

BULL & TUTTLE
No. 7 North Gay street.

TERMS OF THE PAPER—To Subscribers, SIX CENTS per week, payable to the Currier, to whom all communications should be addressed, at the end of each week.
—Country Subscribers can receive the paper, by mail, at Four Dollars per annum, on remitting their cash in advance, for such length of time as they please.
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1 square 1 line, 50 cts. 1 square 1 month, 7 00
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VOL. III. NO. 119. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1841. [PRICE ONE CENT.]

BY BULL & TUTTLE
(Printed and Published by)
No. 7 North Gay Street, Baltimore.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT beg leave to inform the public, that they are extensively engaged in the printing and every description of Paper, Plain and Embossed, in the most neat and most fashionable style of workmanship, and on terms suitable to the times.
—They will print to order, Catalogues, Handbills, Circulars, Small Notes, Election Tickets, Large Printing Bills, &c. Together with Fancy Printing, for Drawing, &c.
—Orders for JOB PRINTING, left at the office of the "Baltimore Clipper," will receive prompt attention, and be executed on terms as reasonable as the same description of work can be done elsewhere.

FROM THE RICHMOND STAR.
AN ANCIENT DITTY.
BY SPERRINE.
Once I knew a charming fellow,
Long time ago;
Who every night got drowsily mellow,
Long time ago.
A jug of rum he fondly cherished,
From high or low;
But, alas! the poor man perished,
Long time ago.
One night he started drunk and merry,
On home to go;
Next day they found him, snaken very
Deep in the snow.
A happy man, and very frisky,
When just so was;
He lived and died on rum and whiskey,
Long time ago.
The "Loather's Club" at once thought proper
Respect to show;
And were craps, for the default tapper,
Long time ago.

THE CONSPIRACY OF NEAMATHLA.
An Authentic Sketch.

BY W. IRVING.

In the autumn of 1833, Gov. Duval, and other commissioners on the part of the United States, concluded a treaty with the chiefs and warriors of the Florida Indians, by which the latter, for certain considerations, ceded all claims to the whole territory excepting a district in the eastern part, to which they were to remove, and within which they were to reside for twenty years. Several of the chiefs signed the treaty with great reluctance; but none opposed it more strongly than Neamathla, principal chief of the Mickasookies, a fierce and warlike people, many of them Creeks by origin who lived about the Mickasookie lake. Neamathla had always been active in those depredations on the frontiers of Georgia which had brought vengeance and ruin on the Seminoles. He was a remarkable man, upwards of sixty years of age, about six feet high, with a fine eye and a strongly marked countenance, over which he possessed great command. His hatred of the whites men appeared to be mixed with contempt; on the common people he looked down with infinite scorn. He seemed unwilling to acknowledge any superiority of rank or dignity in Gov. Duval, claiming to associate with him on terms of equality, as two great chieftains. Though he had been prevailed upon to sign the treaty, his heart revolted at it. In one of his frank conversations with Governor Duval, he observed: "This country belongs to the red man, and if I had the number of warriors at my command that this nation once had, I would not leave a white man on my land. I would exterminate the whole. I can say this to you, for you can understand me; you are a man, but I would not say it to your people. They cry out I am a savage, and would take my life. They do not appreciate the feelings of a man that loves his country."
As Florida had recently been erected into a Territory, every thing as yet was in rude and simple style. The Governor, to make himself acquainted with the Indians, and to be near at hand to keep an eye upon them, fixed his residence at Tallahassee, near the Fowl towns, inhabited by the Mickasookies. His government palace for a time was a mere log house, and he lived on hunter's fare. The village of Neamathla was but about three miles off, and thither the governor occasionally rode, to visit the old chieftain. In one of these visits, he found Neamathla seated in his wigwam, in the centre of the village, surrounded by his warriors. The governor had brought him some liquor as a present, but it mounted quickly into his brain, and rendered him quite hostile and belligerent. The theme ever uppermost in his mind, was the treaty with the whites. "It was true," he said, "the red men had made such a treaty, but the white men had not acted up to it. The red men had received some of the money and the cattle that had been promised them; the treaty, therefore, was at an end, and they did not mean to be bound by it."
Governor Duval calmly represented to him that the time appointed in the treaty for the payment and delivery of the money and the cattle had now fully arrived. This the old chieftain knew full well, but he chose, for the moment, to pretend ignorance. He kept on drinking and talking, his voice growing louder and louder, until it resounded all over the village. He held in his hand a long knife, with which he had been rasping tobacco; this he kept flourishing backward and forward, as he talked, by way of giving effect to his words, brandishing it at times within an inch of the governor's throat. He concluded this tirade by repeating that the country belonged to the red man, and that sooner than give it up, his bones and the bones of his people should bleach upon its soil.
Duval saw that the object of all this bluster was to see whether he could be intimidated. He kept his eye, therefore, fixed steadily on the chief, and the moment he concluded with his menace, seized him by the bosom of his hunting shirt, and clenching his other fist:
"I've heard what you have said," replied he. "You have made a treaty, yet you say your bones shall bleach before you comply with it. As sure as there is a sun in heaven, your bones shall bleach, if you do not fulfil every article of the treaty! I'll let you know that I am first here, and will see that you do your duty!"
Upon this the old chieftain threw himself back, burst into a fit of laughing, and declared that all he had said was in joke. The governor suspected, however, that there was a grave meaning at the bottom of this jocularity.
For two months every thing went on smoothly; the Indians repaired daily to the log cabin palace of the governor, at Tallahassee, and appeared perfectly contented. All at once they ceased their visits, and for three or four days not one was to be seen. Gov. Duval began to apprehend that some mischief was brewing. On the evening of the fourth day a chief named Yellow Hair, a resolute, intelligent fellow, who had always evinced an attachment for the governor, entered his cabin about twelve o'clock at night, and informed him that between four and five hundred warriors, painted and decorated, were assembled to hold a secret war-talk at Neamathla's town. He had slipped off to give intelligence, at the risk

of his life, and hastened back lest his absence should be discovered.
Governor Duval passed an anxious night, and this intelligence. He knew the talent and the daring character of Neamathla; he recollected that about eighty families were scattered widely apart, over a great extent of country, and might be swept away at once, should the Indians, as he feared, determine to clear the country. They, he did not exaggerate the dangers of the case, had been proved by the horrid scenes of Indian warfare that have since desolated that devoted region. After a night of sleepless cogitation, Duval determined on a measure suited to his prompt and resolute character. Knowing the admiration of the savages for personal courage, he determined, by a sudden surprise, to endeavor to overawe and check them. It was hazardous; but where so many lives were in jeopardy, he felt bound to incur the hazard.
Accordingly, on the next morning, he sat off on horseback, attended merely by a white man, who had been reared among the Seminoles, and understood their language and manners, and who acted as interpreter. They struck into an Indian trail, leading to Neamathla's village. After proceeding about half a mile, Governor Duval informed the interpreter of the object of his expedition. The latter, though a bold man, paused and remonstrated. The Indians among whom they were going were among the most desperate and discontented of the nation. Many of them were veteran warriors, impoverished and exasperated by defeat, and ready to sell their lives at any hazard. He said that if they were holding a war council, it must be with desperate intent, and it would be certain death to intrude among them.
Duval made light of his apprehensions; he said he was perfectly well acquainted with the Indian character, and should certainly proceed. So saying, he rode on. When within half a mile of the village, the interpreter addressed him again, in such a tremulous tone, that Duval turned and looked him in the face. He was deadly pale, and once more urged the governor to return, as they would certainly be massacred if they proceeded.
Duval repeated his determination to go on, but advised the other to return, lest his pale face should betray fear to the Indians, and they might take advantage of it. The interpreter replied that he would rather die a thousand deaths, than have it said that he deserted his leader when in peril.
Duval then told him that he must translate faithfully all he should say to the Indians, without softening a word. The interpreter promised faithfully to do so, adding that he well knew, when they were once in town, nothing but boldness could save them.

They now rode into the village, and advanced to the council-house. This was rather a group of four houses, forming a square, in the centre of which was a great council fire. The houses were open in front, toward the fire, and closed in the rear. At each corner of the square, there was an interval between the houses, for ingress and egress. In these houses sat the old men and the chiefs, the young men were gathered round the fire. Neamathla presided at the council, elevated on a higher seat than the rest.
Governor Duval entered by one of the corner intervals, and rode boldly into the centre of the square. The young men made way for him; an old man who was speaking, paused in the midst of his harangue. In an instant, thirty or forty rifles were cocked and levelled. Never had Duval heard so loud a click of triggers; it seemed to strike on his heart. He gave one glance at the Indians, and turned off with an air of contempt. He did not dare, he says, to look again, lest it might affect his nerves, and on the firmness of his nerves every thing depended.
The chief threw up his arm. The rifles were lowered. Duval breathed more freely; he felt disposed to leap from his horse, but restrained himself, and dismounted leisurely. He then walked deliberately up to Neamathla, and demanded in an authoritative tone, what were his motives for holding that council. The moment he made this demand, the orator sat down. The chief made no reply, but hung his head in apparent confusion. After a moment's pause, Duval proceeded:
"I am well aware of the meaning of this war-council, and deem it my duty to warn you against prosecuting the schemes you have been devising. If a single hair of a white man in this country falls to the ground, I will hang you and your chiefs on the trees around the council-house! You cannot pretend to withstand the power of the white men. You are in the palm of the hand of your Great Father at Washington, who can crush you like an egg-shell! You may kill me; I am but one man; but recollect, white men are as numerous as the leaves on the trees. Remember the fate of your warriors whose bones are withering on battle-fields. Remember your wives and children who perished in swamps. Do you want to provoke hostilities? Another war with the white men, and there will not be a Seminole left to tell the story of his race."
Seeing the effect of his words, he concluded by appointing a day for the Indians to meet him at St. Marks, and give an account of their conduct. He then rode off, without giving them time to recover from their surprise. That night he rode 40 miles to Apalachicola river, to the tribe of the same name, who were in feud with the Seminoles. They promptly put two hundred and fifty warriors at his disposal, whom he ordered to be at St. Marks at the appointed day. He sent out runners, also, and mustered one hundred of the militia to repair to the same place, together with a number of regulars from the army. All his arrangements were successful.
Having taken these measures, he returned to Tallahassee, to the neighborhood of the conspirators, to show them that he was not afraid. Here he ascertained, through Yellow Hair, that nine towns were disaffected, and had been concerned in the conspiracy. He was careful to inform himself, from the same source, of the names of the warriors in each of those towns who were most popular, though poor, and destitute of rank and command.
When the appointed day was at hand for the meeting at St. Marks, Governor Duval set off with Neamathla, who was at the head of eight or nine hundred warriors, but who feared to venture into the fort without him. As they entered the fort,

he saw troops and militia drawn up there, and a force of Apalachicola soldiers stationed on the opposite bank of the river, they thought they were betrayed, and were about to fly; but Duval assured them they were safe, and that when the talk was over, they might go home unmolested.
A grand talk was now held, in which the late conspiracy was discussed. As he had foreseen, Neamathla and the other old chiefs threw all the blame upon the young men. "Well," replied Duval, "with us white men, when we find a man incompetent to govern those under him, we put him down, and appoint another in his place. Now as you all acknowledge you cannot manage your young men, we must put chiefs over them who can."
So saying, he deposed Neamathla first; appointing another in his place; and so on with all the rest; taking care to substitute the warriors who had been pointed out to him as poor and popular; putting medals around their necks, and investing them with great ceremony. The Indians were surprised and delighted at finding the appointments fall upon the very men they would themselves have chosen, and hailed them with acclamations. The warriors thus unexpectedly elevated to command, and clothed with dignity, were secured to the interest of the Governor, and sure to keep an eye on the disaffected. As to the great chief Neamathla, he left the country in disgust, and returned to the Creek nation, who elected him a chief of one of their towns. Thus by the resolute spirit and prompt energy of one man, a dangerous conspiracy was completely defeated. Gov. Duval was afterwards enabled to remove the whole nation, through his own personal influence, without the aid of the General Government.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21st, 1841.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Mr. Gallagher offered the following:
Whereas the Banks of this State were compelled to suspend specie payments in consequence of the Philadelphia Banks having previously suspended; and whereas the Philadelphia Banks are now redeeming their notes in specie; and whereas the Banks of Virginia have declared that they are ready and willing to resume specie payments so soon as the Banks of the City of Baltimore shall resume their responsibility in paying specie for their proper circulation. Therefore,
Resolved, That the several Banking institutions of this State be, and they are hereby required to resume the payment in specie of all their notes and other liabilities on or before Monday, the first day of February.
Mr. E. A. Lynch offered as a substitute for said resolution the following:
Resolved, That the Banks of Maryland have been at all times prepared to resume specie payments when the Banks of other States were able to unite with them in doing so permanently; this Legislature have entire confidence in the ability and readiness of the Banks of this State to resume whenever the true interest of the community require it.
Mr. Graves offered as a substitute for the whole, the following:
Resolved, That as the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, and the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, by their action, have decided that in the opinion of their officers and directors, the true interests of the community require an immediate resumption of specie payments, that therefore this Legislature have good reason to believe that such resumption should at once take place, and so most solemnly express their opinion, and are prepared to take action to enforce the same.
On motion of Mr. Gantt, the preamble, resolution and substitutes, were made the order of the day for Thursday next, the 25th inst.
The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Gantt to authorize the banks to receive and pay out the orders drawn by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company on stock of the city of Baltimore.
Mr. Nesbitt, by permission of the House withdrew his amendments, offered as two additional sections, which were under consideration yesterday.
Mr. Holmes offered the following additional section which was rejected.
Be it enacted that all such Banks as shall receive and pay out the stock orders as herein before provided shall redeem the same in specie, when they resume the payment of specie for their debts and obligations.
The bill is now undergoing a further discussion. At the present time it is impossible to predict what will be its fate.
SENATE. The committee on Internal Improvement reported favorably upon the bill to direct the manner of appointing the Agents in all joint stock companies in which the State has any interest.
No other business of importance was transacted.

LOST IN A CANOE. The Corydon (La.) Whig states that two citizens of that county, one by the name of John Ellis, the other not remembered, while on their way to New Orleans with a flatboat, landed somewhere in Arkansas, on account of bad weather, and left the boat, taking with them their guns, intending to take a few hours' hunt. They soon got into a very heavy canoe-brake; and after turning round a few times knew not the course back to the boat; and it had snowed so fast they were unable to follow back their track.
So they continued lost for four days and nights, travelling through a deep snow in a heavy canoe-brake, without a fire or a mouthful to eat. They were found in a most pitiful and stretched condition, one of them insensible to his misery, and the other barely able to walk, but yet urging the other on forward, who was falling and pitching in every direction. Mr. Ellis, the most able one of them, has come home. He, from all probability, will lose all his toes, several of them having come off already. He was much injured otherwise from the cold.
[There are outstanding at the present time \$750,000 of the notes of the old United States Bank, most of which are supposed to be destroyed, as they have almost entirely ceased to make their appearance for redemption.]

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
GREAT SOUTHERN UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, DAILY TO THE SOUTH. THE ONLY LINE carrying the GREAT MAIL, and the only DAILY LINE.

TRAVELLERS FOR THE SOUTH are facilitated by taking the Cars at Baltimore for Washington at 4 P.M., they proceed, via Washington, Frederickburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, and Wilmington, N. C. to CHARLESTON, S. C., reaching Charleston the second morning after leaving Baltimore, and one day in advance of the Bay Line—the Company on the route being bound by the Postmaster General to make the following quick Schedule:
Leave Philadelphia 6 A.M. reach Baltimore 2 P.M.
" Baltimore 4 P.M. " Washington 6 P.M.
" Washington 5 A.M. " Frederickburg 12 P.M.
" Frederickburg 12 P.M. " Richmond 5 P.M.
" Richmond 5 P.M. " Weldon 7 P.M.
" Weldon 7 P.M. " Wilmington 1 A.M.
" Petersburg 1 A.M. " Wilmington 1 P.M.
" Wilmington 1 P.M. " Charleston at 5 the next day.

As this line carries the Great Mail, (which cannot be delayed,) and is almost entirely a Railroad Line, it will be perceived at once, that the Traveller, in some extraordinary emergency, is sure of a connection throughout, while it is evident that Fossil Rovers WEATHER!! an eventful and most dangerous one, in a Route, more than two-thirds of which is by the Bay—the Traveller being subjected to sea-sickness, and incurring unnecessary risk, from Boats being urged to the top of their speed, to compete with the more DIRECT ISLAND ROUTE.
The above line will be found not only the most certain and expeditious, but the most attractive, as it passes through the Seat of Government, and in sight of Mount Vernon by daylight, and through Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, the largest and most flourishing towns in Virginia. It is also cheaper to Richmond, and as cheap as the Bay route to Weldon, and Travellers have no expense of trouble with their Baggage.
[This is the most direct, quickest, and cheapest route to the interior of Virginia, North and South Carolina—at Petersburg, Va. commences the route by way of Raleigh, N. C.—145 miles of Rail Road from Petersburg to that city. Stage Lines branch off from Raleigh to the old Piedmont Line, to Milton, Danville, &c., and to Knoxville, Tenn.]
[This is the only Daily Line to Richmond and Petersburg.]
[Passengers for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road pay through to Petersburg, Va. For further information and Through Tickets, apply at the office of STURCKTON, FALLS & CO., Adjoining the Philadelphia Rail Road Office, 412-44 PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

TO OUR PATRONS AND OTHERS.
READ AND BE NOT MISLED.
The friends and old customers of the subscribers will please to bear in mind that we do not, nor do we intend selling any of our HATS from the Maryland Arcade again, and if any of our patrons are not aware of our removal, and should wish to purchase a pair of our purchase a pair of KEVIL'S Manufacture, they will be deceived, as we have an association with any concern whatever, excepting our only establishment, 61 BALTIMORE STREET, where, by manufacturing attention to the liberal support of the public. Our prices are well known, and as follows: Fine Russia Hats for \$2.50, of the same quality as those selling elsewhere for \$3. Also, beautiful Silk Hats on Russia bodies for only \$2.50, actually worth \$4. We make our own Hats and warrant them to be first rate, at KEVIL'S well known store, No. 66 Baltimore street, opposite Tripoli's alley, between Gay and Holiday-sts. So call in for first rate HATS!
Wearers of Hats, this is no humbug or puff, the fact of the subscribers being their own Manufacturers, who perform most of the labor with their own hands, and being at a low rent, their economical habits of living, and cash system of doing business, are sufficient reasons for their being enabled to sell at such unprecedented low prices, and to receive, from experience, as they do, that small profits and quick returns are the most advantageous in the end—don't forget to call at W. H. KEVIL & CO'S, And 4 doors W. of Bow's well known Auction Store. 416-418

WANTED TO EMPLOY, by the month or year, 4 or 5 Negro men (slaves) to work on a Farm near the city. They will be well treated and given the greatest remuneration, which will be punctually paid them in the city. Apply at the City Intelligence and Agency Office, Baltimore-st. corner of Frederick street.
Also, wanted to employ, a Colored man as Waiter in a Private Family. Apply as above. [a] j5

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Portraits and Picture FRAMES; Mantle, Pier, Toilet, and all other kinds of Gilt and Mahogany FRAMES; French and German LOWING GLASS PLATES.
[All unsupplied as to elegance, richness, and durability. E. S. FRYER, No. 5 N. Gay street. 25-7

MAGISTRATES. The undersigned keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of all the various BLANKS used by Magistrates, printed on fine paper, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Apply to BULL & TUTTLE, No. 7 N. Gay street. j13 d

HANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED PURE HONEY CANDY.—This is a safe and pleasant remedy for Coughs and hoarseness, and is particularly applicable to children, as it is as pleasant as a common candy. For sale by SETH S. HANDE, 415-y Corner Charles and Pratt streets.

CRANBERRIES & SPICES. 16 Bbls. of the most superior CRANBERRIES are offered in this market, and a full assortment of choice Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Teas, and Spices—For sale by MAMCUS DENISON, 31 Baltimore-st. d19

BOARDING may be obtained by two or three genteel young men, or a gentleman and his lady, in a respectable private boarding house, near the Exchange—terms moderate. Apply at the Intelligence Office, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Frederick-sts. d20

CASSIA AND CHAMPAGNE. 10 Bbls. FRESH CASSIA and 10 Bbls. Genuine Anchor CHAMPAGNE Landing from Celeste, for sale by MAMCUS DENISON, No. 31 Baltimore street. d21

WANTED TO RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE situated within half a mile of the Post Office—rent not to exceed \$7 per month. Apply at the Intelligence Office, corner of Baltimore and Frederick-sts. d22

\$10,000 REWARD.—Cure for the secret disease, by Dr. HIRZBAUGH, the only Regular Physician in the city of Baltimore, who attends exclusively to the treatment of Secret Diseases, and whose skill and great experience, thousands in this city have enjoyed the benefit of, for the unprecedented low charge of \$2!! Price of the Medicine, by the single bottle or box, \$1 and \$2 per bottle, \$1 per box!!

HUSSELBAUGH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE for the cure of Secret Diseases. Dr. Huselbaugh's Medicines, challenges a single case of Secret Disease to be brought in, in which his medicine will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of 10,000.—These medicines are based on scientific principles, are different according to the particular disease of the patient. Dr. HIRZBAUGH, who is a graduate of one of the first schools in the United States, has the celebrated medicines for sale, and he would ask, why, why will you purchase the detestable quack nostrums with which this city abounds, when you can obtain the medical advice of a regular physician, and be treated with these celebrated remedies, for the unprecedented low charge of \$2. Posture cure in every case guaranteed or the money returned. These invaluable Medicines can be purchased at the HUSSELBAUGHIAN INFIRMARY, No. 6 Pratt-st., five doors east of the Balto. "ad-ylm-2

100 DOLLARS REWARD. DR. STORR'S SPECIFIC COMPOUND. For the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Diabetes or difficulty in making water, and all other urinary discharges from the urethra of either sex. In every case has this medicine been known to fail, to effect a permanent cure, and has, in the shortest possible time, effected a cure. This medicine has been used in every case where it has been taken according to directions, return the empty vial and get back the money. Why then spend both time and money with a quack nostrum, which cannot be depended upon, when you can purchase a piece of pure, and speedy cure, composed solely of vegetable substances? The medicine will be paid to any one who will produce a medicine to equal this compound, or who will prove that it contains any mineral substance whatever.
N. B. This medicine can be had of JAMES P. WILKINSON, corner of High and Green streets, (O. T.) of the City of Baltimore, Market Space, Fells Point, and by J. W. W. GORDON, corner of High and Howard-sts. Also, of L. S. THOMAS, corner of Brigg and Forest streets—with full directions accompanying each bottle at \$1 per bottle.
For sale in Washington city by ROBERT PATTERSON, corner 5th street and the avenue, and CHAS. C. STOTT, corner of 4th and the avenue. And in Washington, by JOHN L. KIDWELL. dec-7

LADIES' COMPANION, April No. for January, 1841, received by WM. N. HARRISON, A. J. MOORE'S, No. 74 Market street—and at No. 26 N. Gay-street, near Fayette-st. [Terms \$3 per year, or 25 cents monthly.]
Origin of the New York Press: We have been favored with a copy of a new engraving of the Light House upon Calwell's Landing, intended to illustrate the January number of the Ladies' Companion, published by Mr. Snowden, 109 Fulton-st. It is indeed a fine specimen of the art, and reflects no ordinary credit upon the enterprise of the conductors of that Magazine. The number will contain articles from the following writers: Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. E. F. Elliot, Mrs. Annan, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Frances L. Oswood, Mrs. E. B. Steele, Mrs. Caroline Orme; Professors Long-fellow & Ingraham; Mr. H. Herbert, Francis W. Thomas, David W. Wells, Rev. J. H. Cline; Mr. Rufus Dawes; Wm. G. Howard, Robert H. Hunt, Dr. Benjamin, George P. M., Robert H. Hunt, (of Philadelphia,) Wm. G. Howard, (of Ohio); Mrs. E. C. Esbury; Mrs. H. H. (of London), and many others. Also, an original piece of Music, composed by J. G. Milder, expressly for the occasion. j25

LIME! LIME! LIME!!! THESE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of superior ALUM and EOSTON LIME, (burned in a coal-kiln, so highly recommended by our State Geologist, Professor DRAYTON, and that they are prepared to sell the same at the rate of 23 1/2 cents for cash, for first quality. As our object is to furnish a first rate article at the lowest possible price, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
We have also on hand, about 5,000 bushels Oyster Shell and Air Stacked ALUM LIME, which we will sell on favorable terms, for farming purposes.
HUGH DOWLING & SON, Corner of British and Madison-sts., Balto. For Lime, for building or agricultural purposes, immediately attended to. j23

LIME! LIME! LIME!!! AN AGENCY for the sale of LIME, established at No. 22 CHEAPSIDE. Orders will be filled from the Glen Ellen and Coal-Spring (York Road) Kilns, from which, within the last three years, 100,000 bushels have been delivered into the Baltimore market, giving the greatest satisfaction to the consumer.
Additional kilns having been lately erected, where a great quantity of wood, cut and stacked, is kept near to inexhaustible quarries of the purest Alum Limestone, the public may expect to have their orders for any quantity punctually filled. Nothing will be put into the wagons but what is intended to meet the eye and ear, and as it is not intended to keep at the store-house more than enough to supply the occasional demand for small quantities, such as is supplied shall be sent from freshly burnt kilns.
[Orders, for bottom and barrel lime, filled at the shortest notice. j24-4 HENRY N. WILLIAMS, Agent.

CASH FOR NEGROES. The highest cash prices will at all times be given for Negroes of both sexes, that are slaves for life, and good titles. My office is in Pratt street, between Sharp and Howard streets, and opposite to the Repository—where, for my agent can be seen at all times. All persons, having Negroes to sell, would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty-five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and in the complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my house and yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and is being a place where I keep all my own, I will not be accountable for any loss, for any escape of any kind from my establishment. HOPE H. SLATTEE. HOPE H. SLATTEE.

CASH FOR NEGROES. The Subscriber is authorized 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. G. W. PEARCE. ad-4

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the City Intelligence Office, Baltimore-st., 20 good white and colored COOKS, to fill draughts in different parts of the city. Also, 2 BEAM-TURNERS and 2 MURRES. d25