AMERICAN REPUBLICAN,

AND BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME. XV.—N . 117 | TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1846. | 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.

RETES OF ADVERTISING:

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

Ten 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 daily, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of $1 per annum.

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

[From the Philadelphia Eagle]

THE PROLOGUE.

To the National Drama of the "Siege of Monterey," by W. H. RENNIE, spoken by MRS BURKE, at the Arch Street Theatre, as the "Goddess of Liberty."

The joyous wing of glorious Fame,
Now spreads resplendent o'er thy name;
O happy land! and proudly high
Thy banner meets the foeman's sky;
From each tall massy battlement
That showers of destruction sent
Incessant down, without a shock
To jar Columbia's mortal rock!
The rock of soul that war sustained,
Till our best blood the valley stained.
Hark! now the fiery tempest falls—
See, how they mount the flaming walls;
And now the bleeding brave lie low,
And dying cry, O brothers! go
Avenge our fall—our Country tell,
'Twas foremost in the charge we fell.
From steep to steep, the foe retire,
Before the souls that brave their fire;
With endless hand—with steady tread—
Nor pause to recognise the dead;
But sweep, as when the raging tide
Of Ocean, throws all force aside—
Nor flinch, till o'er the foeman's grave,
The Stars and Stripes are seen to wave!
How long upon thy constant cheek,
Columbia fair! shall dwell the tear,
And bow thy heavenly spirit meek,
O'er thy devoted Soldier's bier?
O lift divine! thy Eagle eye—
The brave with Fame shall mount the sky!
Let us rejoice, while Heroes guard
Thy rights, and measure give the bard
To strike his lyre, to praise thy name
And place the fallen in the lists of Fame.
How glorious, WASHINGTON! the sight
To thy proud eye, immortal Sire!
The children yielding life's swe t light
In Freedom's cause—a quenchless fire;
Then to thy arms, God! take the brave,
To blissful home, beyond the grave—
And point on Glory's Shield thy name,
That THOU and HEAVEN, awardest Fame!
Worth, Smith and Stewart—all were tried,
And proved brave—yea! side by side,
Fought, bled and nobly won the day
That gives our rising Star a ray!
Our arms a lustre, and our fair
A thousand charms—a grace divine—
For Woman's pride is valor rare,
And valor true is Virtue's shrine!
Then Tyrants know—both far and wide—
The God-of War is on our side;
With Freemen bold—beneath unfurl'd,
Their Stars that's worshipped o'er the World!

[From the Phila. Saturday Courier.]

THE BROWN SILK DRESS.

BY MRS. PHILLIPS.

"Why, Eliza! what a strange choice for a wedding-dress! Your other dresses are in very good style, and you have a plenty of them, considering the changes in fashion—but a brown silk to be married in!—who ever heard of such a fancy in a girl of eighteen?"

"'Tis true, aunt, that my choice may seem somewhat sombre, but you know very well that I am about to become the wife of a poor mechanic, who depends on his daily labor for support. As the wife of such a man, I must necessarily limit my expenditures to my circumstances, and I have thought it better to purchase something which would be useful for sometime to come, than to consult my appearance as a splendid bride for one short evening—especially as I am to see no strangers."

"There *is* something in that. There is my Maria's wedding-dress. She will never wear it again in the world. She had a white satin, with a lace dress over it. Oh, she did look beautifully! I do admire to see a handsome bride."

"Yes, it is very well for those who can afford it. But it would be quite absurd for me to purchase an expensive dress for one, or even a few evenings, when, by the expenditure of half the money, I can procure that which will be serviceable for some years. But come, put on your bonnet, and step over to our new house. It is all furnished, at least all that is finished; I value it more highly than I should if it was not so near my mother's."

"There, William has left this small parlor, this sitting-room, and three chambers, to finish, at his leisure, when he is out of employment. See how every thing is arranged. So handy.

"You don't say you are going to do your own work?"

"Certainly I do. There is only one apprentice, and I should think it strange if I could not do it all with ease."

"My heart, what strange fancies you have! To be sure, it is well enough if you can bring your mind to it, but then folks do so differently now-a-days. There is my Maria, she has moved into an elegant house, all furnished from top to bottom. She keeps a great girl to do the work, and a little one to wait and tend. Oh, things do go on beautifully, I promise you!"

"Her husband is a young lawyer, is he not—is he wealthy?"

"Oh! he is very well off. He does not get much practice yet, but I dare say he will, in time. He has a thousand dollars at interest; besides, Maria never would have married a mechanic—their hands get so hard and black, and their complexions, especially if they are exposed, get so brown. I would not wish to hurt your feelings, but I do think that for pride's sake, for the sake of the family, you might have made a little differe t choice."

"Oh, aunt, excuse my laughing—I have yet to learn that a man's honest occupation, whether it produces hard hands or white soft hands, whether it gives the cheek a brown or pale hue, is any disparagement to him. You must get acquainted with William and hear him converse. You will not think his hard hands, and his animated, intelligent countenance will drive his bronzed skin quite out of your head. But come, you don't say any thing about my furniture—and you must see my nice closets."

"Oh! your furniture is well enough. The less you have the less you will have to take care of, you know."

"Yes, we could not get much furniture. I insisted upon William taking the money which my grandmother left me, to pay off a few hundred dollars which he owed for this place, in order to enable us to begin even in the world. We both have such a horror of debt, that we are determined never to incur any, if we can possibly help it. See what a nice press for bed clothes this is."

"Why, what a quantity of bed and table linen!—it is really nice, too. You have more than my Maria has, I declare."

"Yes—I always want an abundance of such things. This drawer is filled with towels—this is for my ironing sheet and blanket—and this closet contains my tin and wooden ware."

"I declare, Eliza, you are a strange, thoughtful child! I must tell you one thing about Maria, that made us have a good hearty laugh.—The Monday morning after she was married, the girl came to ask where the tubs were, and don't you think that child had actually forgotten to buy a tub, a clothes line, or pins! She said it never popped into her head. But, la! it wasn't strange—she had never been used to do any thing of the kind."

"I believe, aunt, I have shown you all now. We will go, if you please. I hope you will not let my brown dress or William's brown hands frighten you away this evening."

"Oh, no! But as I must take the stage for Maria's early in the morning, you must allow me to retire early."

* * * * * * * *

"What fellows these Yankees are for combining elegance and usefulness," said a Southern gentleman to himself, as he stood on the piazza of the hotel in the town of ——. "Sir," said he, addressing himself to a venerable looking man near him, "can you tell me who resides in that elegant cottage, where the grounds are laid out with so much taste?"

"Oh! that is Squire Bill Thorndike's. You must be a stranger in these parts, not to know *him*."

"I am, sir; and since he seems such a prominent member of society, I should be happy to know something of his history."

"Oh! there is nothing remarkable in it, nothing at all sir. His father was a man of great learning, but he nearly run through a fortune in trying to live in style. He died, and left three boys. Their mother, who went from this place, was a woman of strong sense. She sold the property, paid off all the debts, and had enough left to buy that little house to the left. It has but two rooms, and there is a garden attached to it. Here she put her boys out to trades. One to a mason, one to a wheelwright, and this Bill to a carpenter. Bill staid, however. He married the widow Perry's daughter. She was as smart as a steel trap. She was a right good scholar, and she made an excellent wife. They have got along wonderfully. Every body wondered how it was. He did not make better wages than other men, but, somehow, the money increased. It was no mystery to me, tho', for I watched them pretty sharp. You never saw no great display of finery—such as laces, and flounces, and furbelows; you never saw him before he kept a horse, riding much for pleasure. No—they both pulled one way, and took their pleasure in being sober, industrious and useful, and now they reap their reward in being universally respected. Why, there aint a man that has so much money to let as Squire Thorndike, and he is never hard and screwing about it as some are. He isn't stingy, either. He has taken the two children of one lawyer Willis to bring up, and he does as well by them as he does by his own. Lawyer Willis' wife was a kind of cousin to Squire Thorndike's wife. She was a dashy, showy gal. Lord! you'd ha' thought the richest folks upon earth were married when they had the knot tied. Poor fellow, he had a hard time, notwithstanding, to support his lady wife in style. He took to drink, and died. I've heard say, that she turned up her nose at her cousin's match, but she little tho't her boys would be glad to go to that same cousin for a home, while she would be glad to take up with the little house that Squire Thorndike's mother lived in."

"Ah, sir," continued the old man, "this is a changing world: but, to my mind, if folks would be more prudent and industrious, and give up hankering after things beyond their means, there would be more real good done in the world, and fewer changes."

A NEW IDEA—*Club-Houses for the Married.* A new idea has just been started in London. A plan has been suggested, and indeed commenced, of building immense palaces, similar to the Athenæum and other great Club-houses—to be called "Club-Houses for the Married." In these edifices, suites of rooms are to be arranged, consisting of one, two or three sitting-rooms, as the case may be, with kitchen, offices, &c., to be let at all prices, from £50 a year upwards. A family may be accommodated in each suite, and may either keep house by themselves, or take their meals at a public boarding-table. The advantages proposed are, the living in palaces instead of old, dingy and dusty houses—paying very small rents comparatively speaking—and the enjoyment of a thorough ventilation, and therefore one source of health. Several of these very desirable establishments are already projected in the immediate suburbs of London, surrounded by gardens, lawns, shrubberies, &c. This is an age of improvement.

COLD-BLOODED AND ATROCIOUS MURDER. We learn from the Clarksville, Tenn., Jeffersonian, that Mr. J. M. Jackson, a methodist preacher, and a tanner by trade, was murdered in cold blood last Friday week, in Clarksville, by a fiend in human shape, by the name of Moon, a citizen of Missouri. It seems that Jackson owed Moon money, which he expected to pay in a short time. Moon unobserved and without exhibiting any passion, drew a pistol, presented it to Jackson's left breast and shot him, a ball and two buck-shot passing through his lungs. He died immediately. Moon was arrested, and the only reason he assigned for the foul deed, was that he was disappointed in getting his money.

ASSEMBLYMEN INDICTED. Among the bills found by the grand jury at New York, on Friday, was one against David E. Sickle, member of assembly elect, for stealing. Also, one against Mike Walsh, another member elect, for libel.

[From the N. O. Delta, 15th inst.]

CAPT. RANDOLPH RIDGELY.

We performed a painful duty in announcing in our number of Friday last, a melancholy casualty at Monterey, which would probably terminate the mortal career of the chivalrous and accomplished Ridgely. To-day it is our sad office to chronicle the death of this cherished son of the Republic, who was the "soul of honor, the rose of chivalry." He breathed his last at Monterey, on the 27th ult., surrounded by his gallant comrades, who were overwhelmed with grief, the tears streaming down their manly cheeks. May not a beautiful stanza in the Elegy on the Death of Gen. Wolfe, a little altered, be appropriately applied in this case?—We think so. We would then say to his brother officers, the privates of his command, and the numerous friends, whose hearts have been stricken by this calamity:

Brave men forbear, not a sigh or a tear
For Ridgely, deservedly loved;
Your tears shall be turned into triumphs of joy:
For he is not dead, but removed.

Capt. Ridgely sprung from the old "Maryland line" of revolutionary patriots. The *Randolphs*, of Virginia, and the *Ridgelys*, of Maryland, were his honored ancestors. In early youth, the subject of this notice was distinguished for personal daring and intrepidity, so much so, that his father, Gen. Sterrett Ridgely, who survives him, plainly discerned, from the developments of his genius, that the profession of arms should be his. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, where his studious habits, rapid progress in acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and amiableness of disposition, endeared him to the professors and his fellow-students, and gave promise of his name being associated with the shining sons of the army on the roll of fame. The preceptors of the youthful Ridgely did not miscalculate. What was then in the "womb of time," has since become history. After leaving the institution, the government, "reposing confidence in his patriotism and valor," commissioned him a Lieutenant in the artillery service of the army of the United States. His career as an accomplished artillerist is well known to our readers and the country at large. The blood-stained fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and the graves of the Mexicans on those grounds, which will become classic in history, give unmistakable evidence of his valor and skill. At Palo Alto, he was the Lieutenant of the command of the brave and lamented *Ringgold*, for whose death a nation mourned. Upon the fall of Ringgold, the Lieutenant assumed the command of the corps, and the accounts of his gallantry and prowess are fresh in the memory of all. At Resaca de la Palma, the guns from Ridgley's battery carried the swift messengers of death to the ranks of the enemy; and at Monterey, the stone fortresses crumbled and yielded under the rapid and effective discharges of his pieces:

"The wide mouth cannons there did bellow forth."

The subject of this imperfect notice, as we have before intimated, was a great favorite with his brother officers, and was idolized by his men. A gentleman recently returned from Monterey, informs us that Gen. Taylor held the deceased Captain in the highest esteem; in proof of which he was heard to say, with great emotion, his feelings almost choking his utterance, "Ridgley's place cannot be filled." This noble spirit has left one who *was* the "partner of his cares and his joys," as well as one pledge of their mutal affection. The widow and the child will be cared for by the nation—Ridgley's loved one and his darling progeny will be cherished by the Government and all the people.

The subject of this afflictive dispensation of Providence, which has filled so many hearts with grief, grows upon our hands. Our high appreciation of the worth of the gallant soldier, has led us to say more than we designed when we took pen in hand. We desist with stating, that Mr. Saml. S. Mills, the gentleman selected by the citizens of that patriotic city which gives "graves to its enemies, and erects monuments to its defenders," to go to Monterey to disinter the body of the heroic *Watson*, to be removed to Baltimore, has also determined to carry home with him the remains of Ridgley.

Mr. Mills, and the gentlemen composing the Ringgold Committee, left last evening in the steamship McKim, for the Brazos. Before starting, Mr. Mills procured a coffin in which to convey all that was mortal of Randolph Ridgley, from Monterey to Baltimore. The gentleman of both committees have our sincere wishes for a pleasant trip, in discharge of their mournful duties and a safe return to their place of abode.

LAKE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE. We find the following telegraphic despatch in the New York Herald, from Buffalo:

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser has received accounts of the loss of the schooners Helen Strong and Indian Queen; the beaching of the schooners Cleveland, Dayton, J. H. Lyon, U. S. H. H. Sizer, Chas. Howard, and Huron, in the northwest gale of Thursday.—Two passengers, a man and a woman, names not known, were lost off the Helen Strong, and four of the hands of the Osceola.

The Indian Queen was heavily loaded with goods, and was wrecked above the lower point of Dunkirk harbor. The Helen Strong, after losing her rudder and bursting a steam pipe, struck broadside against the rock coast four miles above Barcelona. The Osceola was blown ashore four miles above the Helen Strong, and the rest of the sail craft are beached between this and Erie.

There is a break in the Welland canal—10 days to repair.

HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS. This distinguished veteran is fast recovering from his recent illness, and will probably soon be able to join his family who have reached Washington. The Boston Advertiser of Saturday says:

We have ascertained from his physician, Dr. Bigelow, that he has in a great degree recovered the power of articulation, and the use of the limbs of the affected side (the right, and not the left, as stated by us yesterday.) He is free from pain, has the full use of his faculties, and though feeble, is able to sit up for short periods.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE. A supper was given on Monday evening last, by the citizens of Pottsville to Lieut. Wm. A. Nichols, who had but recently returned from the Mexican campaign.

A CHURCH DISTURBANCE. A rather disgraceful scene occurred in the Independent Methodist Church in Philadelphia, on Sunday, in consequence of the congregation becoming dissatisfied with the pastor, Rev. Mr. Keller, on account of some money collected and placed in his hands not being forthcoming when wanted. The Chronicle says:

At the hour of morning service, he appeared in the pulpit and officiated in opposition to the wishes of the congregation. The trustees went into the pulpit, and told him that they did not require his services, and that they had provided a minister in his place, and did not wish him to officiate at all. He would not listen to them, and proceeded with the services. The opposition, unwilling to create a disturbance in so sacred a place, let him proceed, intending to close the church after the services, and keep it closed until the matter was settled. This, however, was also prevented by a number of persons, who staid in the church, and would not leave it. One of them, named Barnes, got into the open window, and setting down in it, with his legs hanging out, commenced the church services, singing, praying, and preaching to a large concourse of people, who were collected outside of the church. The police were sent for, and, on arriving at the place, they arrested Barnes and another man, named Blight. They were taken before Mayor Swift, and had a private hearing, the result of which we did not learn. The Mayor locked up the church, and took care of the keys.

FIRES AT ST. LOUIS. The auction store of T. B. Targee, and the china store of Mr. Hall, on Main street at St. Louis, were destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. On the 14th inst, there was quite a serious fire there; Tucker & Lawrence lost $1,500 worth of dry goods; E. K. Dodge & Co., $700; Mr. Mitchell, $1,000; Mr. Rice, $500; Larkin Deaver $1,500, and several other smaller sums.

A WEALTHY CORPS. Capt. Williams' company of Kentucky Infantry is composed of young men of wealth and standing. It is said that the average wealth of the men of this company is $30,000 each.

MISSOURI. Returns from forty-five counties in Missouri, official and unofficial, leave Kincaid, the whig candidate for Congress, with a majority of 500 votes. It is probable that McDaniel, dem., is elected, but by a very small majority.

INDICTMENT OF COUNTERFEITERS AT Gainsboro, Tenn., bills of indictment have been found against twenty-two persons for counterfeiting, amongst whom was Merlin Young, who for several years held the office of Sheriff of that county, and since March, 1840, had been the Clerk of the Jackson Circuit Court.

PHILADELPHIA VOLUNTEERS. Capt. Bennett, of the Philadelphia Guards, Capt. Hill, of the City Guards, and Capt. Binder, of the Light Infantry, received information on Saturday evening that the services of their respective companies have been accepted to serve in the war against Mexico. They will prepare with the utmost expedition to take their departure for Pittsburg, the place designated by the Secretary of war, at which the Pennsylvania volunteers are to rendezvous.

GEN KEARNEY. This officer, with his staff, has obtained permission to return to the United States next spring, provided, every thing remains quiet in California. Col. R. B. Mason, of the U. S. Dragoons, has been ordered to California to take command of the Dragoons who have accompanied Gen. Kearney.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. The first regiment of New York volunteers, under Col Ward B. Burnet, have been ordered to be mustered into the service of the United States, under the recent requisition from Washington upon the Governor of that State. This regiment belongs to New York city. Col. Burnet was formerly an officer in the U. S. Army.

MR. PAKENHAM. This dignitary is on a visit to Savannah. He is said to be in a bad humor with Santa Anna, for laying violent hands upon that conducta of two millions of dollars.

GREAT FEAT. At the National Circus in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Dale, the American vaulter, threw *seventy consecutive somersets!* a feat never accomplished before. In the evening he threw the same number, making the astonishing number of one hundred and forty somersets in one day.

INDICTMENTS. The grand jury of N. York has indicted thirteen persons for aiding in bringing the inmates from Blackwell's Island, up to the city to vote at the late election.

MORTALITY. There were 97 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

ONE MORE STATE. Delaware will observe Thursday next as a day of Thanksgiving.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL. There was no mail south of Washington last evening, the strong north westerly wind having detained the boat beyond the time for the departure of the cars.

VERY QUICK WORK. A clergyman in Virginia, writes to the Methodist Protestant thus: "Yesterday at half past 3 o'clock, I preached the funeral sermon of a man, and, to-day, at the same hour, I married his widow to another man—the former husband has been dead four weeks."

GUILTY Charles Mosler, tried at Philadelphia, for killing his wife, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

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 Seaboard 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.

FREIGHT TO PHILADELPHIA.

The Freight Trains of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company are now running daily (except Sundays) between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

☞ MERCHANDIZE, &c., will be received at the depot, corner of President and Fleet sts., every day (except Sundays) until 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ All articles must be accompanied with a memorandum, shewing the marks, destination & name of consignee—and in *all* cases the Freight on Goods for *any* places (where no agency is established) must be paid in advance, otherwise they will not be sent.

d18 tf A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOURS!
FOR CENTREVILLE & CHESTERTOWN

The Steamer CAMBRIDGE, Capt. J. D. Turner, will leave the lower end of Spear's wharf (for the present) every MONDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for the above places and return the same day.

For ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE and EASTON, will leave every TUESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, and return the next day, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, and Cambridge 9½ o'clock for Annapolis and Baltimore.

For ANNAPOLIS and WEST RIVER, every THURSDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, and return the same day.

Every FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE and EASTON, and return next day, leaving Easton every SATURDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, and Cambridge 9½ o'clock for Annapolis and Baltimore.

☞ All Baggage at risk of the owners. n10 tf

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST RIVER, WYE LANDING, ST. MICHAEL'S AND EASTON, VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.

The Steamer OSIRIS, Capt. J. D. Turner, will leave Patterson street wharf, on MONDAY MORNING, the 21st September, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, and return next day, leaving Miles River Ferry every Tuesday Morning, at 7 o'clock, St. Michael's 7¾, Wye 8¼, and West River 11½, for Annapolis and Baltimore.

For Centreville and Chestertown, every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and return next day, leaving Chestertown every Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Corsica and Baltimore.

At 7 o'clock every Saturday Morning, for Centreville and Chestertown, and return same day. All baggage at the risk of the owners. s19-tf

NEW DAILY LINE TO BELAIR, CHURCHVILLE AND HARFORD FURNACE, via Perrymansville, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Passengers leave the Depot, Pratt st., EVERY MORNING, (except Sundays) in the cars at 9 o'clock, for Perrymansville; thence by Stage, arriving at Bel Air by one o'clock.

Fare from Baltimore to Harford Furnace		75
" " "	Churchville	$1.00
" " "	Bel Air	1 00

☞ Tickets must be procured at the office before taking seats in the cars. jy8 tf

WITHOUT MERCURY OR COPAIVIA. 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, 281 Marsh Market Space; James Kansbury, No. 277 Broadway, Fell's Point; Gordon & Tubman, No. 152 West Pratt street. se2 y

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. A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

ap2 d

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 as its value as a remedy in the above mentioned diseases.

For sale by CHARLES B. BARRY,
n12-tf No. 182 Baltimore street.

VELVETS, CLOAKINGS & MERINOS

R. McCLOWNEY & Co. have now in store a large assortment of very superior VELVETS, 4-4, 5-8 black and blue black, and 5-8 colored do. American and French CLOAKINGS, of new styles and superior quality; French MERINOS, of all shades and colors, at extraordinary low prices; with SILK SHAWLS, CASHMERES, &c. &c.

104 BALTIMORE STREET,
n12 Between Calvert and Light,

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for Gonorrhœa, 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 and 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 imparies and quacks so often create their noxious drugs and filthy injections.

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 latter 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 Venereal, 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 commit 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 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 to 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 that 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 pecuniary 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 of the nerves and death drops the curtain, hurrying the unhappy patient to an untimely tomb, where his friends are 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 none would credit it. n28