BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

MORNING, JAN. 30, 1841.

[illegible] received, too late for insertion in to-[illegible] morning's a communication signed "Citizen," relative to the brokers and the discount on Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road notes. The writer will please favor us with an interview.

[illegible] of this morning will be found, [illegible] all of the most entertaining matter. We give in the present number—The Twin Brothers, by C. F. Hoffman—The Conspiracy of Neamathla, by Washington Irving—A Chapter on Proposals, from the Knickerbocker—An Indian Council and Fray, a Fragment of Tennessee History—The Bold and Beautiful Convict—The Latest Fashions from Paris—Madame Celeste—The Seneca Treaty—Poetry—Foreign Intelligence—The entire Washington Correspondence—Baltimore Market—Bank Note Table—News of the Week—Editorial, &c. &c. $1.00 for six months, payable in all cases in advance. Single copies, with or without wrappers, 6¼ cents.

British Navy.—We have been politely furnished with a few Scotch and English papers, from one of which we cut the following comparative view of the naval strength of various powers in 1793 and in 1840, from which it will be seen that England, in the latter year, possessed more line of battle ships than all the other powers combined. Her superiority in naval strength was probably about the same in 1812, when she engaged in war with this country; and yet the skill and bravery of American commanders and seamen humbled her pride, and rendered her numerical advantage of little consequence. Since that period, however, a new mode of naval warfare has been introduced, and steam has been substituted for canvas. She has been prompt in the application of this new power to purposes of war, and other nations have followed her example. The United States alone appear to lie dormant, as if insensible to the necessity of being prepared for any crisis—but this indifference cannot continue. The people will demand from their representatives the construction of so many steam frigates as may be required to protect our seaports from destruction; and now, whilst we have the opportunity to make these and other preparations for defence, undisturbed, is the auspicious time to commence the work. We know not what a month or a day may bring forth. Our relations with Great Britain are not of so amicable a character as to permit us to slumber in security—and the safest way to prevent aggression is to be prepared to resist it.

The exhausted condition of the public treasury may be thought to form an obstacle to such an undertaking; but is there any probability that, under existing circumstances, with the progressive diminution of duties, the treasury will be replenished? We think not. Shall we then remain in our present defenceless condition until necessity compels us to action? We trust that we shall not be guilty of the folly; but forthwith place such duties on foreign productions, as, whilst they protect home industry, will afford the means of putting the nation in an attitude of defence.

[*From the Devonport Telegraph.*]

The British Navy. The British navy, in 1793, contained 153 line of battle ships, including all the receiving ships, hulks, and those on the stocks building. Of the foreign navies then existing, we have, by dint of many inquiries among old officers who were in active service at the commencement of the last war, and searching "James' Naval History," and other records of those days, obtained the following account, which may be considered as entitled to every credit, being as accurate a statement as can be produced under the circumstances. With the exception of France, none of the naval powers of the day published any official returns of their marine, and France so frequently changed the names of her vessels, that we do not profess to be precisely correct to a single ship.

Line of Battle Ships possessed by British and Foreign Powers at the commencement of 1793.

	Line of Battle.		Line of Battle.
France,	86	British,	153
Spain,	68	Balance in favor of foreigners,	115
Russia,	30		
Holland,	25		
Denmark,	21		
Portugal,	13		
Turkey, Naples, and other minor powers in the Mediterranean,	13		
Total,	268	Total,	268

Here we perceive that, in 1793, while England possessed 153 sail of the line, the other maritime powers could muster 268. But a comparison at the present day presents a very different result:—

British and Foreign Navies in 1840.

	Line of Battle.		Line of Battle.
France,	44	British,	125
Russia,	42		
Egypt,	19		
America,	19		
Naples,	1		
Holland,	5		
Turkey,	2		
Spain,	None.		
Portugal,	None.		
	123		
Balance in favor of England,	2		
Total,	125	Total,	125

Our naval detractors should look on *this* picture and on *that*, and ask themselves what ground there can possibly be for all their clamor. England is now stronger on her native element than the whole world in arms. In 1793, when she entered upon the greatest naval war ever recorded in history, she was little more than half as strong, comparatively, as at present, and yet she crushed every power in battle, and made their fleets her own.

We are dull exceedingly to-day, and cannot hammer out any thing witty, by any possible chance.—*N. Y. Planet.*

There's nothing unusual in that, friend Planet.

Premature Publications. While it is our duty to complain of the follies and expose the evil of the world, yet in attempting to do this we should not forget that *we* have all [illegible] of us have too frequently overlooked [illegible] to our detriment and at the expense of the individual. Premature publications upon the part of those having control of that all-potent engine, the press, have (we say it with deep regret) been instrumental in blasting the fair fame of innocence, and despoiling forever that which is the foundation of all hope—a good name. The evil of this practice may, in the first place, be attributed to the absence of a proper public tact. With many who are devoted to the perusal of public journals there exists an indomitable desire to read of the misfortunes and foibles of their fellow men. A mystic allusion relative to the fall of virtue, the chronicles of some black-hearted deed perpetrated by the midnight assassin, a tale of uncompromissable scandal touching the character of a persecuted individual—that even which borders upon indiscrete and improper action of almost every description, is read by a large number with more avidity than would be the chaste reflections of a moralist, the instructive descriptions of the historian, the good sense of the common writer, or the deep, profound speculations of the philanthropist and the philosopher. This taste, therefore, existing with a large portion of the public, those who serve them with intelligence have been blindly led into the error of fostering, instead of correcting it.

To arrive at truth is one great point, and to exercise judgment in making it public is another. It is impossible—just as much so as it would be to "dam up the Nile with bulrushes," for us to draw correct conclusions, involving the interests of different individuals, without time, mature judgment and proper deliberation. But how stands the case? This matter and that are gathered up by piecemeal, perhaps from biassed or interested parties, thrown together in eagerness to be first, without the maturing hand of time or the slightest reflection, not knowing perhaps either of the parties concerned, and published to the world for the reader's disposal according to his own blinded judgment. Though unintended by the writer, one single premature paragraph thus carelessly and loosely made public may contain within it a sting which will sink deep into the vitals of innocence, and leave an impression to be blotted out only in the home of departed memory. Often the female character is unjustly invaded by some hungry scribbler, in order to manufacture an item—and, great God! can it be possible that there are any so debased as to touch a boon so sacred, and prostrate it for ever in oblivion's night, merely for the purpose of pleasing an insatiable and corrupt taste. A word may blast a reputation which ten thousand volumes cannot repair. These are private matters with which the public have no business. Let them die then within the sphere of their own guilt and be forgotten. A community can always be furnished by the press with instructive matter, such as will teach of virtue, not through the instrumentality of false reports, base accusations and infamous libels, but through the influence of virtue itself. Let every writer keep this fact in mind, that the character and good name of others are as priceless to them as his is to him. Let him touch no subject where can exist the slightest possibility of doing harm.

Quarrelling. We dislike a quarrelsome disposition, and act upon the principle that it is better to step aside than to encounter a man of that temperament. If forbearance be commendable in private life, it is still more praiseworthy when exhibited in a public station—and hence we never read the accounts of personal controversies in the houses of Congress without feelings of deep mortification. We wish that members could be prevailed upon to forego these *scenes*. We know the difficulty of restraining the temper under a state of excitement; but if members would reflect that "harsh words break no bones," they would see the futility of exchanging epithets, which, however they may irritate, fail to subdue the adversary. Too much latitude is given in debates, and the slanderous viper misuses this liberty to spit his venom upon the most worthy. The lowest creature that crawls through slime and dirt into the halls of Congress thinks itself privileged to scatter its filth over the most able, virtuous and upright of the country; as if bespattering the great could ennoble the vile. There are men so contemptible that even a kick would bring them into some respect. But even the kick should be withheld. We have seen such men in all parties.

But there are men of a higher order of intellect, and of unquestioned respectability, who sometimes forget that "discretion is the better part of valor," and permit the impetuosity of their feelings to force them into false positions. This has frequently occurred in Congress, and sometimes with lamentable results. And we have a recent instance which we are sure will be viewed with regret when passion shall have subsided. We allude to the dispute between W. Cost Johnson, Esq. and Doctor Duncan. With Mr. Johnson we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, and have always considered him as generous as he is brave. We know not the precise grounds of dispute; but we think that the controversy has been carried too far, and should be dropped. The duelling law prohibits fighting, and if it did not, we hope that good sense would prevent conflict. We think that the language used by both gentlemen was unbecoming their station, and could have been spared with advantage—for however such scenes may gratify the morbid appetite, they are revolting to the moral feeling of the country.

Steamboat Lost. The Rienzi was snagged about 60 miles below St. Louis, a few days since, and it is feared that she and her cargo will both be a total loss.

[illegible] On Thursday evening last we attended the anniversary meeting of the Humane Impartial Society, at the Baptist Church, in Sharp-st. The number of ladies and gentlemen [illegible] was large. After a very fervent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Johns, the Rev. Mr. Hill gave, and in a few brief though beautiful remarks, stated the object of the meeting. He was followed by E. Collins Lee, Esq., who in his usual touching and eloquent manner, reverted with great force to the claims of the widow and orphan upon the charitable feelings of a benevolent world. After Mr. Lee had finished, the Rev. Mr. Rice came upon the stand. He, in a very masterly style, painted the deplorable situation of the unfortunate poor. Some of his appeals struck directly home. They fell upon the heart with irresistible eloquence and caused the fountain of charity to send forth the pure water of life. Upon the close of Mr. Rice's remarks a liberal collection was taken up, when the Rev Mr. Purviance dismissed the meeting by the delivery of a most solemn, beautiful and touching prayer.

There is certainly no one understanding the nature of the Humane Impartial Society but would be willing to give it encouragement. To this institution are attached a large number of subscribers who are required to pay the annual sum, only, of one dollar. Those who reap the benefit of this small donation are poor widows and their little famishing children. The repository of the society is located in S. Gay-st., a few doors from Market. For general information, we would state, that there the poor, industrious widow can at all times be found ready to perform, in the best manner, at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms, for the purpose of supporting herself and offspring, such needlework as may be given her to do by a generous community. One distinct and beautiful feature of the Humane Impartial Society, is, that it proposes to encourage industry. It seeks out the indigent, disconsolate widow, and places her in a situation where she can almost, if not entirely, support herself and those dependent upon her, by her own willing perseverance. We would respectfully suggest to young gentlemen, as well as ladies, who have garments to make, to give this society a call. We are told (indeed we know from experience) that the work is performed most faithfully and at reasonable prices.

Barbarism. In an account from the Savannah Republican, of the killing of two Indians by the Georgia volunteers, it is stated that "the two *scalps*, with two rifles and powder, a few dollars in silver, (found in one of the pockets,) and a handsome Bowie knife, were brought in as trophies."

We think it full time to abolish by law or military orders, this abominable practice of scalping enemies. It is inhuman and disgraceful, and totally inconsistent with civilization and refinement, to say nothing of christianity. It is supposed to have originated with the progenitors of the American Indians, who required their youth to destroy an enemy before being admitted into the rank of men, and as the best evidence of such exploit was the enemy's head, it was usual to cut off and exhibit it. In time scalping was substituted, as affording the same testimony with less trouble. And it is this barbarous custom that the soldiers and volunteers of the United States now imitate. We object to its continuance as unnecessary and degrading, and as having a tendency to derogate from the American character.

Fanny Elssler. After emptying the pockets and turning the heads of half the young men of this country, Fanny is about to figure in Havana to the tune of $1000 per night, with a benefit which it is supposed will produce her from four to five thousand dollars. If the words of the song 'the face can smile when the purse is well lined,' be true, Fanny ought to have perpetual sunshine on her countenance; for certes, her light heels have made a heavy pocket. Even Spanish gravity is about to relax in her favor, and to cover her with doubloons in recompense for the exposure of her person. Such is public taste. But

"Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew, the dog will have his day."

And so our moralizing against such exhibitions is likely to be time misspent.

Clerks and Registers. Mr. Bowie, chairman of the committee of ways and means, seems to be actively engaged in searching for proper objects of taxation, and has proposed a tax upon clerks and registers. Very correct—for in matters of taxation the scripture rule, "to him that hath shall be given," must be reversed, and from him that hath must be taken. Clerks and registers have snug berths, and should not repose on beds of roses whilst others have thorns in their pillows. How would it do to make every civil state officer pay for his commission in proportion to the value of his office? In these office-seeking times there would be no commissions returned for non-acceptance, and a clever little revenue might be raised. Perhaps, also, attorneys, physicians, brokers, &c. would like to contribute to the public necessities, by paying for a license. The committee must remember that "many littles make a muckle."

Register's Report. The receipts of the register from all sources, during the year which terminated on the 31st Dec., 1840, (including a small balance in the treasury the preceding year,) were $1,205,359 35, and the expenditures on all accounts during the same period, $1,203,457 72—leaving a balance in the treasury at the beginning of this year, of $1,901 63 cents.

Yankees in China. The most interesting intelligence, says the Phil. Spirit of the Times, recently brought from China, by the Montezuma of that port, is a rumor that the crews of two American ships, the Panama and Kosciusko, had deserted and entered into the service of the Chinese—in their resistance of British aggression—and that they have been employed expressly to man the Bogue Forts.

[illegible] Concert. The interest of this [illegible] Thursday night drew together the [illegible] the highly creditable exhibition, which [illegible] of their proficiency in vocal music. The [illegible] generally speaking, were fair, though they might have proved more effective had they been given greater prominence in the supreme department, which, in truth, was sustained by three or four voices. The solo of "When our weary limbs to rest," was ably sustained by a lady enjoying an enviable reputation as a vocalist—the composition, by one of our first masters, is not pleasing, it apparently being adapted merely for a display of the power and compass of the voice, without regard to any particular subject. The young lady who sang "Christ stilling the tempest," has cause to be proud of the flexibility of her voice—with proper care and tuition she might rank among the first vocalists of the day. The soprano voice in "Lord remember David" was also conspicuous, and governed with much taste. In the spirited solo of "The trumpet shall sound," the trumpet passages were executed with uncommon skill by Mr. Wm. Roundtree, Jr; in short, the entire concert went off with great eclat, and the Society deserve praise for furnishing an entertainment so pleasing.

The Impostor Arrested. Some time since we published in our paper, from the National Intelligencer, an account of an accomplished swindler, named Perot, who had managed to rob a lady travelling South, of valuable jewelry to a large amount. The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning says—"A full description of the villain was given in the advertisement of Col. De Bussy, U. S. Engineer, at Old Point Comfort, Va. who offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief and the recovery of the property. From letters just received in Washington, we learn that this swindler, who styles himself the *Marquis de Cologne* has lately been arrested at Vincennes, Indiana, by a constable and a Mr. John Myers, and other persons resident there. It is stated that the laws of Indiana not allowing the captors to detain the prisoner without an affidavit, the captors consented to let the scoundrel go, on his giving up the stolen articles, viz, one gold watch, one breastpin, and four gold rings, which are now in the hands of the constable or magistrate at Vincennes, Indiana.

Shocking Accident. As the train of cars from Annapolis to Baltimore had proceeded near half way on their trip at about half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fatal accident occurred. The cars had stopped to take up about twenty of the hands belonging to the road, one of whom, in passing from one car to another at the moment of starting slipped between the cars, when the wheels of one of them passed over him, crushing one thigh and otherwise lacerating him in a horrible manner. Doctor Maccubbin, of the house of delegates, being in the cars, rendered all the assistance in his power, but considered it impossible for the man to recover. The unfortunate sufferer is an Irishman, and was conveyed to a house where every attention will be paid to him.

Robbery. The house of Mr. Wm. Larkins, S. High-st., was entered on Thursday night last by some unknown scoundrels, and robbed of a large amount of clothing, silver spoons, plate, &c. The entrance was made by means of a night-key, with which the passage door was opened. This should admonish persons to be very careful how they fasten their doors.

Der Leiderkranzes. On Monday night next "Der Leiderkranzes" give another concert and ball at the Law Building. Let the Germans alone for true enjoyment, music and the dance!—soft sounds and ladies' bright eyes! and then the songs of their "Vaterland"—their wild mountain melodies and—the giddy waltz. We do not intend to miss the treat.

Lady's Book. We have received from the agent, W. N. Harrison, the February number of this excellent periodical. Besides its usual quantity of first rate reading matter, it is embellished with an engraved view of the Falls of Niagara.

Assault. Joseph Randall, charged with assaulting and beating Hugh McKenna in his own house, was on Thursday arrested and held to bail for his appearance at the City Court.

Police. Hanson Dorsey, colored, charged with threatening the life of Julia Ann Brewer, was on Thursday arrested and brought before Justice Penington. Released on security.

Michael Coffee, vagrant, without visible means of support, was committed to the Alms-house by Justice McDonald.

Night Watch. In the Eastern District on Thursday night, Horace Lloyd and William Smith were imprisoned for intoxication. In the Middle District, negroes Charles Russell, Samuel Durham, Harrison Redfedon, Elizabeth Ann Tender, Eliza Jane Brown, and Mary Ann Thomas, were drunk and riotous. John Rodgers and Barney Murray U. S. A. were *quartered*. Both of them were more than "half cocked"—and considerably "primed." They had been practising the *oblique* step so *steadily*, that they found they were "advancing backward"—until the watch placed them on the "folorn hope."

The Fire on board the Columbia. Capt. Judkins, of the steamship Columbia, at Boston, in explaining the cause of the fire which was reported to have occurred on board that vessel while at sea, says:—"The fire was only in the roof of a small house round the funnel on deck, occasioned by the oversight of its being built rather too near it. Although immediately extinguished, the fire could have done no serious harm, had the whole of the house been consumed."

[illegible]

Abraham Wade,	Henry Stantial,
Lawrence Lewis,	Frank W. Grover,
Benjamin Gilbert,	Nathaniel Delphey,
Caleb M. Clark,	Charles Jones,
Alexander Alexander,	Christian Gilbert,
Henry Griffin,	Alexander Lynch,
Noah Earle,	Alexander Elder,
Benjamin H. Pratchett,	Wm. A. Cullington,
Alexander Seddon,	James Whitfield.
John D. Webster,	

[illegible] Hot Sarah A. [illegible] Belvidere Road.

For some less than $50.

To appear before the Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors, 1st March, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer interrogatories.

Day of final hearing before the said Commissioners 1st May, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and also before Baltimore County Court, to answer allegations, if any.

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr Brown, [illegible] Myers to Mary Anderson, all of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. [illegible] Mason Cornrew to Miss Rebecca Stock[illegible] of this city.

On the 26th instant, by the Rev Mr. [illegible] Edwards Adams to Miss Margaret Buckley, [illegible] this city.

At Washington, on the 12th inst. Robert M. Tomlin to Miss Laura L. Smith, both of Prince George's county, Md.

DIED,

On the 29th inst. Mr. George Bowers, in the 57th year of his age, eldest son of the late Wm. Bowers, of this city. His friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his son's residence, in Britain street, second door from Monument st.

On the 26th inst. after a lingering illness of 12 months, Miss Ann Cooper, in the 40th year of her age.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED.

Brig Fabius, White, Rio de Janeiro, J Hooper & Son.
Brig Lalagizo, Cobb, St. Thomas, T. Wheridge.
Schr. Henrietta, Parker, Charleston, S K Rowland.
Schr. Saratoga, Phillips, Norfolk and Petersburg.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Andes, Elsbee, 21 days from New Orleans, sugar and molasses to W G Harris.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Merchant, Murphy, of Baltimore, was left at Manilla 1st Sept. to sail for N York in about 30 days.

Barque Rosalba, Spencer, for Baltimore, cleared at N. Orleans 15th inst.

Brig Laurel, Drinkwater, and schr Rochester, Wise, from Baltim. do. arrived at N. York 26th inst.; and schr April, Taylor, from do. arrived 27th.

Schr. Spartan, Arey, from Baltimore, arrived at Frankfort 22d inst.

Schr. Packet, for Baltimore, sailed from Frankfort 22d inst.

Schr. Victory, Penfield, for Baltimore, cleared at N. York 26th inst.

JONATHAN D. STEVENSON.

☞ As many efforts have been made to create impressions unfavorable to the character of Mr. J. D. Stevenson of New York, to whose energy and fearlessness the public are indebted for the complete exposure of the Glentworth election fraud, we subjoin, from the New York Evening Post, an article which completely vindicates him from the aspersions of those who would have destroyed his reputation, to impair the force of his testimony. It will be seen that the grand jury, composed chiefly of Mr Stevenson's political opponents, who went closely into an investigation of his character, in order to save their friends by discrediting the witness—if it could possibly be done on just grounds—have joined in certifying, as the result of scrutiny, that Mr. Stevenson's character for truth and morality was fully proved by many respectable citizens who have known him from childhood—that the reports circulated against him are slanderous, and without foundation in truth, and that they take pleasure in stating that "the whole result of their examination was honorable to his integrity as a man, and to his moral deportment as a citizen." This, it appears to us, is a vindication as triumphant as a man could desire, and sets at rest all question as to Mr. Stevenson's veracity. Such an endorsement, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, is one of which he and his friends may well be proud. The strongest efforts have been made to crush the gentleman in question; his whole private life has been dragged forth, in the hope that some flaw could be found in it that might serve to blast his fame, and enable his enemies to hold him up to the public as unworthy of belief; but the effort, strenuous and unrelenting as it was, has failed utterly. His deportment in all the relations of life has been proved to be exemplary and irreproachable. Now what have they to say who are implicated by Mr. Stevenson's disclosures? Their chief weapon of defence is broken in their hands. What are we to think of the refusals to bring in a bill against Glentworth, or to have any action taken against his associates, when the very grand jury itself, Whig as it was, is compelled to acknowledge that the chief witness, who is sustained, be it remembered, by an abundance of other proof, personal, circumstantial and documentary, is above impeachment? The sanguine papers assert that Mr. Stevenson's veracity is not to be questioned—that no grounds can be discovered for doubting his word. His past life is without reproach, and it is not even hinted that he has spoken falsely in regard to the Glentworth affair. What then is left for those to stand upon, who would gainsay his disclosures.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The two papers which follow are signed by every member of the grand jury, which finished its investigations on Saturday. They are favorable in the highest degree to Mr. Stevenson, and particularly to his character for honor and veracity. Ten of the seventeen persons of whom the grand jury was composed, are Whigs.

How the grand jury, after having so thoroughly investigated the character of Mr. Stevenson, and after being so fully convinced of his unimpeachable veracity, should have refused to bring in a bill against Glentworth, on his statement, supported by Glentworth's own confession, can be explained upon no other principle than a desire to screen their political friends from exposure and punishment.

New York, 5th Jan. 1841.

The undersigned citizens and residents of the city of New York, having heard various slanderous reports derogatory to the character of Johnathan D. Stevenson of the said city, for truth and morality, have fully and fairly investigated the same, and having found them without foundation in truth; we are therefore induced, from a sense of justice to Mr. Stevenson, to certify that his character for truth and morality was fully proved by many of our most respectable citizens, who have known him from his early age, and they take pleasure in stating that the whole result of this investigation was honorable to his integrity as a man, and his moral deportment as a citizen.

J. D. V. Wickoff,	Revo C. Hance,
Robert H. Willis,	J. A. Lawrence,
Thomas Hunt,	John C. D. Ipral,
Gerardus Boyce,	Robert Stead,
Robert B. Boyd,	John Dodge,
Phillip Pitch,	A. C. Burr,
R. Buchan,	Asa Lewis.

New York, 5th Jan. 1841.

Mr. J. D. Stevenson,

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request, I take pleasure in stating, that on a recent investigation, I have been satisfied that the story in circulation respecting your domestic immorality, is totally untrue.

Very respectfully,
SYLVANUS J. WARD.

I concur in the above.
W. C. BIRD.

I fully concur in the above.
RICHD. TEN EYCK.

ja30-1t*

JOHN MEITZ, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, (formerly Professor at the Courts of their royal highnesses of Stockholm, Copenhagen, Hanover, Frankfort on the Main, Cassel, &c.) begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he will instruct on the following instruments, viz: VIOLIN, FLUTE, CLARIONET, VIOLINCELLO, DOUBLE BASS, &c.

☞ For further information, inquire at his Dwelling, No. 89 N. GAY STREET, or at the Music Store of Mr. C. Eichenrandt, Baltimore street.

☞ PIANO FORTES and VIOLINS for sale as above. ja30-1w*

FOR SALE. A Servant Girl, to serve about 4 years, will be sold low to a good master. Apply at the Agency Office, corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets. ja30-3t