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VOL. III. NO. 104.] THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1841. [PRICE ONE CENT.

TRUST NOT THE WORLD.

Think not the world is what it seems,
Deceit is every where;
Think not each word with goodness teems,
They may beget despair;
Think not each heart is fair within,
Tho' all without be bright,
They rankle oft with deepest sin,
When most concealed from light.

The heart may be estranged, and spurn
The object once its boast,
And yet, the outward smile return,
Of love, when loving most;
And too, the cup with wine may flow,
And sparkle to the brim,
Still, still, to him there's certain woe,
Who trusts his lips within.

The fairest flower may sweetly bloom,
And spread its fragrance round,
But soon it finds an early tomb,
The worm within is found:
A thousand snares are ever near,
Where all securely shows,
They oft deceive whom least we fear,
And prove our greatest foes.

Hartford, Jan., 1841.

A ROMANCE OF REALITY.

In the town of Havre-de-Grace, not many years ago, there lived an aged couple, Monsieur and Madame Dupre. In themselves, these personages were worthy and respected, but circumstances of a remarkable and romantic nature connected with their family rendered them objects of peculiar interest not only to their neighbors and fellow-citizens, but to all who visited the town of Havre. One of the near relatives of this venerable pair was destined to a career in life such as we shall only find a parallel in the pages of Arabian fiction.

Aline Dupre was born at Martinique in the year 1673. Her father possessed one of the best estates on the island, and spared no pains or expense in educating his daughter, whose rare natural qualities, both of person and mind, well merited the most careful developement. At the age of fourteen, when womanly charms are almost matured in that clime, Aline was the pride of her family, and the admiration of the upper circles of the colony. In private society no one surpassed her in vivacity of spirit; in the ball-room the graces of her person and movements were unrivalled; and she possessed musical talents well fitted to enhance and complete the impression made by her appearance and address.—Such was Aline Dupre, when an unforseen accident gave a sudden turn to her prospects and fortunes. Excited by oppression, real or imaginary, a numerous band of negroes made their escape from their masters, and spread the most serious alarm over the whole island. Profiting by the scantiness of the military force stationed there at the time, these runaways committed various outrages and made threatening demonstrations at many different points, calling every where upon their fellow-slaves to join their standard. None of the negroes in the employ of M. Dupre had acceded to the insurgent band, but the station of that gentleman, and the high opinion entertained of his talents and activity, caused him to be pitched upon as the leader of the militia raised for the suppression of the mutineers. M. Dupre fulfilled with energy and success the duty intrusted to him. The fugitives were surrounded and captured, but only after a desperate struggle, in which M. Dupre received a mortal injury. He survived it long enough to permit him to receive from France the Cross of St. Louis, which the Governor of the Colony (the Marquis de Bouille) had requested for him. Soon after receiving this reward M. Dupre died, recommending, with his last breath, his daughter Aline and his only son to the care of the Governor.

The Marquis de Bouille did not neglect the charge committed to him. It had been the purpose of the late M. Dupre to return to France, where he had a small patrimonial property, and where various members of his family were settled. This intention had been partly formed with the view of completing the education of Aline and her brother, and in the hope of seeing them well established there in life. The Governor of Martinique determined to fulfil the wishes of the father in this respect. Finding the young Dupre, who was a year or two older than Aline, to have an inclination for a military life, the Marquis arranged that he should go to France and enter the regiment of Bouillon, while the sister was to be placed in the seminary of Saint Cyr, the highest institution then existing for persons of her sex. Aline and her brother accordingly embarked in a vessel for France. That vessel, however, *never reached its destination*. Its fate remained unknown for seven years, at the end of which time a letter, containing disclosures regarding it; was received by one of the friends of the Dupre family residing in France. This individual was a young lady who had spent some years of her youth in Martinique, and had been the playmate and dear friend of the young Aline. The letter alluded to was delivered by an Ambassador of a great power, and it was from his Sovereign—his crowned Queen. That Queen was Aline Dupre! The strange vicissitudes which placed Aline in this position were detailed, in the communication to her friend, nearly as follows:

The vessel which bore the brother and sister, intending to land on the western coast of France, reached the Straits of Gibraltar in safety. Soon afterwards, however, when the passengers, attracted by the beauty of the evening in that latitude, had assembled in a group on deck, an old negress in attendance on Aline pointed out a dark spot on the sea at a distance. The captain was present at a moment, and was observed to grow pale as he turned his eye on the object pointed out. But he made no remark, and the passengers retired for the night. In the morning they found nothing but bustle and alarm on board.—The vessel was pursued by a swift-sailing Algerine corsair, of a size which rendered it almost hopeless for a petty merchantman to attempt any resistance. Nevertheless, the crew took to their arms, resolved to sell their liberty dearly.—The pirates were not long in coming up and boarding, and, as might have been anticipated, soon overpowered all opposition. Aline had kept close by the side of her brother, determined to perish with him if he fell; and, when the capture took place, she was bound with him in the same chain. This association did not last long. When the corsair reached the port of Algiers, an order was issued for the conveyance of all the male prisoners ashore, and the retention of the females. The language spoken around her was unintelligible to Aline, but she soon became sensible of the intended separation. Her agony was dreadful at the moment; the past sinking seemed to her insignificant in comparison with this overwhelming ill. She fell on her knees before the barbarians of the vessel, and used every entreaty, by words and gestures, which might have a chance of moving them to permit her accompanying her brother. Her tears and imploring looks fully expressed the meaning which her language could not convey, but they were totally disregarded, and her brother was carried off with his companions. All hope seemed to depart with him, and Aline fell down in a swoon.

Her insensibility, at least to a partial extent, was of long continuance, every return of her powers of reflection serving only to renew her grief, and throw her back into a state of lethargy, which rendered her heedless of all around her. Zara, however, the old negress, watched over her with incessant care. When Aline regained something like composure, she found herself on board of a different vessel, and again upon the open sea. Zara informed her that she had been purchased by an Armenian merchant, and was now on the way to Smyrna, whence, after taking on board some Circassian and Georgian captives, Achmet, as the merchant was called, intended to proceed to Constantinople. Zara likewise added, that Achmet seemed to take a strong interest in her restoration to health. This last piece of intelligence was any thing but pleasing to the poor captive, and her mind was so heavily oppressed with a foreboding dread of the fate that seemed to await her, that she resolved to escape from it at the cost of life. No other way of effecting this object was in her power save that of starving herself. For two days she maintained this determination; and was already beginning to feel her strength diminishing, when some proceedings on the part of Zara changed altogether the train of her thoughts. The old negress, like many of her race, affected a power of reading the cards, or of telling fortunes, and she artfully led her language mistress to express a wish to know what would be her brother's fate, the subject ever uppermost in her thoughts. Zara used the opportunity given to her most deceitfully. Consulting the cards, she assumed, after a time, an aspect of great joy. "Your brother will yet be free and great! The cards declare it! And by *you*—by you shall he be saved!" The suggestion of such a possibility made an instantaneous and striking impression upon Aline, and raised in her a new train of thought. Finally, she resolved to desist from her course of abstinence, and to preserve her life, in the hope that whatever might be her own fate, she might yet have it in her power to alleviate the sufferings of her beloved brother.

When the vessel arrived at Smyrna, it chanced that, while Achmet was getting on board his other captives, he met the French consul in society, and mentioned he had a beautiful slave of French descent. The consul immediately requested to see her, and, after some difficulty, this was accomplished. On seeing Aline, Monsieur L. generously offered to purchase her from the Armenian, and set her at liberty. "My brother," said Aline, "will you set him, too, at liberty?" "Alas!" said the consul, "that is not possible. How could he now be found out? The intervention of the Sultan alone, I fear could avail to discover his retreat, and procure his freedom." "The Sultan!" replied Aline, and for a few moments she remained in thought. "Well," continued she at length, "*I cannot*, and *will not*, since such is the case, accept of liberty for myself." The consul pressed her to alter her resolution, but the generous girl held firmly by her purpose. The slight hope which existed of finding in Constantinople some means of liberating the poor captive of Algiers, kept her fixed in the determination of remaining with Achmet. It seemed to her as if some secret power urged her onwards to the Turkish capital.

But, as she sailed thither, doubts and fears took possession of her mind. Her whole chance of success was founded on the vague possibility of her personally seeing the Sultan Abdul-Hamed, or some great courtier, from whom she might beg the life and liberty of her brother. But she remembered, and endeavored to remember, that she might become the purchased slave of some rich bachelor Turk, and might be shut out for ever from the light of day among strangers. With these thoughts in her mind, she proceeded to the presence of Achmet, and, assuming a firm and bold tone, she said, "Armenian, your fortune and *mine* are now in your hands. If I have observed aright, you do not confound me with these poor ignorant slaves, who have bodies, but no souls. Such as they subjugate the eyes, but not the heart. My character is different from theirs, and so will my destiny be. It will be a high one, and your fortunes shall rise with it. Introduce me to the presence of the Sultan, and depend upon my eternal gratitude." Achmet seemed to be struck by these words, and the confident tone in which they were uttered. His manner assumed a semblance of respect very unusual between master and slave, and he expressed his intention to gratify the wishes of Aline if possible. Accordingly, when the vessel entered the port of Constantinople, and the party were conveyed to the house of Achmet, he showed his intention by bringing her one of the richest dresses to be found in the city, this being a proper preliminary step, as he thought, to the execution of her design. But Aline declined assuming the garb, and contented herself with one of the most simple kind. To his surprise, the Armenian was compelled to admit that her appearance was more captivating without than with the rich attire obtained for her.

Though [illegible] seemed thus desirous of fulfilling his promise, day after day passed away without any mention of the approach of that event on which Aline rested every hope of procuring her brother's liberation. At last, however, Achmet announced that it was impossible for himself to introduce his beautiful slave to the presence of the Sultan in any way.—"But do not despond," said he, "I have sold you, along with Zara, to Isaac-Aga, son of the old chief of the royal guards. He has promised to place you in the way of seeing the Sultan." Aline at first thought that she was deceived by false promises, but such was not the case. Isaac-Aga was faithful to his word, and Aline obtained her wish. She was brought before the Sultan. It is needless to linger on the issue. The skill of Aline in music was exerted to charm Abdul-Hamed, and not in vain. It was not long ere his passion for the accomplished captive grew so deep and strong that he made her his legitimate wife; and she had also the pleasure of embracing her brother, liberated, by the Sultan's orders, from the slave-chains of Algiers. Under the title of the Sultana Validee, Aline retained Abdul Hamed, to whom she bore the Sultan Mahmoud father of the present youthful Sultan, and but recently deceased. Mahmoud did not immediately succeed his father, but lived in seclusion during the intervening reigns of Selim and Mustapha. The civilized spirit of Mahmoud may in part be traced to the instructions of his mother, the Sultana Valide. She discovered the retreat of her relatives in France, and, it has been said, sent them letters, which were accompanied by magnificent presents. Monsieur and Madame Dupre, the aged pair described as residing at Havre de-Grace, were her uncle and aunt, and shared liberally of her bounty. The Sultana Valide died in 1817, at the age of fifty four.

A TALE OF INDIAN COURTSHIP. The lovely daughter of a gallant and distinguished officer of rank, now at Cabool, while proceeding to join him, saw, loved, and was loved by a French son of Mars, an A. D. C. to a gallant general in the service of the Sikhs, of a very "avoidable" name. The course of this true love ran so smooth, that the lovers became plighted, with, of course, the concurrence of the parties next most interested to themselves. The Sikh general agreed to settle one lac of rupees on the bride of his A. D. C. on the wedding day, which was settled. The young A. D. C., Monsieur La Font, appeared at Cabool, where the ceremony was to be performed, and pitched his crimson tent near his future father's door, and all went merry as a marriage bell. But, alas! for the course of true love! the happy A. D. C. was recognized by some soldiers of a certain Queen's corps at Cabool—as a Prince! no! as the shop-boy of Mr. White, the Kurnaul merchant! The discovery made its way to the officers, to whose mess the *soi disant* A. D. C. had been invited by the father of the bride, as his guest. The officers refused to meet him until an explanation was offered: none was forthcoming, but next day the crimson tent and gay occupant had disappeared, and with them the happy event.—*Agra Ukhbar.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 12th, 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Six petitions for divorces were handed in, most of them from Baltimore.

Mr. Legrand, on leave, reported a bill to revive an act authorising certain alterations in Baltimore County and City Court rooms, passed Dec. Session, 1817, chapter 7. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Causin submitted an order that this House will not hereafter entertain any application for divorce. Read and laid on the table.

SENATE. The President appeared and assumed the duties of the Chair.

The bill giving to the Chancellor and county courts, as courts of equity, jurisdiction in cases of divorces, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Scott presented a petition from sundry citizens of Harford county, for an alteration in the law relating to marriages, and the rights of the husband over the property of the wife. Referred to the committee on public proceedings.

[illegible] place on Shelton's creek, in [illegible] between Frederick Benson and [illegible] Pickett, which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that they had been quarrelling for some time past, and meeting on that day, an attack was made by Pickett, when Benson drawing a pocket knife, stabbed him to the heart, and caused his death immediately. Benson was arrested, and after a patient hearing, committed to jail to await his trial.

The Governor of Virginia has appointed the 22d of February to [illegible] the [illegible] voted at different times by the Legislature to the following officers, natives of Virginia, for their gallantry and services: Gen. Rogers Jones, Col. George Armistead, Major Thomas M. Nelson and Capt. Rich'd H. Bell, of the Army;—Captains Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, Chas. W. Morgan, Elie A. F. Vallette, Hugh T. Page of the Navy.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE. The brig Gen. Harrison, (of Brookville) Douglass, from Castine, for St. Petersburg, was cast away on the Island of Brunet, on the night of December 1st, in a gale and snow storm. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Jesse Dyer, seaman, of Brooklille, and John Parker, cook, of Baltimore, were drowned in attempting to get ashore from the wreck. The captain and rest of the crew had arrived safe. The vessel was insured in New York.

☞ Late intelligence has been received from Florida, but the only item of note, differing materially from what we have heretofore published, is the death of Capt. W. B. Davidson, of the 3d Artillery, in consequence of disease contracted in the everglades.

A few more Indians have come in and surrendered and given up their arms. Indeed, they are still more favorable as regards the terms of the war.

RESUMPTION. The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation [illegible] the Banks to resume specie payments on the [illegible] of February next.

IN A BAD WAY. Sure never was the drama in so bad a way in New York as at present. Both the large theatres closed on the 9th, for want of support. Every variety of experiment has been tried to no purpose; and the managers have at last come to the conclusion that while they only assume liabilities which they are unable to meet, by keeping open, it is better to close the doors.

The Park is to be opened for concerts, promenade, refreshments, and all that.

CONFESSION OF MURDERERS. Bill Smith, William Jones and John Swal, were on the 31st ult. taken to the second municipality prison, New Orleans, charged with murder and robbing the schr. Alabama, the particulars of which we gave some days since. The murderers have confessed their guilt, and express a desire to be shot.

KISS VS. POCKETBOOK. A fair damsel in New Orleans stole her lover's pocketbook while he was stealing a kiss from her. We are inclined to think that the fair one made the most profitable transaction.

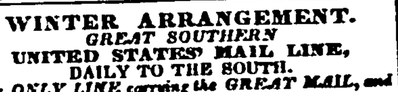
☞ The bakery establishment of Mr. Kolb, at Charleston, S. C. was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst. Also some adjoining buildings.

The first trial of Dr. Eldridge, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, cost the county $1100. The cost of the second will not fall short of $2500. A sad system this.

GREAT SLAUGHTER. No less than 17,000 hogs have been killed at one slaughter house in Louisville the past fall.

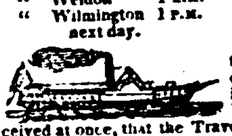
☞ A man named Frazier was killed in a fight, in Philadelphia, on Sunday last.

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 informed that, by taking the Cars at Baltimore for Washington at 4 P. M., they proceed, via Washington, Fredericksburg, 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 Companies on the route being bound by the Postmaster General to make the following quick Schedule:

Leave Philadelphia	8 A.M.	reach Baltimore	2 P.M.
" Baltimore	4 P.M.	" Washington	6 P.M.
" Washington	5 A.M.	" Fred'ksburg	12 M.
" Fred'ksburg	12 M.	" Richmond	5 P.M.
" Richmond	5 P.M.	" Petersburg	7 P.M.
" Petersburg	7 P.M.	" Weldon	1 A.M.
" Weldon	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 Rail-Road Line, it will be perceived at once, that the Traveller, unless in some extraordinary contingency, is *sure of a connection throughout*, whilst it is evident that Foggs! Rough Weather!! and Storms!!! must often occasion delay in a Route, more than two-thirds of which is by the Bay—the traveller being also 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 or trouble with their Baggage.

☞ This is much the nearest, 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 Rail Road 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
STOCKTON, FALLS & CO.
Adjoining the Philadelphia Rail Road Office,
d12-tf PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

TO OUR PATRONS AND OTHERS.
READ AND BE NOT HUMBUGGED.

The friends and old customers of the subscribers will please to bear in mind that we do not, nor do we intend selling HATS in the Maryland Arcade again, and if any of our patrons are not aware of our removal, and should again visit there with a desire to purchase a Hat of KEEVIL'S Manufacture, they will be deceived, as we have no connexion with any concern whatever, excepting our only establishment, No. 66½ BALTIMORE STREET, where, by unremitting attention to business, and manufacture of our Hats, we hope to merit a continuance of the liberal support of the public. Our prices are well known, and are as follows: Fine Russia Hats for $3.50, of the same quality as those selling elsewhere for $5. 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 KEEVIL'S well known Store, No. 66½ Baltimore street, opposite Tripolett's alley, between Gay and Holliday-sts. So call in for first rate

HATS!
HATS!!
HATS!!!
HATS!!!!
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, these economical habits of living, and cash system of doing business, are sufficient reasons for their being enabled to sell at such unprecedented low prices—all knowing from experience, as they do, the small profits and quick returns are most advantageous in the end—don't forget to call at
W. H. KEEVIL & CO'S,
No. 66½ Baltimore-st., opposite Tripolett's alley.
And 4 doors W. of Beal's well known Auction Store.
o16-tuas10

JOB PRINTING.
BY BULL & TUTTLE,
(Practical Letter Press Printers,)
No. 7 N. Gay st. (old Chronicle Office

The proprietors of the above Printing Establishment beg leave to inform the public, that they are extensively prepared to execute any and every description of Fancy or Plain JOB PRINTING, in the neatest and most fashionable style of workmanship, and on terms suitable to the times.

THEY WILL PRINT TO ORDER,

Catalogues,	Handbills,
Notes and Checks,	Circulars,
Enamelled Cards,	Small Notes,
Bills of Lading,	Election Tickets,
Commercial Blanks,	Large Posting Bills, &c.

Together with Fancy Printing, for framing, &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.

$10,000 REWARD—Cure Warranted, for any recent case of the secret disease, by Dr. HITZELBERGER, 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 $3!!! Price of the Medicine, by the single bottle or box, $1 and $2 per bottle, $1 per box!!!

Dr. HUSSELBAUGH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES, for the cure of secret diseases. Dr. Husselbaugh, of Europe, the illustrious discoverer of Husselbaugh's Medicines, challenges a single case of recent secret disease to be brought, in which his medicine will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of 10,000.—These medicines are based on scientific principles, and are different according to the particular disease of the patient. Dr. Hitzelberger, who is a graduate of one of the first schools in the United States, has these celebrated medicines for sale, and he won't ask, why, oh! why will ye 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 $3. Positive cure in every case guaranteed or the money returned.

These invaluable Medicines can be purchased at the HUSSELBAUGHIAN INFIRMARY, No. 8 Pratt-st., five doors east of the Bridge. se3-ylm*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

DR. STORM'S SPECIFIC COMPOUND, For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Diabetes or difficulty in making water, and all other unnatural discharges from the uretha of either sex.

In no case has this medicine been known to fail, to effect a permanent cure, and too, in the shortest possible time. Should this medicine fail to effect a cure 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 such quack nostrums as cannot be depended upon; when, for $1, you can purchase a pleasant, sure, and speedy cure, composed solely of vegetable substance? One hundred dollars 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. WILLIAMSON, corner of High and Green street, (O. T.) of T. J. PITT, Market Space, Fell's Point, and by J. W. W. GORDON, cor. of Pratt & Howard-sts. Also, of L. S. THOMAS, corner of Briton and Forest streets—with full directions accompanying each bottle at $1 per bottle.

☞ For sale in Washington city by ROBERT PATTERSON, cor. 9th street and the avenue, and CHAS. C. STOTT, corner of 7th street and the avenue. And in Washington, by JOHN L. KIDWELL. dec5-y

A BLESSING TO ALL MANKIND.

The VEGETABLE FLUID SYRUP, or Mercurial Extractor. This infallible Srup is the discovery of an old veteran and hero of the vegetable kingdom; from his long research, his labors have been crowned with the glorious result of a positive remedy for the bad effects of that poisonous drug (Mercury,) and while it has this new efficacious effect upon the bones affected with mercury, it at the same time purifies the blood from the remnants of Venereal Disease, Scrofulous Affections, Spitotches and Eruptions upon the Skin, old standing indolent Ulcers, &c.

For sale, wholesale, and retail, at the LABORATORY of Dr. BOWLBY, BROTHERS & CO., No. 60 S. Charles street, between Pratt and Lombard-sts., on the corner of Uhler's alley; and at the General Agency Office, No. 3 Pitt street, Baltimore. Also, at WM. LANPHIER'S Drug Store, Washington, D.C. o31

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of superior Alum and Bottom LIME, (burned in a conical kiln, so highly recommended by our State Geologist, Professor DECATUR,) and that they are prepared to sell the same at the kiln at 33 1-3 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 Slacked ALUM LIME, which we will sell on favorable terms, for farming purposes.
HUGH DOWLING & SON,
Corner of Britain and Madison-sts., Balt.

☞ Orders sent from any part of the United States, for Lime, for building or agricultural purposes, immediately attended to. je15

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

A AGENCY for the sale of LIME is established at No. 22 CHEAPSIDE. Orders will be filled from the Glen Elgin 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 uncut, is at command 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 inspector's eye, 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.
je18-d HENRY N. WILLIS, 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 I or 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 kept in 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 it being a place where I keep all my own, I will not be accountable, for the future, for any escapes of any kind from my establishment.
HOPE H. SLATTER.
mh3-dtf

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