AMERICAN REPUBLICAN, AND BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XV.—No. 146 WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1846. PRICE ONE CENT

HOW AND WHEN TO WOO.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

Dost thou idly ask to hear
At what gentle seasons
Nymphs relent, when lovers near
Press the tenderest passions?
Ah! they give their faith too oft
To the careless wooer.
Maidens' hearts are always soft—
Would that men's were truer!

Woo the fair one, when around
Early birds are singing;
When o'er all the fragrant ground,
Early herbs are springing;
When the brookside, bank, and grove,
All with blossoms laden,
Shine with beauty, breathe of love—
Woo the timid maiden.

Woo her when, with rosy blush,
Summer eve is sinking;
When on rills that softly gush,
Stars are softly winking;
When, through bough that knit the bower,
Moonlight gleams are stealing;
Woo her, till the gentle hour
Wakes a gentler feeling.

Woo her, when autumnal dyes
Tinge the woody mountain;
When the drooping foliage lies
In the half-choked fountain;
By the scene, that tells how fast
Youth is passing over,
Warn her, ere her bloom is past,
To secure her lover.

Woo her when the north winds call
At the lattice nightly;
When, within the cheerful hall,
Blaze the faggots brightly;
While the wintry tempest round
Sweeps the landscape hoary,
Sweeter in her ear shall sound
Love's delightful story.

SPEECH OF COL. BAKER ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

Col. Baker, of the Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, who has been for six months in Mexico, resumed his seat in the House of Representatives, a few days since, but will rejoin the army in a week or two, for which purpose he has tendered his resignation as a member of Congress. On Monday, during the discussion in the House, on the reference of the President's message, Col. B. rose and announced that he was about to depart for Mexico, to rejoin his regiment, and took occasion to make some eloquent and patriotic remarks in behalf of the volunteers, which we find reported in the Union. After some allusions to himself, and the kindness of the members of the House, he proceeded:

I confess, Mr. Chairman, that it is with no little astonishment that I have listened to a portion of this debate. I am sure that at this moment it is not imagined by your gallant volunteer army that in this the third week of the session, the Congress of the United States is engaged in a grave and important discussion as to mobs in Ohio, and the nature of the vote by which representatives in the next Congress have been elected! The men who fought at Monterey; the men who are entitled to all honor and the highest reward, do not suppose that such a state of things can exist here. The men who have survived the fierce assaults of disease on the Rio Grande—the men who have endured every privation for the want of pay,, clothing, and every comfort—by whose fault or whether by the fault of any one they did not say—the men who amid all these sufferings were eagerly looking to the front for the foe, and anxiously awaiting succor from their friends at home—these men certainly did not anticipate such a state of things as that of which I must inform them as existing here. I have been sometimes led to believe, since my arrival in Washington, that the Congress of the United States is not perfectly informed as to the true condition of things in Mexico.—Whether that be so or not, I shall do myself the honor to make a few statements of fact. I do not design to engage for a moment in any partisan controversy on this floor. Where my sympathies are now, and where they have been, is well known. Where they have been, they still are; and there, through good or evil fortune, they will remain forever! But at the present moment I cannot understand that "whig" or "democrat" has any thing to do with the question which now is, or ought to be, before the House; and I design, if it be possible, without anything of a partisan feeling, to urge upon the members of this House to act immediately—effectually—at once—now—for this gallant army, laboring, toiling, bleeding, suffering in a foreign land. In the first place, then, I take this opportunity to say that the army in Mexico needs more men and more money; and they need it *now*. I have been informed that the forces now operating in Mexico, including Wool's column, Taylor's column, and Butler's and Patterson's divisions, did not exceed 11,500 effective fighting men; excluding possibly, and yet not certainly, Gates's artillery battalion, and two new regiments called the Oregon regiments, recruiting, and some of the companies of which have perhaps already arrived at Tampico. With that army there is an area to be covered which I can hardly now attempt to describe. [The gallant and honorable speaker here briefly sketched the vast area at present occupied by the United States forces in Mexico, and also described the numerous places that were to be garrisoned, and the heavy demands which must be met in consequence of the great extent of lines of communication to be kept up.] All this, (he proceeded,) cannot be done with an army of 11,000—12,000—14,000 men. I doubt—yet I express this opinion with great diffidence—I doubt whether it be possible with the best troops America ever sent forth to accomplish all that, and I am sure America never did send forth an army more skilful, gallant, unflinching than that in Mexico to-day. But recollect that this army of 15,000 men is to be scattered over an area extending from east to west five hundred miles, and four hundred miles from north to south, where the modes of communication are doubtful, and the population hostile. When all this is remembered, I ask how is it to be expected—how is it possible that the advance can continue to be, as it has been, marked with glory and honor? I have heard it said, sir, not often, but yet decidedly, that there is no use in reinforcing to any great extent an army in Mexico; because, even if you advanced to the city of Mexico itself, you will be no nearer peace than you are now. If that be true, they should have thought of it before they declared the war, and certainly before they adopted the plan of invasion. I am one of those, who, without attempting to discuss at this moment whether we were right or wrong in the manner in which the war was brought on, acted in the belief that Mexico had commenced the attack upon what was claimed as American soil—or territory to which the gallant American army had been sent—and I was not willing to yield the claim; I was not willing then, and I am not willing now. But even if the war were just, as admitted on all hands, it does not follow necessarily that it was to be a war of invasion. As a war of defence, it has been beyond all description glorious to the American arms—a war—[the remainder of the sentence was lost.]

The war of invasion last spring was not necessarily incumbent upon us; but with the almost unanimous consent, so far as this House could act, with scarcely a dissenting voice, as I understood, amongst those who expressed any opinion on the subject. All parties and classes said, if we must have war, let it be brief and sudden. Well, we obtained three great battles. In doing so, we have advanced, it is true, some three hundred miles into the Mexican territory; yet, we have scarcely, to any perceptible extent, crippled their resources, or weakened their power. On the contrary, it has been very much doubted—and I am one who doubts—whether Mexico is not stronger than ever—more nationalized, more concentrated in public opinion, looking with more undivided glance towards a single head—and, I was about to say, more heroic—yes, I will say, more heroic than ever—for they are always heroic, who rush to defend their country—more capable of sustaining the desperate and prolonged conflict. I apprehend, that from this state of facts—in which I am sure every gentleman will agree with me—that we ought to derive new consciousness of the duty devolving upon us towards the war. And it is on that point only, that I desire especially to be heard, and for that purpose only, do I open my lips at all. I will not undertake the task of predicting, at this moment, whether it is in our power to compel a peace, even if we were to attempt to dictate its terms in the city of Mexico itself. But of one thing, I am very certain—that nothing which we have yet done in this war is sufficient to convince the Mexicans that we are able to conquer them. They feel, as they have ever felt, that the territory which we have overrun, the towns which we have conquered, the cities which we have stormed, form no important part of their territory, and were, in nowise the seat of their power. With the exception of the blockade—more earnestly talked about, as I understand, than faithfully kept—we have as yet, done emphatically nothing—in speaking of the war upon a large scale—which can be said to have crippled the resources of Mexico. By a capitulation, which was regarded just and wise, the Mexicans retired from Monterey with almost all their arms and munitions of war. The munitions of war which remained in that place, being those of which Mexico had least need, and which she is able to furnish most readily. I repeat this for the purpose of urging upon the House, the fact that, as yet, we have done comparatively nothing to conquer peace. All yet remains to be done; and I now advance to the question, how, I understand, that the President of the United States has called out nine or ten additional regiments. Am I correct? [A voice: "Yes."] I understand that a regiment has been ordered from Louisiana, another from North Carolina, another from Virginia, another Massachusetts, and that they are not yet formed. North Carolina is scarcely yet awake. Massachusetts and Louisiana, and the other States are not yet ready; but suppose they all fill up and all go; and supposing, again, on their rolls there are no men of straw, as I undertake to say there are often in volunteer regiments, it will be about seven thousand additional men. When will they get there? And when they get there, how many men will they be able to concentrate and advance towards the city of Mexico? I designate it so, whether you go by Vera Cruz, to the south, or by San Luis Potosi to the north. I understand, from reliable advices, that Santa Anna has now nearly twenty-five thousand men in a state of high discipline and military preparation. They are the clergy, the landholders, the men of the old revolution. Even the Mexican women are kindling into zeal, and burn with a desire to repel the lawless invaders of their territory. Sir, there is another thing to be considered. Whenever the advance is to be, it is to be made this winter; and for reasons which must be obvious to every member of this House. Less than six months ago, you sent into the field some twenty-six regiments, filled with high hope, ready to peril wealth and reputation, and life, not in a defensive, but in an invasive war, not for their own homes and their own hearths, but for the honor of the American name, and the glory of the American arms. Alas, how many of those who never saw a battle—who never cast a stern glance upon any foeman in the field—how many of these are sleeping their last sleep on the banks of the Rio Grande—their bosoms heaved with high hope—light was their measured footsteps when they went to seek the foe. But—

"They did not fall in eager strife,
Upon a well-fought field;
Not from the red wound poured their life,
Where cowering foemen yield;
Th' archangel's shade was slowly cast
Upon each pallid brow,
But, calm and fearless to the last,
They sleep securely now!"

There are the bones of nearly two thousand men, with the best blood of this country, now resting on the banks of the Rio Grande, who never saw an enemy—never had an opportunity to strike that blow which they desired for their country and their race. For this I am inclined, at this moment at least, to blame nobody. It is almost impossible to appreciate properly the difficulties of any campaign; at least it is almost impossible for those who sit at ease in their own homes to do so; but most of all is it impossible to appreciate the difficulties of a campaign in an unknown country, with a sickly climate, and in an unprepared condition. The regiment with which I have been associated went to the field with eight hundred and thirty men, young, hearty, gallant adventurous young men. Five hundred of them, at least, were young men who either lived in their own homes, acquired by their own labor, or resided in the domestic circle of their fathers in the same condition of life. Seven hundred of them could have earned at home more than three times as much as the government could promise them. Sir, of these eight hundred, nearly one hundred sleep on the banks of that doleful river; whilst more than two hundred have returned shadows and skeletons to find, if Providence so wills it, in the embraces of their friends and the kindness of the domestic circle, that renovation which shattered frames and broken spirits so much require. What is true of that regiment is true of others. It is true of the other Illinois regiment—it is true of the Tennessee regiment—it is true of the Kentucky regiment—it is true of the Alabama regiment—it is true of the Indiana regiment. Sir, it is true of every regiment that has spread its tents on the banks of the Rio Grande. They fall victims to the diseases incident to the climate, the waters, the change of food, and a hundred other things which oppress and depress the brave men who have sought glory in that field. I mention these things not by way of reproach—not by way of complaint. Sir, I should be unworthy to be the representative of the brave men who requested me for once to raise my voice here, if I would condescend to complain. What they have done they have done for love of country, for glory—for such immortality as Worth, Davis, Campbell, McClung, and a hundred others have acquired. They have done it that they might be honored whilst they lived, lamented when they died, and remembered after. But, as a representative of the people, I may be permitted to say—and I speak not now as a volunteer officer—that it is cold-blooded cruelty, if means can prevent it, to expose your gallant soldiers to such perils as those which I have described, when immediate and united action could evade them. I am not now called upon to discuss the question how these additional troops shall be raised. I am not called upon now to discuss the question how the money can be supplied. If the question were asked, on all sides of this Hall would be heard the exclamation, "The United States can raise all the men and all the money that are needed." I understand that Pennsylvania is ready with more men. Illinois has already sent three thousand young men; but she can send three thousand more; and if any gentleman hesitates, I ask, what is to be gained by delay? Is the war to end at all? Is there ever to be a peace? How is peace to be made? Is it to be made by advancing, or by receding?—Are we to go forward, or are we to retire? In God's name, if we are to retire, let us retire now. But if we are to conquer peace, why not next April, rather than next September? Will it require more money to send out thirty thousand men now than to send out twice fifteen thousand men to wither beneath that burning sun? I ask, then, with all the earnestness of my nature, whatever else you do—upon whatever other subject you may differ—whether you blame the whigs for not supporting the war, or the democrats for rushing into war unnecessarily and unreasonably—however you may differ on these points, I ask you, in the name of those who have suffered—those who are willing to fight—those now fighting your battles in a foreign land—in their name I ask you to send them aid—comfort—subsistence—support—munitions of war—supplies. Let them be enabled to make the advance and to keep it till they spread your banner on the citadel of Mexico. And if I were to venture a prediction at all, I would say that the war is to be ended gloriously to the American arms and to the American name by the end of April next, or it is to be interminable.

Our space compels us to omit the remainder of Col. Baker's remarks, which were listened to with great attention. When he concluded he offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, authorising the Secretary of War to furnish the volunteers with clothing at government cost.

LATEST FROM THE FLEET.

LOSS OF U. S. BRIG SOMERS—OVER 20 MEN DROWNED—CAPTURE OF AMERICANS BY THE MEXICANS—SITUATION OF THE U. S. SQUADRON.

By extras from the New Orleans Picayune and Delta, we have the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the U. S. brig Somers, in a squall on the 8th inst., off Green Island. The Delta says:

There were 80 persons on board, of whom, it was supposed at the time, 39 had perished, and among them were Passed Midshipmen H. A. Clemson and J. Y. Hynson. Since then 16 out of the 39 have drifted ashore, one of whom died from exposure. Eight men went ashore on hen-coops, near Vera Cruz, and were taken prisoners of war by the Mexicans. Great credit is due the officers and crews of the English and French vessels of war at anchor near the Somers at the time: every assistance possible on their part was rendered.

Since the above was written, we have heard of 16 men who were washed ashore from the Somers, 8 of them after having been in the water 30 hours. One died soon after landing. The rest were taken prisoners by the Mexicans.

On the 5th inst. Midshipman R. Clay Rogers and Dr. J. H. Wright, with a boat's crew from the Somers, went for the purpose of reconnoitering below Vera Cruz. When Rogers, Dr. Wright, and a seaman had gone some distance from the boat, they were surrounded by seven Mexican soldiers. Mr. Rogers and the seamen were made prisoners, and sent to the Castle of Perote.

Extract of a letter from a well informed source at Vera Cruz: "The recent intelligence from Tobasco is, that this State is much disgusted with the neglect of the Supreme Government of Mexico, in not aiding them. It was thought a quorum of the Mexican Congress could not be got together."

On the evening of the 7th the Somers took shelter under the Green Island, appearances presaging a storm. On the 8th a sail was reported from aloft, and Captain Semmes, of the brig, got under way for a chase. He supposed the sail was a vessel intending to run into Vera Cruz. While in chase, the storm came on.—After various expedients to escape its effects, an order was given to let go the lee maintopsail, and on the next instant cut away all tacks and sheets. We quote below from the Picayune's letter:

Finding she would not pay off, Capt. Semmes ordered the helm to be put down, hoping to bring her to the wind. It was however unavailing. From the moment she commenced careening she continued to go over with great rapidity, and in thirty seconds was on her beam ends. In less than ten minutes she sunk. The puff of wind was much more violent than could have been expected from the appearance of the weather. The accident is, however, mainly due to the extreme lightness of the vessel. One or two minutes after she was over, most of the officers and men had gained the side of the vessel or the tops. Dr. Wright and Lt. Parker, passing through the weather after port, were the first to reach the main chains. They were followed by several men, and an attempt was made with such means as were at hand, to cut away the main rigging, the men and officers using their penknives and sheath-knives for the purpose. Captain Semmes, who had been dashed on the lee side, was now drawn from the water, and as soon as he gained the side directed our exertions. Finding there was no chance to save the brig, and that she was fast sinking, Capt. Semmes ordered Mr. Clarke to shove off with Dr. Wright and 17 men, besides Purser Steel, (who reached the boat by swimming as she was clearing the wreck, first inquiring if there was room in the boat for another,) to pull for Green Island, about half a mile distant, and immediately return if possible and save more lives. This order was at once executed, but not until some of those in the boat had solicited, by name, each of the officers left on board the wreck to come with them. The officrs eresolutely declared that they would wait and take their chances with the brig.

Capt. Semmes, who was in impaired health, was also entreated to go, but refused. Lieut. Parker answered a similar solicitation by saying he would drown with the brig. Lieut. Claiborne and Acting Master Clemson held the same language. It is a remarkable circumstance that three of the officers and all the men who acted thus nobly are saved. When the boat shoved off, the gale was blowing with great violence and a heavy sea running, so that for some moments it was a matter of doubt whether the boat would live. Parser Steel at one time proposed to leave the boat for a fish-davit he saw floating by. The boat, however, reached the island in about twenty minutes.

As soon as the men were landed, Mr. Clarke, disregarding the most strenuous entreaties, resolutely shoved off again with a volunteer crew at the imminent hazard of their lives.—Less than three minutes after the boat left the brig, Capt. Semmes, finding the vessel settling under them, gave an order for every man to save himself. All simultaneously plunged into the water, and grasped the posts, gratings, spars, coops and other floating objects at hand. Many must have gone down from the want of any support whatever; others struggled on frail floats to be finally drifted on the reefs and dashed in pieces.

Some were driven to sea to be heard of no more, and others encountered the worst fate, which could be apprehended in being drowned, by sharks. Of near sixty who plunged from the wreck, only seventeen escaped.

Through all this appalling scene, the greatest composure was observed by men and officers. There was no appearance of panic, no exhibition of selfishness. Those who could not swim were particularly enjoined to go in the boat. A large man, by the name of Seymour, the ship's cook, had got into the boat, Lieut. Parker commanded him to come out in order to make room for two smaller men, and *he obeyed the order*, but was afterwards directed to go into the boat, when it was found he could not swim. Cap Semmes and Lieut Parker were picked up by Mr. Clarke from a grating, and Jacob Hazard, yeoman, was rescued swimming near them. Those who survived have told of many instances of heroic self-devotion. The acting master, Henry A. Clemson, was struggling on a small steering sail boom, with five others, two of whom could not be supported, and he left and struck out alone and unsupported. He was seen for the last time upon a sky-light, and probably perished in the surf. The five men he left were saved, the two who could not swim being supported by their comrades Amos Colson and Joshua Williamson.

The Mexicans saw the accident from the mole, and cheered and exulted for a long time. The brig had been for a long time engaged in the blockade, and had done more to interrupt the commerce of the port than almost all the other vessels. Within the last fortnight, both town and castle had been kept in a state of constant alarm by the burning of the Creole, and other domenstrations which I presume you will hear of in due time. I have no doubt the Mexicans were relieved when they saw her sink in the ocean. I append a list of the lost and saved—37 men saved—37 lost. One officer, Mr. Rodgers, Passed Midshipman, and one man, John G. Fox, were captured by the Mexicans two days before, while reconnoitering an important point, in company with Dr. Wright, the latter escaped to witness the catastrophe of the brig. J. H. W.

The writer of the above gives an interesting account of the heroic devotion of the foreign vessels at Sacrificios, two miles distant, to save the crew of the Somers. Two hundred of the crew of the British ship Endymion volunteered for the service, and among the French and Spanish vessels equal heroism was exhibited. The gale, however, was so violent that their boats had to be recalled. When it abated they again put out, and succeeded in saving fourteen lives. We regret that we have not space for these interesting details this morning.

The strange vessel which tempted the Somers from shelter was the Abrasia, bound for the squadron.

Sixteen of those on board the Somers reached the shore on hen-coops, and are now prisoners in Vera Cruz.

List of officers and men lost in the Somers.

Henry A. Clomsen, Acting Master.
John R. Hynson, Passed Midshipman.
Wm. G. Brazier, Ebenezer Terrell, Charles H. Haven, James Ryder, James Thompson, Charles Lowe, Thomas Young, Wm. Gillan, Mathias Gravel, Major Cain, Dennis Kelly, Alexander Anker, Charles McFarland, James Fennell, Charles True, John Day, W. Purdy, Edward McCormick, William Emsley, Wm. Quest, John Hargrave, Wm. W. Cardy, John Christopher Myers, Clement C. Willen, Thomas McCowan, Joseph Antonio, Adolph Belmente, Manuel Howard, Wm. W. Powers, Henry W. Spear, James Chapman, Lewis Johnson, Jonatius Leopold, Thos. Jefferson, W. H. Rose, Peter Hernandez.

List of those saved.

R. Semmes, Lieutenant Commanding,
M. G. L. Claiborne, Lieutenant.
John L. Parker, Lieutenant.
John F. Steele, Purser.
John H. Wright, Passed Assistant Surgeon.
Francis G. Clark, Midshipman.
Edmund T. Stevens, Purser's Steward.
Jacob Hazard, Yeoman.
Amos Colson, Wm. Johnson, Mathew Buck, John McCargo, John G. Van Norden, Charles Seymour, John Williamson, John Pollen, John Smith, Henry Stommell, Thomas Mulhollen, George Wakefield, W. Keys, Francis Haire, Wm. Toland, Wm. F. Thompson, Christopher Lawrence, Jos. Judd, Stephen Maynard, Samuel Bennett, Thomas D. Evans, W. Power, Joseph Skipsey, Jos. Jones, Chas. Nutlee, Washington Cooper, Wm. Dix, Francis A. Weldeon, James Chambers,

GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

We received by last night's cars the annual message of Governor Pratt, which was communicated to both branches of the Legislature yesterday. Its length—25 octavo pages—precludes the possibility of giving it entire in this morning's paper. We subjoin an abstract of its contents:

The message opens with a reference to our amicable relations with Great Britain, in consequence of the settlement of the Oregon question.

The Mexican war is then referred to, which the Governor thinks might have been avoided. He is of opinion, however, that it will result in national benefit, as the necessity for revenue will be the means of affording adequate protection to American industry. A high tribute is paid to the volunteers in the war, and also to the brave officers from Maryland, who have fallen in battle, and the Legislature is urged, (should Congress omit,) to provide for the widows and orphans of the fallen officers and soldiers.

Further legislation for the enrollment and organization of the militia is urged; since the last session more than 1,500 military commissions have been issued.

The Governor then proceeds to the finances of the State, and by comparisons shows that the existing tax laws are more than adequate to meet the current demands upon the treasury, and that the legislature will be justified, without the imposition of additional taxes, in funding the arrears of interest, and in naming a day for the resumption of payment of all current demands upon the treasury. If it be decided to fund to the 1st of October next, exclusive of the interest of that quarter, the arrears of interest on the 1st of December, 1846, will be $1,299,922 33

One month's interest due on the 1st January, 1847,	$51,220
The quarter interest due on the 1st April, 1847,	94,458
And the quarter's interest due July 1st, 1847,	231,453
Making the interest due and to become due to that date,	$1,677,053 33

A determination to fund will render it necessary to repeal the law allowing payment in coupons. If the coupon law be repealed, to take effect on the 1st of July next, the amount to be funded should not exceed $1,200,000.

The present annual demands upon the treasury amount to $851,821 16—to which must be added the interest on $1,200,000, the debt proposed to be funded.

The receipts of the last year, from the direct tax, were	$523,049 67
And from other sources,	394,703 04
Making,	$917,752 71

The new assessment for Baltimore city has not yet been completed, but a letter from the Mayor says it will not fall short of $80,000,000, which, if correct, will add $25,171,784 to the present assessment, and will increase the revenue $62,929 46.

An increased revenue is expected from the tax upon the commissions of trustees, executors and administrators, as well as from the tax on lottery tickets.

The decrease of revenue this year, compared with the last, from the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad, is	$15,000
Baltimore and Susquehanna, do.	14,000
Tide Water and Susquehanna Canal, do.	63,259
Total decrease for the year,	$92,259

In future, however, these companies may be relied on for increased revenue, equal at least to the present decrease.

As it is possible a small deficiency may exist on some quarter days when interest is payable, it is recommended that the Treasurer be empowered to borrow the necessary amount on a pledge of Bank stocks.

The sinking fund now amounts to $1,510,922; and in thirty years will extinguish the principal of the State debt.

The aggregate amount paid by the State in aid of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Baltimore and Ohio, and Baltimore and Susquehanna railroads, and Baltimore and Susquehanna Canal companies, amounts to $15,038,029.67.

The investment in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is the only one that has yielded a revenue equal to the interest on the investment. This company is commended to the favorable consideration of the legislature.

The Governor thinks that the appointment of Directors on the part of the State in the several internal improvement companies will result in increased revenue to each. He urges the legislature to regulate their management, and to adopt such a tariff of tolls as to prevent competition between them, especially the Canal and railroad company, who have the same western terminus. The latter company, he thinks, will be benefitted by it, and consequently their assent to such an arrangement could easily be obtained.

The Treasurer has refused to receive the State's dividend from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, in consequence of the directors paying a dividend in cash to all stockholders of *less* than fifty shares, and a dividend of one per cent. in cash and two per cent. in bonds, payable 20 years after date, to all stockholders of more than fifty shares. The subject is referred to the legislature.

During the past fiscal year, $11,550 only have been received from the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal companies, being the interest on their bonds for $192,500 passed to the State for arrears of interest. The decrease in the revenue received from these companies was in consequence of the damage by freshets. The gross receipts, however, exceeded those of last year, and the companies would probably have met their liabilities to the State but for the losses by freshets.

The liabilities of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal companies amount to $1,257,250. The Governor recommends that their bonds be exchanged for an equal amount of State bonds, which would lessen the state debt to the extent of the amount exchanged.

The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company has given a construction to certain laws in relation to payments of revenue into the treasury, which the Governor cannot sanction. Although their receipts have increased the present year, they have only paid into the treasury $6,000, while in 1845 they paid $20,000. This is attributed to rivalry with the Tide Water Canal.

The Governor is of opinion that the State possesses the ability to finish the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and as Alexandria is now within the limits of Virginia; indulges the hope that that State will now aid in the enterprise.

The confirmation of the biennial session bill is urged, as it will annually save $35,000. The law reducing the Governor's salary is opposed, as his duties are greatly increased by the substitution of biennial sessions, and the various revenue laws.

During the year $661 have been expended in the education of the indigent blind, and $1,292 for the deaf and dumb.

A liberal salary to the Chancellor is urged, and the Governor concludes by giving the legislature an excellent piece of advice—not to delay all the important business to the last hours of the session, as is too often the case.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for Gonorrhoæ, 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 extremeties, progress 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 commisseration, 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 victims 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 *Affection of the Bladder*, and *Prostrate Gland*, which imparies and quacks so often create by 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 to 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 Treatises 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 body.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all 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 mind 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 and 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 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 symptoms 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 in 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, when his friends are totally ignorant of the real cause.