the respective communities, which for certain purposes compose one nation, are much more so; for no such nation can long exist without the careful culture of those feelings of confidence and affection which are the effective bonds of union between free and confederated States. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been often found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions, have been known to adopt measures for their country in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative then, is, to destroy or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one; and this seems to be the corner stone upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our Government. The cement which was to bind it, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate attachment between all its members. To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of dangers, of sufferings and of interests, the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good, possessed by any member of an extensive confederacy, except in domestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with no difficulty, no delay, no expense but that of removal, the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one State from those of another, seem to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The citizens of each State unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate States, and *he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, for the time being, a citizen.* He may indeed offer to the citizens of other States his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety.

It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens; requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the *recommendations* of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the ambition of the leading States of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy has for so many years been preserved. Never has there been seen in the institutions of the separate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepance was observable, as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse or permanency in their alliance. And yet, for ages, neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, these sagacious people respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our confederacy, fellow-citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one state to control the domestic institutions of another, can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common copartnership.—There a fund of power is to be exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied members, but that which has been reserved by the individual members is intangible by the common government or the individual members composing it. To attempt it finds no support in the principles of our constitution. It should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us that the agitation by citizens of one part of the union of a subject not confided to the general government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of union, cordial, confiding, fraternal union, is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the states may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements into which states have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the state governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief; on the contrary, it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices and submit to all necessary burdens to fulfil their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several states form part of the character and credit of the whole country. The resources of the country are abundant, the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial; and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be, between the constituted authorities or the citizens of our country, in relation to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feelings of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Etopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive. On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our government; no division of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free people, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty, the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understandings of men can be warped and their affections changed by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberty of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation. The danger to all well established free governments arises from the unwillingness of the people to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the people against the influence of wealth and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Cæsar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter; Cromwell, in the character of protector of the liberties of the people, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power, with the title of his country's liberator. There is, on the contrary, no single instance on record of an extensive and well established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendencies of all such governments in their decline is to monarchy; and the antagonist principle to liberty there is the spirit of faction—a spirit which assumes the character, and, in times of great excitement, imposes itself upon the people as the genuine spirit of freedom, and like the false Christs whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, and were it possible would, impose upon the true and most faithful disciples of liberty. It is in periods like this that it behooves the people to be most watchful of those to whom they have intrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operations, as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold, and uncompromising in principle, that secured, is mild and tolerant and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause. When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the excision of every excrescence which may have fastened itself upon any of the departments of the government, and restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the executive power introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indication to my fellow citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation: and that, although, of course, not well informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the personal characters of the Sovereigns, as well as in the mutual interest of our own and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interests of their subjects, as well as our own citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim, or pretension upon their part to which our honor would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy their former glory.

In our intercourse with our Aboriginal neighbors the same liberality and justice, which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common Creator than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whom circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding fellow citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear, that the interest of that country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of. If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that, they become destructive of public virtue, the parents of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, and, eventually, its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of Republics, where the love of country and of liberty, at one time, were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free Government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosom of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer that "in the Roman Senate, Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none."—Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of Curtii and Decii. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual Magistrates or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one, or the other, as those collected in Gaul, or Egypt, and the Lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and, avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia, and so, under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country, but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it immediately checked.—Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty so say to them from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandisement of a few, even to the destruction of the interest of the whole. The entire remedy is with the people. Something, however, may be effected by the means they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party, for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends on me, it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess, shall be exerted to prevent the formation, at least, of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the People, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

Fellow citizens: Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous People.

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1841.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. We refer the reader to another column for the items of foreign news brought by the steamer President, at New York. It appears that the affair of McLeod had been brought before parliament, and had caused some excitement.

QUICK TRAVELLING. The express steam car brought the Inaugural Address of President Harrison to this city from Washington in *one hour and a quarter!*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. The address of President *Harrison*, which we publish to-day, will be read with deep solicitude. It is written in a neat, plain and intelligible style, containing nothing of fustian or bombast; no effort at mystification. The principles laid down in this message as those by which the President means to be governed in his official duties, are patriotic, purely American, and unexceptionable. On all the leading points of policy upon which parties have differed—on the exercise of the veto power—the interference with state institutions, (slavery,)—he is explicit and satisfactory. Indeed, there is no important measure upon which he has not touched, or upon which he has been equivocal. Throwing aside all party predilections and considerations, we think that this message must give universal satisfaction.

We will briefly notice the principal topics of this address.

He is in favor of keeping the executive and legislative powers distinct, as designed by the constitution; repudiating all attempts of the former to arbitrarily interfere with or control the acts of the latter.

He will require public officers not to interfere with elections, further than to give their votes.

He reiterates his determination, under no circumstances, to become a candidate for a second term; and thinks that the constitution should be so amended as to forbid serving a second term.

He is for confiding the custody of the public funds to the care of congress, and promises never to remove a secretary of the treasury without assigning his reasons to congress.

He thinks an exclusively metallic currency impracticable—and, if possible, beneficial alone to the wealthy and injurious to the poor.

There are only three cases in which he would consider himself justified in using the veto power: 1st. To protect the constitution from violation.—2dly. The people from the effects of hasty legislation, where their will has been palpably disregarded, or not well understood; and, 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities.

He makes a strong appeal in behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and urges the propriety of giving them their proper weight and influence.

To the South his declarations on the subject in which they are so peculiarly interested, will be highly acceptable.

His general observations on republican systems of government—their tendency to degenerate into monarchies—and the necessity of an untiring vigilance of a free people to guard their rights from encroachment or violation—exhibit sagacity, mature reflection and the purest spirit of patriotism.

He rebukes, in just and forcible language, the inveterate party spirit which exists—admonishes us to harmony—and promises that, whatever other parties may prevail, there shall never be an executive party during his administration.

On the whole we think it an admirable address—and one to which no exception can be taken but by those, (if there be such,) who are resolved to be captious. It breathes the American spirit which we wish to see universally prevail.

FINALE. The country should rejoice that the twenty-sixth congress is defunct. It will be long remembered for its disorder and violence; for its much talking and little action. It was a disgrace to the nation; and every man, of whatever party, who has a proper regard for the honor and interest of his country must thank God that the constitution has put a period to its existence.—May we never witness a repetition of the disreputable scenes which have dishonored the house of representatives during the two last sessions.

We copy the following account of the close of the session from the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning:

The end of the session. The twenty-sixth congress of the United States expired, by the limitation of the Constitution, last night; and the two Houses have adjourned *sine die.*

We shall in our next give our readers as full an account as the duties and occupations of *this* day will allow us to do, of the Acts which have passed during the session; from which alone can our readers ascertain, with any certainty, the business perfected before the adjournment.

In general terms, it may be stated that all the annual appropriation bills were passed. So that the car of Government will continue in motion along its accustomed course. And this comprises nearly all the legislation of Congress at the present session for the common defence and general welfare.

Not more than one in twenty of the bills reported by committees at this session have been acted upon; and very few of those which laid over from the preceding to the late session have been enacted into laws.

Very few of the mass of private bills, chiefly for the pay of just claims upon the Government, have passed. Within the last three days, about a dozen only, instead of some hundreds, which might have been, were disposed of.

In the Senate yesterday, the Vice President (Hon. R. M. Johnson) having retired from the Chair on the preceding evening, Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate. The votes were, for Mr. King 16; for Mr. Southard 9; for Mr. Huntington 2; and one vote each for three other Senators.

In the course of the day the bill which had passed the House of Representatives for extending for the term of five years the act of 1833 concerning Navy Pensions came up for consideration; and, after debate, was, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, ordered to lie on the table (virtually rejected.) Mr. Walker afterwards moved a reconsideration of this vote; and the Senate refused to reconsider it by a vote of 23 nays to 17 yeas.

The Senate held an executive session at a late hour last night.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, an effort was made by Mr. Crabb to take up the bill which had passed the Senate to reorganize the judicial courts of the United States; and the motion received 93 yeas and 72 nays. Two-thirds of the votes being required, in the beautiful state of *order* which now prevails in the House, to enable it to take up any business, the motion failed, and the bill was lost.

Mr. Pickens, in the course of the day, made an appeal to the House to take up the bill to refund duties collected on the French ship Alexandre, at Newport. They were collected by mistake, and it is a point of national honor and faith to restore them. But he failed in his object through the operation of the rules giving priority to other business.

Last evening, the bill from the Senate providing for the payment of the claim of the State of Maine, for the services of her militia, after being so amended as to provide also for paying a similar claim of the State of Georgia, was passed by the House, and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. By an advertisement in another part of our journal, it appears that this subject, so interesting to politicians, and especially to Irishmen and their descendants, will be brought this evening before the Lyceum. As there are many persons who do not well understand the subject, we recommend them to attend on this occasion, as they will be likely to hear both sides of the question fairly stated, and thus become enabled to form a correct judgement respecting its merits. Those who have attended the various repeal meetings lately held, should avail themselves of the means of freeing themselves from the charge of being one-sided politicians.

FIRE. A fire broke out yesterday morning, about half past two o'clock, in the carpenter shop of Mr. J. Bean, situated on Saratoga street, between Liberty and Park streets. The flames communicated to a small brick and two frame buildings adjoining, which were entirely destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE. Mr. Burton, the distinguished and popular comedian, takes a benefit at Holliday-st. Theatre this evening.

In yesterday's paper we erroneously stated the price of admission to be $1—it should have been Boxes 75 cents—Pit 50 cents.

FRONT STREET THEATRE The splendid new nautical drama of "Blue Jackets, or How to increase the Navy," will be repeated this evening, together with a favorite Farce. "*Old Joe Sweeny*" will also delight the audience with his incomparable performances on his Banjo.

GUILTY. John White was tried on the 25th ult. at Louisville, for the murder of James Gwatkin and John Flinn, and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

COMING DUE. On the first of April $5,000,000 of debentures owed by the United States Bank fall due, and on the first of October, $5,000,000 additional, for which stocks are pledged.

MARRIED,

At Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md. on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Drain, HENRY WARREN, of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH ANN J. DASHIELL, of Somerset county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, JAMES H. CARTER to SARAH JANE, daughter of Jas. Hepburn esq.

On the 21st ult. be the Rev. Mr. Schriber, Mr. MICHAEL WALER to Mrs ELIZABETH REETS, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 2d inst. WM HENRY, son of Thomas and Delia M. Penniman, of this city, aged 7 months.

On the 3d inst MARY ANN, infant daughter of Patrick and Margaret B ady, aged 2 years, 6 months and 16 days.

At N. Orleans, on the 12th inst. EZEKIEL H. CLERKE, aged 18 years, formerly of Baltimore.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED.

Barque Col. Howard Prentiss, Rio de Janeiro.
Schr T R Betton, Travers, Demerara.
Sloop Cutter, Emmerson, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Schr Avalanche, Green from Port au Prince 7th Feb. Vessels left before reported.

BELOW—A herm brig.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Union, Swith, for Baltimore, sailed from Providence, R I. 28th ult.

Schr Equator, Card, and Eurotas, Snow, hence at Portsmouth, NH. 23d ult.

BALTIMORE LYCEUM.

☞ The Exercises THIS EVENING, 5th inst., will consist of a Lecture, and a discussion of the following query: "Is it judicious for Ireland, at this time, to contend for a repeal of the Legislative Union at present existing between her and England?"

At the last meeting of the Board of Curators, it was RESOLVED, That all persons, who are regular members of any of the Literary Societies of Baltimore, be admitted, free of charge, to the exercises of the Baltimore Lyceum, on presenting to the door-keeper their certificates of membership in the respective Institutions to which they belong.

☞ Other persons are as usual required to have tickets, which can be had at the Bookstores of F. Lucas, Jr. and Knight & Colburn, Baltimore street; and Isaac Candler, Pratt street, near Hanover. Exercises commence at half past 7 o'clock. By order,

mh5-1t O. S. CRAMPTON, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

☞ Members of the association are reminded that there will be a Rehersal, THIS EVENING, the 5th inst, at 7½ o'clock. Punctuality on this occasion is desirable, as circumstances prevent the regular Rehearsal on Monday evening next.

mh5 T. G. PEACHEY, Sec'y.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

☞ Accepted to be performed, and the INAUGURAL ODE, sung on the occasion of the Installation of Gen. WM H. HARRISON as President of the United March 4th, 1841. Published this day and for sale by

mh5-4t SAM'L CARUSI, No. 84 Baltimore-st.

MARYLAND CADETS.

☞ Meet at the Armory on SATURDAY MORNING, 6th inst. at 7 o'clock, in winter uniform.

mh5 2t [r] By order, E. T. OWENS, O. S.

☞ CARROLL SPENCE will Practice Law in Howard District Court, office in St. Paul's Lane, over Grafton Dulaney's. mh5-2t*

☞ UNITED. Members of the UNITED FIRE COMPANY are requested to attend a Special Meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

mh5-1t By order, E. C. STUART, Sec'y.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Marion Total Abstinence Society, held at the Bel-Air Market House on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

By order of the President,

mh4-3t WM. F. PENTZ, Sec'y.

FRONT-ST. THEATRE—SWEENY'S BENEFIT.

CARD. Look hear, White Folks, dis ole darkey takes his Farewell Benefit on SATURDAY EVENING, March 6th, when the sole stirring cords ob de Virginny Banjo, whose vibrations hab penetrated de craniums ob all that hab de Bump of Music, written by Massa Nater on dare frontal organisations.

☞ The Baltimore Amateur Association have kindly volunteered, and will appear in a favorite play, with the new and successful Drama of the "BLUE JACKETS," and other Entertainments, as will be expressed in the bills of the day. mh5-2t

RE-OPENING OF
GOODWANE'S ACADEMY,
No. 160½ BALTIMORE STREET.

WRITING

MANNER OF EXECUTION. Off hand Penmanship by the action of the whole arm, as also a swift, finished, business style, by the fore arm and hand, adapted to letters, bills, orders, notes, sales, receipts, and finished journal entry.

Taught with certainty in TEN LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.

Ladies will be attended to exclusively at their respective hours. They write in separate apartments.

*** REMEMBER improvement guaranteed, and additional lessons given free of expense, say, ten, twenty, or thirty, if desired. What can be fairer?

AN ADDRESS. Whatever be the opposition which success encounters—whatever be the malevolence which merit awakens, the fact of Goodwane's triumph in his peculiar department, if not unquestioned, is beyond doubt unquestionable.

Malignant rivals may misrepresent, and sectional jealousy wrest and pervert the best and purest intentions, but the professional knowledge and integrity, and consummate ovation of the present system of penmanship, have been too long confessed to require any labored eulogy from friends, or any advocacy against interested opponents.

The hour has been when foemen might avail:
That hour has passed. Triumphant have I been,
Triumphant wish to be: and, whate'er betide,
Still to my own true knowledge true, I'll rest
My cause upon my merit.

☞ SHORT HAND taught perfectly. mh5 d2w*

ROBINSON'S OFFICE,
80 *BALTIMORE STREET,*
BELOW FRANKLIN BANK.

$50,000 / $25,000 / $15,000 / $10,000 } Grand Capitals and other Prizes, counting over nine hundred thousand dollars, in the Great Union Lottery to be drawn To morrow. 78 Numbers—14 Ballots.

Tickets $5—halves 7.50—quarters 3.75—eighths 1.87.

TO-DAY, will be drawn in Baltimore, the Maryland State Lottery, class 14.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$12,000	1 Prize of	$5000
1 "	3000	1 "	2000
10 "	1000	10 "	400

Whole tickets $4—Halves $2.00—Quarters $1.00.

Drawn Numbers Alexandria Lottery, class 6:
42 27 51 46 8 2 31 17 50 40

Also, the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, class 1—lowest prize 5, drawn yesterday.
53 45 60 1 51 27 22 38 4 21 35 19 48 65

☞ Orders from the country, invariably meet the most prompt attention, when addressed to

E. W. ROBINSON,
mt 5 1t 80 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

BRYSON GILL & SON,

DENTAL SURGEONS, N. W. corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, respectfully inform their Baltimore friends and the public in general, that in addition to their business of BLEEDING, CUPPING, and LEECHING, they continue to perform all operations in DENTAL SURGERY, viz: Extraction of Teeth and Stumps, Filing, Cleansing and Plugging, and the Insertion of Human and Porcelain TEETH, either singly or in entire setts. To such perfection are we enabled to replace the teeth which were lost, as completely to elude detection by the closest scrutiny. Their Dental Rooms are very tastefully furnished, and their Operating Chairs are of the latest improvement. They also have a very large and well selected assortment of Dental Instruments, which will enable them to give general satisfaction to those who may entrust their operations to their care—their operations warranted and prices moderate. They therefore beg leave most respectfully to solicit a liberal share of the public patronage. [s*] mh5-3t*