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

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☞ Twelve lines or less make a square. If an advertisement exceeds twelve lines the price will be in proportion. All advertisements are payable at the time of their insertion. Business Cards, of only two lines, will be inserted for five dollars a year, in advance.

VOL. III. NO. 115.] MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1841. [PRICE ONE CENT.

THE SUM OF LIFE.

BY J. O. ROCKWELL.

Searcher of Gold—whose days and nights
All waste away in anxious care;
Estranged from all Life's pure delights,
Unlearned in all that is most fair;
Who railest not with easy glide,
But delvest in the depth of tide,
And strugglest in the foam—
Oh come and view this land of graves,
Death's northern sea of frozen waves,
And mark thou out thy home.

Lover of Women—whose sad heart
Wastes like a fountain in the sun,
Clings most where most its pain doth start,
Dies by the light it lives upon!
Come to the land of graves! for here
Are Beauty's smile and Beauty's tear
Gathered in holy trust;
Here slumber forms as fair as those
Whose cheeks, now living, shame the rose—
Their glory turned to dust.

Lover of fame—whose foolish thought
Steals onward from the wave of Time—
Tell me, what goodness hath it brought
Atoning for that restless crime?
The spirit-mansion desolate
That opens to thy storms of fate,
The absent soul in fear—
Bring home thy thoughts, and come with me,
And see where all thy pride must be;
Searcher of Fame, look here!

And Warrior—thou of sunny plume,
That gayest to the bugle's call—
Come and look down—this lonely tomb
Shall hold thee and thy glories all;
The haughty brow, the manly frame,
The daring deeds, the sounding fame,
Are trophies but for Death!
And millions who have toiled like thee
Are stayed, and here they sleep; and see
Does Glory lend them breath?

THE TWIN-DOOMED.

BY C. F. HOFFMAN.

"Twin born they live, twin-born they die,
In grief and joy twin-hearted;
Like buds upon one parent bough,
Twin-doomed in death not parted."

The superstition embodied in the above distich is very common in those parts of New York and New Jersey which were originally settled by a Dutch population. It had its influence with Dominie Dewitt from the moment that his good woman presented him with the twin-brothers, whose fortunes are the subject of our story. He regarded them from the first as children of fate—as boons that were but lent to their parents to be reclaimed so soon, that it was a waste of feeling, if not an impious intermeddling with Providence, to allow parental affection to devolve in its full love and strength upon them.

They were waits, he thought, upon the waters of life, which it hardly concerned his heart to claim.

The death of the mother, which soon followed the birth of the twins, confirmed this superstitious feeling, and their forms were henceforth ever associated with images of gloom in the breast of their only surviving parent. Old Dewitt, however, though a selfish and contracted man, was not wanting in the ideas of duty which became his station as a Christian pastor. He imparted all the slender advantages of education which were shared by his other children to the twin youngest; and though they had not an equal interest in his affections with the rest, he still left them unvisited by any harshness whatever. The indifference of their father was, in fact, all of which the twins had to complain.

The consequence was natural; the boys being left so much to themselves, became all-in-all to each other. Their pursuits were in every respect the same. At school, or in any quarrel or scene of boyish fiction, the two Dewitts were always named as one individual; and as they shot up toward manhood, they were equally inseparable. If Ernest went out to drive a deer, Rupert must always accompany him to shoot patridges by the way; and if Rupert borrowed his brother's rifle for the larger game, Ernest in turn would shoulder the smooth-bore of the other, to bring home some birds at the same time. Together, though, they always went.

The "Forrest of Deane," which has kept its name and dimensions almost until the moment when I write, was the scene of their early sports. The wild deer at that time still frequented the Highlands of the Hudson, and the rocky passes which led down from this romantic forest to the river, were often scoured by these active youths in pursuit of a hunted buck which would here take the water. Many a time, then, have the cliffs of Dundenberg echoed their woodland shout, when the blood of their quarry dyed the waves which washed its base. Their names as dead shots and keen hunters were well known in the country below, and there are those yet living in the opposite village of Peekskill, who have feasted upon bear's meat, which the two huntsmen carried thither from the forest of Deane.

Our story, however, has but little to do with the early career of the Rockland hunters, and I have merely glanced at the years of their life which were passed in that romantic region of a state whose rustic beauties are, perhaps, unmatched in variety by any district of the same size, in order to show how the dispositions of the twins were fused and moulded together in early life. It was on the banks of the Ohio (Oh-cy-o, or Beautiful River, as it is called in the mellifluous dialect of the Senecas,) that the two foresters of Deane first began to play a part in the world's drama. As the larger game became scarce on the Hudson, they had emigrated to this then remote region, and here they became as famous for their boldness and address in tracing the Indian marauder to his lair, as they had been previous noted for their skill in striking a less dangerous quarry.

The courage and enterprise of the two brothers made them great favorites in the community of hunters, of which they were now members. A frontier settler always depends more upon his rifle than his farm for subsistence, during the infancy of his "improvements;" and this habit of taking so often to the woods, brings him continually into collision with the Indians. It has ever, indeed, been the main source of all our border difficulties. The two Dewitts had their full share of these wild adventures. They were both distinguished for their feats of daring, but upon one occasion, Rupert, in particular, gave such signal proofs of conduct and bravery that upon the fall of the chief man in the settlement, in a skirmish wherein young Dewitt amply revenged his death, Rupert was unanimously elected captain of the station, and all the cabins of the stockade were placed under his especial guardianship.

Ernest witnessed the preferment of his brother with the same emotion of pride as if it had been conferred upon himself; and so much did the twins seem actuated by one soul, that in all measures that were taken by the band of pioneers, they insensibly followed the lead of either brother. Superstition which had given a fated character to their lives at home, followed in a certain degree, even here, and their characters were supposed to be so thoroughly identified, their fortunes so completely bound up in each other, that, feeling no harm could overtake the one which was not shared by the other, their followers had equal confidence in both, and volunteered, with the same alacrity, upon any border expedition, when either of the brothers chanced to lead.

It was about this time that General Wayne, who had been sent by government to crush the allied forces of the North Western Indians, established his camp upon the Ohio, with the intention of passing the winter in disciplining his raw levies, and in preparing for the winter campaign, which was afterwards so brilliantly decided near the Miami of the Lakes. The mail route from Pittsburg to Beaver now passes the field where those troops were marshalled, and the traveller may still see the rude fire-places of the soldiery blackening the rich pastures through which he rides. He may see, too—but I must not anticipate the character of my story, whose truth is indicated by more than one silent memento.

The western militia, large bodies of which had been drafted into Wayne's army, were never remarkable for military subordination, of which, not to mention the Black Hawk war of 1832, the more notable campaigns with the British afforded many an instance. They are a gallant set of men, but they have an invincible propensity, each man "to fight on his own hook;" and not merely that, but when not employed upon immediate active service, it is almost impossible to keep them together. They become disgusted with the monotony of military duties; revolt at their acting precision; and though full of fight, when fight is to be had, are eager to disperse upon the least intermission of active service, and come and go as individual caprice may lead them. General Wayne's camp, indeed, was for a while a complete caravanserai, where not merely one or two, but whole troops of volunteers, could be seen arriving and departing at any hour. This, to the spirit of an old soldier, who had been bred in the armies of Washington, was unendurable. But as these flitting gentry constituted the sharp-shooters, upon whom he chiefly depended, the veteran officer bore with them as long as possible, in the hope that, by humoring the volunteers, he might best attach them to the service for which this species of force was all-important.

At length, however, matters reached such a pass, that the army was in danger of complete disorganization, and a new system must necessarily be adopted. "Mad Anthony," as Wayne's men called him, (who, when he really took a thing in hand, never did it by halves,) established martial law in its most rigid form, and proclaimed that every man on his muster-roll, of whatsoever rank, who should pass beyond the lines without a special permit from himself, should be tried as a deserter, and suffer accordingly. The threatened severity seemed only to multiply the desertions; but so keen were the backwoods militiamen in making their escape from what they now considered as outrageous tyranny, that, with all the vigilance of the regular officers, it was impossible to seize any to make a military example of them.

Fresh volunteers, however, occasionally supplied the place of those who thus absented themselves without leave; and one morning in particular, a great sensation was created throughout the camp by the arrival of a new body of levies, which, though numerically small, struck every one as the finest company that had ever yet been mustered beneath the standard of Wayne. The troop consisted of mounted riflemen, thoroughly armed and equipped after the border fashion, and clad in the belted hunting frock, which is the most graceful of modern costumes. Both horses and men seemed picked for special service, and their make and movement exhibited that union of strength and agility, which, alike in man and beast, constitutes the perfection of that amphibious force—the *dragoon;* whose original character, perhaps, is only represented in modern armies by the mounted rangers of our Western prairies.

The commandant of this corps seemed worthy to be the leader of such a band.—His martial figure, the horse he rode, and all his personal equipments, were in every respect complete, and suited to each other. The eagle feather in his wolf-skin cap, told of a keen eye and a long shot; the quilled pouch, torn, with the wampum belt which sustained his hatchet and pistols, from the body of some swarthy foeman, spoke of the daring spirit and iron arm; while the panther skin which formed the housings of his sable roan, betrayed that the rider had vanquished a foe more terrible than the red savage himself. His horse, a cross of the heavy Conestoga with a mettlesome Virginia racer, bore himself as if proud of so gallant a master; and as the fringed leggin pressed his flank, while the young officer faced the general in passing in salute before him, he executed his passages with all the graceful precision of a charger trained in the *menage.*

A murmur of admiration ran along the ranks as this gallant cavalier paced slowly in front of the soldiery, and reined up his champing steed before the rise of his tall followers, as they were at length marshalled upon the parade.—But the sensation which his air and figure excited, was almost equally shared by another individual, who had hitherto ridden beside him in the van, but who now drew up his rough Indian pony apart from the rest, as if claiming no share in the lot of the new comers.

It was a sun-burnt youth, whose handsome features afforded so exact a counterpart of those of the leader of the band, that were it not for the difference of their equipments, either of the two might at first be taken for the other, and even upon a narrower inspection, the dark locks and more thoughtful countenance of Ernest, would alone have been distinguished from the brown curls and animated features of his sanguine and high spirited brother. The former, as we have mentioned, had drawn off from the corps the moment it halted and formed for inspection. He now stood leaning upon his rifle, his plain leathern hunting shirt contrasting not less with the gay colored frocks of his companions than did the shaggy coat of his stunted pony with the sleek hides of their clean limbed coursers. His look too was widely different from the blithe and buoyant one which lighted their features; and his eye and lip betrayed a mingled expression of sorrow and scorn, as he glanced from the lithe and noble figure of his brother to the buckram regulars, whose platoons were marshalled near.

The new levies were duly mustered, and after rules and articles of war had been read aloud to them, several camp regulations were promulgated; and among the rest the recent order of the commander-in-chief, whereby a breach of discipline, in going beyond the chain of sentinels, incurred the penalty of desertion.

"No, by Heaven!" shouted Ernest, when this was read; Rupert, Rupert, my brother, you shall never bear such slavery! Away—away from this roofless prison, and if your life is what they want, let them have it in the woods—in your own way. But bind not yourself to these written laws, that bear chains and death in every letter. Away Rupert, away, from this accursed thraldom!" And leaping into his saddle before half these words were uttered, he seized the bridle rein of his brother, and nearly urged him from the spot while pouring out his passionate appeal.

"By the soul of Washington!" roared old Wayne, "what mad youngster is this? Nay, seize him not," added he good-humoredly, seeing that Rupert did not yield to his brother's violence, and that the other checked himself and withdrew abashed from the parade, as a coarse laugh, elicited by his Quixotism, stung his ear. "By the soul of Washington!" cried the General, repeating his favorite oath, "but ye're a fine brace of fellows; and Uncle Sam has so much need of both of you, that he has no idea of letting more than one go." And calling Rupert to his side, he spoke with a kindness to the young officer, that was probably meant to secure a new recruit in his brother, who had, however, disappeared from the scene.

[To be concluded in our next.]

For the Baltimore Clipper.

Messrs. Editors: It is with regret that I have seen several articles on the subject of "Banks and their management," published in many of our daily papers. The regret arises not that the subject is being discussed, but that sensible men, in a matter involving such delicate interest, and where personal character is concerned, should, without informing themselves thoroughly as to the correctness of what they publish, cast *wholesale* reflections upon the management of all our banks, and bring the character of their executive officers into suspicion. If it were a fact, as stated in many of the articles, that our banks had passed by-laws prohibiting their directors from examining private accounts, and particularly the accounts of their executive officers and clerks, then indeed no censure on such conduct could be too severe—it would be just and merited. But before an editor or correspondent should publish it to be a fact, and thus cast an unjust imputation upon all, ought he not to have known, or if he did not know, to have inquired from the proper sources, whether that which he was publishing, was correct or not? and if he found that there were exceptions to the course condemned, should not those exceptions have been also given? This, it appears to me would have been the proper plan. Justice to the parties concerned would seem to have demanded it. Has this been the case? No. Because some bank,—and it is for the public to know what bank,—has passed a by-law, prohibiting its directors from examining private accounts and the accounts of its executive officers, it is assumed as a fact that all the other banks have placed their directors in the same situation, and therefore are to suffer a common censure.—Now I happen to know that one bank in this city (and I have no doubt there are more) is not liable to this censure. There is not only no by-law preventing the examination of private accounts, but the cashier and clerks are not allowed to keep accounts with the bank, nor to hold stock in the bank. How many other banks there may be who have the same regulations I am unable to say, not having made the proper inquiry. I can, however, say, that in nearly all the banks, the books necessary for a correct knowledge of the situation of the bank are in the table of the directors, and always open to their inspection, that is to say, that the discount ledger, and the account of every individual who has had a loan from the bank and may be applying for one, is on the table, subject to the examination of every director, and at a glance the indebtedness of each individual is shewn. This book is regularly posted, and is the most essential book to the director. It is of very little use to the directors to know whether A deposits $1000 in bank to-day and may draw out $1000 to-morrow—but it is very important for him to know the amount A may have out of bank on loan, and this book will shew that.

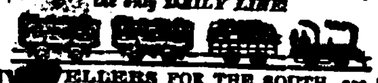
I have been induced to make these remarks, to correct a false impression, and in justice to the several parties interested in the matter, and to relieve them from the undue censure heaped upon them. L.

A PARTNER WANTED, with a small capital, in a respectable and lucrative business, offering such favorable inducements as are rarely or never met with. As the object of the advertiser is not so much for capital as for the interested services of the desired partner and his business qualifications, references will be required. Applications, stating the amount of capital, with name and residence, left at the City Intelligence Office, corner of Frederick and Baltimore sts. will be attended to. [A] ja21

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Colored Boy from 14 to 20 years of age, a slave for life, of good character—for a respectable gentleman's own use—for which a fair price will be given in cash. Apply at the City Intelligence and Agency Office, corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets. [A] ja21

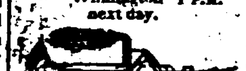
FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a small Grocery Store, in Old Town, and part of the attached dwelling for rent. Apply at the Intelligence Office, corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets. ja20 [A]

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 8 A.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, with one day in advance of the Bay Line—the Company's 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.	"	Fredericksburg	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 Foos! 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 $2.50, of the same quality as those selling elsewhere for $3. Also, beautiful Silk Hats on Russia bodies for only $2.50, actually worth $4. We make our own Hats and warrant them to be first rate, at KEVIL'S well known Store, No. 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 subscriber's being their own Manufacturers, who perform most of the labor with their own hands, and being at a low rent, their economical habits of living, and cash system of doing business, are sufficient reasons for their being enabled to sell at such unprecedented low prices—and knowing, from experience, as they do, that 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 Boal's well known Auction Store.
d16-tmh10

WANTED TO EMPLOY, by the month or year, 4 or 5 Negro men (slaves) to work on a Farm near the city. They will be well treated and the owners receive the highest wages, which will be punctually paid them in the city. Apply at the City Intelligence and Agency Office, Baltimore-st. corner of Frederick street.
Also, wanted to employ, a Colored man as Waiter in a Private Family. Apply as above. [A] ja5

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Portrait and Picture FRAMES; Mantle, Pier, Toilet, and all other kinds of Gilt and Mahogany FRAMES: French and German LOOKING GLASS PLATES.
☞ All unsurpassed as to cheapness, elegance, and durability. E. S. FRYER, No. 2 N. Gay street.
o3-tf

TO MAGISTRATES. The undersigned keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of all the various BLANKS used by Magistrates, printed on fine paper, which will be sold on the lowest terms.
Apply to BULL & TUTTLE,
ja13 d No. 7 N. Gay street.

HANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED HOREHOUND CANDY—This is a safe and pleasant remedy for Coughs and hoarseness, and is particularly applicable to children, as it is as pleasant as a common candy. For sale by SETH S. HANCE,
d12-y Corner Charles and Pratt streets.

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

BOARDING may be obtained by two or three genteel young men, or a gentleman and his lady, in a respectable private boarding house, near the Exchange—terms moderate. Apply at the Intelligence Office, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Frederick sts.
d30 [A]

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. d25

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 fancy and every description of Plain 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 would advise you, 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. se2-ylm*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
DR. STORM'S SPECIFIC COMPOUND,
For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Stricture, Diabetes or difficulty in making water, and all other unnatural discharges from the urethra 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 Britton 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 CHAR. C. STOTT, corner of 7th street and the avenue; and by H. WADE, on 7th street.
In Georgetown, by JOHN L. KIDWELL.
dec5-y

LADIES' COMPANION, April No. for January, 1841, received by
WM. N. HARRISON,
At J. MOORE'S, No. 74 Market street—and at No. 28 N. Gay-street, near Fayette-st.
☞ Terms $3 per year, or 25 cents monthly.
Opinion of the New York Press:
We have been favored with a copy of a steel engraving of the Light House near Caldwell's Landing, intended to illustrate the January number of the Ladies' Companion, published by Mr. Snowden, 109 Fulton-st. It is indeed a fine specimen of the art, and reflects no ordinary credit upon the enterprise of the conductor of that Magazine. The number will contain articles from the following writers:
Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Annan, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Frances L. Osgood, Mrs. E. R. Steele, Mrs. Caroline Orne; Professors Longfellow & Ingraham; Mr. H. Herbert, Francis W. Thoman, Greenville Mellen; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Mr. Rufus Dawes, Wm. Gilmore Sims, Epes Sargent, Park Benjamin, George P. Morris, Robert Hamilton, C. F. Daniels, H. T. Tuckerman, Henry B. Hunt, (of Philadelphia,) Wm. G. Howard, (of Ohio); Mrs. E. C. Embury; Mrs. Hofland, (of London,) and many others. Also, an original piece of Music, composed by J. G. Maeder, expressly for the occasion ja5

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 Dunlap,) 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 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. FEARCE.

13 Cases Kip and Thick BROGANS, some extra sizes, just received per barque Ida, and for sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUNGE,
ja6 No. 2 S. Charles-st.