The Pilot and Transcript.

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

BY DUFF GREEN. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1840. VOL. 1...NO. 215.

PILOT AND TRANSCRIPT.

ublished every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 11, Water street, opposite Cheapside—

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2000 " Kip MONROES
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1800 " " Coarse do do do
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1000 " Misses " " do do
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JAMES HANCE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from South st. to that old stand, No. 70, LEXINGTON STREET, near Eutaw, (formerly occupied by Mr. T. Newton,) where he will keep on hand a full and complete assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and CAPS, and will be happy to serve his customers. Having none but the best of journeymen in his employ, his work cannot fail to please. He invites persons wanting good Shoes to give him a call where they will be served upon the most accommodating terms. no13

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Apply at the N. W. & S. W. corner of Lombard & Light streets. o24

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N. B. Fine Watches of every kin properly repaired
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1000 BUNDLES ENGLISH & AMERICAN SHEET IRON
120 Packs Russia do
140 Pigs English & Banca TIN
4 Cases Tinned COPPER
50 Roll SHEET LEAD
70 Tons best Scotch PIG IRON. For sale by
OLIVER PARKER,
Corner of Calvert and Lombard sts.
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HERRINGS. 1000 bbls Susquehanna and Potomac Herrings, of late inspection and superior uality, for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK,
n18 Corner of South & Pratt streets.

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Pocket, Holsters, Travelling and rifle pistols
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Shot pouches, percussion caps,
Gun wadding, &c.

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Waiters, castors, candlesticks,
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Bottle stands,
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Military companies furnished with equipments at short notice.
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THE printing materials and subscription list of the "Daily Evening Gazette," which was established for the purpose of advocating the election of the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are now offered for sale. At no period within the last eight or ten years has so favorable an opportunity presented itself for the establishment of a new paper in the city of Baltimore, as at present, and the terms on which the Gazette will be sold render it an object to a man of enterprise. Apply at the office of the Gazette, Exchange place. n6

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber is authorised to purchase, for gentlemen of the south, a number of Negroes of both sexes.
The highest cash prices will be given for slaves for life and good titles.
He can always be found at the United States Hotel, opposite the Depot, Pratt street,
y 30 dtf G. W. PEARCE

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, letters testamentary with the will annexed, on the estate of ELIZABETH HALL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May, 1841—they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand, this 27th day of Nov. 1840.
SARAHE. PATTERSON, Ex'x.
no 28 w4t

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2 cases	White	Wove	Super Royal
2 do	Blue	do	Royal,
2 do	do	do	do
3 do	White	do	do
6 do	do	do	Medium,
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8 do	do	Wove	Demy,
10 do	White	do	do
20 do	do	do	Flat Cap,

Of Hudson's, Hubbards, Storrs & Co., Franklin Manufacturing Company, and of Butler's Manufacture.
d9 TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE.

THE PILOT.

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT:
December 7, 1840.
(Concluded.)

The books of the Department furnish no data for determining the number of free packets conveyed in the mail, as a large portion of them are not entered on the post bills. At the post office in this city an account was taken of the number and weight of free letters and packets during the three weeks ending the 2d of May, the 2d day of June, and the 7th day of July last.—There were 22 038 free letters and packets from the Executive Department; 20 363 free letters from members of Congress; and 392 268 public documents and other franked packets—making in all 434 669. The public documents and packets from Congress, exclusive of the letters, weighed 32,689 pounds—nearly sixteen and a half tons. Taking this as the average of the session of thirty-three weeks, it would appear that the free letters from Congress amounted to 4,781 359; and the two cents allowed to postmaster's commissions exceed five hundred dollars per quarter.

It may be estimated that there has been abstracted from the revenue the past year, in the allowance of two cents to postmaster's for the delivery of free letters and packets, and the two cents paid for advertising free letters, the sum of $150,000.

And there are facts that have come to the knowledge of the department, which show that great abuses have been practised by those enjoying the privileges in the highest as well as the lowest stations, in covering the correspondence of others, to the great injury of its revenue. This and other abuses of the privilege appear to be rapidly increasing, and imperiously demand a remedy, either by its entire abolition, or such restrictions upon it as could be enforced the Department.

The provision in the act of 1825, allowing two cents to postmasters on free letters should be abolished, as it is unreasonable that those enjoying an exclusive privilege should derive a revenue from the same privilege possessed by others. Postmasters might be properly restricted in sending and receiving free letters, to their own office. It is in the nature of all exclusive privilege of its members and officers, all, with one exception, have served to enlarge the right.

The collection and disbursement of the revenues have been conducted with success and convenience by the agents of the Departments, with little trouble to them, and without charge upon its means. The act of the 11th July last has occasioned no material change in the financial system of this Department, except substituting the receivers general for the postmasters, at some important points as the depositaries of its funds. But the penal provisions of the act, which make the using or loaning the public moneys a conversion and embezzlement of them, and punishable as a criminal offence, are applicable to postmasters, and cannot fail of having a salutary influence in promoting prompt payment of the quarterly balances, of which there has been great improvement the last few years, and in preventing defalcations.

The revision of the tariff postage, with the view to reduction and convenience, has for some years past, attracted the public attention, and on several occasions been brought under the consideration of Congress without any definite action. At the second session of the twenty-fifth Congress, the House of Representatives adopted resolutions calling on the Postmaster General to state "what, in his opinion, would be the effect on the revenues of the Department, of the following tariff of postages of letters. On letters conveyed 80 miles and under, five cents; over 80 miles and not exceeding 280, ten cents; over 200 and not exceeding 400, fifteen cents;—over 400 miles twenty cents; and to state what other tariff, fixing the rates in federal money, and having in view the greatest reduction consistent with the necessary means of the Department, if any in his judgment, would be more just than the above. And that he also state what alterations, if any, may be made in the present rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals, so as to promote the circulation of information without detriment to the revenues of the Department."

It is supposed that this resolution, in connection with the prevailing interest then felt in the success of the experiment making in England by what is called the penny system, induced the late Postmaster General to commission George Plitt, Esq. one of the special agents of the Department to visit Europe for the purpose of collecting such information concerning the new system in England, and the mail establishments in other European countries, as might conduce to the improvement of our own system.

Mr. Plitt left the United States on this special service in June, 1839, and returned in August last. The results of his inquiries are contained in the report prepared by him, which is herewith submitted. It contains extensive details tending to show the condition and management of the mail establishment in several of the most important countries in Europe, and many interesting facts and valuable suggestions for the improvement of the system in the United States. Many of the reforms and improvements recommended are deserving of consideration. It will be seen that he recommends an entire change in our tariff of postage, and to have all mail matter taxed by weight; letters not weighing over half an ounce to be rated at five cents for any distance less than 500 miles, and ten cents over that distance; and the same rates for every additional ½ oz. when prepaid, and double those rates when not prepaid. As such a change would give great relief, not only to the commercial interest, but to the whole community, it is to be regretted that neither the present condition nor future prospects of the establishment seem to justify so great a reduction in the postage tax.

It is apparent that no essential change in the rates of postage should be made without great consideration. The post office is different from any other branch of the public service. It is a fundamental principle in its organization, that it is to be sustained by its own revenues. This principle not only avoids any charge upon the Treasury, but serves to limit and regulate the action of the Dephrtment. Should its expenses, in whole or in part, be thrown upon the Treasury, even for a single year, it might be difficult to return to the present principle; and such are the temptations to enlarge the circle of its action, that it would not be easy to prescribe any reasonable limit to it. And such a change in the principle of the Department, embracing, as it does, such a vast extent of private interest, both in number and amount, would open a door to extensive abuses, wasteful to the public revenue, extending its patronage, and at the same time removing the checks upon it which now exist. Without enlarging upon this point, it is believed that no one will be disposed, either partially or temporarily to throw the Department for its support on the National Treasury.

Any sudden and material reduction of its revenue therefore, would render it necessary to make a corresponding curtailment of the mail service, which all must see would be attended with the most serious inconvenience to the whole community. And as the present revenue, with the existing service, and such necessary improvements and extensions as will be required in its evident that there can be no reduction of its aggregate revenues.

The question therefore of the reduction of its revenues is excluded from consideration; and the only matter for inquiry is, whether the same amount of revenue can be collected with the proposed or any other reduced rates of postage? There may be cases in every branch of indirect taxation, in which the reduction of the tax will increase the amount of revenue. But this result can only be realized, when the duty is so exorbitantly high as to either occasion gross evasion of the law, or to check the business on which the tax falls. And although the reduction of the rate of postage would increase correspondence, there is, in my judgment, no reason to believe that the addition of revenue from that source would equal the loss from the reduction of rates. The experiment now making in England, appears to afford little support to a contrary opinion, for, if unofficial information can be relied upon, the revenue there has fallen off more than 50 per cent. or about 840,000 pounds sterling, on a revenue of less than 2,000,000.

Shall we then be forced to the conclusion that the present high rates of letter postage are to be permanently maintained?

This would seem to be the case, unless there be a change in the system, by which the expense of the transportation may be reduced, the correspondence increased, and the postage on newspapers and printed matter be equalized and raised. All those objects are practicable, and their united influence would probably admit of a greater reduction in the rates of letter postage, than is proposed in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

Such a return in the system, in my judgment, is demanded by views of public policy, and the higher considerations of private justice. The institutions of this country are based on the principles of justice and equal rights, and any legislation, and more especially any system of taxation, which is manifest violation of those principles, can only be sustained by the forbearance of public opinion, in subjecting it to that test by which all public measures must stand or fall.

A slight examination of our tariff of postage, in comparison with the expense of the mail establishment, is sufficient to show its manifest injustice.

The quarterly returns of postmasters furnish no data for determining the relative proportions of the different kinds of matter conveyed in the mail. During one week in June, 1838, an account was taken of the number and weight of the letters, and the weight of the newspapers and other printed matter received in the mail, at the offices in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, and Richmond. The tabular statement containg these facts is herewith submitted. There were some omissions, and, no doubt, some inaccuracies in the process, but the results are sufficiently correct for the present purpose.

The whole weight was 55,241 pounds; of which 44,468 pounds consisted of newspapers; 8,837 of periodicals and pamphlets; more than five-eights of which being public documents or other free packets, deposited in the office at Washington city; and the letters, both taxable and free, amounted to only 1,922 pounds, being something less than four per cent. The proportion of printed matter received at these offices, and especially during the session of Congress, may have been something greater than that of the whole mails in the United States.

It will not be far from truth, to estimate the printed matter as constituting ninety-five per cent. of the whole mails, whilst it pays but about twelve per cent. of the whole gross revenue, and but about eight per cent. of the nett revenue, the commissions on the postage from newspapers and pamphlets being more than on that from letters.

In the transportation, constituting the principal expenditure of the establishment, there are three main elements of price.

1. The bulk and weight of the mail.
2. The expenditure with which it is conveyed.
3. The mode of conveyance when not controlled by the bulk and weight of the mail, but in reference to accommodating the public travel.

As the expense of expedition depends mainly on the weight of the mail, these two elements of price are, essentially, resolved into one; so that the expense of transportation depends on the bulk and weight of the mail, and the mode of conveyance, where it has reference to the public travel, and is of a higher and more expensive grade than the mail service would require.

The services of postmaster depend on the amount of mail matter; the number of packets which are received, distributed, or delivered, at their respective offices. But the letters, being made up into mails, require some more labor than the newspaper and other packages not sent in that form.

From this analysis, it is apparent that nearly the whole expenditure of the mail establishment is thrown upon correspondence; it pays the whole expense of a free matter, the greater portion of that of newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets, and the entire additional expense incurred for accommodating the public travel.

With all these burdens, not properly belonging to it, thrown upon correspondence, the high rate of postage on letters cannot be surprising; nor can it be reduced, and keep up the present extent of the mail service, with improvements and additions which will be required, without some portion of those burdens are removed by a change in the system.

Nothing can be more apparent than the palpable injustice to our present system of postage tariff.

The objections against a high protective tariff on importations apply with still more force to our tariff of postages, both in respect to principle and the degree of injustice. In the former, the whole community are indirectly taxed for the benefit of a particular class, and the whole interests of the country are burdened to relieve a particular interest, but the tax being indirect, those on whom it falls may, in some way, derive an incidental advantage from it. This, at least, is contended by its advocates. The postage tariff is a direct tax on one man for the benefit of another—a direct burden on one class for the relief of another class.

What principle of justice or public policy can sustain a law which taxes a correspondent in N. York, who has occasion to send a letter by mail to New Orleans, two hundred and fifty per cent. more than the service is worth, or cost, to enable a subscriber in New York to a newspaper in N. Orleans to have it conveyed to him by mail, eighty-eight per cent. less than the actual cost of the service? And what adds to this injustice is the fact that the mail established is a Government monopoly, which, by prohibiting private posts, compels the correspondent to send his letter by the public conveyance.

Our system of postage tariff was derived from England, where postage was a tax for revenue analogous to the stamp tax, as, like that, it was a tax on business. Here, it is not a tax; but in the nature of freight, or a charge for the service performed. The injustice, therefore, is much greater where the postage is levied, not for revenue, but for defraying the expense of the mail service.

The low rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, originated in considerations of public policy, and were designed to promote the general dissemination of intelligence among the people. But the reasons for this policy, if admitted ever to have been just, have in a great measure ceased to exist. When the mail establishment was first organized, printing was confined to the large cities, and there were few other channels for conveying newspapers but the mails. Now there are printing establishments in almost every village; and railroads, steamboats, and other lines of communication afford cheap and convenient channels for conveying newspapers and other publications, the greater portion of which are distributed among the people without the agency of the mail.

With the view to remove many of the growing evils of the mail establishment, and secure the reduction of letter postage, I respectfully propose a change in the system, on the following basis.

1. The entire abolition of the franking privilege as an exclusive personal right, with the exception of the Executive and the heads of departments.

2. A limitation by law of the maximum rate of compensation for all the steamboats, railroad and coach service.

3. The equalization of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, with an advance of one hundered per cent.

4. A revision of the tariff of letter postage, with a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

The effect of the first of these changes would be to greatly diminish the bulk and weight of the mails, and to increase the postage. Probably two-thirds of the mail now going free would be excluded, and what remained would be charged with postage; and the two cents paid for the delivery of free packets would be saved.

The newspapers received by printers in exchange might be exempted from postage, with a limitation by law of the number. Letters addressed to a postmaster exclusively on the business of his office, it might be reasonable to except from the postage tax; and also all letters written by postmasters exclusively on official business, provided they are unsealed, (except when addressed to another postmaster or agent of the Department,) so that the office of delivery may be enable to decide whether the letter is legally and properly entitled to go free. The postage on letters received by members of Congress might be paid from the contingent fund of the two Houses, and on those sent by them during the session, limited to a certain number daily; or such limited number per day, sufficient for their official correspondence, might be permitted to go free of postage; and public documents, printed by the order of either House of Congress, to possess the privilege they now do, when sent by a member with his certificate that they were public documents.

Such a modification of their privileges would relieve members of Congress from much correspondence very burdensome to them, and, in general, of very little public utility. It would tend to arrest the concentration at the seat of Goverment of those influences which, for some time past, appears to have directed and controlled the politics of the country, and to add to that stimulus which aggravates political excitements. The unlimited extent of the frankiug privilege is among the causes which have produced the centralization of political influence, by enabling it to exert its power, with a view to a definite purpose, over the country.

The effect of the second change would be to reduce the expense of transportation, and on many routes to substitute a lower and cheaper grade of service, as wagon, sulkey, or horse, in the place of stage or coach service.

The effect of equalizing and raising the postage on newspapers and other printed matter, would be to diminish the bulk and weight of the mails, and increase that branch of the revenue about one hundred per cent.

The revision of the tariff of letter postage on the basis of a reduction of twenty-five per cent would increase correspondence, yet add little to the bulk or weight of the mails, and the postage on the additional letters conveyed would supply, in part, the loss of the revenue from the reduction on the rates.

The effect of the whole would be to lighten the mails, and render their bulk and weight more uniform; to cheapen the transportation, and secure more regularity in the service, and, by reducing the tax on correspondence, relieve the commercial interest, and benefit the whole community.

The tariff of postage on newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, is almost as unequal and unjust as the comparative rates of postage upon letters and printed matter. This inequality and injustice have arisen from the great changes which have taken place in the manufacture of paper, whereby the former distinction as to dimensions have been lost, and a corresponding change in the forms of publications introduced.

All newspapers now pay the same postage, although some are ten times the dimensions and weight of others. This is not only unjust to those who pay the tax, but equally so to the publishers. It gives an undue advantage to the large establishments in the commercial cities over the penny papers which are more removed from sinister influences, and, in general, are the most independent channels of sound public opinion. There seems no good reason for the difference in postage between periodical and non-periodical pamphlets, and the distinction, in fact, is often difficult to determine. By the present law, all printed matmet, except newspapers, is taxed by the sheets; and, from the change in the forms of publications, the postage is not and cannot be collected with any uniformity, from the difficulty experienced by postmasters in classing the various publications. Sixteen pages of octavo constitute a sheet, and twenty-four a duodecimo, although it is often nearly impracticable to distinguish between them.

To remove all these difficulties, and establish a uniform rate of postage on printed matter, the best rule would be to tax it by weight. But if there should be objections to so great a change, newspapers could be divided into three classes, according to their dimensions, on the plan recommended by the late Postmaster General in his annual report in 1836. To tax other printed matter by weight, it is believed, there can be no objection. Whether the other more important reforms which have been recommended be effected or not, the tariff or postage on newspapers and printed matter urgently demands a radical revision. The advance on the postage of newspapers and other printed matter, although regarded as eminently just, is not deemed indispensable to the object in view; as a revision and equalization of the tariff, taking a common sized newspaper of 550 square inches as the basis, would make a large addition to this branch of the revenue of the Department.

The tariff of letter postage proposed in the resolution of the House of Representatives would occasion a reduction in that branch of the reveuue, without reference to the increase of letters, of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. This reduction, therefore, would amount to about $200,000. The increase of revenue, from the modification and restriction of the franking privilege, may be estimated at $250,000; and that from an increase of correspondence an equal sum. The saving in the transportation cannot well be estimated; but it would no doubt amount to several hundred thousand dollars. The increase of gross revenue from postage on newspapers and other printed matter, with the advance on the postage as proposed, would probably amount to $500,000. Without the advance, the revision and equalization might be estimated to produce half that sum.

These changes in the establishment could therefore be made not only with safety to its finances, but they could hardly fail of placing them in a more flourishing condition.

The full benefit of these improvements could not be realized under four years; that period being requisite to enable all the contracts to be made with reference to them.

It may be deemed an inauspicious time, when the finances of the Department are low, to revise the tariff of postages on the basis of a reduction. It is believed, however, that it can be most safely and judiciously done at such a period. If attempted when the revenue is rapidly increasing, the new tariff would unavoidably be in some degree based on a state of revenue which would be found to be only temporary. But from the present condition of the finances, it would be necessary to postpone the reduced tariff of letter postage until the 1st of July, 1842. And by other changes taking effect immediately, less retrenchments, would be required, and the finances of the Department placed in a prosperous condition at the period the new tariff was to go into operation.

These changes in the system, when their benefits shall have been fully realized, with such improvements as will naturally suggest themselves, it is confidently believed, will admit of a still further reduction of the rates of letter postage, and ultimately bring them down fifty per cent.

The great inconvenience in the transaction of its business to which, for several years, this Department has been subjected, for the want of a public building adapted to its uses, and the constant exposure of its books and papers, will soon be removed by the completion of the building now erecting for it. I have adopted such measures as were within my control to protect the present building and public property from fire. The building now erecting for the Post Office Department, if the contractors do not obtain from Congress a further extension of the time for the performance of their contracts, will be fit for occupation in the course of the ensuing autumn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. NILES.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.—Our friends in the interior appear to look upon the resumption question as settled, and thus we find that nearly all the banks are preparing themselves accordingly. We trust that the business community generally will, now that the matter of resumption has been determined upon, exert themselves to allay any unjust apprehension in the public mind, and to discountenance the rumors which have, from time to time, been circulated by interested sources. This is due, not only to truth and fair dealing, but also to the character of our city, and the general prosperity of the business classes.—*Pa. Inq.*

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The Kingston Chronicle says that upwards of 12,000 emigrants arrived at that place during the past season, about 3000 of whom received employment and settled in the neighbourhood. About 1200 proceeded directly to the United States, for the purpose of joining friends and relatives there. The Emigrants, generally speaking, were very respectable, and many of them in good circumstances. Indeed a few of them, had no less than £60,000 among them.

The same paper adds that about 1300 emigrants arrived in Kingston during the season from the United states to settle in Canada, including 50 run-away slaves.

FUNNY INCIDENT.—A small boy was run over on Thursday afternoon, near the Catholic Church, by a sleigh. One of the runners passed over his body and the sleigh was capsized, and the driver thrown out. The little boy, however, being unhurt, jumped up, and seeing the sleigh overturned, and the driver sticking in a snow drift, began to think he had done something wrong, and scampered off as fast as his legs could carry him.—*Troy Whig.*

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 my 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 Dumoghue, 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,
jy 24 dly Trustee U. S. A. Land Company
☞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

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM HAND, for a term of years, a servant man, about 25 years of age last February, having five years to serve from that time. He is smart and active—was raised in the country on a farm, and has never lived in the city. For further information apply to L. F. SCOTTI'S General Slave Agency, and Intelligence Office old establishment, No 2, West Fayette street, basement of Barnum's City Hotel. n11

FACTORY FILLED FINE SALT.

1,300 SACKS ASHTON'S FACTORY FILLED SALT, now landing from ship Cincinnatus.
ALSO IN STORE:
1000 sacks Liverpool Ground Alum SALT;
3000 bushels " " " "
10,000 " Turks Island " "
For sale on pleasing terms, by
SELLMAN & CROOK,
oc 3 corner South and Pratt streets.

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 Montrose. 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. nu5

VIRGINIA COTTON—20 bales of VIRGINIA COTTON, in store and for sale by
SELLMAN & CROOK,
oc 3 corner South and Pratt street