

Baltimore Clipper.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY BULL & TUTTLE, No. 7 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1841.

[NUMBER 39.]

VOLUME IV.]

ARRIVAL STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA, AT BOSTON.

16 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Columbia, Captain Judkins, arrived at her moorings in Boston harbor, on Monday evening the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. She left Liverpool on the 4th.

The Columbia came up the harbor with the American flag at half mast—the captain having been informed by a pilot of the death of the late President.

We find in our papers no news of great importance; in fact, the press of England appears to have been discussing, for a long time, the McLeod question with great deal of ardor.

The arrival of the packet ship Patrick Henry, with General Harrison's address, and the arrival of the steamer Britannia, with despatches for the British Government, tended to allay a most feverish excitement which had prevailed in all classes, and our last advices show a much better feeling towards this country, and a rapid advance in the money markets.

From the following it will be seen that the Great Western was not to sail until the 8th, and likewise that it was at first ordered to call at Halifax, from fear of difficulties arising between this country and England. It is extracted from the Liverpool Mail of the 3d.

STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN. The public will observe, on reference to our advertising columns, that the directors have altered the day of sailing of the above ship from the 3d to the 8th of the present month. The intention of calling at Halifax is also relinquished in consequence of the peaceable advices recently received from the United States.

THE PRESIDENT. This steam ship, which seems destined, every trip she makes, to painfully keep alive public anxiety respecting her safety, has not yet made her appearance. The New York packet ship, Virginia, which sailed on the 14th ult., three days after the President, arrived yesterday. The steamer has on board important despatches from our Minister at Washington, and her arrival must be anxiously looked for by the Government as it is by the public.—*Liverpool Chronicle*, 3d.

Mr. Orr, one of the engineers on board of the Columbia, informs us that it was supposed in England that she had either encountered an iceberg, or that she had gone into the Western Islands for coal. The greatest anxiety prevailed in England at the time of the departure of the Columbia, at the non-arrival of the President; fearful anticipations were entertained that she had met with some serious accident.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, Captain Cleland, arrived at Liverpool on March 31st, in fourteen days and eighteen hours from Boston. She experienced heavy gales through the whole passage.

A notice was up at Lloyd's for transports to carry 1,600 troops to Halifax, where 4,000 are shortly to be sent to reinforce the battalions already here.

There was much less excitement in Great Britain respecting the relations between that country and the United States.

Steamship from New York had not arrived at Liverpool on the 3d, having then been out twenty-four days. The Orpheus, packet-ship, which sailed in company with her, reached Liverpool, on the 1st inst.

It is said that Admiral Elliot of Chusan celebrity, is to succeed Sir William Parker at the admiralty. Though unfit to do his work abroad, he is well enough, it seems, to fill a place at the "Family Board."

A Constantinople letter speaks of the approaching retirement of Reschid Pacha, sweetened by a present from the Sultan of 1,000,000 of piastres. It also says that a steamer has left for Alexandria, bearing, as it was thought, of an unfavorable answer to Mehmet Ali.

The examination of the election returns had not yet terminated at Madrid. The question seems to be not yet determined in the preparatory meetings of deputies whether there is to be one or three regents.

The British press has evidently cooled down in its tone towards the United States. The only pugnacious article of consequence is the following from the Liverpool Mail:

We understand that government have received despatches from Mr. Fox, the British minister resident at Washington, intimating that his mission and the rest of Mr. McLeod has been received in a most conciliatory spirit by the new President and the American cabinet, and that the strongest assurances have been given him that the unfortunate and much injured gentleman will be safely restored to his friends, and ample compensation made him for the insult he has sustained, and the sufferings he has endured.

All this is satisfactory enough, as far as Mr. McLeod is concerned; but what preparation is to be made to England for the past, and what indemnity given for the future, in a matter deeply affecting the honor of this country and the laws of civilized nations? We cannot see how the release of McLeod alters the complex nature of the question at issue. If the state of New York is permitted to claim the right of arrest, imprisonment, and trying for life, every Canadian subject of the Majesty, who, in the discharge of his duty, may fire a musket on an American citizen acting peacefully, or assisting pirates on the lines, no man's life or liberty would be safe for a moment upon a disturbed frontier. After all, we are only at the beginning of this business.

The supplement to the Liverpool Journal of April 3d contains the following paragraph on this subject:

UNITED STATES. The Times states that government received despatches from Mr. Fox by the Britannia steamer, and that those despatches leave no doubt of an amicable and immediate settlement between the United States and Great Britain, as far as regards the question of McLeod. Mr. F. had received a communication to that effect from the American government, couched in the most conciliatory language. We think (adds the Times) that the public mind may be at rest on this point.

The Liverpool Mail of April 3d, says:

THE UNITED STATES. The uneasy feeling existing relative to our relations with the United States has been a good deal diminished by the

arrival of the Britannia. No idea of the possibility of war seems to be entertained in America, nor are there the smallest signs of any preparations to meet it. It is admitted that the States are defenceless, and that there is every appearance that Mr. Fox is conducting his very delicate mission in such a way as to obtain satisfaction, not by injurious threats, but by friendly and respectful negotiations.

The packet ship Patrick Henry captain Delano, arrived at Liverpool after a remarkable short passage of 15 days and 10 hours from New York. She carried out General Harrison's Inaugural Address. The London Globe thus speaks of the effect of the effect of the address:—"The Inaugural Address of the new President is considered decidedly pacific. No new fact connected with the disputes, is recorded that Mr. Fox would be given up, and thus the danger of an immediate rupture would be avoided."

The Times of the 2d inst. says: "Government received despatches from Mr. Fox which leaves no doubt of an amicable and immediate settlement between the United States and Great Britain as far as regards the question of McLeod. Mr. Fox had received a communication to that effect from the American Government, couched in the most conciliatory language.—We think the public mind may be at rest on this point."

The Morning Chronicle of the same date says: "The news from the United States, by the Britannia steamer may be looked upon in a two-fold character—political and commercial. In regard to the first, the contents are considered very favorable, and the best evidence of that is, that the funds have risen in consequence 1-2 per cent. The only points considered to be at issue now are, the time and manner of McLeod's liberation, for all fears for his safety, or indeed conviction, are at an end. The commercial intelligence from America is not so gratifying as the political. The Money Market was very much depressed; capitalists represented as desirous to limit their liabilities, and the masses as evincing an inclination to hoard. It must be kept in view, however, that when the Britannia sailed the Americans were not aware that the bills drawn upon the three London houses by the Bank of the United States had been accepted—we may reasonably look for some revival of confidence and appearance of better things when this shall have become known."

An extraordinary excitement appears to have prevailed previous to the arrival of the Britannia, but it will be seen by the extracts from the leading London papers, that this panic had ceased immediately after her news became known.

ANARCHICAL MOVEMENT AT MARSEILLES.—The Marseilles papers of the 25th, contain the following account of an anarchical movement in that city:

The authorities were excited by several extraordinary meetings held by the republican leaders, and by the men affiliated to the secret societies in the south of France. It was accordingly inferred that they intended some machination, and anonymous letters and half disclosures, made by some of the conspirators who were frightened at the project in which they were to be actors, led to the discovery of the plot, which had for its object to set fire to the vessels in the harbor, and whilst the population would be engaged in extinguishing the conflagration, the conspirators were to have plundered the banks, the office of the receiver general, &c.

The Marseilles anarchists had been told that their friends at Avignon, Nîmes, Carpentras, Montpeilier and Carcassonne, would repair to their assistance. The latter was to furnish the largest contingent for their crusade of terrorists.

"The day or rather night, chosen for the execution of this abominable project, was that of the 22d. They expected also to be joined by the laborers employed in the construction of the Marseilles canal, who had been tampered with to that effect."

"The authorities, however, adopted measures to prevent the co-operation of the latter. Gendarmes were stationed at the meeting of the roads leading to the canal, and police agents in disguise kept a watch on the house which was to serve as the general rendezvous of the conspirators. This house was the tavern known by the name of Le Polonais. About 11 o'clock at night they began to arrive by bands of five and six at the house, and in the course of a short time the tavern and the adjoining enclosure were occupied by between 250 and 300 individuals. The police, aided by the armed force, had taken such efficient measures that not one of them could have escaped, when a mounted Gendarm having approached a group of five, who were coming down by the lane des Crottes, received a discharge of three pistols, to which he replied, and that moment orders to act were given."

"The report of the shots unfortunately spread the alarm among the conspirators, and before the troops of the line could come up, they were seized with a general panic, and fled in every direction. The police found the doors of the tavern closed, and when they were burst open by the Sappers, not an inmate was discovered in it. But the soldiers, accompanied by the commissaries of police, having set out in pursuit of the fugitives, arrested fourteen, who were still armed with pistols, poinards, sabres, &c."

"During the expedition, the police arrested three other individuals, belonging to a band which presented itself at the tavern of l'Ascension, at the extremity of the Boulevard des Trois Journeaux, another rendezvous of the conspirators."

"Yesterday four more were arrested. The prisoners belonging to the lowest class of society. With the exception of one who is 64 years of age, they are all under 30, and only one of them is a native of Marseilles."

A large meeting is announced to take place in Glasgow soon, which will embrace the broad general question of the duties on every description of goods and produce imported into the United Kingdom, including, of course, the duties levied upon cruas and provisions.

It is now stated that Sir Wm. Parker will succeed Admiral Elliot at the Admiralty.

FRANCE. Some alarm was again created on the Rourse by the financial expose made by M. Humann during the debate on the supplementary credits. The minister said, that if the government did not bring forward during this session a bill for the construction of extensive lines of railroads, it was, because it was about to negotiate a loan of 450,000,000, and that it could not think of raising a competition in the market at the time of its realization, but next year, should circumstances improve, and the situation of the country be prosperous, if the loan found purchasers on good terms, then the government would see no danger in undertaking those great works.

From the Liverpool Mail.

The gigantic absurdity of enclosing Paris with permanent fortifications, continues to occupy the public mind of France. The bill, authorizing it, is now in its course through the Chamber of Peers, and, though condemned by almost every man of military or literary eminence which the chamber contains, is expected to become a law by a considerable majority. That the wall and fortifications would be any defence against a victorious external enemy no one really believes, whatever may be professed. The object of the construction is entirely a political one, and, by a remarkable concurrence of circumstances, and the great dexterity, which is far from improbable, parties coincide in it.

The king and his friends wish for it, in order to give him and his successors the military command of Paris, should the throne be menaced by revolt; Mr. Odillon Barrot and the ultra war party support it, in the hope of establishing a military domination, and an aggressive position, controlling the body politic by a formidable military excitement; M. Thiers supports it out of consistency as its reputed author; M. Guizot and Marshal Soult, the latter of whom is notoriously averse to it, support it as the price of the exclusion of M. Thiers, and of peace with Europe. To this hopeful combination are opposed Count Mole and the constitutional conservative party, with La Martine, Passy, and the moderate and reasonable and well informed men of all parties, unfortunately few in number. The measure will be accomplished, if not delayed indefinitely by want of funds, which is far from improbable.

From the London Sun.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Friday night, a mounted express arrived at the private residence of the commissioners of police, Whitehall-place, bringing information that a robbery of a daring and most extensive nature had been committed at Windsor castle. The information we have been able to collect is meagre, in consequence of the police authorities wishing to keep the matter a profound secret.—We have, however, ascertained from a source we can place implicit reliance on, that a gentleman holding a very responsible situation in the castle, and the nature of which enable him at any time to have access to the crown plate and jewelry, has absconded, taking with him proper amount, it is said, of some thousands.

The person against whom strong suspicions are entertained is a porter in the stores' department, in whom great reliance had been placed. The property stolen is stated to consist of upwards of one cwt. of silver articles, and portions of silver furniture of various descriptions. Among the latter is a splendid solid silver table, highly chased. The four solid silver legs have been wrenched off, and likewise the top, by means of a chisel (the marks of which are clearly perceptible,) from the wood to which it was secured.

It is likewise stated that some massive silver looking glass frames have been partially stripped, and a portion of the silver of which they were composed forcibly dragged off, and that several valuable articles are missing from the plate room.

A report has just reached Windsor that he was apprehended this morning in the neighborhood of Highborn by the metropolis police, and that he has implicated several others in the robbery.

GREECE. We learn from Athens that the Chevalier Proker von Osten, Austrian Minister at that Court, has given assurance to the Greek government that the Cabinet of Vienna will use its good offices in endeavoring to settle the differences which exist between Greece and Turkey, as soon as the Eastern question is finally resolved.

SWITZERLAND. The affair of the convents does not appear to have been definitively settled. It is said, that the difficulty is likely to lead to an armed intervention.

POLAND. Accounts from Poland state that the Russian forces concentrated in that country did not exceed 60,000, 30,000 of whom were stationed in and about Kalisch, and the rest were distributed throughout the kingdom. Between 60,000 and 80,000 more were quartered beyond the Bug, so that in a very short time an army of 120,000 men could be easily assembled. Austria had ordered 18,000 recruits to be levied in Galicia, which was three times the number raised in ordinary times.

HOLLAND. The accounts from Holland speak of a great fermentation, which, as they state, manifests itself among the Protestant population of all classes, in consequence of the resolution announced by the King to carry into effect the concordat concluded in 1823 with the Court of Rome.

BELGIUM. Advices from Brussels announce that all the Ministers have submitted to his Majesty the alternative of the accepting their resignation or dissolving the Senate.

From the London Times.

Eastern Affairs.—Our readers will see, that the news from Egypt is perplexing. The turbulent and stubborn propensities of the Pasha are likely to give the European Powers rather more work than they have laid their account for. In reference to the Sultan's announced declaration, that he reserves to himself the right (when occasion shall arise) to appoint to the Pachalik of Egypt any member of Mehmet Ali's family he may choose to prefer, it appears that his humbled vassal, if such he can yet be termed, has openly declared to Commodore Napier his firm determination to resist the Sultan's decree, as being calculated to generate jealousies and feuds among his descendants.

Thus the Eastern question, generally believed to have been finally settled, appears to be reopened in a new form, which, under certain possible contingencies, depending upon the views of France, may occasion more serious consequences than any that have yet attended it.

TRAVEL. The intelligence from Constantinople is to the 11th ult. On the 6th ult., despatches arrived there from Alexandria, referring to certain modifications which Mehmet Ali wished to be introduced in the Hatti-Scheriff of investiture. Immediately after the receipt of these despatches the Ministers and high functionaries of the Porte held an extraordinary council, at which it was resolved to consult the representatives of the Powers parties to the treaty of the 15th July, before they adopted any decision.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 23th ult. publishes a private correspondence from Constantinople, which states that the French Ambassador there earnestly supported the representations made by Mehmet Ali, relative to the firm issued by the Sultan, investing him with the government of Egypt, and even threatened that France would adopt coercive measures unless the hereditary government was granted to the Viceroy. Lord Ponsonby, it was said, had declared that Mehmet Ali was a rebel, and deserved no consideration. The Russian Charge d'Affaires kept aloof, although he appeared to coincide with Lord Ponsonby. The Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors wished to induce the Porte to adopt moderate measures. The Divan wished to temporize, and to take advantage of the course of events.

France, England, Austria and Prussia have signed a London a treaty, whereby all ships of war not belonging to the Sultan are interdicted from entering the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. The Russian Envoy Extraordinary declared that he could not sign the treaty without fresh instructions from his Court. It is believed that those which he will receive will not be at variance with the pacific views of the above four Powers.

It is said that Lord Ponsonby will not continue long in the post of Ambassador.

MANCHESTER, Friday Evening, April 2.—It has been found, since the arrival of the Britannia, that both the goods and yarn markets are lower than they were on Tuesday, though that was then deemed to be almost impossible. The best printing cloths suitable for the United States market, have been the most affected by the arrival, and may be had at 21 per cent. lower. Cloth generally must be quoted at nominal prices, no sales to any extent have been made for the last two or three days. The India market in goods and yarns, but at prices below all former precedent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. The sales of the week, ending at the 21st ult., were 15,650 bales; 2570 Upland at 67 1/2; 3000 Mobile, &c. 61-4 to 73-8; 5500 New Orleans, 61 to 81.

The sales of the week, ending April 3d, are 18,700 bales, of which 1700 of American are placed to speculation account, and 1300 of various descriptions for export. There was also forwarded into the interior unsold last month 1020 bales. We quote the prices of all descriptions 1-8d to 1-1d lower this week, with a flat and heavy market at the decline.

Quarterly Statement of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from Jan. 5 to March 30:

Liabilities.	Assets.
Circulation £16,537,000	Securities £23,323,000
Deposits 7,212,000	Bullion 3,339,000
	£23,749,000
	£26,667,000

FASHIONS FOR APRIL. Small patterns, stripes and checks will be fashionable this season, in mourning dresses; and for the promenade, poplins brooches, watered silks, l'armure prairie, in small brooches flowers, on light green cern, or lilac grounds; orientales, pou de soie, fleur de lis; velvet ailes de mouche, is the prettiest novelty, and derives its name from possessing the softness of velvet, with lightness and variety of its tints; the armor rocaille is also admired. Fig. 4 also cannot be considered very general. Fig. 1 also materials they will not be admitted; flossons are long and the bodice are still pointed. Fancy head buttons are much used on ball dresses, and it is expected they will be fashionable on redingotes this season.

For ball dresses, crapes, gazees, watered silks, with double and treble skirts, guimp trimmings, marabouts, and flowers ornament them, the corsage a la Grecque and the short sleeves full trimmed. Black has been very fashionable in Paris, whether in velvet, satin, watered silk, crape, or face dresses ornamented with diamonds or flowers. Redingotes of silk are trimmed with folds, edged by a narrow fringe, or with small chieures. Scarfs of the same material as the dress, are much admired in Paris; the ends are fringed, and the folds are confined on the shoulders; they are worn in shawls, mousselines de laine, &c. Scarfs of shaded silk, orange glace, with white or blue glace, are trimmed with pointed Alencon; black lace scarfs, as well as those of point lace, machin, muslin, china crape, and foulard, are all in the fashion. A new shaped berthe has appeared, with four points, one reaches to the point of the body, the others are on the shoulders and back.

Berets, toques of black velvet, with marabout, turbans resille, mase hats a la creole, a la belle poules; turbans of gauze, embroidered in gold, with crowns of velvet sprigged with gold, or el moekemire, with scarfs of point lace and tassels, Algerin. Caiffures Madona, a la Louis XIV. small toquets de page, due a la marquis, are all now in demand.

Straw bonnets are preparing in Paris, a jours with linceres of velvet, others with flecks of chenille; also close capotes of Leghorn and paille de riz. Capotes of crapes are very fashionable just now in Paris, in pink, green, lilac, with marabouts of the same color, or wreaths of roses, mixed with heart's ease.

PASSENGERS in the Columbia for Boston:—W. Whiteford, Mr. Ritchie, Edw. Thompson, J. Hall, J. Hansfield, T. Mussen, J. Whitehead, T. Kay, J. Sparks, J. W. Patterson, H. Hodmer, jr., M. H. Seymour, H. W. Whitney, J. B. Williams, R. H. Britch, Daniel McNab, J. T. Meline, P. H. Vanderwerf, Mr. Taylor, Middleton, Moss, Gallet and servant, H. Derby, C. A. Stevens, G. E. Raulins, F. Clarke, A. Scudder, Rev. D. Dunbar, C. B. Jaudon, J. R. Lourey, T. Warren, J. McDonald, A. Mann, Mr. Sharpley, Mrs. H. Wagon, 2 children and servants, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, R. Anderson, J. Mathewson, J. Mola, W. Colquhoun, D. McKay, J. Greenfield, N. McLemont, J. Connell, J. Savage, D. Moss and lady, J. H. Bell, J. L. Blandary, J. Wickey.

DAVIES' FAMILY PILLS.

[From a Very Respectable Farmer.]

[STARRD COURT, VA. Sept. 7th, 1840.]

Dear Sir:—I write to let you know that the Lord has done great things for me whereof I am glad. When I saw you in Fredericksburg, I think I said that I had been afflicted with a very acute (stomach), and subject to a violent pain in my head for more than twenty years, for which I took rubarb and soda three or four times every day for these many years, with little or no relief, and my legs and ankles were so much swollen that I was unable, at times, to attend to my business. But since you made me a present of a box of your Family Pills I have taken 1 or 2 of them at night in going to bed, and now my acid stomach is relieved, the swelling in my legs has nearly disappeared, and I do not think that I have been hindered one day with the pain in my head since I began to take your Family Pills. I think the Lord directed you to Fredericksburg, to administer to my relief. (Blessed be his holy name, I am greatly relieved.) There is living in my neighborhood a poor old woman who had been sick for a long time and could not get relief at length I purchased a box of your pills and gave them to her, after awhile I saw her out and about her business, and she said that the one box had cured her. I have spread the fame of your valuable medicine amongst my acquaintances, and many have purchased. Now, as it respects myself, my friends tell me when I go to town, that they have not seen me look so well for many years, and I say to them, "I will tell you the secret why; a short time ago I met with a Dr. Davies in town, and he gave me a box of pills, and they have made me look as you now see me." And now, my friend, I hope that the Lord will continue to be with you, and make you useful to your fellow-creatures, as he has hitherto done. I remain with respect

CHARLES BRUCE.

They will carry off the bile from the stomach. Sold by G. Savage, General Agent for Washington; J. Thomas, and Mrs. Banks Georgetown; W. G. Cole, Hatter, and J. Brunner, Fredericksburg; B. Chalk, Alexandria; Geo. No. 24 Fayette street; and by T. MOORE, No. 74 Market street, General Agent for Baltimore. Price 25 cents per box, five for \$1, or \$2 per dozen.

INDIVIDUALS REQUIRING THE BEST INCORRUITABLE



WOULD DO WELL to call on Dr. WILL COCK, No. 39 FAYETTE STREET, near the Post Office, and examine his ingenious and successful manner of inserting ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which is acknowledged by all who have tested the work as surpassing every thing of the kind they have ever seen. He has in process of manufacture many thousands of improved and durable teeth, any made in this city, whether for strength, durability, or their extremely natural appearance. These Teeth retain their color and purity in the mouth, are fixed without pain or injurious effects of wires or ligatures, and greatly improve the natural utterance, and the general health. It is also remembered, that Dr. W. proportion his charges to the circumstances of his patients, and when the excellence of his mechanism is taken into consideration, it will be seen that he employs his own interest in the best manner in his professional capacity. The Plugging of decayed teeth, when practised in used, will insure to the patient their preservation to the latest period of human existence. The various operations pertaining to dentistry will meet with the proper treatment each case may require.

1. Artificial Teeth out of repair, restored equal in durability to their former state at a very trifling charge.

2. By the skillful use of very improved instruments, assurance is given of the instantaneous and safe removal of any tooth or fang (however decayed) without injuring the jaw or leaving behind any portion of the root.

3. In all cases where gold is required, none other than 20 carat is ever used. Bear this in mind, as cheap work is often thrown out as a bait, and inferior materials used; sometimes even silver is recommended, a material totally unfit for permanent use in the mouth, and which will require to be changed in a few months.

4. Those individuals who cannot afford to pay the fee of 50 cents for extraction, can have this important operation performed any morning without CHARGE, by calling between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M.

Individuals requiring the assistance of a Dentist, may avail themselves of Dr. W.'s services at any hour of the day throughout the year, to suit their own convenience.

Residence No. 39 Fayette street, near the Post Office, and opposite the First Presbyterian Church.

ap12-eois

CHANCERY SALE. Under a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscribers, as Agents, offer for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, 1st May at 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, a LOT OF GROUND, in fee simple, near Trinity Church, (being Lot No. 430 on the Plat of the addition of Philip's Point) beginning at the distance of 40 feet from the North West corner of Philip's Point, and extending Westwardly 40 feet on Philip's Point, and having a depth parallel to the street of 100 feet.

Terms of sale, one-fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale or on ratification of sale with interest from said day, and the residue, with like interest, in three equal instalments in four, seven and ten months from said day. All payments to be secured by mortgages or notes with security to be approved by the Trustee.

RANDOLF MOALE, CHARLES F. MAVER, ap12-eois

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. The subscriber, as agent for the owners, will offer for sale at public auction, at the Exchange on SATURDAY, 1st May, at one o'clock, a most desirable and well situated country seat, in the County of Middlesex, called the COUNTRY SEAT of the late Mr. Philip Little. It has four acres of land, and is improved with a comfortable BRICK DWELLING, Stable, Garden, House, Milk House, &c. It borders on the city limits, being on the Windsor Mill Road, about half a mile from the Reisterstown Turnpike. There is a productive Orchard, and a good Garden on the place. The terms will be accommodating.

CHAS. F. MAVER, ap12-eois

MEDICAL AID. The success that has attended the treatment of many thousand cases of Venereal Complaints for twenty years past, induces the subscriber to inform the public, that he may be daily seen and consulted on all cases of this nature, and on diseases of the urinary organs generally. His treatment is speedy and certain, adapted to the various constitutions of his patients; the medicines are so mild that the most delicate may take them, without any restriction in diet or occupation. Many cases that have resisted every other mode of treatment, are speedily yielded to this, and many persons who have tried all the quick nostrums of the day are frequently calling on the subscriber to have the injuries they have sustained by their use relieved. An early application is advisable in all cases, which may be made at Dr. WARNER'S OFFICE, Alameda street, one door north of East Pratt street. Mr. Warner furnishes in quantities to suit applicants. ap7-eois

Dr. T. L. MURPHY has resumed the Practice of his Office No. 69 BOND STREET, near the R. of America street.