Baltimore Clipper.

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For the Baltimore Clipper.

THE TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE.

(INSCRIBED TO THE W. T. S.)

AIR—"Look out upon the stars, my love."

The orb of Temp'rance, beaming bright,
Pours forth a brilliant flood;
Dispelling darkness, chasing night,
And scatt'ring peace abroad.
Our spotless flag is high unfurl'd,
To dust Intemp'rance shall be hurl'd;
And joy shall reign throughout the world,
For Temp'rance shall prevail.

We'll raise our snowy banners high,
And rally 'neath its folds;
Our shouts shall roll along the sky,
While raptur'd earth beholds
The glowing vict'ries of the free;
She'll strike the swelling jubilee;
And chaunt the tyrant's elegy;
And give the praise to God.

Then men shall drink the cooling rills,
That brightly, sweetly flow,
From mountain heights, and verdant hills,
And flow'ry vales below.
Then peace shall reign without alloy,
Intemperance shall no more annoy;
Unmingled bliss shall all enjoy,
For earth shall be redeem'd.

Let mountains, hills, and valleys join,
To swell the glorious strain;
Let rivers, streams, and brooks combine,
And e'en the mighty main;
In thunder-tones let all proclaim,
We've blotted out the tyrant's name,
We'll give the glory and the fame
To God, who all hath wrought. G. W. M.

SHALL I SUCCEED?

A Leaf from Life.

"Hope ever gets the better of distrust."

"We must part then," said Rosalie—"is it so? Ah! Eugene, I confess I tremble for you. Thrown out under such circumstances, at this time of life, to push your way into the world, what toils, what disappointments and sufferings may await you. What chance can there be for the young, poor, and friendless, where prosperity laughs at misfortune, power tramples on weakness, and temptation preys upon inexperience!"

"A dreadful picture is that you have drawn of the great world, my dear Rosalie," said Eugene smiling. "Suppose we view it in another light. Let us consider it as one vast and glorious amphitheatre, upon whose arena, genius and industry, exertion and talent, are striving for the rewards which await the meritorious."

"And how many hearts," rejoined Rosalie sadly, "are broken in the conflict! How many are trodden down beneath the feet of the aspirants! If one succeeds, yet how many are foiled. Besides, others have friends to help them—you have none. None but one, and she can only aid you by her prayers. Others have wealth—you are poor. Your path is solitary before you—neither influence nor fortune smiles upon it."

"It is then under the most favorable circumstances that the greatest and most successful characters are formed," replied Eugene proudly.—"The oak of the mountain or the forest is not matured in a hot-house, but strikes its roots, rears its branches, amid the winds and storms of its native skies. Look around you, Rosalie. Is it the nursling of wealth, of fortune, who has dandled into manhood on the lap of prosperity, who carries away this world's honors, or wins its mightiest influence? Or, is it not rather the man whose earlier years, like mine, were scarcely cheered by a single proffer of aid, or smile of approbation, and who has drawn from adversity the elements of greatness? You take it for granted, that I shall be weak, unsuccessful, and unfortunate. I have the confidence to believe that I shall be neither."

"You know not the future, my dear Eugene—how many misfortunes may be in store for you—and at the best, how much toil, how many anxieties, how many sorrows, may cluster around your desolate path, and must inevitably attend upon the duties and difficulties of the most arduous professions!"

"Out upon thee, for a bird of ill-omen!" said Eugene laughing. "Do you not know that fortune ever flees the faint heart! And as to difficulties, the greater the conquest—the greater the glory. You speak of sorrows—they are in degree the common lot of all."

"But most have friends or other blessings to aid in bearing them."

"True."

"But you, if you fail—if your favorable objects elude your grasp—if your vision of ambition flees before you, or vanishes away—if treachery betrays and wounds you—what have you then for consolation?"

"Hope, Rosalie, hope, and your sweet self."

"Nonsense—this is nonsense, Eugene."

"By your leave no: and so says that sweet smile, which, pardon me—demands return.—There! I've done the deed—and now suffer me to tell you, Rosalie, there is nothing which industry will not achieve, when combined with perseverance, and directed with an undivided aim, to one great object. Think you that poverty is a sure prelude of failure. Do you recollect what Ragideau, the counsellor of Josephine, told her on the eve of her marriage with Napoleon? "You are about to do a foolish thing, Madame: you are going to marry a man who has not a second shirt to his back!"

"But you are not exactly a Bonaparte, I apprehend," said Rosalie smiling.

"Humph! Well, never mind, I like splendid examples."

"Bonaparte was a soldier, and not a lawyer. He was aided by a concurrence of accidental circumstances," continued Rosalie.

"Well, we will talk of lawyers, then. A wealthy Englishman once asked Lord Kenyon what he thought of the prospects of his son, in the legal profession. Your son does not want talents, was his reply, but he must first spend his own fortune, marry and spend his wife's fortune—and then there will be some hopes of his succeeding at the law." Now luckily, my dear, I have not the preliminary of spending—two fortunes to go through, before I may succeed at the law.

"That's very true, but not very comfortable, Lord Kenyon to the contrary, notwithstanding," said Rosalie.

"What think you, Rosalie? There was a young shoemaker out here in Connecticut, once on a time, who took it into his head to be a lawyer."

"A shoemaker!"

"And why not? he was two-and-twenty years of age when the idea, or fancy first struck him—entirely uneducated, except in a common school—poor and not only dependant but having others dependant on him. Was not this folly?"

"What then?"

"Why he took his book and placed it before him thus, and with his last upon his knees, and his h[illegible] hands, he read and hammered, and [illegible] read, from morning till night."

"And w[illegible] the result?"

"He be[illegible] lawyer."

"I suspect[illegible]ch," said Rosalie.

"And a member of Congress," continued Eugene, "and Chief Justice of the State! in fine—"

"In fines"

"In fine, Roger Sherman."

"Roger Sherman!" ex[illegible] Rosalie.

"The same. [illegible] Franklin."

"Oh, la! no," [illegible] Rosalie, "this story is worn out already."

"I could tell you a tale of English lawyers, for variety."

"What is it?"

"[illegible] good time. There dwelt, during the [illegible] century, in the town of Berwick upon Tweed, (which, by the way, my Lord Coke says is no part of England)—no, I'm wrong—in Newcastle upon Tyne, a coal merchant, or corn merchant, just as you please, by the name of Scott. Owing to his embarrassed circumstances, he was unable to afford his children the advantage of university education, and could only send them to a grammar school in their native town, where they accordingly began and completed their classical education. Was not this an auspicious beginning?"

"Go on—go on," said Rosalie.

"Nay, remember these youths were intended for the bar in—England, too—where the friendless and untitled are obliged to contend with ten times the difficulties which oppose them here. What would Rosalie have said, suppose this John or William were a lover of her's and he were about to leave his home for the metropolis—the great London—to commence the study of his profession in the Inn's of Court?"

"No matter—go on."

"Well, John and William occupied the same chambers together, and pursued the same studies. Poor, friendless and unaided, twelve long tedious years, (these English lawyers, by the by, have to undergo something of a quarantine,) twelve years they devoted themselves to their solitary pursuits. At the end of that time, the elder was admitted to the bar."

"And how did he succeed?"

"Why, badly at first. His awkwardness and timidity stood in his way; few expected any thing of him, and some even ridiculed his attempts to succeed. But he found a friend. Friends are not such bad things after all, my dear. His friend aided in bringing him out, and after some years of obscurity, he suddenly burst forth upon the world, a star of the first magnitude. His business rapidly increased; he became a member of Parliament; then Solicitor General; then Attorney General; then Sir John Scott; and then"—

"Then what?"

"Lord Eldon, and Lord Chancellor of England."

"And William?"

"Was made Judge, and became Lord Stowell."

"Both Lords."

"Nothing more not less, my dear girl. And the decrees of the one were as right and irreversible as those of Minos, while the decisions of the other are splendid monuments of his genius, sweetness and wisdom."

"Well, perhaps you may succeed. You are certainly sanguine enough—and confidence is half the battle."

"'*Possuant quai possevidenture.*' You acknowledge so much, do you, my sapient little counsellor? But you were speaking of toils, Rosalie. Now as to this matter, I would adduce the opinion of Lord Chancellor King—(I like these great names,)—whose motto was"—

"What?"

"*Labor ipse voluuts.*" Which being interpreted, doth signify, (as my Lord Coke would say) "Labor is of itself a pleasure."

"There is no contending against such authorities."

"You give it up then, do you?" said Eugene, laughing.

"But stop," said Rosalie; "because Scott became Lord Chancellor, and Sherman Chief Justice, does it follow that you are to be—"

Lord Chancellor or Chief Justice? Not at all my dear. But it *does* follow, I apprehend, that with industry and good fortune, I may, in the "Far West," provide for myself and Rosalie a home and a livelihood. So good bye!—don't cry, now, God bless you, my dear girl."

MORE OF C. T. MITCHELL. The New York Signal of the 3d inst. has the following:—"We learn that this individual committed a forgery in the name of a gentleman of our city to the amount of about $1400, some two years ago. When the fact was discovered by the gentleman in question, he promised, out of regard to Mitchell and his connections, to keep the affair a secret—and he did so up to the time of his hearing that Mitchell was an applicant for the office of Navy Agent for New York He then very properly communicated the circumstances to the Hon. Mr. Grinnell, who thereupon opposed and defeated Mitchell's application.

"It appears that the amount of forged cheques disposed of by Mitchell in Wall street was about $1300, and it further appears that similar cheques were sold by him in Philadelphia to the amount of some $3000 more."

THOUGH [illegible] brings accounts of the most disgraceful outrages having been committed by the Canadians at the late election. The last was a general row in a procession, where several were killed.

SMALL POX. This disease is said to be very severe at present among the blacks at N. Orleans.

STATE TAXES. The tax bill recently passed by the legislature, contains sixty-four sections, and is too long for insertion in our paper. The following sections of the bill are the most important. The tax to be levied is twenty cents upon every hundred dollars, cash valuation; so that every man will be able to make a tolerably correct estimate of the amount which he will have to pay. The assessors are named in the law; and, to facilitate the assessments, the city of Baltimore and the counties are divided into districts. Baltimore is divided into [illegible] assessment districts, and the assessors are, 1st district. John W. Randolph, Henry R. Lüdermann, Francis Mommonier; 2d. George Grape, William Johnson, Samuel D. Legrand; 3d. Nicholas Brewer, Hugh Bolton, John Finley; 4th. Philip Muth, jr., John Patterson, Matthew Shaw; 5th. Hamlett Duvall, James Curley, James George; 6th. Rezin Wight, Abraham G. Cole, Walter Ball.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all real and personal property in this State, all chattels, real and personal, all goods, wares and merchandises, and other stock, in trade at home, or not permanently located elsewhere, the interest or proportion in all ships and other vessels, whether in or out of port, owned by persons residents of this State, all debts secured by or due on judgment, decree, mortgage, bond, bill of exchange, promissory notes from solvent debtors, except debts due for goods sold and delivered after the passage of this act, and bank notes; all stocks or shares owned by residents of this State in any bank, institution, or company, incorporated in any other state or territory, all debts due to residents of this state by solvent debtors residing out of this state, except debts due for goods sold and delivered after the passage of this act, all investments in securities, or stocks of other states, made or held by residents of this state, all public loans and stocks whatsoever, (except those created or issued by the United States,) owned or held by residents of this state, all stocks or shares in any bank, institution or company, incorporated by this state, and all other property of every description whatsoever, shall be valued agreeably to the directions of this act, and shall be chargeable according to such valuation with the public assessment; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the assessment of or levy of, any tax upon property belonging to the United States, to this State, or to any county or city in this State, or to any incorporated literary or charitable institution, county schools, houses for public worship, burying grounds, the crop and produce of lands in the hands of the producer, or his, her or their agent, provisions for the use and consumption of the person to whom the same shall belong, and his or her family, plantation utensils, the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers moved or worked by hand, and the produce of their respective occupations whilst in their possession or the possession of their agents, wearing apparel, fish at the time fishermen may be employed in catching, salting and packing the same, or while they remain in their possession or that of their agents unsold, household manufactures, judgments, bonds, mortgages, promissory notes, or other securities belonging to any bank or other incorporated institution, the capital stock whereof is made subject to taxation by the provisions of this act, nor to any goods, wares, merchandises, or other property belonging to persons not residents of this state, in the hands of factors in this state for sale.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said assessors in their several counties and districts respectively, to make diligent inquiry, and inform themselves by all lawful ways and means of all the property in their respective counties and districts, of every description whatsoever which shall be liable to assessment under the provisions of this act, and to value the same in the names of the owners thereof respectively, at the full cash value thereof; and all property owned by persons residents of this State, and not permanently located elsewhere, within this State, shall be valued to the owner in the county, district and city wherein he or she may reside, and they shall specify in their returns to be made as hereinafter mentioned, as far as may be practicable—

1. The names of the tracts or parcels of land or other description thereof owed by each individual, with the quantity of acres therein, and value thereof.

2. The negro slaves, classifying them according to their ages, as follows: the negro slaves under the age of fourteen years, their number and aggregate value; the male slaves from fourteen to forty-five years of age, their number and aggregate value; the male slave from forty-five years of age and upwards, their number and aggregate value; the female slaves from fourteen to thirty-six years of age, their number and aggregate value; the female slaves from thirty-six years of age and upwards, their number and aggregate value.

3. Stock in trade, its general description and value.

4. Public securities liable to valuation, particularly specified, with their respective values.

5. Bank stocks and other stocks particularly specified, with their respective values.

6. Private securities,
7. Live stock.
8. Household furniture,
9. Plate,
10. Gold and silver watches,
11. Property of other descriptions,

} The aggregate value of each.

LIEUT. HUNTER'S EXPERIMENT. A disideratum in the application of steam power to national vessels and for the navigation of canals has been effected and practically proven by the actual and entirely successful operation in our harbor of a small vessel constructed by private enterprize and at individual cost. We have seen a plan in detail of the arrangement of the machinery and the construction of the vessel designed for national purposes, which is in our opinion perfect; with it sold by Lieut. Hunter from the general public [illegible] under that our Government [illegible] peculiarly receive all the benefits designed [illegible] and we feel that we hazard no [illegible] that it will be found to have [illegible] is desired for the perfection of our steamer for harbor defence or as a cruiser as the moving power by the ingenious construction of the vessel is protected from the effects of Paixhan or any other shot.—*Norfolk Beacon*

DAILY SOUTHERN MAIL,

Via the Chesapeake Bay and Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road,

THE BALTIMORE STEAM-PACKET CO. announce to the public that the boats of their line consisting of the ALABAMA, Captain Sutton; GEORGIA, Captain Coffey; and JEWESS, Captain Holmes, having undergone a through overhaul during the past winter, are now in complete order; therefore the daily line to the South via NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH will be resumed on Monday the 15th of March, and run in accordance with the following schedule until changed by the Post Office Department.

Leaving Baltimore daily at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Portsmouth, at 7 " A. M.
Leaving Portsmouth, at 8 " A. M.
Arrive at Weldon, at 4 " P. M.

Wait there until 1 o'clock, A. M. for the Petersburg train.

Leave Weldon at 1 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Wilmington immediately and arrive in Charleston next morning to breakfast.

It will be seen by the above schedule that in order to render the connexion certain, it is only necessary for the Cars of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road to arrive at Weldon prior to 1 o'clock, A. M. whereas they uniformly arrive before dark—if therefore a detention should take place at any point between Baltimore and Weldon, not occupying more than NINE HOURS, the traveller can by no possibility lay over at any point north of Wilmington. RETURNING, one of the above boats will leave Norfolk every night at 10 o'clock, and cross over to Portsmouth where she will wait the arrival of the Cars from Weldon, and depart for Baltimore as soon as the passengers and baggage are on board, arriving here in about 14 hours after departure from Portsmouth. The passengers having enjoyed all the comforts of a good nights rest, and partaken of as good fare as could be provided in the very best Hotel in the Country.

Travellers bound to Richmond or Petersburg by leaving Baltimore on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, sleep on board the bay boat, are transferred to the James River boat next morning, and arrive at their place of destination the same day by 3 or 4 o'clock, P. M.

JNO C. MOALE,
General Agent Baltimore Steam-Packet Company.

Passage (and fare on board) to Weldon, $14 00
Passage and fare to Richmond, 10 00
Passage and fare to Norfolk, 8 00
mh11-tf

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
BY GEORGE GELBACH,

N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Frederick-sts.

ALL PERSONS wanting HELP of any kind, either male or female, will find it to their advantage and convenience to apply at this office, where they will be supplied with the particular aid they may require with the utmost promptitude.

There has been a prevailing impression among some persons, that those who apply at an office of this kind are worthless and incompetent, and cannot obtain employment by any other means. This is a great misconstruction of the true merits of the case, altogether a wrong impression. Why censure them for obtaining employment by this convenient and speedy mode—which should be obviously more proper than advertising, thereby spending their money upon uncertainty, or to solicit employment from door to door. Nay, there is more certainty of obtaining worthy industrious persons through this office, than by any other possible means. No charge is made at this office, unless the object of their call is realized.

WANTED. Gardeners; Farm hands; Overseers and Managers; Coachmen; Waiters; Hostlers; Mechanics and Apprentices to various trades; Laborers; Barkeepers, Clerks, &c. to fill situations now vacant.

BOUGHT OR SOLD ON COMMISSION.

At Private Sale—Stores, Taverns, Bar Rooms, and all kinds of Business Establishments. SLAVES for life or a term of years, disposed of, and the very highest prices obtained. Those having Slaves they wish to sell, will find it greatly to their advantage to apply at this office.

TO THE INSOLVENT.

Applicants can have their Papers on the lowest terms and all other arrangements accomplished.

MONEY procured on mortgages and other security.

ELIJAH McDOWELL'S
CITY INTELLIGENCE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, No. 2 FAYETTE STREET, Basement story of Barnum's City Hotel, (formerly occupied by Lewis F. Scott,) where is wanted daily, Clerks; Overseers; Porters; Gardeners; Teachers; Barkeepers; Apprentices; Waiters; Coachmen; Agents; Mechanics; Laborers; Farm Hands; Ostlers; Housekeepers; Chambermaids; Nurses; Seamstresses; Cooks, &c. &c.—who must come well recommended to insure situations. Slaves for life or term of years bought and sold; Stores, Taverns, Bar-rooms, and Business Establishments, disposed of at private sale; Tenants procured for Houses, Warehouses, Stores, Farms, &c. Persons at a distance, wishing to be informed of the state of the market, of any article bought or sold, can be accommodated without charge; but all communications on business must come, post-paid, to insure attention. Insolvent Papers prepared at a low rate; all kinds of writing correctly executed; Books posted at moderate charges and kept out of view of spectators. The subscriber, intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, begs the patronage of a generous public. Satisfactory references by

ja19-3m ELIJAH McDOWELL.

STOCK FACTORY.

T. W. BETTON'S GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE and STOCK FACTORY, No. 151½ Baltimore street, opposite the Citizens' Bank, Baltimore, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture STOCKS, COLLARS, SHIRTS, and LINEN BOSOMS, of every description. He would particularly call the attention of dealers to the above named articles, at wholesale or retail, before they purchase elsewhere, and from his long experience in that business, he hopes to give general satisfaction. His assortment consists, in part, of the following Stock of Goods, viz:

Stocks, Collars, Linen Bosoms, plain and ruffled
Linen, Cotton, and Fancy SHIRTS
Worsted, Silk, Linen, and Cotton DRAWERS
Worsted, Flannel, Silk, and Cotton UNDER SHIRTS
Suspenders, Gloves, and Hosiery
Cravats, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Canes, and a variety of Articles, which are usually kept at Establishments of this kind, and of the best qualities.

T. W. BETTON,
No. 151½ Baltimore street.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

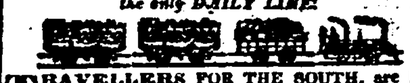
[illegible] the public, that they have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of superior Alum and Shell LIME, (burned in [illegible] so highly recommended by our State Geologist, Professor Ducatel,) and that they are prepared to sell the same at the [illegible] 33 1/3 cents for cash, for best quality. As our [illegible] a first rate article at the lowest possible price, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

[illegible] Oyster [illegible] will [illegible]

HUGH [illegible]

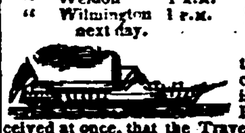
[illegible] purposes, [illegible] promptly attended to. je15

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
GREAT SOUTHERN
UNITED STATES' MAIL LINE,
DAILY TO THE SOUTH.
The ONLY LINE carrying the GREAT MAIL, and the only DAILY LINE!



TRAVELLERS FOR THE SOUTH, are informed that, by taking the Cars at Baltimore for Washington at 4 P. M., they proceed, via Washington, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, and Wilmington, N. C. to CHARLESTON, S. C., reaching Charleston the *second morning* after leaving Baltimore, and one day in advance of the Bay Line—the Companies on the route being bound by the Postmaster General to make the following quick Schedule:

Leave Philadelphia	8 A.M.	reach Baltimore	2 P.M.
" Baltimore	4 P.M.	" Washington	6 P.M.
" Washington	5 A.M.	" Fredk'sburg	12 M.
" Fred'ksburg	12 M.	" Richmond	5 P.M.
" Richmond	5 P.M.	" Petersburg	7 P.M.
" Petersburg	7 P.M.	" Weldon	1 A.M.
" Weldon	1 A.M.	" Wilmington	1 P.M.
" Wilmington	1 P.M. next day.	" Charleston	at 5 [illegible]



As this Line carries the Great Mail, (which cannot be delayed,) and is almost entirely a Rail-Road Line, it will be perceived at once, that the Traveller, unless in some extraordinary contingency, is *sure of a connection throughout*, whilst it is evident that Foes! Rough Weather!! and Storms!!! must often occasion delay in a Route more than two-thirds of which is by the Bay—the traveller being also subjected to Sea-sickness, and incurring unnecessary risk, from Boats being urged to the top of their speed, to compete with the more DIRECT ISLAND ROUTE.

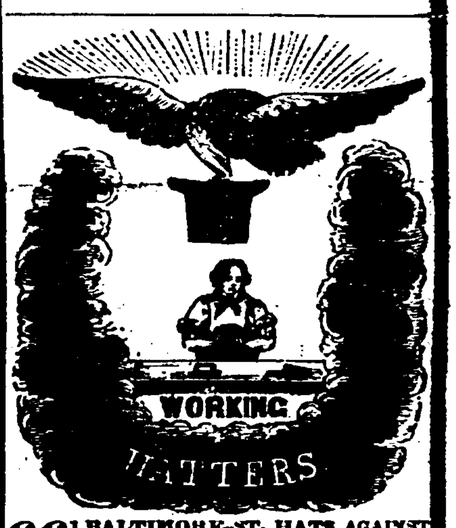
☞ The above line will be found not only the most certain and expeditious, but the most attractive, as it passes through the Seat of Government, and in sight of Mount Vernon by daylight, and through Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, the largest and most flourishing towns in Virginia. It is also cheaper to Richmond, and as cheap as the Bay route to Weldon and travellers have no expense or trouble with their Baggage.

☞ This is much the nearest, quickest, and cheapest route to the interior of Virginia, North and South Carolina—at Petersburg, Va. commences the route by way of Raleigh, N. C.—143 miles of Rail Road from Petersburg to that city. Stage Lines branch off from Raleigh Rail Road to the old Piedmont Line, to Milton, Danville, &c., and to Knoxville, (Tenn.)

☞ *This is the only Daily Line to Richmond and Petersburg.*

☞ Passengers for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road pay through to Petersburg, Va. For further information and Through Tickets, apply at the office of

STOCKTON, FALLS & CO.
Adjoining the Philadelphia Rail Road Office,
d12-tf PRATT STREET, Baltimore.



66½ BALTIMORE-ST. HATS AGAINST THE WORLD. No! 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, in point of Beauty, Durability, and Fashion. Our prices are well known, and are as follows: Splendid Fashionable Russia Hats for $3.50, of the same quality as those selling elsewhere for $5. Also, fine fashionable Silk Hats at $2.50, warranted on Russia bodies, and generally selling elsewhere for $4 or no sale. And our old customers will please bear in mind that the well known KEEVIL removed from the Maryland Arcade some six months ago. So come one and all to 66½ Baltimore street, between Gay and Holliday-sts. for good and cheap Hats. Don't forget now!

W. H. KEEVIL & CO'S,
No. 66½ Baltimore-st., opposite Tripolett's alley,
And 4 doors W. of Bool's well known Auction Store.
mh10-tf

THE MARYLAND ARCADE
Against the WORLD for CHEAP HATS!

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HATS of his own make, which he is determined to sell low for cash. His prices are uncommonly low for the quality of the Hat: Splendid Russia Hats at $3.50; fine Short Nap Silk Hats, made on Russia bodies, warranted water-proof, for only $2.50; Fur Hats, from 1.50 to $3 00; Clipt Nutre Hats $4; Clipt Beaver Hats 4.50; White Russia Hats, at from 2.50 to $3 50. He would invite the public to call and examine his Hats, for he is confident there is no Hats in the city to compare to his at the above prices. All Hats purchased of me will be Ironed over and put in shape free of charge.

fe4 3m* POLYDORE E. RILEY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The price of HATS again lowered TOWSON is now selling in Eutaw street, one door north of Lexington street, his superior Hats at the following low prices—fine short Nap Mole Skin Hats at $2 50, fine Brush Hats $2 50; Fur Hats from $1.50 upwards. It may be asked how such Hats can be sold (if as represented) at such very low prices; I answer in the first place, I manufacture very extensively, and am able to purchase materials by the quantity much lower than if I bought by the small; and secondly, I sell for cash, and do not have to charge those who pay a high price, to make up for those who do not pay, as the natural result of the credit system. I think my Hats the best as now offered for sale in this market for the price. Persons will do well to call and look at my hats before purchasing elsewhere. Remember TOWSON, one door from Lexington street.

N. B. The trade supplied with HATS in the rough of all qualities. mh30-3m