

For the Baltimore Clipper.

TO-MORROW.
I ask not if around thee throng,
Those whose wealth has made them proud;
Nor if to thee, the power belong,
To strain forth a servile crowd.
I ask not if the voice of fame,
With echo loud, and grateful song,
Has spread afar thy honored name,
The hills and valleys all among.
'Tis thine to suffer, if thou dost best,
And thine to command both wealth and ease,
Oh! this is what I ask thee not,
I seek to give one thought to these.
What I would ask is this alone;
No other pledge I claim of thee,
May I call thy heart my own,
And wilt thou be ever true to me?

MARY HART.

The following narrative was derived from an officer of General Wellborn's corps, who was in battle with the Creek Indians, as below narrated, and an eye witness of the remarkable events here recorded. The whole affords but another proof, that truth is indeed often stranger than fiction. The Creek war of 1836-7 was a most barbarous one, and continued nearly two years. The Creek population comprehended in the treaty for emigration westward, was twenty-two thousand souls, about two thousand of whom (warriors) broke the treaty, and commenced hostilities in May, 1836, by an attack on the town of Rossok, in the night, butchering its inhabitants, putting them to flight, and pillaging and setting fire to their habitations. The horrors of an affrighted population, once exposed to Indian barbarities, can hardly be conceived. Rumor follows quick upon the heels of rumor; yet no story can exceed the horrors of Indian warfare, as it is impossible for language adequately to depict its realities. It is stated of a man in flight with his family from a supposed pursuit of Indians in this war, that he saw a great number of Indians in the night, and that they were in the habit of killing those who were taken up behind his wagon, and then he was forward to whip up his team, when he was at the place of stopping, he found that the violence of his action to save his son, had killed him by breaking his neck!
When General Jesup had reported the Creek war at an end, and drawn off his troops into Florida to act against the Seminoles, contrary to the remonstrances of the inhabitants of Alabama, who assured him that the Indians were not all subdued, but that some hundreds were still lurking in their hiding places, the war broke out afresh, with increased barbarity; and the governor of Alabama, the hon. Clement C. Clay, now Senator in Congress, was forced to act with great vigor in mastering fresh troops for the exigency, by enlisting citizens of the state into the service of the United States. General William Wellborn received the command, and acquitted himself with great valor and honor, to the end of the war.
Some time in the winter of 1836-7, General Wellborn heard of an encampment of Indians on the banks of the Peck River, near its confluence with the Peck, between the Forks. With a company of two hundred and ten mounted men, he set off in search of the foe. Having discovered and reconnoitered their position, from the west bank of the Peck, without being observed, he left one hundred and twenty of his troops on the higher ground, about half a mile from the river, at a point by which the Indians must retreat, if dislodged, with instructions to cut them off whenever they should be driven in upon them. With the remainder, ninety men, he descended the river a few miles, and crossed on a bridge below the confluence of the two streams, with a view to surround and attack the Indians by surprise. Having made his way across Peck Creek, he found the access greatly impeded by low and wet ground, it being a time of high water, and several lagoons, or channels running from one river to the other, and at this time flooded, cane-brakes and palmetto thickets were to be broken through, and various obstacles, peculiar to that wild region, interposed. Nevertheless, the bravery and determination of the troops surmounted all impediments, and they arrived at last on the bank of a lagoon, on the other side of which was the Indian encampment, themselves screened from observation by a grove of palmettos, and favorable grounds.
At this moment a firing was heard in the direction of the place where the one hundred and twenty troops had been left, and it was manifest, as none but women and children were to be seen on the opposite bank of the lagoon, that the Indians had discovered the whites on the west side of the Peck, and had themselves become the assailants. This was the more painful to observe, that the firing grew rapidly more distant, and in indication that the Indians were victorious, and in pursuit.
General Wellborn instantly conceived the project, as retreat was impossible, of placing his men in line as near the bank of the lagoon as he could, for a desperate onset on the return of the Indians; and having given his orders, he retired to an eminence about a quarter of a mile, and showed himself to the women; who instantly raised the cry of "E-ta-Hadka! E-ta-Hadka!" "White man! White man!" pointing to General Wellborn, on the distant eminence. This alarm was rapidly conveyed by runners to the Indians now engaged on the other side of the Peck, and as soon as possible, some three hundred warriors or more came rushing back, flushed with victory, and full of vengeance. They seemed to know that they had routed the body of their opponents, and were eager to find the remainder. It was a critical moment when they stood upon the open ground, within gun-shot of General Wellborn's men, on the other bank of the lagoon, demanding of the women where they had seen the white man. The Indians knew that the lagoon was fordable, but their opponents did not. At the moment they were about to rush in, and at a given signal, a well-directed fire was poured in upon them from the whole line, and they fell back, with a shout of terror and discomfiture, into a pine wood, about fifty rods distant, leaving many of their number dead upon the field.
It was evident that the fire told well, but no one was certain that the foe would soon rally, and

return with a confidence of victory. They knew there was no escape for the white men, and that they had driven from the field his strongest force. (Violent speeches of the chiefs and warriors were heard, and understood. In about forty minutes, a hideous yell of onset rang through the forest, and the entire array of the Indian force leaped upon the bank of the lagoon, to cross and drive their assailants by closer fight. At that moment they received a second time the whole fire of General Wellborn's men from behind the palmettos, halted, staggered, and again fell back into the woods, leaving the ground strewn with their slain. Again the rallying speeches were heard, and General Wellborn saw that he and his men must transfer the action to the other bank, or perish before a superior force. Believing, from the demonstrations of the Indians, that the lagoon was fordable, he ordered two men, at different points, to make the attempt, and if they succeeded, the whole corps were to plunge in, from upon the opposite bank, and rush upon the foe.)

It was but the work of a moment, and every man was in line. The conflict was desperate and bloody. Women fought and fell with the men. A single white man encountered a warrior and two of his wives, all three of whom were laid dead at his feet, by a necessity which he could not avoid, in self-preservation. The Indians fled across a bridge of trees which they had thrown over the Peck, fighting and falling in their retreat; and all that could, were soon out of the battle, leaving behind them camp and spoils, the wounded, the dying, and the dead. Seventy-three warriors, averaging six feet and two inches in height, were counted among the slain.
An old chief, Apoltho-Ohlo, who afterwards escaped in the night, being entirely disabled by the shot he had received in various parts of his body, fell into the river, as he was attempting to cross the bridge of trees. He clung to the branches, and buried himself entirely under water, while the victors were crossing and re-crossing, during and after the action. He lived to recover of his wounds, joined his party, and afterwards made the following speech to General Wellborn, at Goshatto-Mocco's Town, when about to emigrate with his people:
"You are a Great Chief. I have fought you as long as I could. You have beaten me. You have killed and taken nearly all my people. I am now ready to go the further from you the better. We cannot be friends. I thank you for taking care of my women, children, and wounded warriors, and for sending them back to me. You are a Great Chief."
In the sleeve of the coat of Apoltho-Ohlo, after the battle, were found twenty-eight hundred dollars, in gold; and many spoils that had been taken from murdered white families, or pillaged from their deserted houses, were recovered. A roll of bank notes was also found. Most of the Indian ponies were left behind, and the whole of the next day was consumed in making arrangements for a vigorous pursuit of the routed Indians. Nine of the ninety engaged in this attack were killed. The carcasses of the Indians, who were sorry to learn, were left without burial. The expected feelings of the troops, the lives of citizens of a commonwealth doomed to the horrible atrocities of an Indian war with their families exposed, many of whom had already suffered, most stand as an apology for not paying to a fallen enemy the usual respect of civilized warfare. It was a scene of carnage, left to the face of the sun, and to the eyes of the stars.
(To be concluded in our next.)

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1841.
After the Journal was read, the Vice-President announced to the Senate that he should vacate his seat during the day, in order that the Senate might have an opportunity of electing a President pro tem.
The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the resolution dismissing Blair & Rives as printers to the 27th Congress, when
Mr. Berrien rose and addressed the body at some length in favor of the resolution, and in reply to the several arguments urged against its adoption.
Mr. Benton made a brief remark in reply, when the question was taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the affirmative as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Merrick, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Simmon, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—26.
Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Falton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Williams—19.
Mr. Clay then rose and moved that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to deliver to Blair & Rives their official bond.
Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Phelps, Preston, Simmon, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Woodbridge, White—26.
Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Falton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Williams—19.
So the motion was carried.
The Vice-President then, in pursuance of the notice he had previously given, withdrew from the chair as presiding officer for the residue of the present session.
On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate proceeded to ballot for President pro tem.
On the ballot forty-six votes were cast—of which number
Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, received 26.
Mr. King, of Alabama, received 15.
Scattering 2.
Mr. Southard having been declared duly elected, was accompanied to the chair by Messrs. Clay and Preston, when he rose and addressed the Senate in substance as follows:
SENATORS: A custom which has existed since the establishment of the Government requires from me on this occasion, an acknowledgment of your confidence and respect. A feeling stronger than any law of custom demands the expression of my thanks. For eight years successively I

have been a member of this body, associated with you in the obligations of duty, in the conflicts of opinion, and in the struggles of debate; with few exceptions, my conduct has been known to you all. Under such circumstances, I must be far less sensitive than I feel myself to be, in regard to the opinions of my associates, if I could receive such a proof of your confidence without the deepest sensibility and the most grateful feelings.
You have imposed upon me, during the discharge of which you may, I fear, discover that I am incompetent. I have not studied; precedents I have never examined, and with the rules of order I have only made myself so far acquainted as to be able to keep myself within their limits. Experience in the duties of the Chair I have had none.
But my omission to learn is not without excuse; the dignified order and decorum which pervades this body, the skill and sagacity with which the business of this Chair is so judiciously conducted, and that feeling of respect which every member has his full share, have, I trust, induced me, without this Hall, a profound respect for its constitutional dignity and authority, and have left to the individual members, little desire to acquire a knowledge of technical rules. I must seek, then, in the conduct, character, and feelings of this body, an apology for any omissions which may be found in the execution of the trust with which I have been honored. In entering upon it, but for a short period, I have no promises to make, no pledges to give. The task required of me is not hard to be understood, though it may be found difficult in practice. I am aware, as you all are aware, that it demands a study of all the rules of order and modes of proceeding, legislative, executive, and, if need be, judicial; promptitude, decision, and firmness, which must not hesitate to apply the authority of the body without considering on whom its pressure may fall; but above and beyond all, an unwavering, unflinching impartiality towards each and every member. A failure in the former may be overlooked or pardoned; but no mantle is broad enough to cover the latter.
Should I fail in the former, I know that I have a refuge in the generous confidence and liberality of generous men; but if I transgress in regard to the latter, you ought not to extend to me that charity which suffers long and forbears much.
I will not detain you with any remarks as to the importance of this body, or of its action in this Government. There is no act, no decision, here, however trivial or unimportant it may appear at the moment, which does not, in its ultimate consequences, operate on the great and permanent interests of the nation, and which may act, at some moment, be made to bear on those free institutions in which we find our best, and may, I do not say, last, hope of securing liberty to mankind. Each of us, then, in our respective positions, look to it, that our own hands be pure, and our conscience clear, where the great interests of our common country are concerned.
(Of course, the Senate adjourned.)

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1841.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The House took up for consideration the bill from the Senate to alter and amend the Constitution so far as it relates to the power of the Legislature to grant Lotteries, passed Dec. Session, 1839, chapter 31. The bill was passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 29 nays.
The House then considered the bill entitled an act to receive as a part of the territory and domain of this State parts of the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The bill was passed by a vote of 43 to 13, and also passed the Senate.
Mr. Gaither, from the committee on corporations reported a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Annapolis and Chesapeake Steam Navigation Company, which was ordered to lie on the table.
On motion of Mr. Tuck, the House took up the bill from the Senate supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mining and Manufacturing Company of Hibernia. The bill was passed by a vote of 40 to 13.
A letter was received from the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, declining the appointment of Representative on the part of the State in any Joint Stock Company in which the State has any interest.
Mr. Jones, of Somerset, then offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing John Van Lear Esq. of Washington County, Representative in place of Wm. C. Johnson, Esq., who had declined an appointment. The resolution also passed the Senate.
Mr. E. A. Lynch, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the subject of investigating the concerns of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, delivered a report stating that the committee had been diligently employed in the business entrusted to them, that the testimony which had been taken was voluminous, and that the efforts which have been made, by a portion of the public press to anticipate the result of the investigation would render it desirable to report immediately; but the engagements of the Committee have been so incessant and laborious, that they have been unable to do so. A full report will be made as soon as the same can be prepared with the care which the importance of the inquiry demands.
SENATE. The supplement to the act providing for the inspection of ground black oak bark was passed.
The resolution appointing Directors in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road and Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Companies, were assented to.
An additional rule was made to the Senate's rules, which is that no application for a divorce will be entertained, unless the proof in the case is taken according to existing acts of Assembly.
The resolution in favor of the Maryland Hospital was reconsidered and referred to the committee on Finance.

NAVAL. The broad pennant of Commodore Shubrick was on Tuesday last transferred from the Delaware to the U. S. ship of the line Pennsylvania, Capt. Skinner, at Norfolk.
ACQUITTAL. Capt. McAdam has been tried in Montreal for the murder of Lieut. Farquhar, and has been acquitted. Verdict of the jury, "justifiable homicide."

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, who are informed that, by taking the Great Southern Mail, they will be enabled to reach Washington at 4 P. M., they proceed, via Washington, Frederickburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Williamsburg, N. C. to CHARLESTON, S. C., reaching Charleston the second morning after leaving Baltimore, and after day in the city of the Bay. The Office of the Great Southern Mail, is at the Post Office 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. Richmond 3 P. M.
Richmond 12 M. Petersburg 7 A. M.
Petersburg 7 P. M. Williamsburg 1 A. M.
Williamsburg 1 A. M. Wilmington 1 P. M.
Wilmington 1 P. M. Charleston at 5 the next day.
At this line carries the Great Mail, which cannot be delayed, and is almost entirely a Railroad Line, it will be perceived at once, that the Traveller, unless in some extraordinary emergency, is under no necessity of waiting for the mail, as it is carried by the Great Southern Mail, and is not subject to the delay of a boat, and more than two-thirds of which is by the Sea. The Traveller being also subjected to sea-sickness, and incurring unnecessary risk, from boats being upped to the top of their speed, to compete with the mere GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.
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 Frederickburg, 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 Williamsburg and travellers have no expense or trouble with their baggage.
This is the shortest, safest, and cheapest route to the interior of Virginia, North and South Carolina—At Petersburg, Va. commences the route by way of Raleigh, N. C.—140 miles of Rail Road from Petersburg to the city. Stage Lines branch off from Raleigh Rail Road to the old Piedmont Line, to Milton, Danville, &c., and to Norfolk, (Va.)
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 G. T. BULL & TUTTLE, No. 7 North Gay St. Baltimore. Applying to the Philadelphia Rail Road Office, 412-4.

661 BALTIMORE ST. HATS AGAINST THE WORLD. Not all the World but the World of Humbugs! Call at our Store and we will prove that we sell the cheapest Hats in Baltimore, for quality of Beauty, Durability, and Fashion. Our prices are all reduced, and are as follows: Fashionable Russia Hats for \$2.50, of the same quality as those selling elsewhere for \$3. Also, fine fashionable Silk Hats for \$2.50, warranted on Russia bodies, and generally selling elsewhere for \$4 or so. And our old customers will please bear in mind that the quality of the Hats we sell is not to be compared to any other. All our Hats are made on Russia bodies, warranted water-proof, for only \$2.50. Fur Hats from 1.50 to \$3.00; Clipper Hats \$4; Clipper Beaver Hats 4.50; White Russia Hats, at 2.50 to \$3.50. He would visit the public to call and examine his Hats, for he is confident there is no Hat in the city to compare with his at the above prices. All Hats purchased of me will be ironed over and put in shape for charge 3c.
LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!
BOOZ'S COGNAC SYRUP OF HORSHOOD, warranted to cure all cases of Colds, Coughs, and Asthmatic affections of the Breast and Lungs. It will remove the severest cold in twenty-four hours—and has been used in my possession substantiating the fact. In no one instance has it been known to fail. Any person using the Syrup according to directions, and finding no relief, the money will be returned. Price 37c per bottle. Call and prove its efficacy. JAMES BOOZ, No. 9 Fleet Street, 125 1/2
Fells Point, Baltimore.

COTTON FACTORY. For Sale or Rent. NOR Manufacturing Cotton WADING & LAFAYETTE. The Machinery of the above Factory is propelled by a first rate Four horse Steam Engine. I will sell for cash, or on a liberal credit on approved endorser notes. This is a rare chance for an industrious person to acquire a valuable property. The Factory is well established, and has a good reputation. Possession can be had in March. Inquire of T. W. BETTON, 428-M. No. 124 Baltimore Street.

C. H. KESSEBRAT.
Manufacture and Wholesale of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, No. 26 BALTIMORE STREET.
Has received, by last arrival from Germany, France, & England, a large supply of Musical Instruments, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, on very pleasing terms, viz:
Pianos—Mahogany and Rosewood PIANO FORTES, manufactured by the celebrated Erard & Co. of Paris. These Instruments are warranted to be of the best tone and workmanship, and are the best manufactured from said factory.
Pianos—Kam and Roth-walder Guitars; Violins, No. 10 to 20; silver-mounted Flutes, with 8, 6, and 4 keys; E. C. E. Flat and P. Clarinets; Valve Ophicleides; Valve French Horns; Trombones; Trumpets; Cor Anglais; Accordeons, with 8, 10, 12, and 21 keys. From London—Kam and Roth-walder Violins, with 8, 6, and 4 keys; Cor Anglais; with Chas. Face, who made Mr. James Down's Cor Anglais—said Instruments were ordered two years ago.
From Rome—A fresh supply of Violin Strings, warranted to be the very finest quality, 4 length and 5 1/2 breadth. 1841-2.

CARE FOR NEGROES. The highest call of humanity is in all cases to be given for the progress of such states, that are stars for the good of the world. The office is in Pratt street, between Sharp and Howard streets, and opposite to the Repository—where I of 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 the best 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 spacious 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. 1841-2. HOPE H. SLATTERY.

LAYER LIME LINE. This establishment respectfully informs their friends and the public, that they have secured and are keeping a constant supply of superior Alum and Best LIME, (burned in a coal kiln, so highly recommended by our State Geologist, Professor DOUGLASS), and that they are prepared to sell the same at the rate of 25 cents per bush, for first quality. An analysis of the first quality of the alum, made by the establishment, is as follows: Alum, 100 lbs. per bush, and we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
We have also on hand, about 5,000 bushels of Superior and Air Blasted ALUM LIME, which we will sell on favorable terms, for farming purposes.
S. H. DOWLING & SON, Corner of British and Holliday Streets, Baltimore. Orders sent from any part of the United States, for Lime, for building or agricultural purposes, immediately attended to. 1841-2.

THE GENUINE VEGETABLE PILLS. AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR GONORRHOEA, GLEETS, STRICTURES, &c. &c. Of all the venereal diseases, the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have been found to be the most effectual. They have never been known to fail to effect a permanent cure. They are mild and pleasant to take, yet powerful in their action, and may be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend. These Pills are put up in elegant boxes, with full directions accompanying each box, for sale by
SAML. CAREY, Corner of South & Baltimore-sts. JAMES O. MCCORMICK, N. Gay-st., G. T. THOS. J. PITTS, Fell's Point, Washington City, W. KIRKWOOD, cor. 12th street and the avenue. CHARLES STOTT, corner of 7th street and the Avenue. In Georgetown, by G. M. LINTHICUM.

SPANISH MATTING AND CHEAP WOOLLEN CARPETING. AT 76 MARKET-ST. CORNER OF HOLLIDAY. WILLIAM JEFFREYS has just received, a fresh supply of SPANISH MATTING, and an additional supply of WOOLLEN CARPETING, at 75 cents per yard. He has now in Store, in addition to the above articles, Fine and Super Ingrain, Three Ply, and Brussels CARPETING; Venetian Carpeting; Shawl Rugs; Table and Piano Covers; Door Mats and Window Blinds; Dyed and Colored Carpet Chains; Rag Carpets; Green and Fancy Figured BAIZES; together with a variety of articles, which will be sold low for cash. Also, Table and Floor OIL CLOTH, of various patterns.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF Insolvent Debtors, for the city and county of Baltimore. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Clotworthy Linn, Jr., an insolvent debtor, that a personal discharge had been granted to the said debtor, and that the said creditors are required to attend at the office of the said Commissioners in the Court House, in the city of Baltimore, on the 1st day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and nominate a trustee or trustees, to be appointed for their benefit; and to give all the information in their possession to the said Commissioners, to enable them to report to the Baltimore County Court, agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1831, entitled an act relating to insolvent debtors; and that the 5th day of June next, he has been declared the final hearing in his case, before the said Commissioners. Dated the 30th day of Jan'y, in the year 1841! 1841-1aw20

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF Insolvent Debtors for the City and County of Baltimore. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of JOHN H. WILCOCK, an insolvent debtor, that a personal discharge had been granted to the said debtor, and that the said creditors are required to attend at the office of the said Commissioners in the Court House, in the City of Baltimore, on the first day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and nominate a trustee or trustees, to be appointed for their benefit; and to give all the information in their possession to the said Commissioners, to enable them to report to the Baltimore County Court, agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1831, entitled, An Act, relating to insolvent debtors; and that the 14 day of May next has been fixed for the final hearing in his case, before the said Commissioners. Dated the 15th day of January, in the year 1841. 1841-1aw20

THE PATENT COFFEE CLEARER. THOSE who are fond of a "GOOD CUP OF COFFEE" are required to try the above article, which will be found to be of unsurpassed utility in making Coffee. It is also much cheaper and more than any thing else which is used for the same purpose—a small piece, thrown into the coffee while boiling, will make it as transparent as amber—price 15 cents at retail. For sale by W. J. VAN NESH, Grocer, Market Street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an active, industrious and well recommended colored Water Carrier, one who has been well disciplined, and qualified to act as a waterman, will find an excellent place by applying at the City Intelligence office, corner Baltimore and Frederick streets. mh

GEORGE GRUBBACH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Particulars and Picture FRAMES; Mantle, Pier, Toilet, and other kinds of Gilt and Mahogany PLATES; French and German LOOKING GLASS PLATES; and all unnumbered as to chromo, electro, &c. &c. E. S. FRYER, No. 2 N. Gay Street.