

PLOT & TRANSCRIPT.
DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.
BALTIMORE,
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29.

"The obvious definition of a Monarchy," says Gibbon, "seems to be that of a State, in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is entrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue and the command of the army."

MR. THOMAS H. FOWLER,
Green street, one door south of Market, is an agent, and authorized to receive subscriptions to the Pilot.

THE LONDON TIMES AND MR. JAUDON.—It is most remarkable, that the London Times, calling itself "the great leading Journal of Europe," should continue its implacable hostility to American credit, and particularly to Mr. Jaudon, the eminent and highly honorable agent of a vast amount of American securities. For three years past that Journal has not failed in its efforts to blast the credit of our merchants and State loans, whenever it has spoken on the subject; and it appears to be fearful that American loans paying five and six per cent, will get a foothold among the capitalists of Europe. On a recent occasion, when the house of Wright & Co. failed, the Times came out with a most disreputable article, insinuating, if not charging Mr. Jaudon to be the cause of their failure. The charge turns out to be without the slightest foundation in truth. The Banker's Circular, an authority that will not be questioned on this side of the water, has exposed the falsehood in a most prompt and satisfying manner. We copy the following articles:

"We regret that the 'Times' should have been so far imposed upon by erroneous information, as to trace in yesterday's publication, Mr. John Wright's delinquency and ruin in a great measure to certain delusive representations made to him by Mr. Jaudon, and consequent dealings between them in American stocks. There has not been a single transaction in business between these parties. And so far from any delusive representations having been made by the latter, Mr. Jaudon, when Mr. Wright sought his advice, distinctly cautioned him against having any thing to do with certain American stocks, and the parties interested thereupon made complaints at the United States Bank in Philadelphia, of their agent in England being a depreciator of American credit. Mr. Wright took a slice of the Illinois loan from the Commissionaries themselves, but the stock of that State is amongst the most unexceptionable of American securities; and he also had some dealings with some American railway companies, but none through the medium of Mr. Jaudon."

The following is a Letter of Mr. Wright published in the Banker's Circular:

"Sir—We take the opportunity of sending our Supplement, to give what information we can respecting the failure of Messrs. Wright & Co., well known as the principal Bankers to the opulent Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom; and as the following accurately describes the feeling produced by this lamentable occurrence 'in the city,' we transcribe it from the 'Times' of this morning.

"The following circular has been addressed to the connections of the house:

"It is with feelings of the deepest regret, that owing to my inability and longer to support some large mercantile undertakings, in which I had most incautiously and improperly engaged, I have unfortunately so compromised the credit of our banking house, as to compel it to suspend its payments.

"I still hope these will, if not hastily hurried to a close, indemnify our creditors against ultimate loss; but should the result prove otherwise, I must, in justice to my partners, acquit them of all blame, and impute solely to myself the lamentable consequences which have now ensued, both in their regard and in that of those numerous friends who have reposed such unbounded confidence in our establishment.

"I must further add, that my partners have constantly remonstrated and expostulated against irregularity and departure from the legitimate business of the house; and for these reasons I prefer making this announcement in my own name, however painful and humiliating it is to me to do so.

JOHN WRIGHT.
Henrietta st, Covent-garden, London Nov. 23." Mr. Wright, it appears, was a large speculator in various Companies in London, that of a White Lead concern, in Slate Mining, Steam Companies, &c. He was also engaged in the New Zealand and Australian emigrating enterprises, and in the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and Provincial Bank of Australasia, the two last profitable, however.—N. York Express.

HARRISON'S CABINET.
The New York Commercial Advertiser, a pretty careful mechanic generally, has turned Cabinet-maker. Its first job is as follows:

"THE NEW CABINET.—Until something definite as to the intentions of the President elect was known upon this subject, we considered the business of cabinet-making about the poorest in which an editor could engage. We are now prepared to speak, because we have authentic information. On the first day of the present session, Daniel Webster was tendered the situation of Secretary of State, or Secretary of the Treasury, or any other post in the new administration that he might choose. The country will rejoice to learn that he will take the former. It is equally certain that Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, will receive the post of Attorney General. Noble beginnings, these."

Unless "authentic information" is to be questioned, this demonstrates what we have all along believed, viz: that General Harrison will select his Cabinet himself, and do such other business as properly pertains to his station in such manner as seems best in his own judgment, maugre all the newspaper nominations and newspaper suggestions in the world.

We shall regret deeply to lose Mr. Webster from the senate of the United States. In point of dignity, or in respect of reputation, he has nothing to gain by going into the Cabinet; and as a servant of the public, we think his present position is one of more efficiency than that of Secretary of State. He has been a hard worker, however; and if he desire the comparative rest which the proposed change will give him, and its partial retray from the public eye, no one should object.

The selection of Mr. Crittenden, as Attorney General, will, we think, give almost universal satisfaction.—Cin. Gazette.

The number of Germans in the United States who are entitled to vote, is estimated at about 500,000.

GENERAL GAINES.

The Philadelphia Inquirer and Ledger, speaks in high commendation of a lecture delivered before the Wm. Wort Institute, on the subject of the national defence, by means of rail roads and floating batteries, which, to use the words of the enlightened projector "would render our beloved country invulnerable in war, and enrich it in times of peace."

The General was highly applauded during his speech, when Mrs. Gaines was requested to continue the subject, and followed in an able address on the "horrors of war," and says the Inquirer, "never was more applause bestowed upon a lady's efforts to contribute to the successful advancement of her husband's views—then followed the closing remarks of Mrs. Gaines.

This subject has been the General's hobby for years, and events are rapidly bringing it more before the public eye. When it comes to be understood the wonder will be, that it should now require an effort to make it popular.

MR. WEBSTER.—A writer in the Boston Courier speaks thus of Mr. Webster:—"In 1812, or 1813, (says the writer,) Mr. WEBSTER was a member of a large meeting in the state of New Hampshire, when the rights of the states were expressly recognized, asserted and contended for. And in a speech, at a large company in the state of Ohio, in 1838, where a dinner was given to him, as he was passing through the western country, he fully declares his opinion in favor of state rights. His theory is that of Mr. MADISON, that the general government is partly federal and partly national—that the powers not given to the federal government are reserved to the separate states, and belong only to them to exercise; but that the powers clearly and expressly granted to Congress by the constitution, and established by the people, for the general defence and welfare, are to be exercised by the general government, for those purposes; and that these powers and governments may be and should be studiously kept distinct; and then there could be no discord or collision, but all would be harmony and concord."

THE BARRY CASE.—Of this case, similar in some respects to the De Hauteville case recently decided in Philadelphia, the New York Express says:—"This case, so long involved in the law, when translated into plain English is of great interest. In the language of the law, to all not of the faculty, it is quite Greek; yet we presume Mrs. Barry is a most tender and affectionate mother, and the daughter of one of our most respectable citizens, Thomas R. Mercein, under whose roof she is well supported. The child is feeble, almost an infant, being only about two years of age, and during the last week its life was not expected from hour to hour—requiring not only a mother's fondness and love, but the first medical aid. Mrs. Barry has a large family of five children by his first wife, and two by his second, the present Mrs. Barry. His conduct to her has been such that she felt it necessary for her happiness to seek a shelter in a father's house. The eldest of the children, a boy, she has long since given up to Mr. Barry. The second, the present weak and feeble infant, he now seeks to tear from her, to take to Nova Scotia. The law may give him this right, and justice and humanity may have a different opinion too. The question is now before the Court of Errors—we trust it will be decided in accordance with the wishes of those who are best acquainted with the circumstances of the case."

MR. MURPHY'S COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1841.—We have received from Mr. Murphy, 146 Baltimore street, a copy of his very neatly arranged and printed Counting House Calendar for 1841, also a copy of his Counting Room Almanac. We recommend these useful and indispensable means of reference to the attention of the mercantile community.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—The Louisville Journal says:—"On Monday, we published a letter from Springfield, Illinois, giving an account of the loss of the bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt. We now learn from a gentleman, direct from Springfield, that afterwards, on Monday, the 14th, a resolution passed the House, and subsequently the Senate, providing for the hypothecation, in New York, of bonds to the amount of \$300,000 for the payment of the interest due in January. The fund commissioner was to proceed forthwith to New York to arrange the matter.

INDIAN LANDS IN INDIANA.—The Terre Haute (Indiana) Courier, of last Saturday, says:

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.—The Fort Wayne Times states that, at the late Indian payment at the Forks of the Wabash, the Indians made a proposition to sell their lands, and that Gen. Milroy, (although not officially authorized by the Government,) took the responsibility, "while they were in the humor," of treating with them for about 500,000 acres, being the whole of the Miami lands in this State. The price agreed to be paid is about \$10 per acre, and the Indians to move west in five years. The lands are worth \$10 per acre, hard as the times are, and there is little doubt the General Government will confirm the treaty.

GOTHE'S THEORY OF COLORS.—This work, by the author of "Wilhelm Meister," has recently been translated into English. As the author propounds an entire new theory, and attempts to demolish at a blow that of Newton, he receives, of course, but little credit for truth in his proposed new discoveries in science. The English reviews, at least such of them as have fallen under our notice, treat the new theory as an absurd one, in comparison with the generally received Newtonian theory of colors.

LONGEVITY.—There are eight persons residing in Norfolk, Va., whose aggregate ages make 669 years. The average age of these individuals is 83 years 7 1/2 months.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of this State terminated its session on the 19th inst., after having passed but twenty-seven acts.—Among these is "An act to provide against the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State."

MISSOURI.—See transfer, &c.—The Legislature of Missouri have before them a bill to change the name of Rives county to Albemarle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

I take the liberty of calling your attention, and that of the public, to the important subject of our national defence; a subject which has too long been neglected in our public councils.

The influence of the American revolution was not confined to these shores; but liberty, acquired by it, reflecting her beams back upon the old world, has there warmed into life and action, those generous principles which promise to revolutionize the government of Europe. Her oppressors are all well aware of the dangerous example and its inevitable results. Speaking of this subject, Frederick Schleyel, one of the Austrian Cabinet, and a confidential Counsellor of Prince Metternich, in a course of lectures delivered at Vienna on the Philosophy of History, used the following words, as stated in the Pilot, No. 31.

"The true nursery of these destructive principles and the revolutionary school of France and the rest of Europe, has been N. America. The evil has spread through many other lands, either by national contagion or by arbitrary communication."

Such is the feeling on the part of the monarchists of Europe. They know that our example is an evil which if not counteracted will cause their destruction. They feel that to preserve themselves, it is necessary to apply the knife to the seat of the disease, to lay the axe at the root of the evil; that the only mode to preserve their own power is to destroy our liberties. Impelled by the strong motives of self preservation, they will spare no efforts, and leave no stone unturned to effect their object.

Gen. Gaines, in a memorial defence says:—"It is proper in a state of peace to prepare for war. The wisest statesman in all countries, have acted on the principle here suggested. It is time for us to enquire what would be the consequence of our receiving the unexpected visit of a large fleet of steam ships armed as the French fleet lately were in the harbor of Vera Cruz, bringing in the mouths of their cannon an unexpected declaration of war."

The words of this gallant soldier are true of any time. It is the part of a wise nation in time of peace to prepare for war. But with what peculiar force does the warning address itself to us. Utterly destitute of the means of defence, and daily threatened with a war with the combined force of the monarchists of Europe, who, from a feeling of self preservation, are anxiously beset on our destruction; what folly does the longer delay of this important matter evince? War threatens to enslave us. It may come, and come soon, prompted by men who feel that they fight for them all.

Thus threatened, shall we by our sloth forfeit that freedom which our sires proclaimed with their blood, and transmitted to us as a holy trust to be guarded with a jealous care, and preserved by "eternal vigilance" for our descendants.

The subject of National defence has before been repeatedly urged on the attention of the War Department, and recently on Congress by Gen. Gaines. There can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of acting promptly on this subject. The question is as to the plan to be adopted.

On the one hand it has been proposed to build a line of forts extending along the whole of our wide spread coasts. But the objections to this are insuperable. Apart from the original cost of such a work, it would be a continuous and enormous drain upon the Treasury to keep the works in repair and fit condition for war, vitualling the garrison, &c. A large standing army would necessarily have to be raised to man this long line of forts, which during peace would be worse than useless, and at best would afford but an inefficient means of defence in war.

The difficulties being such as to render the adoption of such a plan most objectionable, Gen. Gaines, a long tried and experienced officer, has devised a system of national defence, which he has submitted to the consideration of Congress, and which it is to be hoped will be acted upon by them as soon as the restoration of the monetary affairs of the country will permit. Taking into consideration that the discoveries of Fulton and Evans have effected a great revolution in the art of war in every thing else, and like a skillful general taking advantage of those discoveries, the proposed system is based on the Republican principle, that a brave and well disciplined militia is the true bulwark of our national defence.

It is proposed, first,—that our large seaport towns, which would be points of attack to an invading foe, shall be protected by floating batteries; which, since the discovery of steam power, and its application to ships of war, will afford the best if not the only safe means of defence against an hostile fleet of steam ships of war, as the destruction of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa testifies. The utility of these floating batteries is not to be confined to times of war; but in peace they may be applied to the purposes of commerce, or usefully employed in opening channels of rivers, removing obstructions in harbors, &c. &c., and they may also serve for schools, where practice may be combined with theoretical study. A writer in a Virginia paper has lately urged the necessity of a reformation in the Navy, and, as regards education and discipline, these floating batteries hold out the best possible means of reform, perhaps as well in the Army as the Navy.

Secondly,—in connection with those floating batteries, it is proposed that railroads should be constructed from the interior to the seaports, as follows:

1st.—One principal railroad from Lexington, Ky., to Buffalo or Plattsburgh, N. Y., with branches to Detroit, Albany and Boston.

2nd.—One principal railroad from Knoxville, Tenn., to Norfolk, Va., or Baltimore, Md., with branches to Richmond, Va., and Newbern, North Carolina.

3rd.—One principal railroad from Memphis, Tenn., to Charleston, S. C., or Savannah, Ga., with branches to Milledgeville, Ga., and East Florida.

4th.—One principal railroad from Louisville, Ky., to Mobile, Ala., with a branch to Pensacola, Florida.

5th.—One principal railroad from Lexington, Ky., via Nashville, to New Orleans.

6th.—One principal railroad from Memphis, Tenn., to the Sabine Ridge, with branches to Fort Towson and Fort Gibson, Ark.

7th.—One principal railroad from Louisville, Ky., or Albany, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to the Missouri river north of the mouth of the Big Platte, with branches from Albany, Ind., to Chicago; and from the north west angle of the State of Missouri to the upper crossing of the river Des Moines.

The advantages flowing from such a system

of National Defence—in the present advanced state of civilization and the arts the best that could be devised, because alone suited to that advancement—are too obvious to require a summary of them all. But the principal are slightly noticed in the following extract from the memorial of the distinguished officer, to whom the system is to be attributed:

13.—The principal advantages to be derived from the proposed rail roads in a military point of view.

In a state of war they will enable us to transport the military men and munitions of war to the two central States of the Union, and of all the interior districts of the twenty-four border States, to the seven grand divisions of the national frontier, without animal power, in one tenth part of the time and one tenth part of the expense that the movement would cost in the present state of our bad roads.

By the proposed rail roads we shall have our citizen-soldiers from what they usually deem the most irksome and insupportable afflictions and privations attending their tours of military service: we shall save them from long and tedious marches, and from the still more trying scenes of a long and continued delay in camp, and the consequent painful separation from wife, children, friends and business.

On the contrary, after being assembled and prepared for action, they shall fly to meet the invading foe at the rate of 250 to 300 miles in 24 hours—taking with us every desirable necessary of life for the preservation of health, activity and personal prowess; so that when we meet the enemy, we shall enjoy every desirable advantage in every conflict, and in place of the usual campaign of three, six, or twelve months of distressing service, we may reasonably calculate on being conveyed, with every desirable supply from the central States to the frontier, in the short space of 50 or 60 hours time, and of meeting and beating the invading foe, and returning to our homes in a few days, or at most a few weeks more.

Hence the great utility of the proposed rail roads in a state of war; and then on the return of peace, when our sixty millions of dollars worth of fortifications, and armories, and arsenals, and ships of war are worse than useless, for any of the purposes of peace, and a great and constant expense to repair and replenish them in order to hold them ready for another war; then our rail roads, taking, as they must, the central position of these two States—will, turned to commercial purposes, produce a revenue to the States that own them, that will be more than sufficient to replace, in seven years time, every dollar expended in their construction; and forever thereafter produce a revenue sufficient for the support of all the State Government, and to America.

The proposed rail roads will do more—they will form ligaments of union more powerful than bulwarks of adamant, or chains of iron or gold, to bind the states together in perpetual union. In designating the military men of the central States of Tennessee and Kentucky as the disposable force of the nation, we have reference to the fact that this force is rendered disposable by the central position of these two States—they having no frontier to defend; whilst the forces of all the other twenty-four States are rendered local forces, and not disposable, by reason of their being all border States—the boundary of each extending to the frontier; and therefore, having frontier of their own to defend, they are thus rendered local, not disposable.

A striking feature in this proposition is that it rests the safety of the Republic on a well-trained militia, and rejects a large standing army; the former the surest defence, the latter the deadliest foe of a Republic.

With regard to the constitutionality of this matter, it is admitted by all that some plan of national defence is absolutely necessary. The choice seems to lie between the two systems here noticed. Now would it not be a strange construction of the constitution, which would admit the power to adopt the one first noticed, with the large standing army necessary to carry it out, to say nothing of the grievous expense the continuous drain upon the pockets of the people in the shape of taxes to maintain such an establishment; while it would deny the power of adopting the other, which besides, its many other advantages, would much better secure the immediate object of defence, and, instead of a tax, prove a source of revenue, happiness and prosperity unequalled by any other nation of the globe.

NATIVE AMERICAN.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.—Extract from a letter from Brigadier General ARMISTED, commanding the Army in Florida, to the Secretary of War, dated

"TAMPA, December 12, 1840.

"Several Indians, understood to be of the Talahasse tribe, have lately come in at Fort King, and reported that a large number would come in a few days. I have directed Lieutenant Colonel RILEY, the commandant at Fort King, to treat them well, and urge them to proceed to this post at once, as I did not conceive it proper in me to go back to them after their late conduct.

"An Indian warrior and his family, six in number, came in here on the 9th. He is determined to go West. I have used every inducement to procure his services as a negotiator, but he is afraid to return to his people."

ILLINOIS.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes from the seat of government of Illinois:

"Mr. Hicks of Jefferson, introduced another bill this afternoon to provide for the payment of interest due on the Internal Improvement bonds alone, excluding the State House bonds and Canal bonds; it had the same feature in as the previous bills, which cut off all bonds in the hands of innocent holders where the consideration had not been received by the State. It was read the first time; the rules of the House unanimously dispensed with, and read the second time by its title; the question then was on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and it was decided in the negative; the Yeas and Nays being demanded by a vote of 40 Yeas to 45 Nays. This is the fourth attempt to pass a bill through the House containing the obnoxious clause above referred to, and it has been invariably rejected. Such a proposition never can and never should receive the sanction of the Whigs so long, as they have regard for the well established principles of law, equity or moral obligation. A bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the Senate, providing for the hypothecation of bonds to pay all the interest due by our State debt without providing any fund to redeem the bonds. It will finally pass the Senate to-morrow; but will most assuredly be rejected in the House, unless the destructives abandon the ground they have thus far assumed."

A bill was also introduced in the Senate explanatory of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the State Bank of Illinois. It declares that the last act of the Legislature extends its benefits and provisions to the State Bank until the close of the second Session of the 12th General Assembly. This is commu-

plete a backing out as I have ever witnessed, and I doubt whether they can get it through the House. They have brought all the opprobrium and disgrace upon the State they can—by their endeavours by a most glaring act of usurpation and arbitrary exercise of power to break down the Banking Institutions of the country—they have raised their hands against the judiciary of the State, and now when they but just begin to feel the torrent of indignation that will be poured upon them from every part of the land, their first attempt to screen themselves is the introduction of a bill to aid the State Bank to suspend specie payments, when their every effort has been directed towards its destruction. The passage of such a bill will avail them nothing; the people can see through the flimsy cobweb that they weave by the destructives to hide their deformity, and they will be held responsible at the hands of an outraged constituency. The bill repealing out of office the Board of Public Works, clerks, secretary, engineers, &c., was passed by the Council of Revision to-day, and has become a law; consequently on to-morrow the 15th, by the provisions of that law, their official existence terminates."

ANNAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.—This road is now completed. It forms a junction with the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road about 19 miles from Baltimore. Its own length is nine miles. By this road, there is a regular daily communication with Annapolis.

CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—By the census just completed, it appears that Washington City had a population of 23,364; Washington county, 3,069; Georgetown, 7,912; Alexandria City, 8,459; Alexandria County, 1,508—making a total of 43,712, as the population of the ten mile square.

PORK IN THE WEST.—The Newark (Ohio) Advocate of the 19th inst. says:—"Pork is selling in this market at \$2.50 per hundred.—The same price is given, we believe, in all the surrounding towns."

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Kepler, EDWARD H. WILKINSON to SUSANNAH H. BAKER, all of this city.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Duncan, ANDREW TURNER to MISS MARY ANN MCCOUL, both of this city.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Kepler, DAVID NICOL to MISS SARAH ANN EARLE, all of this city.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, JESSE SHEPHERD to MARY ANN WYMAN, all of this city.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. B. H. Nadal, WILLIAM LITTLE, of Georgetown, Kent county, to MISS CATHARINE EMERY, of Baltimore.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Steele, WILLIAM DICKEN SHEETS, of Philadelphia, to MISS ELLEN JORDAN, of this city.

DIED.

On Friday, 25th inst., of consumption, REBECCA, wife of Wm. K. Boyle, Sr., and daughter of the late Benjamin Henning, in the 59th year of age.

On the 27th inst., JOHN STEUART CALHOUN, son of Capt. D. S. Miles, U. S. A., aged 3 years and 16 days.

On the 24th inst., JOHN F. only son of John D. and Jane A. Sewell, aged 3 years.

At Frederick, Md., on Saturday evening, 30th inst., after a few days illness, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of the Hon. Abraham Shriver, of that city.

At Washington, on the 23rd inst., JOHN JOHNSON, formerly a messenger at the Capitol of Beds, Bolinas at Norfolk, Va., on the 22d inst., HENRY WOODS, Esq., Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, in Norfolk.

NEW YEAR'S BOOKS, &c.—English and American Annals, Bibles in every variety of binding, Book of Common Prayer, various editions and bindings, Catholic Prayer Books, French very rich, Hemanns, Byron, Campbell, Colridges, Gray, Goldsmith, and other Poets, in fine binding, Albums, Drawing Books, Port Folios, &c. &c. A general assortment of Juvenile Books. All the above will be sold at the lowest prices.

At 29 N. BALTIMORE ST., east of Charles st.

PRINTING PAPERS.—Double Super Royal, Double Royal, Double Medium, Super Royal, Royal Medium and Heavy—For sale by

TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, 2 South Charles st.

MATRASSES, BEDS, &c.—The subscriber has just finished, and has on hand ready to deliver, the most extensive assortment of Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Mattresses, Comforts, Cots, &c. in the United States, all of which will be sold lower than goods of the same quality can be found in this city, by immediate application at the Bedding Mart, N. W. and S. W. corner of Lombard and Light sts.

N. B.—Any Goods purchased at the Establishment which does not prove as recommended, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. d14F

BINDERS' BOARDS.—3 tons assorted Nos. for sale by

TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, 2 South Charles st.

BUFFALO OVERSHOES.—Cases just received per brig Boston, for sale by

TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, 2 South Charles st.

SACK SALT.—1000 sacks Ashton's Factory filled fine Salt; 1000 do Liverpool G. Alum.

At 29 N. BALTIMORE ST., east of Charles st.

FRESH INSPECTED HERRINGS.—700 bbls. Susquehanna Herrings, of very superior quality, now inspecting on Pratt street wharf, for sale low from the wharf.

At 29 N. BALTIMORE ST., east of Charles st.

UMBRELLAS.—UMBRELLAS—Just opened—6 cases assorted Cotton, UMBRELLAS, very low, 3 do Gingham White and Rib'd do do Super Gro do Nap do do

All of the best make and at reduced prices, wholesale and retail

BEALE H. RICHARDSON, 165 and 173 Baltimore street.

BLUE & BLACK BEAVER CLOTHS—Just received, 1 package super blue and black Beaver Cloths; 2 do inviting blue and black, also, superior heavy Merino Vestings, &c. &c.

BEALE H. RICHARDSON, 165 and 173 Baltimore street, 4 doors above Charles.

50 BBLs. BRIGHT VARNISH.—35 do COPAL do 15 do JAPAN do 4 do BLACK do

For sale by BROWN & WILSON, 32 S. Frederick st.

260 PIGS DUTCH GOVERNMENT BANCA TIN. in store, for sale by BROWN & WILSON, No. 32 S. Frederick st.

15 TONS NO. 1 BLOOMS. of superior quality. For sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner South and Pratt streets.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES.—In bbls. and blbls. of very superior quality—For sale on pleasing terms by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner South and Pratt streets.

BUNCH MUSCATEL RAISINS.—The subscriber has just received a lot of BUNCH MUSCATEL RAISINS, which he will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers, either by the pound or box, as low as can be obtained in this city. He has also on hand, CURRANTS, CANDIES, LEMONS, NUTS, &c. &c. The public are respectfully invited to give her a call at the well known stand of her late husband, corner of Baltimore street and Market Street.

CATHARINE KENNEDY, d14

INSUBORDINATION NO. 3.—The third number of "INSUBORDINATION," a story of Baltimore, by the author of "The Subordinate," has just been published by KNIGHT & COLBURN, No. 174 Baltimore street. It is for sale by them, and also at the different bookstores in the city. Price 12c per number. d25

DOG LOST.—On the morning of the 23d inst., a large liver coloured pointer named PIP, with a white breast, and the bust part of his tail of a roan color, between 11 and 12 months old. When lost was just recovering from the distemper, and rather thin of flesh. Any person who may find him, and also at the different bookstores in the city, will be suitably rewarded by the subscriber, corner of Dugan's wharf and Pratt street, lower end of Centre Market Street. d25 41

GOLD ANCHORS, LEVERS AND LEE.—A large and entire new assortment of Gold Anchor, Lever, Gold Legins and low priced silver vertical Watches—just received by late arrivals via New York, and for sale by

CANFIELD & BROTHER, corner of Market and Charles streets. d29

NEW JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, just received and for sale by

CANFIELD & BROTHER, corner of Market and Charles streets. d29

JOHNSON HELLEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, & COLLECTOR, WASHINGTON CITY. d27

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