came to be circulated—the public interest began to be excited about Doctor Shumann—the public mind became awake to the importance of Doctor Shumann—he was suddenly discovered to be a very interesting man, was the Doctor; he improved very much in his personal appearance in a few days in the eyes of the public, and became "*such* a *love* of a man," did the Doctor—and then when the whole glorious truth burst upon us, and it was understood that his rich uncle, "The Count" in Germany, had died and left him sixty thousand dollars in cash!!!!! hats were off, and supple knees bent; and sweetest incense from the crowd rose to the gratified nasal organs of Shumann. Who now so great—so admired—so respected as dear Mr. Shumann? And yet, how meekly his honors sit upon him!

Mr. Shumann resolves to become one of our landed proprietors, and the public ear is next astounded at the announcement that he had bought of Mr. B——, a farm for $30,000, which, a few months before, B—— had bought at $10,000—but, said the public, *Shumann never quarrels or higgles about price!*

He furnishes his house in the handsomest style—buys buggies, rockaways, horses, cattle, and farming utensils, upon an extensive scale, and in his magnificence, thinks not of *pay*—but who can doubt his solvency?

Time passes—and Shumann, hitherto accustomed to a life of busy occupation, wearies of the monotony of his farm, and determines to turn his attention to merchandizing. Going North, he purchases a large stock of goods—by far, the greatest portion on a credit—being assisted in purchases by the endorsement of the above mentioned Mr. B——, whose credit is unbounded. The store proceeds; things go on swimmingly. A month since Shumann left for the North, to lay in another stock of goods.—After a few days, his wife received a letter from him, stating he would return no more to Lexington, and advising her that she had better go *to her father's house.* All now is terror and dismay. It is now discovered that *no fortune was left him*, and that the whole affair was a *swindle.* Strange to say, every man you meet, "*suspected from the first that Shumann was a d——d rascal, and things have turned out just as he expected.*"

Twenty chancery suits are the result of the Shumann humbug. "It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good," and verily this one has blown good to the lawyers, who lick their chops and look grave, and rub their hands with inward satisfaction—and in their hearts bless Shumann.

In the chancery suits Mr. B—— is involved.—The bills charge that he was engaged in a combination with Shumann to deceive and defraud the public, by investing Shumann with the title to the land; upon which B—— yet claims a lien for the purchase money, and thereby giving him before the world a credit to which he was not entitled. The charges are of course denied. B—— seeks to subject the farm to the payment of the unpaid purchase money, and the other creditors seek to subject it to their claims. Such is "the glorious uncertainty of the law," that to predict the result requires a spirit of prophecy not possessed by your correspondent.

NEW YORK FLOUR MARKET. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from New York on Wednesday, says:

Holders of flour are not disposed to sell except at prices which will not allow of shipment, because at the last accounts from England flour there was actually fifty cents a barrel less than it is here now. The holders or the "Bulls" anticipate further accounts of the potato rot, and the buyers or "Bears" hope that the failure in that esculent is not so general as was supposed at the last accounts—and consequently that there will be a reaction in the market here and a decline in the prices.

Between the two parties, the article is inactive, while immense quantities are daily arriving. Accounts from the western part of the State represent the shippers and millers on the line of the canal very busy in sending forward all the produce possible, before the canal closes.

WEALTH OF WASHINGTON CITY. The total assessment of real and personal property in the year 1824, amounted to $5,000,000; 1829, $7,000,000; 1834, $7,100,000; 1839, $9,100,000; 1844, $11,000,000. At this date, the amount may be safely put down at $12,000,000. No tax is levied on the public buildings or grounds. The estate of the late General John Van Ness is estimated at more than double the amount of any other.

THE FRENCH HARVEST. The French Minister of Commerce has written to the Prefects for details of the produce of the last harvest; and he states that his own conviction is that the harvest taken altogether is better than that of last year, though it had been confidently stated there was a great deficit.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE. The Rev. John T. Pressly, formerly of Abbeville district, (S. C.) but now of Allegany city, Penn, has been elected to the Presidency of Erskine College, Penn., by the A. R. Synod, who have charge of the College.

The number of students already admitted to the freshman class at Yale College, is 92, which will be probably increased to over a hundred.

FIRE AT OSWEGO. On Thursday evening last, four buildings were consumed at Oswego, N. Y. Sufferers: C. S. Phelps, owner, and Messrs. Jacob & Martin, occupants; Mr. Kerr, owner, and Harroun, Kenyon, Montgomery, Langton, and the Daily Advertiser; W. Montgomery and Miss Steats.

TROUBLE IN THE TREASURY. A letter from Washington to the N. York Commercial says: "From all that I can learn, the Secretary of the Treasury is greatly embarrassed for means. He cannot issue any more Treasury drafts.—His management of them at first ruined their credit and availability. A loan is impracticable at present. The disbursing officers find the greatest difficulty in making payments under the new system. How then are they to proceed to make payments at twenty different points, in large and small sums, under their present restrictions? The thing is impracticable. The eight millions authorized by the Treasury note and loan bill are unavailable.—It will not take long to exhaust the four millions now subject to draft."

THE VOLUNTEERS IN MEXICO. An officer of the Army writing from Seralvo, to the Savannah Republican, gives the American force on its march to Monterey, as 6,000 men—2,500 being volunteers. He says it is impossible "to take more on account of transporting supplies. There is no use for more volunteers, and the rest might better be at home attending to their business. They can't stand the field—they know nothing about taking care of themselves—waste more than they eat, and are altogether very expensive. In a defensive war, they answer exceedingly well."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. The report of the Grand Division of Maryland for the quarter ending in June, makes the whole number of the Order in the State, 2,185—comprising 34 Divisions. The amount expended for benefits during the quarter, was $140; cash received, $2,773 19—amount of cash on hand, $5,245 88 1-4. During the entire quarter, there was but one death, a member of Patapsco Division, No. 13, at Ellicott's Mill.

A MOST LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT. The Charlestown Virginia Free Press, says: We are pained to record the death of Miss Mary Lewis, daughter of the late Dr. John H. Lewis, of this county, who received injuries last week which have resulted in her death. It appears that Miss L. sprung from a carriage while the horses attached to it were in the act of running away. By the fall she received a compound fracture of one ancle, the bone protruding through the skin, and running several inches into the ground. Miss L. was otherwise much injured, and suffered much pain for several days before her death. The accident occurred on the 27th ul t., and on the 2d inst. she was a corpse.

DELAWARE ELECTION. The election for inspectors and judges of the general eleetion, took place in Delaware on Wednesday. In New Castle County the Whig candidates for Inspectors have been elected by a majority of about 80 votes. In Kent county the Whig ticket succeeded by about 180 majority. Sussex has been but partially heard from, but believed to have gone for the Whigs.

THE DRAMA IN PARIS. A letter from Paris, speaking of the press, says: "The only literary trade that flourishes, out of the pale of the newspaper press, is that of the dramatist.—Each time that a vaudeville is performed, the manager pays ten per cent. to the author on the profits; even when performed in villages and in barns, the playwright derives two or three francs profits. At the Academie de Musique, the director pays 100 francs per act of a grand opera every night it is performed, and as lyrical operas are generally in five acts, authors thus get £20 a night. A society is established, with agents all over France, for the collection of these dues, deriving for their pay two per cent. on the amount collected; and even secondary vaudevillists, totally unknown to fame, receive from £1000 to £2000 a year, for dues derived from their humble productions."

FASHION AT CANTON. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun says:

Mr. Laird carries "Fashion" down to the Canton Course, at Baltimore, next Tuesday to run against all comers, in three and four mile races. A good attendance of horses, turfmen, and spectators is anticipated.

SLANG OF THE DAY. Question. Is Mr. Polk, as Mr. Ritchie says, the "Great father of the red men."

Answer. He aint the father of nothing *else.*—[*Southern Standard.*

MR. WALKER. The hospitalities of the city of N. York were voted by the Board of Aldermen, on Monday evening, to Mr. Walker, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, now in that city. Ass't. Aldermen Webb, Nicholas, Jackson, Oliver and Byrne, were appointed a committee to get up a public dinner for Mr. Walker and the Common Council, at the expense of the city.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD. Capt. McKeever has superseded Capt. Stringham as commander of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and it is rumored that Lieut. F. B. Ellison is to take the place of Capt. Hudson.

DOINGS IN CANADA. A Mrs. Moffitt, residing in the Huron District, Canada, was lately delivered of four children! two boys and two girls; two of them lived twelve or fourteen days, the other two are still living. The mother survived only about an hour.

CORRUGATED SUSPENDERS. We have on consignment, an assortment of Silk and Cotton Thread suspenders, which we offer for sale at manufacturers prices.
FREDERICK FICKEY & SONS,
o5 No. 290 Baltimore st,

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
DAILY LINE TO THE SOUTH—*EXCEPT SUNDAYS.*
CARRYING THE GREAT
CENTRAL UNITED STATES MAIL,
By the well known routes, via Chesapeake Bay, City Point, Petersburg, Weldon, Wilmington, to Charleston, S. C. avoiding all that unpleasant changing, (as on the route via Washington,) with no loss of sleep this side of Weldon.
SCHEDULE:
Leaving lower end of Spear's Wharf, Baltimore, DAILY, except Sundays, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the well known and complete steamboats GEORGIA, Capt. Cannon, or HERALD, Capt. Russell, or JEWESS, Captain Sutton, (this Line has been running for upwards of twenty years, *without loss of Property or Life*—the Boats built expressly for this route;) arriving in Norfolk next morning, after a comfortable night's sleep, at 6 o'clk; thence up James River, with its beautiful scenery, in daylight, in steamboat CURTIS PECK, Captain Davis, or steamboat ALICE, Capt. Brough, to City Point Railroad, now in complete order to Petersburg, Va., (sometime in advance of the line via Washington, or by the boat up the Aquia Creek, arriving in Petersburg in time for a good rest, to encounter the railroad to Weldon and Wilmington, N. C., and thence to Charleston, S. C.; through as fast as any other line, with much more comfort and less expense. Also, connecting with the Sea Board and Roanoke Railroad, now in full operation for Passengers & Freight, leaving Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½ o'clock, A. M., for Garysville, Franklin, Newton's and Boykin's Depots. And thence by the steamer Fox, from Franklin to Edenton, Plymouth, Newbern, and Washington, N. C. Returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting with the boats for Baltimore.
Conformable to our usual custom at this season, the fare for the present will be as follows:

Passage between Baltimore, Norfolk or Portsmouth, Va.	$5,00
Between Baltimore and Franklin,	6.00
do do Richmond or Petersburg, Va.	5.00
do do Gaston or Weldon,	8.00
do do Through to Charleston, S. C.	20.00

Meals on board Bay and James River Boats, included, thereby saving at least $2 expenses.
☞Travellers will be directed by our Soliciting Agent, and give your checks to him or our Porter in the depot yard, (Norfolk Line on his hat,) who will conduct you and your baggage to the boat.
o5-tf T. SHEPPARD, Agent.

TWICE A DAY BY RAIL ROAD.
AT 9 O'CLCK, A. M., AND 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD.
FIRST TRAIN. The MORNING PASSENGER TRAIN, carrying the U. S. Mail, *through in six hours!* leaves the Depot, Pratt street, at NINE o'clock, EVERY MORNING, (except Sundays,) arriving at Philadelphia by 3 o'clock, P. M.
SECOND TRAIN.—Also through in six hours—leaves the Depot Pratt street, DAILY, except Sundays, at 3 o'clock, P. M., arriving in Philadelphia, by 9 o'clock.
☞ON SUNDAYS, there will be only one Train, which will leave Pratt street Depot at 8 o'clock, P. M., carrying the U. S. Mail.
***RETURNING; the Lines leave 11th and Market streets, Philadelphia, respectively—daily, (except Sundays) at 8 o'clock, A. M.—10 o'clock, P. M.—and on *Sundays* only at 10 o'clock, P. M.
***Fare by any of the Trains, THREE DOLLARS.
ap2-d A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

FOR CENTREVILLE & CHESTERTOWN
The Steamer CAMBRIDGE, Capt. J. D. TURNER, will leave the lower end of Spear's wharf (for the present) on MONDAY MORNING, the 21st September, at 7 o'clock, for the above places and return the same day.
For ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE and EASTON, will leave every TUESDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, and return the next day, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, and Cambridge 8½ o'clock for Annapolis and Baltimore
For ANNAPOLIS and WEST RIVER, every THURSDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, and return the same day.
Every FRIDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE and EASTON, and return next day, leaving Easton every SATURDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, and Cambridge 7½ o'clock for Annapolis and Baltimore.
☞All Baggage at risk of the owners. s19-tf

PORT DEPOSITE AND HAVRE DE GRACE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
(Commencing on MONDAY, 13th April, 1846.)
For the convenience of the citizens and others in the vicinity of Port Deposite and Havre de Grace, a Passenger Car will be attached to the freight train, leaving Havre de Grace daily (except Sundays) at 5 o'clock, P. M., arriving in Baltimore about half past 7.
☞This line will also enable citizens of Baltimore who go out in the Morning Mail Train, to devote 3 or 4 hours to business or recreation, at Havre de Grace or Port Deposite, and return to Baltimore by dusk.
***Fishermen and Sportsmen generally will find this a very seasonable train to return early in the evening.

Fare to or from	Port Deposite,	75 cts.
" "	Havre de Grace,	75
" "	Perryman's,	62
" "	Gunpowder,	50
" "	Harewood,	50
" "	Chase,	50
" "	Stemmer's Run,	25

ap 11 A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

CITIZENS' UNION LINE TO PHILADELPHIA.
VIA FRENCHTOWN AND NEW-CASTLE.
THIS well known Line has commenced running for the season, leaving Bowly's wharf, (foot of South street,) DAILY, (except Sundays) at 8 o'clock, P. M.
The splendid Steamers composing this Line are, the
GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. TRIPPE,
CONSTITUTION, Capt. PEARCE.
ROBERT MORRIS, Capt. DOUGLASS.
OHIO, Capt. DAVIS.
Fare through, THREE DOLLARS—Supper provided on board. A. CRWFORD, Agent.
☞Passengers landed and taken off at Ford's Landing.
RETURNING—This Line leaves Dock st. wharf, Philadelphia, daily, except Sundays, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
ap2 d A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

WITHOUT MERCURY OR COPAVIA.
NO CURE, NO PAY. The great remedy for secret diseases of all kinds, and in every form and stage is DR. CULLEN'S INDIAN VEGETABLE REMEDY, composed entirely of American Roots!—Travellers among the Indians well know that they cure venereal diseases, without even the knowledge of Mercury or Balsam. The proprietors of this medicine obtain it at great cost directly from an Indian, and now offer to the afflicted an opportunity of being cured, avoiding the danger of Mercury, and the nauseous taste of Balsam. This medicine is pleasant to the taste and leaves no odor upon the breath.
Prepared solely by ROWAND & WALTON, and sold wholesale and retail by Jos. T. Rowand, 376 Market street, Phila. Also, in Baltimore by N. N. Robinson, corner of Gay and Saratoga streets; Kinsloe & Toy, 38½ Marsh Market Space; James Stansbury, No. 237, Broadway, Fell's Point; Gorden & Tubman, No. 152, West Pratt street. se2 y

MOORE'S PECTORAL MIXTURE. In offering this valuable Medicine for sale, the subscriber would inform the public that it is no quack remedy to cure all diseases, nor is it recommended as a cure for consumption; it is prepared from the receipt of the late Dr. Moore, of Philadelphia, and is a certain remedy for recent Coughs, Colds and Catarrhal affections. It will also be found useful in the incipient stages of Bronchitis. Numerous certificates could be obtained from those who have derived benefit from its use, but it is deemed unnecessary, as a trial of it will be sufficient recommendation of its value as a remedy in the above mentioned diseases.
For sale by CHARLES B. BARRY,
a12-tf No. 182 Baltimore street.

SILVER SPOONS. Persons going to housekeeping are particularly invited to call before purchasing and see GABRIEL D. CLARK'S assortment of silver work, Water-st., 2d door from Calvert
N. B. Silver work of every description made to order, and highest prices given for old silver. a28

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,
WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for Gonorrhæ, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, pain in the Loins, affections of the Kidneys; also those peculiar affections which arise from *a certain practice of youth*, and which, if not cured renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both mind and body. This remedy will also cure Impotency, and every symptom of a
SECRET DISEASE.
A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE MADE
IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS.
Office No. 1 *NORTH FREDERICK STREET*, on the right hand side going from Baltimore-st., 2nd door from the corner—right opposite the Police office.
Be particular in observing the name on the door and window, or you will mistake the place.
DR. JOHNSTON,
a distinguished graduate from one of the first Colleges in the United States, which may be seen by his Diploma; also, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Apothecary's Hall, London; and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first hospitals of Europe and America, viz: those of *London, Paris* and *Philadelphia*, may be consulted on all diseases, but more particularly
A CERTAIN DISEASE.
When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." To such, therefore, Dr. JOHNSTON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy; and, from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.
It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victim to this horrid disease, owing to the unskillfulness of men, who by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of his life miserable.
GONORRHŒA AND GLEET CURED, by the most speedy and the most pleasant remedy known to no other physician. It requires no restraint of diet, or hindrance from business—it is mild, safe and efficacious, eradicating every symptom of this affection, without causing other diseases, such as STRICTURE and AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER and PROSTRATE GLAND, which impyrics and quacks so often create their noxious drugs and filthy infections.
STRICTURES—when there is a partial suppression of urine, accompanied with uneasiness in the parts, or a frequent desire to make water, it is called *Stricture.* Yet this disease may exist, and none of these symptoms be perceptible, or if at all, they are so slight as to pass unnoticed; hence, we find thousands laboring under this affection who are entirely unconscious of it—such persons become weak in the parts, seldom *have children*, and in the later stages of this complaint are incapable of enjoying *Marriage*—their systems become deranged, particularly the stomach, inducing symptoms of dyspepsia; also affections of the *mind*, peculiar fits of melancholy, &c. &c. which may end in some dreadful *disease* of the nerves, and will either cause a premature death or else make the rest of life miserable. To such persons, Dr. JOHNSTON offers the most speedy remedy that can be obtained in the *United States.*
☞Read Dr. J.'s Treatise on Veneral, etc. etc.
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating
MARRIAGE,
Should reflect that a sound and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view—the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.
CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY.
Dr. J. addresses young men and all who have injured themselves by private & improper indulgences, *IMPOTENCE—WEAKNESS OF THE GENITAL ORGANS.*
Loss of virile power is the penalty most frequently paid by those who give a loose rein or license to their passions. Young persons are too apt to commite excesses from not being aware of the dreadful effects that may ensue. Although impotency occurs from stricture, deposites in the urine, gravel, and from numerous other causes, yet the abuse of the sexual organs, by excessive venery or self-pollution; particularly the latter is the more frequent cause of it. Now who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreating the species is lost sooner by those who practice the *solitary vice* than by the prudent. Besides, by premature impotence the digestive functions are deranged, and the physical and mental powers weakened by a too frequent and too great excitement of the genital organs. Parents and guardians are often misled, with respect to the causes or sources of disease in their sons and wards. How often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, idiotcy, madness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, derangement of the nervous system, cough and symtoms, indicating consumption, when the truth is that they have been caused by indulging in a pernicious, though alluring practice, destructive to both mind and body.
INVOLUNTARY SEMINAL EMISSIONS.
Of this distressing disease, which is the common result of the above mentioned *secret habit*, but a very brief description for many reasons, can be given here. The complaint comes on gradually. It begins by a too hasty discharge of semen is copulative and passionate dreams. Such emissions being too hasty, have no power, while the erections are feeble, imperfect and soon over. As the disorder grows worse, the discharges or emissions become more easily excited and frequent, often brought on by lascivious ideas, or by merely touching the part. In this deplorable case, the emissions take place without any pleasure and without erection, and in this debilitated and sensitive state of the organs the direful effects of pollution so ruinous to health, take place day and night. Pale, emaciated, and weak, the unhappy victim of artificial gratification complains of pain in the head and back, has a languid look, dimness of sight, flushing of the face when spoken to, lowness of spirits, and a vague dread of something, often starting with terror at a sudden sight or sound. He also loaths society, from an innate sense of shame, and feels a dislike to all bodily and mental exertion.—Distressed, and his mind fixed upon his miseries, he slyly searches every source tha promises relief. Ashamed to make known his situation to his friends, or those who by education, study, and practical knowledge, are able to relieve him, he applies to the ignorant and designing, who filch him of his pecuniar substance, and instead of restoring him to health, leave him to sigh over his galling disappointment; the last scene of the drama winds up with mania, catalepsy, epilepsy or some terrible disease or the nerves and death drops the curtain, hurrying the unhappy patient to an untimely tomb, where his friends totally ignorant of the real cause.
All SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.
N. B. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.
ALL LETTERS must be POST PAID.
SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.
☞Advice to the Poor GRATIS.
TAKE NOTICE. DR. JOHNSTON has had a greater practice in the above affections than any physician in the U. S. He also possesses an advantage over all others, from the fact of his having studied in the great Hospitals of both Europe and this country, viz: those of England, France, Spain, Russia, Denmark, &c., and the Hospitals of Philadelphia. Thousands in Baltimore can testify that he cured them after every other means had failed. Innumerable certificates could be given, but delicacy prevents it—for *what man of respectability* would like his name exposed—*none*—besides there are so many persons without knowledge or character who advertise these things with false names, that alone would forbid it. a25