

# BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1841.

**THE CAUSE.** Politicians seek in the movements of parties for the cause of the pecuniary distress which has pervaded the country for years past, and each party traces it to the action of its opponent. However either party may have contributed by its measures to increase or perpetuate difficulties, we think that the true origin of our monetary embarrassments may be found in our own folly. The excessive importations of foreign goods have given rise to speculation, extravagance and bankruptcy. Every thing has been expanded and distended beyond its natural limit. The importer goes in debt to the foreign producer—the retail merchant to the importer—the country trader to the merchant—and all depend, more or less, upon bank accommodations to sustain their credit. Thus banks have been multiplied, until every clique has its own paper manufacturing establishment. The credit system, (which is excellent when used in moderation,) is stretched to its utmost limit, and the least shock to any part vibrates through the whole. The facility of obtaining bank accommodations has indeed imprudence in speculation and extravagance in all things; and men no longer look to the slow but secure gains of care and industry as the foundation of their future independence, but boldly grasp at the golden prize through hazardous adventure, though ruin is to be the certain result of failure. Every thing moves on the high-pressure principle, and economy is a word unknown in the modern vocabulary. This is the reason why a man may be seen one day figuring in a splendid equipage, and the next in the almshouse or penitentiary. The ambition of moving in style—of exciting the envy of others—is too prevalent a passion, and too frequently induces acts from which honesty would shrink. No man of common prudence, or of true honor, will contract a debt, unless he has confidence in his ability to pay; and yet how many hundreds become insolvent who can exhibit no evidence of misfortune.

Through the agency of importations and stock-jobbing, London controls New York, and New York controls the balance of the union. The pulse of the American people is regulated by that of the English stock-jobbers. We are tributary to this nation. As we are the debtors of England, we occupy a dependent position, which cannot be changed until common sense compels us to restrict importations, or Congress lays a duty commensurate with the protection of domestic industry. It would be far better to do as Franklin said in his examination before the House of Commons, "turn your old coats," than to purchase new ones for which we cannot pay—but this policy would be inconsistent with the extravagant notions of the day—and hence we shall continue the round of expansion, contraction and explosion, until experience shall have taught us wisdom, if that day ever arrives.

If we would free ourselves from embarrassment we must work more and spend less; and not strive for the uppermost spoke of the ladder at the risk of breaking our necks by a fall; for, however temporary prosperity may result from overstepping the limits of discretion, we may safely confide in the truth of the adage, in all situations of life, that "honesty is the best policy."

We consider excessive importations as the gas which inflates the community—if reduced, affairs would soon resume their natural order, and honest industry might again become creditable—and we should no longer hear children lip of thousands where their parents had to count units.

**TEMPERANCE HALL.** A correspondent informs us that the Washington Temperance Society contemplate erecting, on the lot where Christ Church formerly stood, a plain and substantial building, having four large rooms, the main one large enough to seat 2,500 persons, the other rooms from 10 to 1500 each; also, six stores fronting on Baltimore street. The several rooms will be rented to the various Temperance Societies, as also other institutions and societies that may locate there permanently or casually. They purpose raising the money to build the Hall by stock, (see advertisement by executive committee), bearing six per cent. interest, redeemable at the pleasure of the society. They further contemplate establishing a reading room and library, also a tower with a clock and an alarm bell. It will be observed that the books for subscription for stock will be opened at Union Hall this morning, when individuals and societies, in their corporate and incorporate capacities, may have an opportunity of participating in the noble cause, and thereby assisting in erecting a building which will not only be an ornament to the city, but one so much needed by the various institutions and societies that are now prevented from associating in large numbers for want of a comfortable Hall, particularly for ladies.

**MURDER.** The Cumberland Civilian states that a deliberate murder was committed on the body of Mr. Wm. Dudley, from Cornwall, England, who for the last two years has had charge of the works in the tunnel of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He was shot down on the night of the 23d ult. while on his way home from work, and was afterwards severely beaten with clubs. It is suspected that the murder was committed by three laborers who he had discharged from employment some weeks before.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.** On Friday morning last, Mrs. Kirk, the housekeeper of the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Easton road, Montgomery county, (Pa.) was found burnt to death in her bed. It was supposed that while the deceased was preparing supper, her clothes caught fire and that she threw herself on the bed in the hope of extinguishing the flames.

**PRESIDENT ELECT.** General Harrison left Baltimore yesterday morning in the cars, accompanied by a committee appointed to escort him.—Although the weather was disagreeable, we have no doubt that he was received in the latter city with every demonstration of respect and by a large concourse of citizens, at extensive preparations had been made for the purpose.

"Some men are born great; some achieve greatness; and some have greatness thrust upon them." Let it come through either avenue, it has its attendant cares. The great man in public life has no privacy—no leisure moments for reflection.—At home or abroad—sitting or standing—he is surrounded by those who are anxious to "do him reverence." A great man thus encompassed and pressed almost to death, is more the object of pity than of envy. He is caressed and fawned upon by interested persons, who would persuade him, like the flatterers of Canute, that he can command the waves; and he breathes in an artificial atmosphere. It is the curse of greatness to be thus hunted and pestered by parasites.

The President elect is now the great "lion" of the day. We believe him to be perfectly sound in head and heart; but it is impossible that these excellent qualities can guard him against the wiles and artifices of the ambitious. He has the opportunity to set a great and glorious example; but he will be beset by those who have an interest in making him swerve from the noble path of duty, to take the narrow and unpatriotic track of party. We know that the necessity of an indiscriminate sweep of the public officers will be urged upon him—for we see "Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart—little dogs and all," yelping at his heels for office; and nothing can satisfy them but the dismissal of every political opponent, good, bad and indifferent, from office. And this is called republicanism! When General Jackson determined to "reward his friends, and to punish his enemies," the sentiment was denounced in the bitterest terms of reproach—and where was there the tongue amongst the present office-seekers, which would have dared to wag in approbation of the measure? Does a change of position alter the principle? Can it be praiseworthy to do now, what was censurable then? Is freedom of thought a punishable offence?

We know that there must necessarily be removals from office, and it is right that there should be. Some of the present incumbents are incompetent or have neglected their business, and some have abused the trust reposed in them. In such cases, and in all cases where officers have not confined their attention to their duties, it may be just and proper to substitute others—but a mere difference in political sentiment is not a substantial ground for dismissal. The dominant party should not descend to persecution, whatever may have been the conduct of their opponents. The officer who has discharged his duty and quietly deposited his ballot, without attempting to influence or control the votes of others, has committed no offence; has been guilty of no misconduct; and is entitled to the confidence of an executive of different politics—much more so than the man who avows that his vote has been cast with the hope of reward.

It has been too much the habit to confer office on clamorous, brawling politicians; and hence competency and character have been too little regarded. We hope that General Harrison will not fall into this error. He has had sufficient experience to know, that recommendatory signatures are given without reflection, and sometimes to get rid of troublesome solicitation; and it is, therefore, confidently anticipated, that he will rigidly scrutinize the pretensions of applicants, and appoint none to office of whom the questions, "is he honest? is he capable?" cannot be answered in the affirmative. There will be many who will desire to "push men from their stools," who are unworthy to be seated themselves, and against the importunities of such will require the utmost vigilance to guard.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.** "Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, followed in a long speech, and though a bill to issue Treasury notes was the subject under consideration, the speech was confined to the subject of alien voters. Mr. R. contended that any body called people have a right to vote, if the state in which they reside gives them leave to do so, regardless of naturalization. The provision in the constitution referring to naturalization he heeds not, and believes that the states have a power, independent of the constitution, which may authorize aliens to vote."

Thus it is that the time of the house is occupied with nonsense, and members are permitted to trifle with the people, their masters. For what are men sent to congress? to give utterance to every ridiculous notion they may happen to entertain? It would seem so, from the course of proceeding—and yet the voters who sent them had no such view. When will there be an end of this folly and impertinence? If there be rules, why does the speaker permit the time of the house to be taken up by irrelevant matter? If there be no rules to confine members to the subject under consideration, it is full time that some were adopted. It is trifling—it is contemptible to proceed on as at present. Here is a member who rises to discuss the treasury note bill, and who never once touches the subject; and yet he is not called to order. If school-boys were to conduct themselves in so disorderly a manner, they would deserve the furlow—but our grave legislators pass unrebuked. If we condemn Mr. Reynolds for not discussing the treasury note bill, we censure him no less for the matter he substituted. If he believes that the American people will ever consent that unnaturalized foreigners shall be entitled to vote in any state, he must be as destitute of common sense as he appears to be of patriotism. No one with a particle of American feeling would advocate so monstrous a proposition—and did we not know that all madmen are not confined, we could not believe that such an idea was seriously broached in either house of congress. The time was when even in-

sanity could scarcely save the man who would dare to give utterance to such vile sentiments.

We wish that we could, in justice, speak with less harshness of congressional proceedings; but the shameful waste of time and of money, and the outrageous violation of duty, are too palpable to be overlooked. Members consult their own pleasures and passions, any thing and every thing, but the public interests. Business is neglected. Many members sit up late—get up late—are unfit for business—and, to "put off to a more fitting opportunity," what ought to have been promptly considered, make a speech upon "this and that," no matter what—and thus those who desire to discharge their duties are prevented by the dissipated and idle. These matters should be known, and things called by their right names. Constituents should know how their representatives are occupied—whether in the gratification of their own pleasures, or in the discharge of their legitimate business—and we marvel that persons upon the spot do not give sketches of character, that each may be exhibited in his true "form and pressure."

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.)

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1841.**  
This morning, long before the arrival of the cars, the rail road depot was surrounded by a dense mass of people, awaiting with eager looks the arrival of the President elect. The snow was falling very fast, and the weather was the very worst that could have happened.

When the General alighted from the car, the rush of the crowd was terrific, and I thought at one time he must have been borne down by the dense mass that hemmed him in.

Notwithstanding the snow was falling in heavy flakes, the General walked up the avenue bare headed, preceded by a band of music and flanked by the Tippecanoe Club, and others. The side walk from the rail road depot to Gadsby's was lined with people on either side, forming a living wall on the right hand and on the left, through which the General passed.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Jones, the consideration of the revolutionary pension bill was resumed in committee of the whole.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Thompson, asking an appropriation of \$100,000 for the removal of such Indians as may surrender themselves in Florida.

Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, having the floor, resumed his remarks from yesterday in reply to the speech of Mr. Geddings.

Mr. Black followed, and as the abolition subject had been incidentally introduced, Mr. Adams is taking long notes. So he is expected next to take the floor.

The Senate is engaged on the bankrupt bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Hubbard to include corporations.

**BRANDY AND MURDER.** A couple of weeks since, says the New York Sun, Thomas Cliff, the landlord of the 6th Ward Hotel, struck a man by the name of John Hand, an Irishman, over the head with a pistol, and on Thursday died.—After Cliff had struck him with a pistol, and otherwise whipped him to his satisfaction, he compromised the matter by paying Hand thirty dollars and a bottle of brandy. It is said that Hand partook rather freely of the latter part of the haul money, the effect of which, together with the blow received, probably caused the inflammation upon the brain, with which he died. On the second day after the affray took place, Cliff perceiving that Hand was in a dangerous situation, and that the thirty dollars and brandy would not exactly square the account, in case of death, he abandoned.

**FIRE.** At Richmond (Va.) on Sunday, a fire broke out in the dining establishment of John W. Hynes, on the south side of Main street, below the old market, which building was destroyed and several other frames and a back building.—Loss by furniture and goods \$2000 to \$3000.  
The large and very complete dairy establishment at Christiadale, near Washington city, belonging to Mr. S. D. Langtree, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

**A LITTLE GIRL'S NOTION.** While an arch little Miss of North Charles street was teasing her papa for permission to visit General Harrison, it was inquired of her what she would ask of him. "Why, pa," said she, "a piece of bread and butter. They say he keeps loaves and fishes; but so many hungry people have been to see him that I fear they have taken them all away."

**POLITICAL LIBELS.** Four gentlemen at Pontiac, Michigan, who were charged during a violent political campaign of having robbed the ballot box, brought sixteen suits against the leaders of the party who made the charge, the first of which resulted in damages for the plaintiffs in \$333. The Supreme Court has just confirmed the verdict.

An individual named William Woolven was on Monday arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the counting house attached to the lumber yard of Messrs. F. G. Waters & Co. He was taken before Justice Blair, who, from the evidence adduced, committed him to prison for further examination.

**BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.** We have received from N. Hickman the January number of Bentley's Miscellany. It is an unusually interesting number—contains a continuation of Guy Fawkes and Stanley Thorn.

**INQUEST.** A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday evening last, by John McWilliams, Esq. over the body of a colored man named Jacob Cornish. The jury returned a verdict of death by apoplexy.

**SALE OF BANK STOCK.** Forty shares of Union Bank Stock, were on Monday sold at public auction at the Exchange, by H. W. Hool, auctioneer, at \$47 per share.

**NEWS ABOUT TOWN.**  
**GEN. HARRISON AND MUSIC.** We presume the people have no objections to become enlightened as to the character and disposition of the man whom they have chosen to steer the ship of government in these trying times. There is one trait that speaks well for him—he is remarkably fond of music—and the immortal Shakespeare says:

The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils; The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And his affections dark as Erebus: Let no such man be trusted.

On Monday night, quite a pleasant soiree took place at the City Hotel, when Deilman performed his grand "Inauguration March" on the piano forte, much to the pleasure of the old farmer of North Bend, who expressed his delight in terms highly flattering to the composer. We are glad that Mr. Deilman took our hint when we expressed an opinion that the President elect would rather hear his march than see it. The old man is not so entirely wrapped up in the interests of the country, but what he can turn a pleased ear to the eloquence of soft sounds—

It is a regret it is cheer'd with music: It gives a glad remembrance of our youth, Of back past joys, and warms us into transport.

**MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.** A large meeting of the friends of Ireland desirous of repealing the union between that country and Great Britain, took place at the Saloon of the Assembly Rooms last night. The meeting was animated, and a number of speeches were made appropriate to the occasion. W. P. Preston, Esq. was speaking when we entered—he appeared to be enthusiastic in the cause, and his flashy eloquence drew down thousands of applause. The cause is a righteous one, and an appeal will be made from this country which cannot but have weight with the British Parliament. The proceedings of the meeting, we presume, will be published.

**WESTERN BANK.** Quite an exciting election for Directors of this Bank took place yesterday. The public looked with anxiety on the result, on account of the newspaper exposures that have recently been made.

The following stockholders were elected: Comfort Tiffany, Jacob Baltzell, Chauncey Brooks, E. P. Barrows, C. A. Schaeffer, Edward Green, Alonzo Lilly, Robert Taylor, Robert Garrett, Wm. M. Medcalf, Let Ensey, Jacob Reese, Samuel Jones, Jr. A. G. Cole, Francis Burns, Thos. Burchenal, Wm. Harden, Frederick Konig.

**3.** We attended on Monday evening last an adjourned meeting of the Maryland State Bible Society, held in the Rev. Dr. Duncan's church, Fayette street. The meeting was well attended. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Rev. Mr. E. N. Sawtell, and the Rev. Mr. Sweet, financial agent of the Society. At the close of the meeting a liberal collection was taken up.—This great cause is progressing rapidly, though there is yet much to be done, and it is to be hoped the good of all denominations will not be backward in doing.

**BAH!** Yesterday we were honored with a call which made us feel rather sheepish at first—but our restraint wore off on better acquaintance with our visitors, who were no less persons than some of the celebrated sheep advertised by Messrs. Sterling and Turner. Had we felt disposed to go "a wool-gathering," we should have laid violent hands on at least one of them, for they were sterling—and as fat as a London Alderman could wish. They will be dressed (or rather undressed) for Saturday next, and those who wish choice moccasins would do well to give either Mr. Sterling or Mr. Turner a call at the Centre Market.

**CITY COURT, Feb. 9.—Present, Judges Brier, Nesbit and Worthington.** Wm. Downs was brought up, charged by the state with stealing sundry articles from Thos. Mitchell. Not being ready for trial, he was remanded.

**State vs. S. Griffin.**—This young man was arraigned on the charge of stealing a saddle from a gentleman named Keefer. The evidence not being sufficient as to the identity of Griffin, he was therefore pronounced not guilty.

Henry Guinter, who shot Ferdinand Plain on the 12th of last November, at the Rolla House in Hanover-st., was put upon trial under the indictment of manslaughter. He pleaded not guilty. His counsel, Jas. M. Huchanan, Esq., stated to the court that the witnesses were not all present, and asked a postponement of the trial until next Tuesday, which was granted.

John Smith was put upon trial for stealing boots, shoes, &c., the property of T. G. Gaither. His case was remanded to Anne Arundel County Court.

**State vs. Chas. Norris.**—The prisoner, a lad about 16 years of age, was indicted for stealing a saddle, the property of a Mr. Towman. The boy, it seemed, had offered the saddle for sale to a Mr. McGee, and not being able to show how he obtained it, was arrested. Evidence was given to prove that the saddle was the property of Mr. Towman. The boy was identified as the one who had offered it for sale. He was found guilty, though recommended by the jury to mercy. It seemed that he had been, like many others, an unfortunate orphan, thrown upon the world to struggle for himself, having no one to advise or counsel with, he unfortunately made a mis-step. When pronounced guilty, he wept bitterly, and seemed to excite much sympathy. The attorney for the state entered in his behalf a noble protest.

**ASSAULT.** Margaret Huddleston was put upon trial for assaulting Lucinda Moore. Both parties were of the Egyptian order. The aggressor was fined \$1 and costs.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Young, John Henson Jackson to Miss Maria Cook, of this city.  
On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Shae, Richard Foster, of Louisville, Ky. to Miss Eliza Silvester, daughter of John A. Foster, of Frederick, Md.

**DIED.**  
On the 6th instant, Thomas G. Sarawood, aged 39 years and 7 months.

**REGALIA OFFICE.**  
February 20, 1840.  
Report of Intermittent in the City of Baltimore, for the last week, ending Monday morning, viz:  
Dropsy 2; old age 2; still-born 2; child bed 2; croup 1; consumption 10; convulsive fever 1; diarrhoea 1; cholera 1; catarrh fever 2; pleurisy 2; modification 1; itching 1—total 32.  
Under 1 year, 19 | Between 5 and 10, 1  
Between 1 and 2, 3 | " 10 and 21, 1  
" 2 and 5, 5 | Above 21, 23  
Males 20; females 22 52. Of which number 18 were colored persons—15 free, 3 slaves.  
By order, DAVID HARRIS, Sec'y.

**MARINE LIST—PORT OF BALTIMORE.**

**CLEARED.**  
Barque Mary, Myrick, New Orleans.  
Brig Raymond, Levenslager, New Orleans.  
Schr Joshua Brown, Williams, Maryland, P. R.  
Schr E. A. Stevens, Ricks, New York.  
**MEMORANDA.**  
Ship Cincinnati, Holbrook, of Baltimore, from Richmond, arrived at Havre previous to the 7th ult.  
At Matanzas, 23d ult. brig Ariel, Greig, for Baltimore, soon, and schr Gazelle, Pierce, for do, cleared 22d ult.  
Brig Ellen was left at Matanzas 29th ult. to sail for Baltimore 1st Feb.

The gentleman who left his Ever pointed PEN-CIL on our counter yesterday, can obtain the same by calling at the office.

**TO SPECTATOR.**  
I perceive by the Sun and the Herald of Monday morning that you are a man of skill in writing letters, as you are in awaiting to them. Equire Belt's judgment seems to make you wrothy and desperate. I think you ought to keep cool—don't throw yourself away entirely—the loss of your fee or commission ought not to agonize you quite so much—before you do, an opportunity may offer that will enable you to subside some one out of double the amount. Dr. Yates testified one day before Equire Belt that he had recently attended patients, and that he had not abandoned the practice of medicine; and also that Dr. Smith had presented a claim of twenty-five dollars, and received the same, for professional services to a medical friend, whom he without being retained, he offered his services to a country—his medical friend thought it very ungenerous, as much so as I know you to be an insidious liar. [Feb. 11-12] J. D. WHITAKER.

**FRANKLIN INSTITUTE—FELLOWS POINT.**  
The public are informed that Dr. J. C. S. Mosca will deliver a lecture before this Institute on the subject of the "Art of Painting," in the Wesleyan School Room, Bond street, THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst. at 7 o'clock. Also, a debate on the following question: "Should the disputed territory be taken possession of at all hazards?" The citizens are particularly invited to attend, and every member desired to be present for an important object. By order, J. A. RAMSAY, Sec'y.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
How do you do, Miss A. and Miss B. to a handsome young lady she met on Baltimore street the other day, as she was returning from visiting Gen. Harrison. La Ma, what a beautiful pair of SHOES Miss A. has on, they fit her delicate foot so nice! Where did you buy them Miss A. they seem to suit your foot so well, and set off its symmetry so finely! The citizens are particularly invited to attend, and every member desired to be present for an important object. By order, J. A. RAMSAY, Sec'y.

**REGIMENTAL ORDER.**  
Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, attached to this Regiment, will meet at the Council's quarters, No. 85 Baltimore street, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. By order, C. Z. LINDSEY, Adj't.

**MARYLAND CADETS.**  
Meet at Bond's, Liberty street, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. By order, WM. HOPE, Clerk.

**ROBINSON'S OFFICE.**  
80 BALTIMORE STREET.  
Belongs to FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

**TO BE DRAWN** in Baltimore, TO-DAY, Maryland State Lottery, class 8. 75 Nov. 12 Balls.  
**GRAND SCHEME:**  
1 Prize of \$20,000 1 Prize of \$3000  
1 " " 1000 1 " " 2500  
1 " " 500 1 " " 1500  
10 " " 100 10 " " 500  
Whole tickets \$5.—Halves \$2.50.—Quarters \$1.25.  
For certificate of regular package of 25 tickets, \$35.00  
Do do do 25 tickets, 16.25  
Do do do 25 tickets, 16.25  
Orders from the country, invariably meet the most prompt attention, when addressed to  
W. W. ROBINSON,  
640-11 80 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

**LOST.** Last evening, at the Assembly Rooms \$4,100 STATE FIVE PER CENT. SCRIP Not being endorsed, they will be of no use to any one but the owner. All persons who caution red against being guilty of this crime, a liberal reward will be paid for them if left at this office. Feb. 10-3\*

**WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.** \$2,400 for 3 or 5 years, for which a mortgage would be given on Property worth \$5000 cash. Address Zeno Davis Clipper Office, with real name. Feb. 10-2\*

**\$50 REWARD.** Lost yesterday morning in Market street, between Calvert and Charles streets, a roll of NOTES, containing one hundred and forty-nine dollars. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 125 Baltimore street. Feb. 10-3\*

**BIRTH-NIGHT BALL.**  
CHARLES L. SPIES would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has given a GRAND MILITARY AND FANCY BALL, at CENTRAL HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst. in honor of the Birth Day of the Great Father of our Country. Gentlemen's tickets \$1, with the privilege of bringing ladies—to be had of Mr. E. at the Hall, or at the door on the evening of the Ball. Feb. 10-3\*

**HALLO, YOU CHAPS!** Where did you buy them BOOTS? I see your feet appear to be dry and comfortable, though the day is snowy and bad—indeed my own boots leak and are otherwise disagreeable while yours appear so much to the contrary. Where did you buy them at? I must have a pair like them? I bought them of WILLIAM H. BANGS, on Baltimore street, No. 72. His boots are not only well made, but much cheaper than you can get them elsewhere. Feb. 10-2\*

**SITUATION WANTED.** Wanted by a young man, possessing a good knowledge of accounts, situation in some Wholesale Mercantile establishment where he will devote his time especially to the interest of his employer—a moderate compensation will only be required, as employment is his object at present. The best of references can be given.  
N. B. The applicant would have no objection to go South, if any gentleman is disposed to engage him who is destined there. Apply at the City Intelligence Office, corner of Baltimore and Frederick sts. Feb. 10-3\*

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**  
A FARMER from the state of New York, with a family who understand farming, gardening, feeding and raising stock, dairy, &c. wishes to obtain a situation near the city—recommendation for skill, no needy and industry, from some of the best farmers in the country. Situation wanted by a City man of good habits Greecy or Druggist. A young man of good habits and highly recommended to obtain a situation as an assistant clerk, or in any honorable occupation. A first rate colored man wishes a place as Porter. Wanted, a situation for a fireman on board steam boat. Inquire at the City Intelligence Office, No. 2 Fay-street, Basement of Baltimore's City Hotel. Feb. 10-1\*

ELIJAH McDOWELL.