



BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1841.

TO-MORROW. The President of the United States, having recommended that to-morrow be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, we shall afford to those employed in this office the opportunity to engage in the religious services of the day, by publishing no paper on Saturday.

We hope that the day will be observed in strict compliance with the recommendation of the President, and that all persons will cease from their labor. We are taught to "pray without ceasing," but, as the necessary business of life will divert our attention, and prevent that constant reflection which would seem to be a duty, one day in seven has been set apart for devotional purposes, when the mind can be abstracted from worldly concerns, and directed to objects of more serious contemplation. Independent, however, of this wise provision for rest and reflection, there would seem to be a propriety in appointing at least one day in the year when the whole people may "lift up their voice" in gratitude to their Creator.

It cannot be questioned that the American people have particular cause for thankfulness. They have prospered beyond precedent, and are peculiarly blessed in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. It is right that they should not only appreciate the blessings of their social condition, but study to deserve the continued favor of Providence—and for this purpose days for national fasting and prayer are appropriate, and when appointed should be devoutly observed.

The national bereavement for which we are called upon by the President, to prostrate ourselves in humility to-morrow, was sudden and affecting, and impressed the whole people with feelings of deep affliction—let them, therefore, whilst they bow in humble submission to the dispensation, endeavor to conciliate the favor of Providence, that they may be blessed in their future destinies.

IMPROPER. A paper in New York publishes anonymous communications from correspondents in this city, which contain allusions to the private affairs of individuals. Intimations are sometimes given that this or that individual is likely to fail in business, and other matters equally exceptionable are mentioned. This is very improper, for it enables secret scribblers to injure the brightest reputation, and opens a vent for every effusion of malignity. The legitimate duty of the press is to restrain, instead of encouraging, slander and misrepresentation; and more particularly to preserve inviolable the scenes of the domestic fire-side. If a man be paying his addresses to a lady, it is not a subject for newspaper animadversion; and no editor who is possessed of refined feeling or correct principles, will permit such matters to be dragged before the public through his columns.

Some editors exhibit a great disposition to make newspaper capital out of the most trivial events. Petty personal altercations are seized upon as the foundation for an important paragraph—and he who has the misfortune to be warranted for debt, may look for a report of his pecuniary difficulties in the paper. This is a vile practice, disgraceful to the press, and disgusting to all men of feeling. The New York editor ought to affix the names of his correspondents to their communications, that people may know the sources of the information which he publishes.

CRIME. The New York Sun, in an article on the police of that city, says: "Heavy larcenies, burglaries and robberies have gone entirely out of fashion here. Indeed, New York, once to riotous, so notorious for crimes of the darkest die, appears now to be the most peaceable city in the country." There was room for reformation, and we are glad that it has been effected. We wish that it could also be extended to Baltimore, and other cities. We have no great outbreaks it is true; but we have rogues in great abundance, who have probably diverted New York with the hopes of better success here. We calculate largely on the beneficial effects which are to result from the exertions of the temperance societies; for, if men will become temperate, the disposition to commit crime will be diminished, if not entirely cease. The editor of the New York Sun praises the vigilance of the police of that city, no doubt with justice; but suggests that it can be improved so as to be rendered more useful. Improvements could be also advantageously made in the police of other cities and states. In Maryland there is a radical defect in the mode of appointing magistrates and in the term for which they are appointed. They are chosen exclusively upon party grounds, and their commissions hold for but one year. The consequence is, few men will take the trouble to qualify themselves for the duties of the office, and many of those who are qualified will not accept an office from which they can be dismissed at the expiration of the year.

DISASTROUS. A friend relates to us, says the Cincinnati Times, of the 7th, the particulars of a most unfortunate accident which happened in the neighborhood of the city yesterday. An old respectable and wealthy farmer, named John Ward, who resided about fourteen miles from town was out hunting and in crossing a fence, the gun he carried was accidentally discharged, blowing away the entire upper portion of the head of the unfortunate man. He left a large family to deplore this distressing occurrence.

JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS OF CONGRESS. "I served with General Washington in the Legislature of Virginia before the Revolution, and during it with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but to the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which the People send men who question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour?"

It is certain that the most useful legislators are what are termed the business men—those who attend to their duties diligently, and say no more than is necessary to explain their views of the matter under consideration. Nine-tenths of the speaking in the House of Representatives might be spared with advantage; but this is the age of dispute and of "much talking," and no proposition can be submitted, however simple, that does not elicit a debate of almost interminable length—the necessary consequence is, that the same ideas are repeated over and over again, until listeners are sickened and disgusted, and the orators lose their labor. A man can generally say all that ought to be said upon a subject in one hour; and there are few matters which cannot be satisfactorily explained in much less time—but the misfortune is, that men branch off from the main subject, and consider themselves at liberty to discuss events from the creation of the world to the present day. A man should speak not to be heard only, but to be heeded; and to gain attention and carry conviction, he must confine himself to the question in issue, and express himself with becoming brevity. To have influence in a legislative body, a member must first establish a character for sound judgment and proper discretion. General Washington and Doctor Franklin were content to express what they had to say in a few words, which were more effectual than the frothy harangues of a dozen professed declaimers, because they spoke with good sense and sincerity of purpose.

We had rather have a member of Congress who would sit silent during the whole session, than an eternal babbler: but there is a medium. A member should have the capacity to assign reasons for the votes he gives, and the measures which he may introduce. This is not very difficult for a man of plain common sense. But members are not satisfied with doing this. They have some old political quarrel on hand, which they think can be better settled in Congress hall than at home—and thus the local disputes of every section of the country are recapitulated and commented on, to the retardation of the public business, and at a serious cost to the national treasury. This practice should be reformed, either by the people or by the house, and we incline to the opinion that it could be accomplished by a rigid enforcement of the rules of the house.

A PROSPEROUS STATE. Governor Ellsworth, in his late address to the legislature of Connecticut, alludes to the late Presidential election, and to the death of General Harrison—urges the necessity of a protective tariff—deplores the fluctuations of the currency—expresses himself in favor of a single term for the Presidency—gives a succinct and flattering account of the affairs of the State, financial, educational, and military, and urges renewed attention to the schools and charitable institutions of the State. Connecticut, he says, presents a republic which secures more good and avoids more evil than any other political community of ancient or modern times. All the public statutes, after two hundred years' legislation, are contained in a single volume; the annual expenses do not exceed \$80,000; the State owes nothing, possesses a school fund of more than \$2,000,000 well invested, yielding an annual income of \$113,000, is without disbursements or superintendence of public works, employs but few officers, and yet enjoys the security of law and the administration of justice as economically as any other State in the Union. The militia consists of 40,000 men. The Governor advocates the extension of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt to persons not living in the State.

MITCHELL, THE FORGER. By the following from a New York paper, it would appear that there is yet a considerable chance for the above dishonored honorable to make his escape from justice:—"The rumor is, that the Governor of New York has declined making a requisition for the absconding forger, upon the ground that he has no power to do so, and that he has applied to the President of the United States, or the Secretary of State, to make it. It is added also that the Washington Government declines upon the ground that there is no precedent, or that the most it can do is to turn the case over to the British Minister, requesting his friendly interposition. It is supposed, after the refusal to deliver up Dr. Holmes, who fled to Vermont, the Canadian authorities will hardly feel the necessity of complying with any request to surrender Mitchell."

ABOIT ROBBERS. Some scamps entered the drug store of Mr. Holden, in Mt. Vernon street, Boston, on Saturday night: stole the clerk's watch from under his head as he slept, opened trunks, robbed the till, and decamped without being detected. The robbery was not discovered until daylight, though the clerk got up once in the night, as he heard a noise, and supposed somebody wanted medicine. Somebody did want and take mint drops, it appears.

THE CASE OF GEN. GAINES. The U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans, has again disagreed in the arbitrated case of Gen. Gaines and wife, against Reif, Chew, and others, involving so much property. The case was argued some time since, on a demurrer. Judge McKimley overruled the demurrer on all points, and Judge Lawrence sustained it on all points. The case is, therefore, again certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for the judgment.

THE ORATORIO OF DAVID. The repetition of this splendid conception of Neukom took place on Tuesday evening last, and the saloon of the Assembly Rooms, as was anticipated, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. We are not so partial to domestic as to say that the Association did full justice to the compositions of the eminent master, but we are willing to accord the members praise for their exertions to give effect to the production; the material, though rough, is capable of a fine polish, and we hope the time is not far distant when our musical societies will rank with the first in the country. We are yet far behind Europe, and it will require time and perseverance to bring us on a level with other cities of the Union where music has been fostered not only by the public, but by the legislature. As it is, we are dependent on foreign aid, and will be, as long as music is excluded from our primary schools.

The execution of the Oratorio of David, generally speaking, was creditable to the Musical Association; the Chorusses in particular were sung with effect, if we except the apparent feebleness of the soprano voices, which in many instances were entirely overpowered by the bass and tenor. How is it that this department of the Chorus is not so full as heretofore? The Oratorio was got up under the direction of Mr. Dielman, a professor of acknowledged talents; he certainly must have been aware of the deficiency, and should have produced it perfect in all its parts, if talent was within his reach. The orchestra, mostly composed of members of the Harmonic Society, was ably conducted in all its parts, though several eminent professors were absent. The instrumental Introduction was highly effective, and from amongst the three Davids in the field we particularize the gentleman who sung the opening recitative as having an excellent tenor voice and a clear articulation. Let him discard the affectation so peculiar to his style of singing, and he will always be listened to with pleasure. In the choral hymn of the Shepherds, the soprano voices were perceptibly deficient and the bass entirely too powerful. The lady who sang the air of "Return, O David" has a fine flexible voice; there was much feeling evinced throughout, though an apparent want of confidence was evident in several attempts at shakes and cadenzas. The violoncello accompaniment by Mr. Gilles was truly a rich treat. The fine chorus of "Behold the Giant" was well sung, as also the spirited duet between Goliath and David. In No. 9—"Come unto me," the trumpets were much at fault. The symphony to "His falls" was beautifully effective and the chorus highly creditable. Amongst the choice morceaux were the recitative and air commencing with "Our fears are o'er." These were executed by Miss St. Luke, who, we understand, volunteered to take the part at a very short notice. We never heard her to better advantage; her voice was clear, and her articulation perfectly distinct—the audience evinced their delight by a burst of applause which could not be restrained. The beautiful chorus of "Daughters of Israel," was admirably sung, and the only fault we perceived was the want of attention to the piano and forte, expressive of the gradual approach and departure of the conquerors. The Quartette and accompanying chorus, "Thou art a God of wonders," indifferently sung. Were we disposed to find fault, there would be plenty of room for us in the highly descriptive solo of Saul commencing with "Ah me! what cares oppress me;" the composition is of the highest order, and the orchestra throughout sustained their parts admirably. The solo of David, "I will lay me down," was sung with taste, though the succeeding duet with Saul, might be pronounced defective. The chorus of "Haste thee away," was finely sung, and the female voices swelled handsomely above the others. "Wretch that I am," and the following duet of "O Jonathan, thy father's heart," were beautifully sung by a rich bass and clear tenor voice. The chorus of "O Israel mourn," was very effective, as also the exquisite solo of David, "Glory to God alone."

We have intentionally passed several of the pieces by, none of them were above mediocrity and some very defective. The oratorio appeared to give general satisfaction, and we hope to hear it again next winter with greater strength.

NATIONAL THEATRE, NORTH-ST. Amongst the curiosities to be exhibited at this establishment which, by the way, is well managed, and nightly draws large audiences, is that sable gem, Master Diamond, a youth who in a given space of time can do more shuffling than the veriest politician of the present day. Every body has heard of MASTER DIAMOND, of "Jim along Jossey" memory—the unrivalled in his line; he is to make his first appearance to-night at the little National, and we only fear that he will not have room to shuffle his bones. Go and see him, he is really a queer 'un. In addition to the extraordinary attraction offered in the person of Master Diamond, the managers have engaged Mr. Jenkins, the vocalist and delineator of Yankee characters, and Mr. Butler, the extravagant performer. There will consequently be a great sensation at the National to-night.

U. S. VESSELS GRAMPUS AND DOLPHIN.—The New York American says—By the arrival of Capt. Wm. H. Bull, from the Cape de Verd, we learn that this, the American squadron, sailed for the West Indies on the 23d March—crew all well. These vessels may be expected at New York in the course of ten days. Lieut. Hayward was well, and on duty on board the Grampus, the day the squadron sailed.

SALMON. The Providence, R. I. Journal of Monday says, that two Salmon were sold in that city on the Saturday previous for twenty-four dollars. One of them weighed eleven, and the other thirteen pounds.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS. The city of St. Louis seems late to be ill-fated indeed. But a few days since we were informed of a destructive fire together with a most bloodthirsty and revolting murder. Now we have to record another destructive calamity by fire, which we are informed by a slip from the Evening Gazette took place on the morning of the 3d inst. The fire was discovered in the seed and flower store of Mr. John Thorburn, which was not subdued before it had destroyed a two story brick building on Main street, a three story brick block containing three stores, on the corner of Main and Market streets. From Mr. Thorburn's the fire spread to the store on Main street, in front of it, occupied by Mr. Levison, as a clothing establishment. It then attacked the two story brick building north and adjoining Levison's, which was occupied by Dr. Penn, U. S. Receiver General, as sub-treasurer. Its progress northwardly was checked at this point. Southwardly it communicated with the stores in the same block with Levison, occupied by Mr. S. W. Meech, bookseller; by Mr. T. G. Settle, dry goods dealer; and Mr. W. H. McKinstry, hat manufacturer. Westwardly the fire extended to the brick block on Market street, occupied by Messrs. Wolff & Hoppe, and by Messrs. Kimm & Tewes, dealers in French and German fancy wares. The interior of the independent treasury building was entirely consumed, but the books and papers of the office, besides some paper money, were rescued, and it is supposed that the money in the vault is safe. The interior of the stores on Main street are also quite destroyed.—The entire loss is estimated at between \$80,000 and \$100,000, upon which there was insurance to a large amount. The fire is supposed to have resulted from accident.

FEDERAL SERMON. We have been handed a federal sermon, occasioned by the death of W. H. Harrison, late President of the United States, delivered in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Baltimore, on Sunday, the 25th April, 1841, by J. P. K. Henshaw, D. D., and published by D. Brunner, No. 1 N. Charles street. We have perused it carefully and with deep interest. It is a highly important and instructive lesson upon the weakness and perishability of all things pertaining to this transitory life, and shows, in language not to be misuderstood, the great importance of being ready at all times to meet the summons of death. In it are found no useless encomiums. It is enriched by giving a plain unvarnished history of his virtues, whom it is designed to commemorate. There may be found in it a rich vein of consolation, calculated to gladden the hearts, not only of those who mourn the departed as a national bereavement, but especially those who were more closely connected, and have wept his fall as a husband, a father and a friend.

INCENDIARISM. An infamous attempt to burn the Episcopal Church at Roxbury, Mass., was made last week. It appears that the sacrilegious villains made their ingress through a window of the cellar, on the easterly side of the house, and found their way into the Rector's room, where they made an examination of the service of communion plate, and set fire to the carpet and staircase. They next ascended the staircase, to the pulpit within the chancel, and fired the covering, which was consumed, together with the large and splendid Bible, several books of Common Prayer, cushions, and drapery on and about the pulpit and altar. So far as known, nothing was taken from the church. The damage done, is estimated from \$100 to 250. The scoundrels were probably alarmed and decamped without accomplishing their design.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 7th states that Brown, the colored man arrested here on Wednesday, charged with being one of the St. Louis murderers, had his examination before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and sufficient evidence appeared of his identity and guilt to induce the Mayor to order him to be returned to the authorities of St. Louis. He left last evening on the Montezuma, in charge of the officers from that city.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE, passed by the New York Legislature, became a law on the 5th inst. It appropriates \$8000 per annum for the term of five years, for the promotion of agriculture and household manufactures in that State. The sum of \$350 for New York county is given to the American Institute.

HEAVY DAMAGES. Capt. Harris, of the 21th Regt. has received damages to the amount of \$30,000 from Mr. E. D. David, Esq., of Montreal, Barrister and Major in the Montreal Cavalry, for running off with the wife of the former, some time last year.

Capt. Hoskin, of the Great Western, refuses to take in a passenger at the Quarantine ground, unless an explanation could be given of the reasons for wishing to get on board there and not at the wharf. Capt. H. has resolved to take in no passengers after the ship has left the wharf.

CANADIAN FLOUR. The Liverpool Journal states that the importation of wheat and flour from Canada into Great Britain last year was 275,761 barrels of flour and 141,931 minots of wheat, each minot being equal to three bushels. Those engaged in the trade expect that the importation of the present year will reach 700,000 barrels of flour, and wheat in proportion.

THE PRESIDENT. The New York papers state that Capt. Bowman, of the British ship Recovery, who reported that he saw the hull of a dismantled vessel off the Western Islands, which is supposed to be the President, was to be examined at the office of the British Consul, in relation to the matter.

INDIANA ELECTION. Returns from this state, so far, are favorable to the Whigs. But little interest, however, seems to have been manifested.

WIDE WATER CANAL SMALL NOTES. 1 1/2, 2, and 3—Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. No. 1, 2, 3, and 4—Franklin Bank Notes—Virginia Bank Notes—American Gold—Ohio and Ohio Canal Notes. For sale in amounts to suit the choice. L. L. NICHOLSON & BROTHER, Money Dealers, m12-11.

Junior Marine Total Abstinence Society. The 10th stated meeting of this Society will be held on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at half past 8 o'clock, at the Marine Temperance Hall, in Essex, two doors above the Independent Engine House, O. T. The public are respectfully invited to attend. By order, WILLIAM A. BAKER, Pres't, J. G. C. ALLANSON, Sec'y. m12-11.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW. Agreeable to the recommendation of the President of the United States, to observe Friday, the 14th inst., as a day of humiliation and prayer, services will be held in the Universalist Church appropriate to the occasion, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The public is invited. m12-11.

FIFTH WARD. The Whigs of the 5th Ward will attend an adjourned meeting at Burton's, corner of High and Low streets, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. m12-11. W. R. JONES, Chairman.

SIXTH WARD. An adjourned meeting of the Whig Voters of the Sixth Ward will be held THIS EVENING, 13th inst., at half past 7 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Daniel Steever, corner of Hillen and Potter streets. As business of importance is to be transacted, it is hoped that every Whig in the Ward will attend punctually at the time mentioned. m12-11.

THIRTEENTH WARD. The Whigs of the 13th ward, will hold an adjourned meeting, at Mrs. Hillen's, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock. As this will be the last business meeting of the ward previous to the day of election, it is expected there will be a full and early attendance. Mr. RANDALL, one of the candidates, will be present. By order, JOHN SHOWASSE, Jr., Pres't. A. W. BROWN, Jr., Sec'y. m12-11.

Washington Juvenile Temperance Society. The members of this Society are requested to meet at Bazaar Hall, corner of Hanover and Camden streets, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at half past 8 o'clock. Boys from 8 to 15 years of age, wishing to become members, are invited to attend. By order, JOHN SHOWASSE, Jr., Pres't. A. W. BROWN, Jr., Sec'y. m12-11.

TO THE PUBLIC. The German Singing Association, "Liederkranz," in connection with the German Musical Society, being encouraged by numerous solicitations, have concluded to repeat the splendid Oratorio, "The Fall," composed by Romberg, on TUESDAY NEXT, 15th inst., at the Assembly Rooms. The assistance of several Professors and Members of the Harmonic Society, intended to perform on the occasion two new operas by Beethoven. The Programme will be published in a few days. Tickets 50 cents each, and English Text Books, to be had at the Music Stores. m12-11.

NOTICE. The Washington Juvenile Temperance Society, at their meeting on Saturday last, passed a resolution authorizing the names of all members to be placed on file to be transferred to the Juvenile Washington Temperance Society. In order that this arrangement may be carried into effect, every member of the Society requested and expected to be present on SATURDAY EVENING next to answer to his name, and state his age, when the roll is called; and members who wish their certificates of membership are informed that their certificates are nearly completed, and they are requested to leave their names, in order that the certificates may be ready for delivery at the next meeting. m12-11. By order, A. GAULT, Rec. Sec'y.

THE NECESSITY OF PURCHASING AT HEISLER'S. Whole Ticket, the splendid prize of \$1500, per the Alexandria Lottery, class 18, we returned to the Managers for the want of a purchaser to pay \$2 for its sale. To make this small sum, invested at our office, would have secured this splendid prize. Again we invite all who wish good prizes to call or send their orders to HEISLER'S Office for Tickets per the Maryland—our patrons pocketed two of the handsome prizes to come. Nov. 25, 27, and 28, 1840. TO-DAY we again have the splendid prize for sale, which only needs the purchase of a ticket to secure. Look well for HEISLER & CO. No. 41—Alexandria Lottery, class 18, drawn 11th—lowest prize \$25. 65 12 10 26 21 41 22 25 68 91 43 44. No. Maryland State Lottery, class 32, drawn May 12th—lowest prize \$4. 28 31 27 7 74 8 6 56 63 73 57 51 18. Another splendid Lottery draws TO-DAY, 13th inst. in this city, entitled the Maryland State Lottery, class No. 16—the cheery returns received at Heisler's Office at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

GRAND SCHEME! Capitals—15,000 DOLLARS!

20 Prizes of 1,000 do. &c. &c. Tickets \$3—Shares in proportion. Risk on a package of 25 tickets in this hand-some scheme, only \$15.50, which may draw four high capital prizes. On SATURDAY, 15th inst. day after to-morrow, the splendid Union Lottery, class 2, drawn at 10 o'clock, CAPITAL 50,000 DOLLARS, for only \$10. To secure the splendid Prizes, in making your purchases, be sure to call at Head Quarters for Prizes, No. 1, North Calvert street, first office from Baltimore to HEISLER & CO. m12-11.

ORDERS, from any part of the Union, will meet prompt and confidential attention. m12-11.

SCOTT'S HEAD QUARTERS FOR PRIZES. No. 50 1/2 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR GAY. Friends do not forget that TO-DAY will be drawn another splendid Scheme, in the STATE ARMORY AND TOWN HALL LOTTERY. Be careful to send your way to Scott's Head Quarters, where there has been more cash paid for prizes than at any other office in the Union for the same space of time.

1 Prize of \$1100, 1 Prize of 91, 114 1 " 5000 20 " 1,000 1 " 3000 50 " 200 1 " 2000 120 " 50

Tickets \$5, halves \$2 50, quarters \$1 25, eighths 62 1/2. Don't forget to purchase your tickets at SCOTT'S HEAD QUARTERS, No. 50 1/2 BALTIMORE ST. NEAR GAY. You can scarcely fail to get a prize. m12-11.

WANTED—A steady WOMAN to sew and do chamber work. None need apply unless they can come well recommended. m12-11.

FOR SALE. THE BAR, FIXTURES, AND FURNITURE of the Theatre House, No. 19 Holiday street—the present Proprietors wish to go into other business and require on the premises at any time. The price will be made the place as long as he wishes. m12-11.

FUNERAL SERMON, occasioned by the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States—delivered in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church on Saturday, 25th of April, 1841, by J. P. K. Henshaw, D. D. Published and for sale at B. BRUNNER'S Prof. Epis' Depository. m12-11. No. 1 N. Charles street.

Prime BALTIMORE CURED BACON. 7000 LBS. HAMs, part small size and suitable for families. 15,000 MIDDINGS and SHOULDERs, all of the best quality, and put up for the Baltimore Market. For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. FRYSENGER. m12-11. Corner of Franklin and Howard sts.

CHEAP SILKS. THE subscriber has received a few pieces Rich Wide SILKS of the very best quality, striped and figured, which he will sell for \$1 50 per yard, if early application is made—they are lower than can be purchased in this city. Also, some very handsome figured silks on hand. EDWARD J. RICHARDSON. m12-11. No. 32, corner Baltimore and Gay streets.