The Pilot and Transcript.

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

BY DUFF GREEN. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1840. VOL. 1...NO. 183.

PILOT AND TRANSCRIPT.

is published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at No 11, Water street, opposite Cheapside—

TERMS:

DAILY PILOT, - - - - $6 per annum.
PILOT FOR THE COUNTRY, - $4 "
WEEKLY PILOT, - - - - $2 "

☞The "PILOT FOR THE COUNTRY," is a large, handsome sheet, and contains all the interesting political, and other news, from the DAILY PILOT. It is published on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.

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1 do. 2 do.	2 75	1 square per year,	$30 00

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MISCELLANY.

SOCIAL ECONOMY OF A BEE HIVE.

A hive consist of the queen or mother bee, the workers vary in numbers from 10,000 to 20000 or 30,000, and the males or drones from 700 to double that number.

The queen is the parent of the hive; and her sole province and occupation consists in laying the eggs, from which originate those prodigious multitudes that people a hive, and emigrate from it in in the course of one summer. In the height of the season her fertility is truly astonishing, as she lays not fewer than 200 eggs per day, and even more when the season is particularly warm and genial, and flowers are abundant; and this laying continues, though at a gradually diminishing rate, till the approach of cold weather in October.

An opinion has been entertained that the queen is followed in her progress, through the hive by a number of her subjects formed in a circle round her, and these of course, have been regarded as the queen's body guards. The truth is, however, that her bee majesty has no attendants, strictly speaking; but wherever she moves, the workers whom she meets in her way instantly and hurriedly clear the way before her, and turning all their heads towards their approaching sovereign, lavish their caresses upon her with much apparent affection, and touch her softly with their autennæ, and these circumstances, which may be observed every hour in the day, have given rise to the idea of guards. On one occasion we gave her subjects an opportunity of testifying their courage in her defence, as well as their affection and zeal. Observing her laying eggs in the comb next to the glass of the hive, we gently but quickly opened the pane, and endeavored to seize her. But as soon as the removal of the glass afforded room—while shut it was almost in contact with her back—and, before we could accomplish our purpose, they threw their bodies upon her to the number of at least an hundred, and formed a cone over her of such magnitude, that she could not be less than two inches distant from any part of the surface. We dispersed the mass with our finger, and got hold of her precious person, and kept looking at her for some minutes before we restored the captive to her alarmed defenders. It is remarkable that this violence was not resented by them, though they coursed over our hand in scores, while we kept hold of their mistress, not one individual used its sting. The all engrossing object was the queen.

The mutual aversion of queens is a striking feature in the natural history of this insect. Their mutual enmity may be said to be an inborn disposition with them; for no sooner has the first of the race, on a hive about to throw off a second swarm, escaped from her own cradle, than she hurries away in search of her rivals, and exerts herself with the utmost eagerness to destroy them.

The workers, to the number of 10,000, 20,000, and even 30,000, constitute the great mass of the population, and on them devolve the whole labors for the establishment. Theirs is the office of searching for and collecting the precious food which not only furnishes their daily food, as well as that of their young, and the surplus of which is laid up for winter stores, but also the materials from which they rear their beautiful combs. In the little basket-shaped cavity of their hind legs they bring home the pollen or farinacious dust of flowers, kneaded by the help of the morning dew into tiny balls, which form an important ingredient in the nourishment of the brood; and also propolis or adhesive gum extracted from willows, etc., with which they attach their combs to the upper part and sides of the hive, and stop every crevice that might admit the winter's cold.

The natural term of the worker's existence does not extend, we think, beyond six or eight months.

It is the opinion of Dr. Bevan that all the bees brought into existence at the queen's great laying in the spring, die before winter. But many never reach that period. Showers of rain, violent blasts of wind, sudden changes of atmosphere, destroy them in hundreds. In the clear cold mornings and evenings of autumn, their eagerness for foraging entices them abroad early and late; when lighting on the ground, many are chilled and quickly perish. And should they escape the blighting atmosphere at the close of autumn, a bright sunshine in a winter day, when the ground perhaps is covered with snow, brings them abroad in multitudes, and the half of them never return.

The sole office of the male, or at least the primary one, is to pair with the queen. He is the father of the hive. Indolent and luxurious, he takes no part in the internal operations of the domicile, and never leaves it with a view of sharing in the labors of the field. When he does venture abroad, it is only in the finest weather, and during the warmest part of the day. He is easily distinguished from the workers by his large size, by his heavy motion in flight, and by his loud and humming sound. His life is extremely short.

To make a beautiful Fire-screen.—Draw a landscape on paper, with Indian ink, representing a winter scene, or mere outline: the foliage is to be painted with muriate of cobalt for the green, acetate of cobalt for the blue, and muriate of copper for yellow, which, when dry, will all be visible. Put the screen to the fire, and the gentle warmth will occasion the trees, flowers, &c. to display themselves in their natural colors, and winter be changed to spring. When the paper cools, the colors disappear, but the effect can be reproduced at pleasure.

BRITISH COLONIAL DOMINIONS, 1840.

Country.	Area in Square Miles.	Pop'l'n.	Clergy of the Church of England.
England and Wales,	58,000	15,000,000	15,000
Lower Canada,	200,000	650,000	54
Upper Canada,	100,000	450,000	85
New Brunswick,	27,000	160,000	30
Nova Scotia,	15,000	170,000	37
Newfoundland,	36,000	74,000	13
West India Islands,	15,000	800,000	165
British Guiana,	100,000	99,000	19
Cape of Good Hope,	110,000	150,000	10
British India,	1,100,000	100,000,000	130
Australia,	3,000,000	100,000	14
Van Dieman's Land,	24,000	50,000	16

EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTERS OF MRS. ADAMS.—The following letter from Mrs ADAMS, was written to her husband in the third year of his second absence in France:

"*My Dearest Friend*—The family are all retired to rest and the scenes of the day are over; a day which I wished to have devoted in a particular manner to my dearest friend; but company falling in, prevented it, nor could I claim a moment until this silent watch of the night.

"Look, (is there a dearer name than *friend;* think of it for me,) look to the date of this letter and tell me what are the thoughts which arise in your mind? Do you not recollect, that eighteen years have run their circuit since we pledged our mutual faith to each other, and the hymenial torch was lighted at the alter of Love? Yet, yet it burns with unabating fervor. Old Ocean has not quenched it, nor old Time smothered it in this bosom. It cheers me in the lonely hour;—it comforts me even in the gloom which sometimes possesses my mind.

"It is, my friend, from the remembrance of the joys I have lost, that the arrow of affliction is pointed. I recollect the untitled man to whom I gave my heart, and, in the agony of recollection, when time and distance present themselves together, wish he had never been any other. Who shall give me back time?—Who shall compensate to me those years I cannot recall? How dearly have I paid for a titled husband. Should I wish you less wise, that I might enjoy more happiness? I cannot find that in my heart. Yet Providence has wisely placed the real blessings of life within the reach of moderate abilities; and he who is wiser than his neighbor, sees so much more to pity and lament, that I doubt whether the balance of happiness is in his scale.

"I feel a disposition to quarrel with a race of beings who have cut me off in the midst of my days from the only society I delighted in.—'Yet no man liveth to himself," says an authority I will not dispute. Let me draw satisfaction from this source, and, instead of murmuring and repining at my lot, consider it in a more pleasing view. Let me suppose, that the same gracious Being, who first smiled upon our union and blessed us in each other, endowed my friend with powers and talents for the benefit of mankind, and gave him a willing mind to improve them for the service of his country. You have obtained honor and reputation at home and abroad. O! may not an inglorious peace wither the laurels you have won."

EXTERIOR OF THE CITY OF ALEPPO.—I had occasion to mention the low rentals of houses, in Aleppo, as one of the facilities which the town offers as a place of depot; but it should be stated, that to keep the buildings in repair is more costly than the amount paid for rent; in fact, so little is received by the owners, that the largest house proprietor in Aleppo, and is supposed to own nearly one fourth of the city, is by no means an opulent man. One great source of expenditure is the gardens, which cover all the roofs of the city. Seen from above the whole town is a succession of terraces over which is spread a rank and luxurant vegetation; looking like an irregular plain, under which the multitudinous inhabitants circulate, the streets being all of them covered in, and lighted only by gratings from above. Looked at from the terraces, Aleppo appears a subterranean city, whose noises scarcely penetrate through the superincumbent bed of earth. It is easy to walk from one end of the city to the other, over the streets aad over the houses, there being generally wooden steps or ladders which enable the wanderer to ascend or descend from one range of terraces to another.

DAMASCUS, probably the oldest city in the world, still occupies the place it occupied in the days of Abraham, and though it has, no doubt, seen many vicissitudes, its population is still very considerable, and its trade is very extensive. Damascus is called by the Orientals "a pearl surrounded by emeralds." Nothing can be more beautiful than its position, whether approached from the side of Mount Lebanon, from the Desert to the east, or by the high road from the north from Aleppo and Hamah. For many miles the city is girded by fertile fields, or gardens as they are called, which being watered by rivers and sparkling streams, give to the vegetation, consisting principally of olive trees, a remarkable freshness and beauty. Though the trade of Damascus is very considerable, it has no English establishment within its walls. More than one has existed, but it has not been found to answer; and the trade that has been carried on for English account, is either by French, Italian, or native houses. Of all the cities of the East, Damascus is probably the most oriental—the city which has undergone the fewest changes. The European costume is scarcely ever seen; and with few exceptions I believe the Frank settlers have adopted the Syrian dress. There is at Damascus a tribunal of commerce for the settlement of business disputes. It consists of twelve persons—namely: nine Mussulmans, two Christians, and one Jew. The proportion is not very fairly arranged with a reference to the numbers of the population of the different religious bodies; but one of the principal Christian merchants assured me, that, on the whole, they were tolerably satisfied with the decisions of the tribunal and it was seldom the Mahomedan majority showed any disposition to act unfairly to Christian litigants.

THE FINEST SIGHTS IN ROME.—The illumination of St. Peters on the 28th, and the fireworks at the Castle of St. Angelo on the 29th, far surpass all expectations, are unique in their kind, and are alone worth a journey to Rome. Beyond this testimony, one cannot give any description of these visual wonders, for it would fall infinitely short of the spectacle, and convey no adequate idea of it. What I am about to add in a few dry words, aims not, therefore, by any means at the impossible. They were illuminated—1, in double rows of lamps, the upper margin of the great colonade on both sides of St. Peters; 2, the capitals of all the pillars of the facade of the church, the architrave, all the windows and that portion which arises above the architrave; 3, the small copolas; 4, the great cupolo up to the cross. The illumination itself is composed of two parts; in the first place, it consists of an infinite number of small lamps which stand behind light paper screens—a contrivance that gives to the softened light an astonishing, nay, a magic effect. Then, with astonishing rapidity, appear every where blazing torches, a burst from the gentle piano to the splendor of the fortissimo. All the defects of the facade disappear amidst this double illumination, and the cupola displays its majesty and magnitude in a wonderful manner; I saw it from St. Peter's Place, from the bridge of St. Angelo, and from Monte Pincio; and at all these distances the effect was grand, exquisite, incomparable. I had concluded, and not without reason, that, compared with this light, the fire-works of St. Angelo must be but insignificant; and yet they are neither less astonishing nor less unique in their kind. I obtained an excellent place, directly opposite, close to the river. At a given signal there appeared, in rapid succession, a series of the most brilliant phenomena; so that all the fire-works that I have seen were but trumpery in comparison to them. Gigantic sheaves of rockets, crackers, fire-balls, serpents, in all directions; wheels, stars, figures, and movements of the most various kinds, cataracts formed of torrents of fire, &c. Presently, from amidst all this sprang forth a spacious Gothic cathedral, (reminding you of that of Orvieto,) composed by enchantment of fire of all colors; next, perfect night, and silence; now signs, now wonders. In short, with these two Roman fetes, no others are to be compared.—*Von Rammer's Italy and the Italians.*

We quote the following strange consequence of somnambulism from the Droit:

"A working jeweller, in the Quartier St. Jacques, had repeatedly lost articles of value entrusted to him by his employers, and from the circumstances of his life and establishment, could not believe the abstraction to have been made by any one but his own daughter. He repeatedly accused her of the thefts, which she strenuously denied. As they continued till all his savings were exhausted, and his conviction as to the cause remained unshaken, he turned his child out of doors, and lived alone. Notwithstanding this, his losses did not cease, and he was almost in despair, when a few nights ago he was awakened from his sleep by a violent pain in one of his feet. On examining it, he found that it arose from a wound, in which there was a piece of glass. On recollection, he called to mind that, on the preceding day, he broke a glass on the table, and was convinced that he must have trod upon the fragments with his naked feet, and to do this must have walked in his sleep, and got upon the table Following up this idea, he made an investigation, and at length discovered all the missing articles concealed in the corner of the cealing of the room. He sent for his daughter home next morning."

SWAIM'S PANACEA—FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerated Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting there from; White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

This medicine is particularly recommended as an alterative and a purifier of the blood. It gives a tone and vigor to debilitated constitutions, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects

It is also recommended in diseases where the lungs and breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of mercury or quinine.

This medicine has the singular fortune—a just tribute to its great merit—of being recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe; whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction. Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for which physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Philada.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal, the impression, "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible; to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia, and sold by ROBERTS & ATKINSON, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Baltimore.

se 29 WM. SWAIM & SON.

From the Susquehanna Register.

Although the public have been often imposed upon by PATENT MEDICINE, yet occasionally, a really useful and beneficial medicine is despised, neglected, merely because "found in bad company." I am led to these remarks by a conversation with a friend a few days since. She had been afflicted for several years with a disease of the heart, which had apparently brought her near the grave. One of our most skillful physicians was called, who pronounced her disease incurable. An advertisement of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT in the Register, caught the eye of her friends and a bottle of it was immediately procured from Bently & Mitchell's in Monroe. Before she had taken it two days there was an apparent improvement. She has taken two bottles as yet, but her health has been nearly restored.

I have no personal motive for recommending this medicine, but merely state this fact, hoping that it may meet the eye of some who are laboring under similar diseases that they may likewise partake of its benefits.

A Friend to Humanity.

7th mo. 15th, 1840.

The above preparation is sold by

G. L. DUHURST.

Corner Pratt st. and Dugan's wharf lower end of Cen Market Space. au5

CHEAPEST AND BEST—
AND IN FACT THE ONLY
FIRE PROOF ROOF.
SLATE! SLATE!! SLATE!!!

WILLIAM BAYLEY, Slater, has received by the ship Pocahontas, from Liverpool, his fall supply of those beautiful WELCH SLATE, the roofs of which, (that he put on last fall,) have been so much admired. In order to obtain the best article in his line, the subscriber has gone to the expense of an experienced judge of the article, in England, visiting all the Welch quarries, and purchasing the best, without regard to price, and invites an examination of his present stock, being satisfied it will compare advantageously with any thing of the kind ever brought to this market.

He has also constantly on hand a full supply of AMERICAN SLATE, from the best quarry known on the continent, and trusts he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work. To those not acquainted with the fact, he would state, that the cost of a slate roof is very little (if any) more than the best shingles, and considerably less than those pretended to be fire proof roofs, which, upon the near approach of fire, get into a *melting mood*, and disappear, leaving the property they were intended to protect, an easy prey to the devouring element.

The subscriber's yard is on Union Dock, below Fleet street bridge; dwelling, Front st., next to the Theatre.

WILLIAM BAYLEY.

FOR SALE, a first rate carriage HORSE. Enquire as above. d6t se 10

SHOES, CAPS, HATS, BONNETS, &C.

JUST received per latest arrivals,
4000 pair men's thick BROGANS
2000 " Kip MONROES
1500 " Boy's thick BROGANS
1500 " " Kip MUNROES
2000 " Youth's fine Muns. and th'k Brogans
1200 " Men's " sewed and pegged BOOTS
1800 " " Coarse do do do
3000 " Wom'n fine and common sew'd & peg'd
1000 " Misses " " do do
And a large assortment of Children's SHOES, of every description
100 dozen Men's Buss. and Fur HATS
100 " " White and Black Wool do
500 " Fur, Seal, Otter, Nutra, Muskrat, Coney and Hair Seal CAPS, men and boys
30 cases Silk, Cotton and Gingham Umbrellas
50 doz. Fine Palm Leaf HOODS, with a fine of BONNETS, Shoe Thread, Blacking, &c. and for sale by

PENDEXTER & ALDEN,
No. 248½ Baltimore st., (up stairs.)

sep21 4t

STONE WARE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have associated themselves in co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing STONE WARE under the firm of *BROTHERTON & MORTON*, at the old stand, Pitt street, adjoining Harford Run.

A large supply will be always kept on hand of a very superior quality. They will still continue to manufacture the PERCOLATING FILTERS, so well known as the best purifiers of water ever invented. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

T. W. BROTHERTON,
JUSTUS MORTON,

Balto. July 6th 1840 dtf jy 8

IN CHANCERY, 19th October, 1840. ORDERED that the sale made and reported by Charles F. Mayer, Trustee for sale of the mortgaged property of WILLIAM HILBERG, upon application of GEORGE KAYLOR, the mortgager, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 19th day of December next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of November next. The report states the sales of two leasehold pieces of ground on Hanover Street, in Baltimore, with improvements, at eighteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, $1,835.)

True copy
Test. RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Con.

Oc 22-law3w

BUSINESS CARDS.

MARX M. HART,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD,
n5 14 Holliday st. 1m

JOHN CLARK,
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Museum Buildings, Calvert st.

JOHN L. STONER,
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 3, next to Baltimore st. Bridge.

SELLMAN & CROOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Pratt and South sts.

WILLIAM N. HARRISON,
BOOK STORE,
North Gay, near Fayette street.

JOSEPH DUKEHART & CO.
VARIETY STORE,
No. 101½ Baltimore street.

CANFIELD & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, MILITARY GOODS, &c.
S. E. corner of Market and Charles streets.

TURNER, WHEELRIGHT & MUDGE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 South Charles street, (up stairs.)

OLIVER PARKER,
STOVE MANUFACTORY & IRON STORE,
Corner of Calvert and Lombard streets.

LEWIS & SCOTT,
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 2 West Fayette street, near Barnum's Hotel.

G. L. DUHURST,
DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Corner of Pratt st. and Dugan's wharf.

ROBERTS & ATKINSON,
DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Corner of Baltimore & Hanover sts.

JACOB HOUCK,
LABORATORY, 10 SOUTH CHARLES ST.

JAMES GRAY,
DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
No. 23 Water street.

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. Arcambal 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 Moale, Esq.
" Nicholas Brice, J. Glenn, Esq.
" Alexander Nisbet, D. Stewart, 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,
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Samuel Jones, Esq J I Donaldson, Esq.
John Gordon, Esq Fielding Lucas, Jr.
Jeremiah Hoffman, Esq Joseph Cushing, Esq

au 4 dtf

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 if the place, its productiveness, &c. &c., may be had at our 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 the lafrom Baltimore on the Annapolis road, it adjoins near nds of S. S. Donaldson and Jno. Barker, Esqrs. is ve Donaldson's Bridge over the Patapsco. Iron Ore Try abundaat on it, and a large quantity of wood.

nhe 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, we improved and located in very healthy pleasant neighborhoods.

FOR SALE—a variety of well secured annuities consising of about twenty, and varying from $16 to $80 each.

Also one for $228 well secured. Apply to

jy 8 FOWLER & TYSON.

CANFIELD & BROTHER,
Corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.

IN addition to their already large assortment, are daily receiving new supplies of goods in their line, such as Gold lever WATCHES, of "Tobias," "Johnson," "Harrison," and other makers—"gold anchor levers," "gold lepines," and vertical Watches; silver lever, silver English, and common silver Watches; gold Guards and fob CHAINS; Guard KEYS and Seals; gold Ear Rings; PINS and RINGS of every variety; gold Pencil Cases; THIMBLES; Miniature CASES, and every variety of JEWELRY; silver and plated WARE of all kinds; Lamps and Girondoles; gilt, alabaster, and ebony CLOCKS; Music BOXES; German silver SPOONS and FORKS.

Also—MILITARY GOODS, such as—SWORDS, EPAULETTES, PLUMES, SASHES, BUTTONS, and every article in that line. "Roger's" fine CUTLERY, together with all kinds of Tools and Materials for watch makers—with a great variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the country trade. All of which will be sold at reduced prices and on pleasing terms at wholesale or retail. Country merchants are invited to call. oc 3

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, &C. &C.

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
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,
Pearl sets complete,
Gold Thimbles, Pencil cases,
Spectacles, and every variety of Gold Jewelry—also a large assortment of common Jewelry—suitable for country trade.

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United States Army and Navy Swords,
Gilt and Plated Sabre, Cut and Thrust Rapier do.
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Sword belts, tassels, stars,
Hat and cap Trimmings,
Caps furnished to order, and trimmed,
Gold and silver lace,
Cord, thread spangles, bullion, &c.
Eagles, plume sockets, ball buttons,
Army, navy and other military buttons
Plumes of all descriptions,
Pocket, Holsters, Travelling and rifle pistols
Dirks, game bags, powder flasks,
Shot pouches, percussion caps,
Gun wadding, &c.

BRONZED GOODS, LAMPS, &c.

Bronzed and gilt astral, mantle and suspending lamps,
Girendoles, candlebras, candlesticks,
Brackets, inkstands, taper stands,
Card vases, Thermometers, &c.

CUTLERY.

Table and pocket cutlery,
Razors, scissors, &c., &c.

SILVER, PLATED & BRITTANIA WARE.

Silver spoons, forks, ladles,
Butter knives, sugar tongs,
Salt spoons, &c.
Plated Bread and cake baskets,
Wagers, castors, candlesticks,
Tea and coffee urns, epergnes,
Souffers and Trays,
Bottle stands,
Cups, goblets. tankards, &c. for communion service,
Plated tea and coffee sets complete, five and six pieces,
Brittania ware, in sets.

FANCY GOODS.

Writing desks, dressing cases,
Work boxes, snuff boxes, card cases,
Segar cases, spectacles, coral,
Razor straps, tooth brushes, purses,
Chessmen, back gammon boards,
Dice, pocket books, wallets,
Morocco Miniature cases.
Musical boxes, opera glasses, buckles,
Slides, Head bands and ornaments,
Purse clasps, shoe buckles,
Decanter Labels.
Pencil cases, &c. &c.

Military companies furnished with equipments at short notice.

Watches repaired and warranted. Watch tools and materials for sale.

ORDERS from the country promtly attended to.

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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN are hereby required to take notice that the lands situated in the States of Kentucky and Virginia, which, belonging to James Swan, of Boston, on the 30th day of August, 1830, amounting to two million five hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and four & three quarter acres, were on that day, by a deed, dated at Paris, in France, conveyed to Samuel Allison, of Philadelphia, in fee simple, and have since been conveyed to me, in trust for the United States American Land Company, and that I, and I alone, as Trustee aforesaid, and such persons as may be appointed by me are, or will be, authorised to sell, lease, rent, or otherwise dispose of said lands or any of them; and all persons are especially notified not to purchase, rent, lease, or otherwise contract with any other person, therefore and especially not to purchase of P. Dumas, Jr. who claims part of the said lands as the trustee for the creditors of Swan, under an act of the Legislature of Virginia, or of one Dumorghue, or any other person pretending to act for, or in the behalf of the said Dumas, of the creditors of the said Swan.

These lands will be sold, rented or leased on advantageous terms. They are scattered through the State of Kentucky and Western Virginia, and persons wishing to purchase, rent or lease any part of them are requested to address me, postage paid, at Baltimore.

DUFF GREEN,
Trustee U. S. A. Land Company

jy 24 dly

☞The Richmond Whig, and the Reporter, Lexington, Ky., will please insert this once a week for three months, and forward their accounts to this office

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It is a fact—That Dr. N. B. Leedy, the only proprietor and manufacturer of the Sarsaparilla blood pills, is a regular Physician as well as apothecary, attested by the most celebrated physicians of the United States among whom are Drs. Physick; Gibson; James; Chapman; Dewees; Horner; Jackson; Hare; Coxe, &c.

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