

# The Pilot and Transcript

"POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1840.

Vol. I...No. 48.

BY DUFF GREEN.

**THE PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.**  
Published at No. 11, Water street, Baltimore nearly opposite Chesapeake.  
TERMS.—Daily, Six Dollars per annum in advance, or Twelve and a half Cents per week payable to the carrier. Country, Five Dollars per annum in advance.  
Extra, in pamphlet form and double Royal size at One Dollar, for twenty-five numbers.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING  
Square 1 insertion, \$5 00 1 square 2 months \$4 00  
do. 3 do. 10 00 1 do. 3 do. 7 00  
do. 3 do. 1 00 1 do. 3 do. 16 00  
do. 1 week, 1 75 1 do. 6 do. 16 00  
do. 2 do. 2 75 1 square per year, \$30 00  
Cards of two lines only, \$8 per annum, in advance.  
Of 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 except joint ones, which are payable quarterly in advance. All advertisements ordered in full will be charged fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

FOR THE PILOT AND TRANSCRIPT.  
Reply to the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge.

MR. EDITOR.—The double number of the Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine, which has recently appeared, in giving an account of the trial of the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, for libel, contains two notes, one in relation to the medical department of the alms-house, and the other to myself, which I am imperatively called upon to answer, by respect for my own character. And, first, as regards the alms-house. I am pleased to see that Dr. B. is more moderate on the present occasion. He is satisfied with asking a few questions, and only insinuates that there is something unsatisfactory in the condition of this part of the institution. One of the students stated on the trial, that "if it is necessary, when a person is brought into the alms-house, the physicians are sent for immediately; if not, it is left until the regular visit, when they go round and the persons are examined." Dr. B. asks "who judges of this necessity?" Is it Hooper, or any other person happening to be in the office? Or is there any medical examination whatever, before men are allowed to be thrust into cells, with vagabonds and criminals, a madman? And is Hooper a fit judge of their medical necessities?

When the by-laws for the government of the Baltimore City and County Alms-house were drawn up, Dr. Thomas E. Bond, sen., I have been informed, was a member of the board of trustees, and had a chief hand in their formation. It was thought better by the Board to employ a physician of some experience, who should visit the house daily, and with the assistance of resident students, attend to the sick, than to have a young man without experience, as a resident physician. It was plain that any one having practice in the city, would not resign it to go and live in the alms-house. The trustees would therefore have been obliged to appoint one who had not yet got into practice. A physician of considerable practice might spare three or four hours every day; and with diligence discharge his duty to those who employed him in town. But it was necessary that some person should be constantly present to admit applicants. This was made the duty of the overseer, by by-law 21; and either he, or his clerk, have attended to this, ever since the present institution was organized. The law provides that the overseer shall get information as to the name, age, occupation, disease, and place of nativity, of all who apply for admission. This information is obtained from the individuals themselves, and those who accompany them. After this examination, they are sent to the apartments best suited to their respective cases, and are seen by the physician at his daily visit. If any one appears to be very sick, and the physician is not in the house, the senior resident student is called, who prescribes, until the physician arrives. In extraordinary cases, the physician is sent for. But says Dr. B. "who judges of this necessity?" Who judges that a physician is requisite for an inmate of his own house? If his child says "I am sick," he sends for his doctor. So at the alms-house, if a person says he is sick, the nurse immediately, be it either night or day, goes for one of the resident students, and he, if he thinks proper, can send for the physician. The nurses are always ready and willing to go when requested. If Dr. B.'s views are carried out, every family should have a resident physician, who should morning and evening feel the pulse and examine the tongue of every individual, for fear they should be sick and not be aware of it. I can aver that, the nurses, and all others in the alms-house, are quicker in calling for medical advice than they are in many private families; and for a very obvious reason, viz., both attendance and medicine are furnished for nothing. I was an assistant of one of the physicians in the Edinburgh hospital, with 400 patients, and an assistant of one of the surgeons of Guy's and St. Thomas' hospital, London, with 900 patients; and I am not ignorant of the management of such institutions in this country; and I have no hesitation in saying, that as a whole, the medical department of the Baltimore City and County Alms-house, is as well regulated as that of any similar public charity.

With respect to the lunatics who are brought there by their friends, Dr. B. cannot teach the trustees and physicians any thing as to the defects of the establishment. When the trustees examined me on this point, previous to drawing up their last report to the Mayor and City Council, I gave them my views in full, and they recommended to the authorities that measures should be adopted for getting up a pauper lunatic asylum. But I deny that the defect exists where Dr. B. says it does. The overseer, or his clerk, en-

quires of the friends of maniacs, how they are affected, and employs proper means for their security, until the physicians arrive. They are put into cells by themselves, as far as the house will accommodate them with separate rooms. Those who are insane from drink, are always kept separated from others. When the physician makes his daily visit, he takes charge of them. If Dr. B. knew any thing about the localities of the house, he would not ask "is the cells a fit place for them?" and if he would only try to understand the subject, he would not enquire whether "Hooper is a fit judge of their medical necessities." His duty, as the assistant of the overseer, is to put them in a place of security, until the physician comes and examines them; and so well does the plan work, that as far as I know, in the whole history of the house, there is not a single instance of a lunatic materially injuring himself. Again, suppose a possible case, that the friends of a sane man should unjustly smuggle him in, by deceiving the overseer, or his clerk.—As soon as the physician arrives, which would be the same day, or at farthest, the next, all would be done that the case admitted of, for the detection of the fraud and liberation of the sufferer. Stazer was seen and conversed with by the senior student at the time, and certainly must have been visited by the junior physician, who, at that period, had charge of the male department. After this explanation, the public, I trust, will perceive that Dr. B. has undertaken to write upon a subject of which he is entirely ignorant.

Non omnia prosunt omnes.  
I now come to a much more disagreeable part of this discussion: that which is altogether personal to the Rev. doctor and myself. There is scarcely any thing which is considered by the good sense of mankind, as a sufficient justification for the introduction of the private transactions between individuals, in the discussion of public matters. The community, however, I trust, will pardon me in this instance, since I have been forced into it very unwillingly, by the extraordinary course of Doctor Breckinridge. He has been the attacking party, from the beginning, as I shall show; and when he found that he could neither answer my arguments nor disprove my statements of matters of fact, he comes out with the bitterness of one writing under the pain of discomfiture, and endeavors, as far as he has the power, to destroy my character. What would be thought of any man, especially of a minister of the gospel, who, when defeated in argument, and proved to be in error as to his supposed facts, instead of having the magnanimity to acknowledge that he has been mistaken and misinformed, shall, with unmitigated malignity, attempt to ruin his opponent?

"Good name, in man, and woman, dear my lord,  
Is the immediate jewel of their souls:  
Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something,  
nothing;  
Tis mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which neither heaven nor earth  
Can ever give me back again."  
And makes me poor indeed."

The first of the charges of Doctor B. which I shall notice, is, that I have attacked and abused him.  
In the number of his magazine for December, 1839, he published a paper by Dr. Horwitz, attacking geologists generally, but particularly the Rev. Dr. Morris of the Lutheran church, of this city. I was prevailed upon, by the repeated solicitations of several respectable and intelligent friends, to write a reply to it. My papers were published in the Post newspaper, and were signed L. N. Thus far, the controversy was confined to Dr. Morris, Dr. Horwitz, and myself. Horwitz attacked Dr. M., and I assailed Horwitz, and defended geology and geologists. During all this time, Dr. Breckinridge was not in all my thoughts. In the first week of March, Dr. B.'s magazine was published, and it contained an article headed Moses and the Geologists, in which he volunteers as the defender of Horwitz, and assails me with the most offensive personalities. Although I put only the final letters of my name to my essays, I had made no secret of being the author, and Dr. B. knew full well that they came from my pen. This number of the magazine was sent to the editor of the Post, with a note, requesting him to publish this article on geology, and informing him that it was from the editor of the magazine. This note and the article were published on the ninth of March, and I replied to it in the paper of the following evening. Dr. B. says I attacked him. He assailed me, and took the liberty of replying. He says I attacked him under a fictitious signature. The signature was patent to him when he wrote and published his paper against me. Besides, his piece had no name to it, and I should not have known who wrote it, if his friend who sent it to the editor of the Post, had not stated in his note that it was an editorial. The doctor also says "that I gave my paper such a shape as to attract the favor of the papists." I have no doubt they would be gratified to see him assailed by any person, and the more completely he was discomfited, the more agreeable it would be to them. I can assert, with a good conscience, that I did not think of saying or doing what would be pleasing to them. I thought only of defending myself; and it is certainly unreasonable to expect that I shall allow Dr. B. or any other individual, to buffet me, and make no resistance, for fear his enemies may exult. Dr. B. further says, "that I excited the hatred of the Lutherans against him." This is the most extraordinary of all his charges. Horwitz's article, which was exceeding virulent and personal, against Dr. Morris, could not but be offensive to Dr. M.'s congregation. Dr. B. by suffering it to be pub-

lished in his magazine, after it had been rejected by several of the literary journals, made himself responsible for its scurrilities. It is true, he manifested a consciousness that he had done wrong, by giving an explanation of the manner in which he had been tricked by Horwitz, and the exceptional parts re-inserted after he had caused them to be stricken out. The Lutherans were, nevertheless, displeased. But to make it out, that I was the cause of their displeasure, will require something of the logic of the wolf who accused the lamb, drinking in the stream below him, with rendering the water turbid.

The Rev. doctor complains, too, that what he calls my attack, but which I have shown was a rejoinder, appeared on the evening of March 10th, "being the afternoon of the very day on which the trial for libel commenced;" and I know that he has made the impression on some, that I attacked him about the subject matter of, or something connected with the trial. This is one of the most disingenuous and exceptional parts of his note. I leave it to the reader to decide for himself, what was his design in thus specifying the day of the beginning of the trial, in glaring italics. If I had written on that subject against him, of course I must have been one of his enemies.—But it is well known that I was his friend, and employed my influence in preventing the institution of the suit. It has been seen that it was the geological discussion with Horwitz, into which he had intruded himself; and surely he could not expect that I would wait until the trial was over, to defend myself. That would have been looking for something beyond the patience of Job. If he thought he had enough of work on his hands at that time, he should have kept back his attack until the suit was finished. He ought not, however, to bring this forward as a grave charge, for, unless I mistake his character, so good is his stomach for fighting, that he cannot have too much of it, and he has not the least objection that his antagonists come all together. Perhaps he begins to find that too many hard knocks at once, impair his appetite for the sport. An excess of even the most palatable food, will produce satiety.

Doctor B. says, that I again attacked him in the Post of April 7th, for his account of his trial, published in the April number of his magazine. Here I am also the assailed party. Doctor B. gave such a turn to his remarks respecting the medical department of the Alms House, as made the management appear disgraceful to the city, the trustees, and the physicians; and in the opinion of many, rendered it indispensable, that his misrepresentations should be corrected. This I did in the most polite and courteous manner. I did not impugn his motives. I expressed my belief that the errors were unintentional, and said that I had no doubt he would partake of the general satisfaction, when he discovered he had not been fully informed. I could not have believed it possible he would take offence. But it appears that to convict him of a mistake, however innocently he may have made it, is sufficient to excite his wrath, and call down maledictions on the unfortunate corrector. In his reply of April 10th, instead of stating facts, as he says he did, or thanking me for my correction, he assailed me with the utmost virulence. He wished to know why I had not given this full account during the trial; as if a witness could compel attorney's to call him up, or it could have been foreseen that he or any other person could be so blinded by prejudice and passion, as to take such a distorted view of the subject and inform the public, that if they only knew what had occurred between us in our previous intercourse, they would be at a loss to understand why I had attacked him. To this, I published an answer, which, in the opinion of all impartial persons, as far as I have learned, was more moderate and forbearing than might reasonably have been expected. To this and to my former rejoinder, he has not thought proper to reply, except by the present ebullition of malignity.

The next charge of Dr. Breckinridge is, that I left his church by his kind advice, because his family would not employ me as their physician. I take it that it will be ruled in the court which regulates the intercourse of society, that the clergy are not exempted from the operation of the laws which govern social life, and that if they expect and desire the countenance and support of any individual, they must treat him with that respect and civility which would be looked for from others. If a minister of religion wishes for the personal and pecuniary assistance of any one, it would be irrational for him to think that he would obtain them, or when got, that he could secure them permanently, by means of insult and injury. When Dr. B. came to this city, I thought I had, as an officer of his church, some claims upon him, and naturally supposed that, not being under obligations to any other physician, he would employ me. This I expected as a mark of confidence and friendship. I did not anticipate any pecuniary compensation, because it is not our custom to charge the pastors of congregations for medical services. I have attended in the families of half a dozen pastors, and never made a charge nor presented a bill. I intended to pay my pew rent, and render those services gratuitously, as I have always done. He did not employ me. Of course I felt hurt, that I had so little of his confidence and friendship, and no doubt expressed it. However, deny that I left his church on that account. I continued a member for eighteen months after he took charge of the congregation; and is it probable that if I had been

so grievously offended, I would have remained for such a length of time? On the contrary, I had not the least intention of leaving the church, until I received what I regarded as a public insult from the pulpit, on the Sabbath day. One of the gentlemen who usually went round with the bag, on the days of the monthly collection, sat opposite to me, and on a certain occasion he nodded to me, and whispered that I should take his place. I declined, because I did not wish to interfere with the performance of his duty. Some delay occurred in consequence. Dr. B. observed it, jumped up, and in his most peremptory manner, spoke as follows:  
"I have always thought it was the duty of the elders to take up the collection. If I have been mistaken, I will take care for the time to come to have persons employed to attend to it, so that it may be performed without delay, and that all things may be done decently and in order in the house of God." If the offence had been ten times greater than it was, the pulpit was not the place to give utterance to such a reprimand. I wrote him a note the next morning, stating that I would not submit to such an indignity, and that I would prefer quitting the church. He informed me in his answer, that I could not leave his church without his permission, and that of the session. I sent him another note, in which I said I would leave his church whenever I pleased. Shortly afterwards, he sent two of the elders as a committee of the session, to effect an adjustment, and get me to remain. I declined, giving as my reason, that I found nothing but the most abject submission to his dictation, would enable one to avoid quarrels. This I could not submit to, and it was therefore better, quitted to remove out of his way. In a short time I paid my pew rent and absented.

Towards the conclusion of his note, doctor B. says my last publication was of that nature, that I was compelled either publicly to explain away a portion of my attack upon him, or give up my office in the 3d Presbyterian church. This is new to me. I was informed that a few individuals were excited by a part of a sentence. I replied that they did not understand the construction of language, and that rather than relinquish the right of self-defence, which nothing but death should deprive me of, I would not only give up the eldership, but withdraw from the Presbyterian church altogether. It was not intimated to me, that there was a design on the part of any one to bring charges against me, before the church courts. I suspect that would have been rather too high-handed a measure even for the courage of Dr. Breckinridge.  
The privilege of defence, when attacked, is an inalienable right, and it is also one of the dearest rights of a freeman. It is one, to resign which, would be an act of social suicide. I care not how great, nor how influential the man is, who assails me. I will defend myself to the best of my ability; and no sect nor party shall deprive me of this only protection and safe-guard of the weak against the strong. It is a principle implanted in the merest worm that crawls the earth.  
I made the explanation to which Dr. B. refers, because I found I was misunderstood by the violent men of both parties, and while I hold myself responsible for my opinions and statements, I am unwilling that misrepresentation shall make me say more than I intended. Dr. B. says I "certainly am not willing to send them all to the pit of perdition, without benefit of clergy, as I strongly suspect he is, all who oppose him; but I nevertheless have discovered that my protestation is so well understood by my Roman Catholic acquaintances, that they think my only chance of ever reaching Heaven, is on the plea of inexcusable ignorance."  
It is calculated to excite painful and mournful sensations, to see a minister of religion so completely under the control of his turbulent and ungovernable passions, as is the Rev. doctor Breckinridge. He is destroying his own usefulness. Possessed of respectable talents, and with a great deal of energy and decision of character, if he would only imitate the meek and gentle, and forgiving conduct of his master, who, when he was reviled, reviled not again, who forgave, and prayed not only for his friends, but also for his enemies, he would be much more respected, and would do vastly more good. I was exceedingly grieved when I discovered the extent to which he has allowed his revengeful feelings to carry his exhibitions of malice, in his last numbers. I would recommend to him, prayer and fasting, and a more careful study of his Bible, with the intention of applying its precepts to himself, not for the purpose of humiliating them against the sins of others, in order that he may become as a little child, with all its gentleness and inability to inflict injury on others, and thus be enabled to rejoice, not that he has the power to visit those who oppose him with summary vengeance, but that he can endure hardship as a good soldier, and submit patiently when persecuted for righteousness sake. Since his attacks on me, I have often been laughed at, for having always been his friend and defender; but the malice of his last publication, I confess, leaves me nothing to say by way of apology. It would be discreditable to the ferocity of a man of the world, struggling for the ascendancy, amidst the conflicts of political parties. I sincerely hope and fervently pray that he will repent and reform.  
S. ANNAN.

**CONCENTRATED COMPOUND OF SARA-PARILLA, CUBERS, AND COPAIVA** for the cure of GONORRHOEA, GLEET, &c.  
This medicine is a concentrated form of the remedial articles, which are now usually admitted to be most efficacious in the diseases above mentioned. It possesses the medicinal properties of the articles from which it is prepared in a highly concentrated state, while the disagreeable odor and taste are dispersed or removed. For sale by G. L. DUNHIST & CO., No. 8, corner of Pratt st. and Dugan's wharf.

**COOPER'S COMPOUND AROMATIC CONFECTION**—pleasant, certain, safe, and effectual remedy for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. This elegant preparation, containing all the medicinal virtues of Balsam of Copaiva and Cubers, separated by chemical analysis from their offensive and objectionable properties, combined with the compound extract of Sarsaparilla, with several vegetable extracts of great efficacy, forms the most perfect and desirable remedy ever discovered—and as it combines the medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, it purifies the blood, and removes in a few days very vestige of the disease. It is particularly recommended in obstinate cases where all other remedies have failed. The Confection is put up in neat tin boxes, with full directions—each box containing sufficient to effect a perfect cure in any ordinary case—and when properly known must become the only remedy used.  
For sale by J. H. WARNER, corner Eutaw and Market sts.; and J. O. MCCORMICK, 46 North Gay Street, Old Town.—Price 30 cts. per box.

**INDIAN SPECIFIC.**  
FOR THE CURE OF Colds, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood and Consumption, &c. Just received and for sale by ROBERTS & ATKINSON, corner Hanover and Baltimore sts., Baltimore.

**PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.**  
S. H. HALL'S PANACEA

**NO STUDENTS OF LAW.**—The sub<sup>th</sup> establishment in South street, has very simple accommodations for students. A limited number, not exceeding TEN; will be received. None need apply but those of industrious habits—and who would prefer those who are at the commencement of their studies, or who have made but small progress. DAVID HOFFMAN, No. 13.

**OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.**  
FOR THE HAIR.  
Its positive qualities are as follows:  
1st.—For infants keeping the head free from scurf, and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.  
2d.—For ladies after child-birth, restoring the skin to its natural strength and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair.  
3d.—For any person recovering from any debility, the same effect is produced.  
4th.—If taken in infancy till a good growth is started, it may be preserved by attention to the latest period of life.  
5th.—It cures the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing color and getting gray.  
6th.—It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in its own ring.  
7th.—Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured by its use. It is infallible.  
For sale by nearly all respectable druggists. Apply to Comstock & Co. 21 Fleet street, New York.  
Sold by ROBERTS & ATKINSON, Druggists, Corner of Hanover and Market streets.

**BALDNESS—A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR** is the grandest ornament belonging to the human face. How strongly the loss of it changes the countenance and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jeers and sneers of their acquaintances; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement.—In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom, as the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling out on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray; makes curl beautiful, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm, are shown by the proprietors.

**WM. THATCHER, Sen.**  
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 56 North Fifth street.  
JOHN P. INGLES, No. 200 North Second street.  
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race street.  
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.  
HUGH MCKERDIE, 243 South 7th st.  
JOHN GARD, Jun., 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public when it is known that three of the above are more than fifty years of age, and the others not less than thirty.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH**  
J. H. WILCOCK, SURGEON DENTIST,  
AND MANUFACTURER OF INCORRODIBLE MINERAL TEETH.  
No. 7 Sharp, between German and Baltimore streets.

**RESPECTFULLY solicits a call from those who require either partial or complete sets of ARTIFICIAL TEETH.** Being in possession of every improvement in the construction of cases of Teeth, and also extensively engaged in their manufacture, Mr. W. is now enabled to make a great reduction in the high charges usually exacted, and in a style no ways inferior to the most favored of his professional brethren. Aching teeth treated so as rarely to require extraction.—Scaling, Filling, Extracting, &c. &c. Deceased teeth carefully and permanently plugged with pure gold, and warranted to remain sound to the latest period of human existence.  
N. B. Artificial Teeth out of repair, restored equal in beauty and durability to their former state. ap24 d6m

**ASTONISHING CURE.** This is to certify that I was for a long time afflicted with a bad Cough and which almost destroyed my voice, and brought on many other dangerous and unpleasant symptoms.—At the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to try the "COMPOUND SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC" prepared by Dr. G. K. Tyler, which to my great satisfaction, two doses produced a wonderful change, and the third dose entirely relieved me; and I therefore feel no hesitation in my recommending it to my friends and public generally.  
WM. J. HAWTHORN,  
Peter Vassburg, 9th Jan., 1838.

**FOR SALE.**—The subscriber will sell private sale, the LOT and DWELLING HOUSE lately occupied by him on Mount Vernon Place, near the Washington Monument. The lot is about 38 feet front by 160 deep. The House is large, consisting of a basement and 2 stories, having 3 rooms on a floor, the first two 36 feet by 18, and the third 16 by 15. It has a good bath house and every convenience for the accommodation of a family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber.  
Private Sale to be held any day at any time upon application.  
J. P. KENNEDY, chp25.

**JUST RECEIVED and for sale by MOORE,**  
No. 74 Baltimore street.  
The Tippecanoe Text Book, compiled from Niles' Register, and other authentic records, by William Moore, and published by Duff Green, Editor of The Pilot and Transcript. m22

**WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR,** together with other selected brands, to which they invite the attention of retailers, bakers and families. The Patapsco Flour is so well known in this State as to need no recommendation, and they pledge themselves that the brands selected shall be equal to any in the market.  
NORRIS & FAIRBAIN,  
No. 2 Pratt, between City and Frederick sts.

**RICH PAPER HANGINGS.**  
JOSEPH CROOK & GOETT, Upholsterers, and Paper Hangers, No. 78 Baltimore street, between North and Holiday streets—have a store—the Rich Paris PAPER HANGINGS  
Very superior American do  
Gilt Cloth and common Borders and Fire Prints  
Gilt Mureens and Turkey RED, for curtains  
Canton MATTINGS—1, 2 and 6 4  
Venetian Blinds, Soles and Rocking CHAIRS  
Hair and Husk MATTRESSES and Manila MATS  
Given them no recommendation, and they pledge themselves that the brands selected shall be equal to any in the market.  
We very respectfully solicit our friends and the public in general, to give us a call.  
JOSEPH CROOK,  
THOMAS J. GOETT, ap25

**RUM.**—150 lbs N. E. RUM, for sale by J. P. ADAMS, Bowler's wharf ap21