PUBLISHED DAILY,
BY
BULL & TUTTLE,
No. 7 North Gay street.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.—To Subscribers, SIX CENTS per week, payable to the Carriers, to whom alone they are responsible, at the end of each week.

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1 square 1 time,	$0 50	1 square 1 month,	$4 00
1 do. 2 times,	75	1 do. 2 months,	7 00
1 do. 3 do.	1 00	1 do. 3 do.	10 00
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BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

VOL. III. NO. 107.] MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1841. [PRICE ONE CENT.

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,
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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.

FEMALE FAITH.

She loved you when the sunny light
Of bliss was on your brow;
That bliss has sunk in sorrow's night,
And yet—she loves you now.

She loved you when your joyous tone
Taught every heart to thrill;
The sweetness of that tongue is gone,
And yet—she loves you still.

She loved you when your home and heart
Of fortune's smile could boast,
She saw that smile decay—depart—
And then she loved you most.

Oh, such the generous faith that grows
In woman's gentle breast:
'Tis like that star that stays and glows
Alone in night's dark vest.

That stays because each other ray
Has left the lonely shore,
And that the wanderer on his way
Then wants her light the more.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF

A YOUTHFUL BUT AWFUL CRIMINAL.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1840.

Mr. Editor: Good and evil actions, in their influence on society, never fail to extend their effects to others, beyond the mere performers of the actions themselves. Dr. Franklin borrowed some ten dollars from a friend once; and some circumstance, occurring which put it out of his power to refund, when able to do so, he loaned the same amount to another man in want, and begged of him not to pay it back, but to loan the same amount to the first really needy man he found in want of it, and beg him when able, to loan to another with a like condition, and thus let good favors go round the world. Evil deeds go round the world of their own accord. For one man, who lies, steals, or betrays, a hundred honest men are made to suffer. One man proves faithless, mean, ungrateful, and a lying, thieving scoundrel, who had gained confidence and esteem, and hundreds of really needy and correct strangers, or half-known persons are made to feel the effects of his rascality. The misanthrope is ready to knock the first applicant in the head who appeals to his bounty, because B cheated him or stole from him, and concludes there is not an honest man in the world. The miser buttons his coat, and steels his heart against all calls upon his purse, because B cheated him, or betrayed his confidence. The selfish man shuts the door upon every possible new face, and secrets himself from half of his old faces, and because B has turned out such a rascal, his sympathies for all mankind have dried up, and he resolves to take refuge in his own crysalis, and avoid his fellow beings, thinking they may all be like B. Now in this way a thousand honest and needy and deserving men are made to suffer from the misconduct of a single person. Hence, punishment for crime can never make atonement for the evil inflicted, nor can honesty and good actions, under all circumstances, be sufficiently appreciated and rewarded. The true philanthropist will never involve the innocent with the guilty, and cease to trust, because one man or a dozen men, have betrayed. He will continue to discriminate, and to seek out and relieve the really honest and deserving who lie in want of aid and support, feeling that inasmuch as he does it unto one of the least of suffering humanity, he does "it unto God."

It is a matter of doubt with some, whether the publicity of crime is not injurious. I think in the case I am about to unfold, it may prove otherwise. The subject of this sketch is a young man who has reached, in youth, the most awful gulf of crime, and has at last been overtaken in his deeds of atrocious villainy. To expose to the world the actions of one so base, is a painful task; but the example it may prove to the young, by convincing them that the career of crime can never otherwise end than in shame, disgrace, and utter ruin.

Marcus Cicero Stanley, a young man from America, who introduced himself in Europe every where as the brother of the Hon. Mr. Stanley, the member of Congress, which was nearly the only truth he ever told while on this side of the water, has recently been convicted by Mr. Catlin, of stealing money from him, and stood his trial, and intead of going to Botany Bay, where he should have been sent, he is in Newgate jail, for six months, with six weeks solitary confinement in a cell, on bread and water. To this mitigation of punishment, he is indebted to the interference of Mr. Catlin and Mr. Stevenson, who engaged the best counsel, not knowing at the time but this was the first offence in a young man not twenty-five years old. Consequently, owing to this fact, and the respectability of his connexions in America, he was recommended to mercy by the jury, after finding him guilty of the charge. Mr Catlin thinks he lost, first and last, by him, more than one hundred dollars. At his exhibition of Indian characters, he usually changed his clothes in an anti-chamber previous to putting on an Indian garb, for purposes of illustration. During this time, while Catlin was out, Stanley would enter and rifle his pockets. He missed money so repeatedly this way, that he finally secreted a policeman in the anti-chamber to watch for the thief, and marked several of pieces money he left in his pockets. All the while, however, never suspecting the brother of the member of Congress. When things were thus arranged, it was not long before Stanley entered and rifled his pockets. The police man followed him as he left the apartment, and arrested him with the marked money on him. From this time forward Catlin had no alternative left; under the British laws, he was bound to prosecute the thief, but yet exerted his influence to obtain as mild a sentence as possible. He and the police man were all the witnesses called, and the result has been told, which would have been far otherwise had his real character been known at the time of trial. This has only come to light since.

It seems two or three years since, this same Marcus Cicero Stanley went to Texas. While there he lodged in a room with two other young men, both of whom were honorable and respectable. One of them had $1000 with him, which was stolen from him. Instead of accusing Stanley, the guilty person, he accused the other young man, whose pride of character was so much shocked at the accusation, that he challenged the accuser, who accepted the challenge, and they went out to fight, and the poor innocent young man accused of the theft, chose Stanley for his second, who stood by his side and saw him shot dead through the heart. Not long afterwards it leaked out that Stanley himself was the thief, and he fled the country and justice together and came to Europe, where he had the bold effrontery to thrust himself into the best society, as the brother of the Hon. Mr. Stanley, the member of Congress. The surviving young man in the duel, when finding he had killed his innocent friend, had his mind so affected, that he became partially deranged, wandered about, took to drink, and died a miserable death on the Texas frontier. Yet the villain lives! Stanley's first exploit in Europe was in Paris, where he first stole a valuable collection of mosaics, with other articles, from an American gentleman. He sported the dandy in great style; turned out whiskers and mustachios, bragged immensely of his wealth and connexions in America, run in debt with all who would trust him, borrowed and stole together from nearly every American in Paris that afforded him opportunity of doing so. He lived at the great hotel of Muerice. But at length finding his situation in Paris becoming embarrassing, he finally told Muerice his wealthy aunt had just arrived in Havre from America, and he must go down and escort the old lady up to Paris; and said he would leave his trunk, and wished to engage larger apartments for himself and aunt. He told another he was going down to Havre to sell a consignment of cotton just arrived from America, and then he would be very flush. He was gone so long that Muerice finally broke open his trunk, and found it full of brick-bats or something equivalent. These items are not an inkling of his deeds in Paris. He was into Muerice several hundred francs, as well as into several Americans most severely. In London, he seemed to gain fresh impudence and effrontery, still dealt on the reputation of his brother, the member of Congress, and carried on swindling and stealing with a full hand. He first stole £70 from an Englishman with whom he lodged. The gentleman had marked the bills, and had taken a list of the numbers. He never suspected Stanley of being the thief. But since his arrest and trial, the police went with the numbers to the Bank of England, where, on referring to the bills redeemed, they found the identical bills endorsed with Stanley's name and residence, the latter being the very house where he had stolen the money. The Englishman being, by appointment, about to leave for Italy, failed to prosecute.

The next game he attempted, was to marry a young Jewess with £15,000. The parents were bitterly opposed to the match; but he had succeeded in making the girl like him, and by forging a letter purporting to be addressed to him from his brother, he succeeded in getting the consent of the parents, and the wedding was to have taken place within a day after his arrest.—The solicitor had drawn up a marriage settlement on the new couple of $15,000 sterling, and in two days more he would have ruined a girl and her family. As soon as he was arrested, his trunk was broken open, and the letters of the girl found and restored to her. A copy and the original draft of the letter in his own hand writing was found in his trunk, purporting to be addressed from his brother to him, with the usual office and post stamps all forged on its back. It began after this fashion: *"Dear Cir"*—and then went to detail current political news, and then said that him and his mother and the rest of the family had relented; that they had at first opposed his ever marrying a Jewess, but they had finally thought better of it; that on looking over his father's will, there was $75,000 coming to him, which was or would be placed in New York, and subject to his order as soon as he landed with his bride. It was the exhibition of this forged letter that seemed to soften the Jew down into an unwilling acquiescence of the match. He played every possible kind of game to get along, and told every kind of lie for the sake of imposition, and swindled daily where opportunity offered. A poor young and destitute artist from America, in London, who had the misfortune to make his acquaintance, now fears Stanley has intercepted his letters containing his remittances, by which means he has been reduced to great distress.—This same Stanley went to Catlin one day, and says he: "Catlin, T. is a worthy painter, and a good fellow; but he is poor and needy. I, with other Americans, have made up a few pounds for him; yet we lack about three pounds of having enough to pay his debts. Can't you help him to that much?" "By all means," says Catlin and paid him that much; which has since appeared he appropriated to his own use, while this poor painter has had all his things sold for debt.

One day he told another poor American artist that he would be glad to help him, but that he had just loaned Mr. Catlin £200, and disliked to ask him for it! Another poor artist one day borrowed £5 of Catlin to meet some urgent demand, and promised to pay him on the following Friday. The day came, but he had not the money. But to keep his promise with Catlin, he went out and borrowed it of another person, and soon after met Stanley. The day was very bad, he gave the money to Stanley, who assured him he was going right past Catlin's place, and would pay it over for him. The poor artist had a very bad cold, and the day was very wet; so he trusted to Stanley, who appropriated this amount also, and afterwards told Catlin, as this poor fellow had not the money, he was willing to assume the debt by giving his note, which Catlin refused, saying he believed the painter was honest, and would pay him when he could. These are a few items which have come to light in this wretched and base young man's villainous history. And it is sincerely to be hoped for the honor of America, and of mankind at large, that few such cases of horrible turpitude and guilt exist, and more especially in so young a subject.

I have not suffered a penny by him, or had I the honor of his personal acquaintance; had I known him I doubt whether I should have trusted him, for I never had confidence in dandies, whose faces sport mustachios and whiskers, though some of the baboon race may be very honest for all that. Yet I can find enough honest people in the world without them, and, therefore, have no use for them. AN AMERICAN.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Patrick Henry has arrived at New York bringing London dates to the 24th and Liverpool to the 25th December. We make up the following intelligence from the N. Y. Evening Tattler:

The Liverpool Cotton Market, was very animated, both among the trade, and among speculators. There was an advance of ⅛ of a penny upon a pound, for American description.

Barrel flour commanded 35s. 6d. to 36, for United States.

The London Money market was inactive, the holidays and the close of the year being so near.

The British Queen arrived off Cowes on the 21st, (19 days); the Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 24th, (14 days); and the Roscius arrived out on the 24th. The Europe had not arrived.

The Queen had gone to Windsor, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large crowd stood near the castle entrance to greet her.

The treaty of Commodore Napier with Mehemet Ali has been confirmed by all the Allied powers.

Mr. Morrison, the present proprietor of Morrison's pills, recently recovered a verdict of one farthing damages, in a suit against a firm who advertised "Morrison's Pills, prepared by Salmon & Hall.

Prince Albert, it has been discovered, is "consumptive." No matter, he may die now, if his daughter is only healthy.

A horrible case of poisoning had occurred at Holyford, near Northampton. An aged lady by the name of West, died suddenly, and several other persons were taken sick, who were her intimates. She was disinterred, arsenic found in her stomach, thence traced to the flour of which she made bread, and thence to her son, a grocer, against whom the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. The old lady's property was about 600 pounds, and the young demon wished at once to remove his mother, his brother and sister, to come into possession.

Adams, the champion of England at single stick, was recently killed with a blow on the head by a game keeper at Stanton, Somerset. Adams was amusing himself with poaching, and fought the game keeper. A verdict of justifiable homicide was returned.

The sultan of Turkey has ordered a brilliant diamond necklace to be presented to queen Victoria.

The coal mines at Ringley Field, near Bolton, were suddenly overflowed on the 19th ult. Of thirty persons, all but three escaped almost miraculously.

Harper, the negro dancer, was going the death at the minor theatres in London, as "The Free Nigger of New York."

James Wallack was at the Haymarket.

FRANCE. A tremendous fall of snow had blocked the roads in all directions.

The news from Algiers was much more favorable. The Arab chiefs were entering into negociations with the French, and deserting Abd el Kader.

During the Napoleon ceremonies there were some signs of difficulty near the house of the English ambassador, Earl Granville. He was offered a guard of fifty men, but wisely declined it, as it would merely have provoked a row.

SPAIN. Espartero, to employ his army, had kicked up a new breeze. It appears that a treaty was made between Spain and Portugal five years ago, by which the navigation of the river Douro was permitted to Spain, with certain conditions to be afterwards settled. In the occupation of the civil war this matter had been forgotten, and the details never finished. Spain gave Portugal 25 days to confirm the treaty, in default of which Espartero threatened to take possession of Portugal with 50,000.

Portugal in answer had thrown herself in a posture of defence—suspended the habeas corpus—ordered enlistments and impressments—offered a free pardon to all returning deserters—and put her little navy in order to blockade the rivers of Spain. It is thought however that all would end in a compromise.

THE JEWS. There seems to be a movement among the Continental Jews in relation to the late events in the East. The following is the concluding paragraph of an address to the Jews, published in *Der Orient*, a German newspaper:

"People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from your thousand years' slumber! Rally round leaders! have really the will, a Moses will not be wanting. The rights of nations will never grow old; take possession of the land of your fathers; build a third time the temple of Zion, greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord, who has led you safely through the vale of misery thousands of years. He also will not forsake you in your last conflict."

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. Dates from Galveston are to the 3d inst. The news from the frontier, if true, is highly important.—A letter has been received at Austin from San Antonio which declares positively that it is the intention of the Mexican government to invade Texas. According to the letter the loan of the $3,000,000 lately obtained by Mexico is to be expended as follows: $2,000,000 towards purchasing and arming two steam ships of war to act against the Texan navy, and the balance to be applied in carrying on operations by land—General Arista to have command of the invaders. His first object is to take possession of Goliad and San Antonio, and then propositions will be made to the Texan Government, which of course the latter will not accept.

The President pro tem. of Texas, on viewing the information, sent a communication to the authorities of Mexico, in which it is stated most positively that the sword of the Texans must do its work, and that by it shall the controversy be decided. The letter is spirited, determined and energetic. It breathes war throughout, and a determination to maintain the rights of Texas at the risk of life and the point of the bayonet.

RESUMPTION IN PHILADELPHIA. The Philadelphia banks all resumed according to order on the 15th. The Inquirer of Saturday states that "The affair passed with little or no excitement whatever, and the demand in the aggregate was exceedingly limited. Before the doors of the United States Bank were thrown open, a few persons were assembled in the neighborhood, most of them attracted thither, however, by mere curiosity. The numbers decreased as the day advanced, and a stanger on passing the institution would not have been reminded that the long talked of resumption was in progress. Probably several hundred persons in the course of the day obtained specie for small sums; but all was good humor, nothing like alarm was apparent, and we learn that in several instances, specie that had been obtained from one institution, was found rather inconvenient, and was deposited in some other. The other banks also paid freely all demands that were presented—but instead of their being any thing like a rush, it was remarked that the entrances and exits appeared to be exceedingly limited. There may be some slight demand to-day for small sums in specie; and then every thing will grow perfectly calm once more. We congratulate our citizens on the manner in which this business of resumption has been consummated, and consider it highly creditable to our community, that the affair has passed off satisfactorily."

AWFUL TRAGEDY. A double suicide was committed in New York on Thursday. The Planet states that Thomas Hogan and his wife Honora, residing at No. 193 Mulberry street, had a violent quarrel, and that the husband declared he would make away with himself. He accordingly loaded a musket, placed it against his left side, contrived to pull the trigger with his foot, and thus destroyed himself. The ball entered near the eighth rib, perforated the heart and lungs, and passed out at the right shoulder blade, causing instantaneous death. The wife, hearing the report of the gun, rushed into the room, and beheld her husband lying dead, weltering in his blood. She became frantic, and straightway proceeding to a closet where corrosive sublimate was kept; she mixed and took a large quantity. Her death ensued in three quarters of an hour afterward.

A NOVELTY. Quite a novelty may be seen at Mr. Hewitt's Music Saloon, in Chesnut, near Eighth street, Philadelphia, being an *Automaton Lady Minstrel*, the invention of Mr. Coleman, the well known professor of the accordion. She is so constructed as to play with either the accordion or guitar, in a most beautiful manner. The motion of respiration is admirably imitated. At the commencement of a performance she bows gracefully, and while playing beats time with her foot. With this figure may be seen a new invention of Mr. C's, called the Æolian Lute, an improvement on the accordion, and producing tones of great delicacy and beauty.

From the Arkansas Gazette of December 23, we learn that, during the snow storm which occurred some three weeks before, six Cherokee Indians were frozen to death in Beaty's Prairie, Benton county, in that state. "They were all of them," the Gazette adds, "in a state of beastly intoxication when they left the settlement." A melancholy trait, this, of *the progress of civilization!*

LOSS OF SCHOONER PHILENIA. We learn, says the Norfolk Beacon of the 13th, from Capt. Jones, of brig Vincent, arrived at this port yesterday from Turks Island, that the schr. Philenia, Capt. Roberts, 11 days from New York, was cast away on the North Cayaco—3 of her crew came home in the Vincent.

The following officers have taken passage in the store ship Isaac Franklin, at the port of Norfolk, bound to Port Mahon, Mediterranean station.

Assist. Surgeon Harrison.

Midshipmen Lyman R. Law, Leonidas McDougal, Boyse, N. Wescott, Clark H. Weies, George P. Welsh.

TROUBLE. Some of the millers in Wisconsin have refused to grind grain for the purpose of distilling. A law, it seems, is in operation, which says the millers shall grind grain for distillers.—Prosecutions have commenced, and there is quite an excitement among the people.

JURORS FINED. Twenty-three jurors were fined in New York twenty-five dollars each, a day or two ago, for non-attendance at the quarter sessions.

ACCIDENT. A man named Wm. Lessen, was killed at New Orleans on the 6th inst. while attempting to fasten a vessel in the harbor during a storm; another person was also seriously injured.

IN MOURNING. The Newark Daily Advertiser of the 15th inst. comes to us in mourning, announcing the death of Mr. Moses Smith Harrison, one of its enterprising publishers.

FIRE. The factory of Mr. J. St. Clair, with several adjoining buildings, was destroyed in Cincinnati on the 10th inst.

$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 would 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 Gonorrhea, Gleets, Strictures, Diabets 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 Syrup 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, eplotches 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. a31

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 DUCATEL,) 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!!!

AN AGENCY for the sale of LIME is established at No. 22 CHEAPSIDE. Orders will be filled from the Glen Ellen and Coal-Spring (York Road) Kilns, from which, within the last three years, 100,000 bushels have been delivered into the Baltimore market, giving the greatest satisfaction to the consumer.

Additional kilns having been lately erected, where a great quantity of wood, cut and 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.
mh3-dtf HOPE H. SLATTER.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber is authorized to purchase, for gentlemen of the South, a number of Negroes of both sexes.

The highest cash prices will be given for slaves for life and good titles.

He can always be found at the United States Hotel, opposite the Depot, Pratt street.
a3-dtf G. W. PEARCE.

CASSIA AND CHAMPAGNE.

10 CASES FRESH CASSIA
10 baskets Genuine Anchor CHAMPAGNE
Landing from Celeste, for sale by
MARCUS DENISON,
de 24 No. 31 Baltimore street.

WANTED TO RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE situated within half a mile of the Post Office—rent not to exceed $7 per month. Apply at the Intelligence Office, corner of Baltimore and Frederick sts. A d23