The Pilot and Transcript.

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

BY DUFF GREEN. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1840. VOL. 1...NO. 121.

THE PILOT & TRANSCRIPT

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Extra, in pamphlet form, and double Royal size, One Dollar, for twenty-five numbers.

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POLITICAL.

LOG CABINS AND LOG CABIN BOYS.

Sung at the Log Cabin "raisin'" at Annapolis, on Thursday, 25th inst.

TUNE—"Hunters of Kentucky."

Log Cabins now are all the go,
My friends, suppose we rear one,
We're clumsy architects, I know,
Yet still we can prepare one.
Yankee Doodle keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy,
Old Tip's the chap to put things right,
In State affairs he's handy.

We owe it to each *Hoosier* friend;
'Tis due to old Kentucky,
Who 'neath the Banner of North Bend,
In war or peace is lucky.
Yankee Doodle keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy;
In honor of the West we'll have
A Cabin neat and handy.

When Proctor and our Savage foes,
With yells the West astounded,
Van Buren liv'd in soft repose,
By luxury surrounded.
Yankee Doodle keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy;
'Twas than Old Tip that savage horde
Just beat and took so handy.

Log Cabin *Boys* are all the go,
The fool alone derides them,
Their hearts with manly feelings glow,
And honor ever guides them.
Yankee Doodle keep it up,
And 'bout the work be handy,
They've order'd Van to Kinderhook,
And that you know's the dandy.

Now, friends, a song I've given you,
Let some one sing another—
A courtesy that's always due
From one Whig to a brother.
Yankee Doodle keep it up,
Let's with our work be handy,
Old Tip will be the President,
And that will be the dandy.

Annapolis Tippecanoe Club.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN MR. WEBSTER AND MR. BIDDLE.

We copy from the New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday, the following interesting correspondence:—

BOSTON, August 3, 1840.

Dear Sir: When I came through Philadelphia in the latter part of June, it was my expectation to return again to Washington, and my intention, on such return, to find an opportunity of seeing you.

Among the reasons for desiring to see you, one was to thank you for your address at the Tidewater celebration, and for your manly and just defence therein of American credit. Almost the only unkind feeling which I brought from Europe, was no small degree of indignation at the injustice and arrogance of certain European journals, whenever they speak of American credit, or the responsibility and integrity of the governments of the American states.

It has appeared to me that there must be, lurking at the bottom of all this, a strong desire to disparage free institutions, by representing them as unworthy of reliance, on the part of foreigners, and unsteady to the sacred obligations of public faith. It is true, at the same time, and cannot be too much lamented, that a few—I hope a very few—among ourselves, have been found to utter sentiments totally subversive of the foundations of that public faith, and indeed of all social obligations. But there are such disorganizers in all countries. I wish we could find more leisure, from our domestic controversies, to direct the public attention, as it ought to be directed, against these foreign misrepresentations.

The recent proceedings of your Legislature, have given me great pleasure. Amid all the fierce contests of party, Pennsylvania seems to have remembered that she is Pennsylvania—that she has a character to preserve, both at home and abroad, and great interests to be maintained, which can be maintained only by upholding that character. I take for granted your people will cheerfully pay the very small tax required for these high purposes, and am quite sure that this example of Pennsylvania will be of extensive usefulness.

It is my purpose to be at home through this month and the next, as much as possible, although I may possibly have occasion to go to New York, and perhaps to Philadelphia, for a day or two. If you can persuade yourself to exchange your own highly cultivated ground and gardens, for a plain farmer's residence, cooled by the sea breezes, I shall be most happy to see you at Marshfield.

Yours, very truly, always,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

N. BIDDLE, Esq. Andalusia, Penn.

ANDALUSIA, (Penn.) Aug. 7, 1840.

Hon. Daniel Webster, Boston:

MY DEAR SIR—I have had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 3d instant, and am gratified that what I said on the occasion to which you allude meets your approbation. I was in truth a little anxious at the tone of some politicians in respect to the public debt, and therefore, for the first time since my retirement, ventured to appeal, which I have never found unsuccessful, to the native honesty and intelligence of my countrymen. That I did not misunderstand them, the conduct of Pennsylvania since has abundantly proved. Finding the income from her public works, in their unfinished state, insufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, she has laid a tax for that purpose.—This will be paid promptly and cheerfully. All the anticipations of public odium against those who voted for it have been disappointed; and what is very remarkable, in the heat of a popular election, when each party is prompt to turn every circumstance to the disadvantage of its rival, neither party has reproached the other with laying the tax, the justice and propriety of thus sustaining the public credit being on all sides conceded. But Pennsylvania has done more. She has agreed, as some of the other States have done, to make up to the foreign creditor the difference between specie and her domestic currency.

This, as you know, is a financial novelty quite unknown elsewhere; and as much an American-ism as the steamboat or the quadrant, though its originality runs less risk of being disputed, from the little probability of its adoption abroad.—And yet, although the United States form the only nation that ever paid off the whole of its national debt, and are the first to indemnify the foreign creditor against the depreciation of the local currency, one might imagine, from the tone assumed by some Europeans, that America had been guilty of some great default towards foreign nations, themselves the models of fidelity; and it is amusing to read the grave homilies preached at these young people about the propriety of paying their debts, by older nations who have lived in the habitual violation of all the duties they recommend.

Now we must not suffer the country to be thus scolded or bullied out of its self-respect.—And though I would discourage all national prejudices as generally the result of passion and ignorance, yet it seems within the limits of a just self-defence respectfully and kindly to warn such assailants, that these reproaches are very apt to become reciprocal—that the party attacked is often forced to remember of his antagonist that which he would willingly forget—and that if we were to judge them by the same harsh law they apdly to us, the retort would be equally easy and decisive. Take for instance our excellent friends, the English, many of whom are rather prone to deliver lectures about the infidelity of republican institutions—they would be startled perhaps at being told that the first and greatest violation of faith to public creditors known in modern Europe, was committed by the government of England. But it is historically and literally true. The very foundation of their whole debt is an enormous wrong. The first item of it is a certain sum of £664,263, of three per cents. You recollect the history of this. The government had borrowed, partly for the use of the navy too, a sum of £1,328,526, at eight per cent. on the security of certain assignments of the public revenue The payments were stopped, first for a year, and then indefinitely. The public creditors, many of whom were ruined, applied for redress to Parliament, but in vain.—They then went into the courts, and after twelve years obtained judgment against the crown.—The chancellor reversed the decision of the courts. The House of Lords reversed the decision of the chancellor, and the creditors now hoped to recover at least their dues, which amounted, with the accumulation of twenty-five years' interest, to £3,428,526; but at the last moment they were met by an act of Parliament, declaring that they should receive only three per cent. on the principal, and that even this principal might be redeemed on the payment of one-half of it Thus was a debt of about seventeen millions of dollars, at eight per cent., reduced to three millions, at three per cent. An injustice running through a period of twenty-five years, begun by the profligacy of Charles II., but consummated by the grave and respectable Parliament of William III. Well may Hume say of it, that it was "a forfeiture of public credit, and an open violation of the most solemn engagements, both foreign and domestic." Well may Bishop Burnet call it "a dishonorable and perfidious action;" and well may one of the most enlightened foreign travellers in England declare, "such was the disgraceful beginning of the present debt of England." So much for the first loan made in England.

Now as to the last loans, let us compare the conduct of America and of England, with regard to public creditors in our own time.

You know that the whole debt of the United States, more especially the foreign debt contracted during the revolutionary war—that incurred during the last war, and that for the purchase of Louisiana and Florida—amounting in the whole to about one hundred and eighty four (184) millions of dollars, were all paid, principal and interest, to the last cent, the very three per cents being paid off at par.

In the year 1797 the United States were in the full career of this reimbursement; when the Government of Great Britain began by forbidding the Bank of England to pay specie; and then borrowed so much from the Bank as to cause the multiplication of its notes, and by degrees a depreciation of them, till in 1811 they had reached a discount of about ten per cent.. In order to sustain them, the House of Commons then adopted one of the most extraordinary proceedings in the history of legislation. It passed a resolution, "That the notes of the Bank of England have been, and are at this time held in public estimation equivalent to the legal coin of the value, and generally accepted as such in all pecuniary transactions to which such coin is lawfully applicable." It is this which Tooke calls Mr. Vansittart's "resolution of unhappy celebrity," and which the Edinburgh Review denounces as as "an ever memorable institution, a resolution which took for granted that part was equal to the whole; and ninety pounds and one hundred pounds were the same thing;" and declared it was passed, "when guineas were notoriously bought at a premium, and bank notes were at an open discount, as compared with gold and bullion, of upwards of ten per cent." Having declared, in defiance of the fact, that the notes were at par, it remained to force every body to take them at par, and to punish every body who took them at less than par; accordingly Parliament enacted,

1. That the notes should be a legal tender for all debts.

2. That whoever should receive or pay for any gold coin more than its lawful value, whether such additional value was in other coins or in bank notes, should be "deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor," and fined and imprisoned.

3. That whoever should receive or pay any notes for less than the lawful amount expressed therein, should in like manner be fined and imprisoned.

Notwithstanding these acts, the notes continued to depreciate, till at last they reached a discount of twenty, thirty, forty, and at one time forty-one per cent. What course did the Government of England then pursue? Why it paid the public creditors in this depreciated paper, and in nothing else. The loan has been made in specie,—the interest was paid in notes at this enormous depreciation,—twice or thrice as great as that of the bank paper of the United States during the last war; or during the suspension of specie payments since. It never entered into the imagination of the English Government to allow for this depreciation, and the public creditor knew that if he did not take this, he would get nothing. And yet the saving to the Government was clearly understood and noted; for it is calculated by an English writer,—Mushet,—that on the debt contracted before 1800, the Government gained—and the fund holders of course lost,—no less than thirty-seven millions sterling, or one hundred and thirty-seven [137] millions of dollars, the difference between the paper and specie. Combine the provisions of these laws and observe their effect on an American who had money due to him in England from either the Government or individuals. If his fortune was in the English funds, he received his interest in paper depreciated to forty per cent. But if he wished to convert it into gold to bring home—if he changed his note for gold at the market rate—if when his note of twenty pounds was worth only twelve pounds he exchanged it for gold at any rate less than the twenty pounds, he was liable to be put in jail and fined. If, instead of gold, he wished to bring home British merchandize, and pessed of his twenty pound note for less than twenty pounds, when every body knew it to be worth only twelve pounds, or even for his travelling expenses, exchanged it for less than twenty pounds, he was again liable to be put in jail and fined.

If the debt to him was from an individual Englishman his case was rather worse, for he was obliged to receive not only the interest but the principal in this depreciated paper. If for a debt of one hundred pounds his English debtor offered him paper which was worth only sixty pounds, he was obliged to take it or get nothing. But if the Englishman was inclined to be just, to do as the American states have done, make up the difference by paying specie, or its equivalent, both the creditor and the debtor might be found expiating their honesty in the same jail, the act of Parliament making it criminal in both to do an American that act of justice which the American States require to be done to an Englishman.—And yet, so short is the remembrance of one's own injustice, the English seem to have forgotten all this, and rail at their neighbors for similar acts, with the most entire unconsciousness of what they have themselves done. Even that most excellent tempered man, Walter Scott, in his Life of Napoleon, cannot forbear to sneer at the French, when he says that "the assignats were raised to par by guillotining thoce who sold or bought them at less than their full value."

He forgot that during a much longer period than the forced circulation of assignats in France, all those who sold or bought bank notes in England at less than their full value were—not absolutely guilotined, that not being the English fashion—but fined and put in prison; with this difference too, which might discompose the loyalty of Scott, that if the contumacious American who would not believe that sixty was equal to one hundred was put to death in France, it was done by Jacobins and terrorists, whereas his countryman imprisoned in England for the same offence, had the consolation of knowing that the law which condemned him was enacted, as it graciously purports, "by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled." To make the case of the American States at all parallel to this, it would be necessary to follow the example of England, and, 1st, forbid their banks to pay specie; 2d, borrow from these banks till their issues become depreciated; 3d, then declare by legislative resolution that there was no depreciation; 4th, then, as the depreciation increased, pay the public debt in this paper, and force all foreigners to take it in payment of debt, not merely from the Government but from all private American citizens; and 5thly, by enacting that, if any Englishman should receive for any debt a ten dollar note for less than ten dollars, although it was worth only six dollars, or having received it should exchange it either for specie or goods for less than ten dollars, he should be fined and put in jail at the discretion of the American judges.

Fortunately for America her whole conduct has been the direct reverse of all this. One of the fundamental laws of the Union is that no State shall "make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment for debts," or "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts;" and this power, which is withdrawn from the States, has never been exercised by the Federal government. You remember, at the gloomiest period of the last war with England—that very England, where at that moment, and during several years previous, paper money was a legal tender—the American government declined that measure. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dallas, declaring, in his official report, of October 17th, 1814, "that the extremity of that day cannot be anticipated when any honest man, and enlightened statesman, will again venture upon the desperate expedient of a tender law." No tender law has, therefore, been passed in the United States. The courts have never been closed against foreigners. They have never been forced to take paper money—they have never been punished for receiving it, or for passing it at any rate they pleased; and every dollar of principal or interest due to them by the Government has been paid. How faithfully that principle was carried into execution is seen in a very remarkable manner in the treaty between the United States and England in the year 1793. It was then agreed by the United States, that inasmuch as British subjects who had debts due to them from American citizens found difficulty in collecting them, the United States assumed to "make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors."—For which purpose commissioners were to be appointed to examine and make awards to the claimants, "and the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be *paid in specie* to such creditor or claimant *without deduction.*" Afterwards finding trouble in adjusting the details, the United States agreed, by a convention between Mr. Rufus King and Lord Hawkesbury,* in 1802, to pay a gross sum of six hundred thousand pounds, which was accordingly done at what then was par, four dollars and forty-four cents for the pound sterling. Now this payment by the United States *in specie* of the debts of individual citizens, was made when government of England did not pay even the interest on its own public debt in any thing but irredeemable paper. What then, one naturally asks, is the occasion of this new denunciation?—It is this—the United States have borrowed abroad certain sums to make improvements.—That these will be repaid no man can possibly doubt. On a single occasion, however, one of the twenty-six States, in the midst of a temporary financial embarrassment and the excitement of political contentions, inadvertently suffered the quarter day to pass for twenty-four or forty-eight hours; but then hastened to repair the omission by not merely paying the interest, but by paying it in gold and silver, lest the foreigner should lose any thing by the exchange.

It is a singular coincidence, that, in the very same year, 1797, when England began her paper money system, which lasted for more than twenty years, the government of France, too, came in contact with its public creditors. The debt of France was then about nine hundred and sixty-six (966) millions of dollars, the interest about forty-eight (48) millions of dollars; but in order to continue the invasion of Germany and Italy, the army required fifty-six millions, (56,) and this could only be had by taking it from the fund holder; and so, as the historian has it, it was "requisite to take a decisive measure in regard to the debt." This decisive measure consisted in paying off nominally two-thirds of the capital in a fresh and worthless paper, and retaining the one-third—thus reducing the debt to about three hundred and twenty-two (322) millions, and taking from the public creditors about six hundred and forty-four (644) millions, and thus by a simple decree, without the least notice, and for no reason except the wants of the army. The latest French historian, M. Thiers, says that the paper given for the two-thirds "fell in commerce to one sixty of their value, and that to those who did not wish to purchase lands it was an *absolute bankruptcy.*" Yet he entirely approves of the measure, and concludes his account of it with this convenient axiom of finance, more consolatory for the past than encouraging for the future, that "measures of this nature inflict, like revolutions, much individual hardships, but people must submit to them when they have become inevitable;" and so "the consolidated third" in the French debt represents a sum of which two-thirds were substantially annulled, and the remaining third consolidated or funded.

It would be a waste of time to go over the list of so many other Governments that are now or have recently been bankrupt, and I mention these two, certainly in no mood of complaint, but merely to show, how cautiously nations should abstain from those weapons of reproach, so readily turned upon themselves. And yet our people, instead of resisting and exposing these affectations of superiority, take to heart all this abuse, with as much shamefaced humility as if they really had been doing something exceedingly wrong, believing that these nations must have practised at least a little of what they advise so much. They say that the Americans have a great deal of national vanity. I wish they had a little more national pride. It would wean them from their childish sensitiveness to small jests about trifling peculiarities of manners, and raise their thoughts to the great interests in which superiority is worth contending for; it would teach them to estimate the true value of their institutions, and dispose them, while never wounding other countries, always to defend their own. Here, for instance, is a great outcry about American credit, and the danger to public faith from popular Governments, both of which are denounced in a strain of financial virtue quite ferocious; and yet, after all, it appears that these reproaches are made by the people who do not pay, against the people who do pay; and that those who have been most faithful to their engagements, are precisely these abused republicans.

Undoubtedly, this country is in a state of much internal embarrassment. No man can lament it more than you and I do. I may venture to add, none have striven more to avert and to remedy it. It is equally true that, here as elsewhere, there have not been wanting a few persons who hoped to profit by the public troubles, and finding the country dispirited, sought to make it dishonest. But these have produced no impression on the mass of the nation, which, on all these points are perfectly sound, by whatever party names they may be distinguished. All these embarrassments will, I trust, soon disappear; but in the meantime our great purpose should be to preserve and to vindicate the good faith of the country, as the safest element of its future prosperity. I hope you will be able to come and see me, when we will talk of these things, and of much more agreeable things. Meanwhile believe me, always, with great regard,

Yours, N. BIDDLE.

*Afterwards Earl of Liverpool.—*N.Y. Com. Adv.*

EUTAW HOUSE,

Corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets, Baltimore.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the patrons of this establishment, their friends, and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the same. The EUTAW HOUSE was completed and first opened in 1826, at which time it was furnished throughout in the every best manner, and without regard to cost The comfort and convenience of its interior arrangements, its high and airy location, combine to render it proverbially pleasant and healthy. It is particularly well adapted for the accommodation of FAMILIES and LADIES, having a great number of Private Parlours, Ladies' Ordinary, and a splendid Drawing Room, with private entrance on Baltimore street. In every respect, the Eutaw House is second to none in the United States and it is the intention and firm determination of the proprietors, to spare no exertions to promote the comfort and gratification of their patrons, and at *rates* which no exception can be taken. The stock of *WINES and LIQUORS* on hand, has been mostly imported expressly for the use of this establishment, or selected from the private stocks of some of the most celebrated connoisseurs of the city. The *BATHS* attached to the house are in complete order, and open at all times for the use of the guests.

ASAHEL HUSSEY,
F. W. ELDER
Late firm of Elder and Son.

SONS OF AFFLICTION LOOK!!!

DR. VANDON'S (from Germany) RESTORATIVE PILLS, a positive cure for Gonorrhœa Stubborn Gleets, &c.—*The superiority of Dr. Vandon's Restorative Pills over every other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Gonorrhœe, Gleet, and other diseases of cuniary passages, become every day more evident from their extraordinary demand, and universal success since their introduction into the country, not less than Five Thousand Boxes have been sold and no instances have been known to fail to perform a perfect cure in a few days.* The composition of the Pills being entirely different from any other medicine of the kind, they are warranted not to produce those unpleasan and not unfrequently dangerous symptoms so often experienced while taking copavia, cupebs, turpentine, mercury, and that class of medicines usually resorted to by the unskilful in these complaints.

For sale only by the undersigned who is the authorised agent for this part of the country. The utmost confidence may be placed in these Pills.

N. B. Persons at a distance can be supplied by enclosing the ready. Price $1 per Box.

G. L. DUHURST.
corner of Pratt st. & Dugans' wharf
ma13 lower end Marke Street.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

MRS. JENNINGS, (from London,) respectfully informs the citizens of Baltimore, that she is giving lessons on a new and beautiful system of painting introduced by herself into this country.

Mrs. J. is the only person in this City who has the advantage of having been taught by the inventor, Mr. Kingston; in addition to this, hers is not the experience and practice of a day, but of years.

Among the advantages of this system are: the facility with which it may be acquired by those who have no previous knowledge of Drawing and Painting, and the rapidity with which a picture can be executed. That a knowledge of it sufficient to enable any attentive person to sketch correctly from Nature, and to go on to any degree of perfection, may be communicated in a few Lessons of an hour each, without any mechanical aid whatsoever. Painting by this system instead of being a laborious task is an agreeable recreation and often developes taste and talent not known to be possessed. It unites the transparency of water color painting, with the effect and durability of oil, yet avoids the tediousness of the one, and the offensiveness of the other. Mrs. J. likewise teaches a beautiful method of Drawing and painting Birds, Flowers and Fruit from Nature. Also to make Wax Flowers, and to prepare the Sheet Wax.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens of the work at her house, No. 39 FAYETTE STEET, three doors above North, between the Post Office and City Hotel

jel9 dtf

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS!

☞ *ATTENTION BALDHEADS!* ☜

OF all the remedies ever devised for the restoration and preservation of the Hair nothing has been found equal to *Alberts Oleaginous Hair Tonic.* It seldom fails to restore the hair to health and beauty. Many who were bald three months ago, can new exhibit luxuriant heads of hair by the use of it.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S Fitch, dated PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1838.

Dr. Jayne:

Dear Sir—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of *Alberts Oleaginous Hair Tonic* prepared by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it. I faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c. without experiencing much, if any, benefit.

Respectfully yours,
S. S. FITCH,
No. 172 Chesnut street.

☞ Before Dr. Fitch used this TONIC his hair began to be GRAY, but since then there is not a gray hair to be found on his head.

The above preparation is sold by
G. L. DUHURST,
Corner Dugan's wharf and Pratt street,
ma28 lower end of Centre Market Space

STONE WARE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand and intending keeping a large and general assortment of very superior STONE WARE, which they offer for sale at reduced prices. Country Merchants and others would do well to call as they no doubt would be pleased with both the goods and terms.

They have also on hand few of *BROTHERTON'S PERCOLATING FILTERERS*, the best article ever invented for the purification of water, as it cleanses it from all extraneous matter, and by its operation renders the most turpid as clear and pelucid as spring water.

☞ Orders delivered in all parts of the city, free of expense.

BROTHERTON & MORTON.
jy 28 dtf Pitt street adjoining Harford Run,

THE HOMOEPATHIC EXAMINER

BY A. GERALD HULL, M. D., VOL. 1 No. V. MAY 1840

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Conditions—The "Homœpathic Examiner,', will be published every month, in Royal Octavo Form, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions received by WM. H. HARRISON,
Literary Rooms, No. 28 Nor Gay st.
au14 Baltimore.

LAMBERT GITTINGS,

EXCHANGE PLACE,

OFFERS FOR SALE LOW TO CLOSE.

COPPER—34,000 lbs PIG COPPER, received per barque Jno. A. Robb
COFFEE—800 bags old white and prime green Havana
SUGAR—250 boxes white Havana
HEMP—70 tons Russia
100 bales Manilla
RAVENS DUCK—9 bales sup. light and heavy
ALMONDS—180 frails soft shell
RAISINS—250 boxes picked "Eleme"
GUNNY BAGS—12 bales various sizes
TOBACCO—12 boxes Richmond manufactured
MATTING—14 bales Spanish floor
LIQUORICE PASTE—24 boxes sup. quality
GUM TRAGACANTA—12 cases Turkey
SQUILLS—7 bales Malta
OIL OF PEPPERMINT—5 cans
BOLTING CLOTHS—Genuine Dutch
Also in store the following choice WINES entitled t debenture
38 qu. casks superior rich Port WINE, Page & Co brand
9 pipes Temperance PORT WINE, free from Spirits or Brandy
70 qr. casks sup. Calabria PORT
35 Ind. bbls. famed "Lagrima Christa" or sweet WINE of Naples
70 qr. casks sup. Madeira WINE, Burnet. Houghton & Co's brand
7 qr. casks sup. L. P. WINE, Sania Anna brand
do " Old Sherry Hortiz brand
140 cases old Rhennish WINES "Hochheimer" and "Neirsteiner."
jy 15

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THIS establishment, 49 miles from Alexandria, D. C., and 35 from Fredericksburg, is again open for the reception of company, and will be conducted with more energy than ever. Every thing within our reach will be done to make the guests more comfortable than heretofore at the bar as well as in the Dining and Bed Rooms. The Bathing establishment will be complete—supplying bathers with hot and cold free stone and sulphur water at pleasure. The lovers of music will find the band unsurpassed.

It may be due to the public, as well as ourselves, to say, the virtues of the waters have been strikingly exemplified in several other cases of dropsy this spring; so much so as to have confirmed in the minds of many, the opinion that an almost infallible remedy for that afflicting disease is here afforded.

The better to accommodate the public, arrangement have been made for keeping the establishment open the whole year. The charge for board, from the 15th of October to the 1st of June, will be barely sufficient to cover the additional expense, $5 per week; and during the month of June, and from the 15th September to the 15th October, $7 per week; from 1st July to 15th September, $10 per week; $35 per month; $65 for two months; and for the season, commencing 15th June and ending 1st October, $80; being less than 75 cents per day to those who stay the whole season. Board per day $2. Meals and lodging 50 cents each. Children under twelve years of age, and colored servants, half price; white servants three-fourths price. Horses 50 cents per day.

Tri-weekly stages will run from Alexandria and Fredericksburg; after 1st July they will run daily.

The subscriber, as superintendant, with the approval of the President of the company, (Mr. Jones Green,) has engaged the services of such assistants as entitle him to hope that general satisfaction will be given.

jy 4-2aw6w DANIEL WARD.

EXCHANGE & LAND OFFICE.

THOMAS M. GROVES & CO.

HAVE opened an EXCHANGE & LAND OFFICE, in Fayette street, one door from the corner of St. Paul's st., for the purpose of transacting all business as Land & Exchange Brokers, on the most liberal terms.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a valuable Tract of LAND containing 437 Acres, with two first rate fisheries attached, known as the "Sandy Point Estate," in Charles County, Maryland.

A Valuable FISHERY with two acres of Land, in fee simple, situate on Quanties Point, in Prince William County, Maryland, adjoining the celebrated Fishery called "Oppossum's Nose." binding on the Susquehanna river.

A number of valuable LOTS in the improving village of Havre de Grace, offering to the capitalist a good opportunity for a profitable investment at various prices.

A good and substantial BRICK HOUSE, in Havre de Grace, newly repaired, with a Lot of Ground of sixty by one hundred feet attached.

One fourth interest in a FARM in Harford Co., Md., at Bell's Ferry, binding on the Tide Water Canal, with seven hundred feet immediately adjoining the Canal Basin, where on out-let lock is about being erected. Other valuable LOTS for sale—apply as above.

ju 2 dtf

REMOVAL.

McDOWELL & GABLE respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they have removed to No. 208 Baltimore street, one door east of their former stand, and directly opposite Hanover street, where they intend keeping the largest and best assorted stock of CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c. in the city. They also promise to sell every article appertaining to their line of business, on more favorable terms than the same can be purchased at in this market.

Person wishing to supply themselves with any article in their line, are respectfully requested to examine heir Stock before making their selections.

P. S. We will open in a few days an entire Fresh supply of Saxony & Brussels Carpeting, (new patterns,) which have arrived in the ship London, now in port.

au 20 d6t. McDOWELL & GABLE.

FOR SALE.

OR WILL BE TRADED FOR ONLIBERAL TERMS

100 ACRES OF LAND, handsomely located, and suited to an industrious family removing West, being a short distance from Zanesville, Ohio, on the direct road from Cambridge to New Comers Town, and within six miles of the Ohio Canal; the adjoining property is improved. Forty acres of the Land on the south side are level and excellent for the plough, the balance is in TIMBER, consisting of chesnut, oak and poplar of large size. There are two springs of fine water and it is believed a large supply of Coal, on this property.

ALSO FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FABM, containing 360 ACRES, which if desired may be advantageously divided into three convenient Farms, situate in Fayette County, Indiana.

FOWLER & TYSON,
Baltimore Real Estate Agency,
18½ South street.

BALTIMORE REAL ESTATE AGENCY

18½ SOUTH STREET.

OHIO FARM.—For sale, one of the most desirable highly cultivated and fertile farms in the state, it contains 246 acres, and is located within one mile of the respectable and rapidly increasing county town of Newark, Licking county, (through the centre of which runs the Erie Canal) and within six miles of the great National Road from Baltimore to Columbus. This property must be seen to be duly appreciated. The improvements are substantial and in complete order. It abounds with choice grafted fruit; is well watered, and has an exensive Saw Mill on it; a more particular description of the place, its productiveness, &c. &c., may be had atour office.

Active city property would be taken in exchange and the term of sale will be quite accommodating.

ALSO FOR SALE, a FARM of 180 acres about 5 miles from Baltimore on the Annapolis road, it adjoins lands of S. S. Donaldson and Jno. Barker, Esqrs. near the Bridge over the Patapsco. Iron Ore is in great abundant on it, and a large quantity of wood.

The improvements are pretty good and very conveniently arranged so as to admit of its being divided into 2 good sized market farms.

ALSO FOR SALE, several other farms within 18 to 25 miles of Baltimore, some of them very fertile, well improved and located in very healthy pleasant neighborhoods.

FOR SALE—a variety of well secured annuities consisting of about twenty, and varying from $16 to $60 each.

Also one for $228 well secured. Apply to
jy 8 FOWLER & TYSON.

150 BRLS. Superior New Orleans SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—For sale by
au 13 WM. G. HARRISON.

MR. & MRS. DAVIDGES'

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES

No. 11 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

AS has been already announced, this Institution will be re-opened on the first Monday, in September next, when the duties of the several departments will be conducted by the persons, whose names are affixed to them respectively, as follows:

ENGLISH and CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, including the Latin and Greek Languages, by Mr. Davidge, aided by Mr. N. Morison a distinguished graduate of Harvard University, and Miss M. B. Allison, late of the celebrated Charlestown Academy, near Boston, both experienced teachers. In addition to the regular recitations, courses of Lectures on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Botany, will be delivered in their appropriate order.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH, by M. Lareintrie aided by Mad. Arcamba to whom, as French Governess, the conversational department is particularly assigned.

SPANISH by Sr. Pizarro.
GERMAN by Dr. Freitag.
ITALIAN by Signor B. Castelli.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.—Vocal Music, by Mrs. H. Wallack, (late Miss Turpin,) Instrumental Music, including Harp, Piano, Guitar, &c., by Messrs Nenninger, Dielman, Mrs. Wallack, &c.

DRAWING. Mr. Holste.
DANCING Mr. Darocher.

In the Moderen languages, the lessons are given daily, instead of three times a week as usual, a course indispensable, in the opinion of the principals, to the proper advancement of the pupils. In French the recitations occupy from an hour and twenty, to an hour and forty minutes, daily, independently of the conversational exercises, incidental to social intercourse, and, to add to the facilities, there will be at regular intervals, French and Musica Soirees, for the benefit of the pupils in those departments respectively.

In addition to instructing his own classes. Mr. D. will continue to exercise a supervising care over all the branches of study, examining the scholars, and seeing that justice is done to them.

Pupils are charged from the time of entrance, *and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of long protracted severe indisposition.*

The academical year commences on the first Monday in September, embraces forty-six weeks, and is divided into four equal terms. Pupils are not received for a period less than a term, and Pupils cannot be withdrawn except at the end of a current full term.

THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Board, per academic year,	$200 00
Day boarding, or Dining and thus enjoying the benefit of French conversation at table, per academic year,	60 00
English instruction, in all its branches, $17 50 per *single term*, or if continued up to the time of the summer recess, $15 00 per term, say, per year,	60 00
French, Italian, Spanish, German, Latin, &c., each per term, $8 00, or per year,	32 00
Stationery, per term	1 00
Music, including Harp and Guitar, at instructer's prices,	
Use of instrument, per term,	3 00
Drawing and Painting, at instructers' prices.	
Dancing, at instructers prices,	
Washing, per term,	5 00
Bedding, if furnished, per term,	3 00

For the convenience of such as may not know Mr. and Mrs. D. the folowing references are given.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Stevenson Archer,	Hon. James Carroll,
" Richard B Magruder,	J. Meredith Esq.
" John Purviance,	Samuel Meale, Esq.
" Nicholas Brice,	J. Glenn, Esq.
" Alexander Nisbet,	D. Sewart, Esq.
" W G D Worthington,	S. I. Donaldson, Esq.
" Clement Dorsey,	C. F. Mayer, Esq.
" Louis McLane,	John Scott, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Wyatt,	Dr Potter,
Rev. Dr. Henshaw,	Dr. Alexander,
Rev. Dr. Johns,	Dr. T. E. Bond,
Rev. John M Duncan,	Dr. R. S. Steuart,
John McKim, Jr. Esq	Dr. Mackenzie,
Wm Frick, Esq	J. S. Gittings, Esq.
Hugh W Evans, Esq	James Swan, Esq,
P E Thomas, Esq	Samuel Smith, Esq.
James Howard, Esq	John Gibson, Esq.
Jacob G Davies, Esq	John McTavish, Esq.
Joseph W Patterson, Esq	John Prentiss, Esq
Joseph King, Esq	James W McCulloch, Esq.
Samuel Jones, Esq	J I Donaldson, Esq
John Gordon, Esq	Fielding Lucas, Jr.
Jeremiah Hoffman, Esq	Joseph Cushing, Esq
James Harwood, Esq	

Any further information will, with pleasure be given at the Academy, where applicants will receive a prospectus, setting forth the entire plan of the Institution, and can have an opportunity of seeing the arrangements made for the comfort and instruction of the pupils.

au21 dtf.

CANFIELD & BROTHER.

South east corner of Market and Charles streets,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, MILITARY GOODS, &c.

OFFER at Wholesale and retail, a complete assortment of goods in their line. Their facilities for obtaining goods by direct importation, and from the principal Manufactories, are such as to afford them every advantage. Among the leading articles of their assortment are the following:

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison and other makers.
Gold Anchor Levers, do with independent seconds,
Gold Lepines and Vertical Watches,
Silver Levers and Lepines,
Silver and gilt Watches—suitable for the country trade,
Gilt, Alabaster, Ebony & New England clocks and time pieces,
Ladies gold chains,
Gold guard and Fob chains
Seals and Keys, Watch Hooks,
Minature Cases, Lockets,
Gold ear rings and pins, in sets,
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Mosaic, Cameo, Enamelled and gold breast pins.
Do finger rings