



BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1841.

14 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. We are indebted to the Boston Times Extra, Boston Mail and Bay State Democrat, forwarded in advance of the mail, by Harnden's express, for highly important European intelligence, which will be found on our first page, fifteen days later than that received by the Britannia, and fourteen days later than that by the packet ship Rochester, to be seen on our fourth page. The news is of a highly interesting character. No tidings were had in Liverpool on the 4th inst. from the steamer President. It is generally supposed that she has been lost, though but little is said regarding her fate. A meeting was held in Liverpool, by American residents, on the 30th ult. relative to the death of president Harrison, at which Mr. Francis B. Ogden, of New York, presided. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. We have no room at present for comment, and in consequence of the crowded state of our columns, shall postpone publishing the fashions for May, and names of passengers until to-morrow.

NATIONAL BANK. The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains several communications favorable to the establishment of a National Bank. The impression evidently prevails with numbers, that the only remedy for the present disordered and ruinous condition of the currency is a National Bank, and various plans for its organization have been published. It is universally admitted that some expedient must be adopted to relieve the community from existing difficulties, and to restore confidence among individuals and in public institutions; or that there will be a general prostration of business. Some suppose a National Bank to be the grand Panacea which is to heal every thing; whilst others believe it to be a Pandora's box, which will scatter pestilence and ruin over the country. The present Bank of the United States, whilst it was a national institution and the fiscal agent of government, appeared to work admirably for the interests of all—but, being forced to become a state bank from its suspected interference in political concerns, it lost its character and its usefulness, and is now an unwieldy and miserable wreck. We never credited the charge of its political operations, and therefore were favorable to its continuance as a national agent; but the startling developments which have been recently made are calculated to excite so organized as to prevent fraud and corruption, or keep its officers, if so disposed, from exerting an improper influence in the political concerns of the country. The strongest safeguards would prove but a feeble barrier to unscrupulous officers; and unless it were rendered impossible for the Bank to exert any influence in political affairs, we would prefer that it should not be established. But, if we must have a National Bank—if it be deemed indispensable to have such an institution as the fiscal agent of government—no care can be too great in the arrangement of its details, so as to prevent its being wielded at any future time for partizan purposes.

CONVICT LABOR. The mechanics of New York have memorialized the legislature against the employment of the convicts of the State Prison in mechanical labor. Governor Seward, in a message transmitting this memorial, suggests that the reeling of silk from cocoons be substituted for the labor now performed. It has been a subject of frequent complaint with the mechanics of Baltimore city as well as of New York, that their honest industry was deprived of its just reward by the competition of convict labor; and besides, it is introducing into mechanical branches a set of abandoned wretches, to corrupt the young and degrade the business in which they may have been employed. The Penitentiary system has been long felt as an evil; but the difficulty of finding a proper substitute for the mechanical branches usually followed by convicts, has prevented a change. We think it probable that the suggestion of Governor Seward can be adopted with advantage, as there can be no danger of coming into competition with free labor by the reeling of silk. We have heard the opinion advanced, that it would be better to place the convicts in solitary confinement for the whole term of their punishment; but this would be cruel—for not one in ten, who had a long period to serve, would be able to earn a livelihood after leaving the prison. It would destroy their health, if it did not deprive them of their reason. They must have exercise; and the only question is, how they can be permitted to enjoy it with least injury to the public. They ought to be employed in such way as to compensate the public for their support; and if this can be done in the mode proposed by Governor Seward, we can see no objection to its adoption.

BEER. The present price of Beer in the Baltimore market, is, for choice pieces 15 cents—for inferior 12. This may be considered an extraordinary price considering the depreciation in the value of other articles of consumption. We hope that no monopolists are at work; but if they be, the same remedy which checked imposition before, will correct the evil again. At the present rates, persons in ordinary circumstances cannot afford to supply their tables with beer—but fortunately there are other articles just as wholesome, which can be had at a more moderate price.

THE STORMS AND THE CROPS. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th says: "We have seen letters of the date of the 8th and the 9th of the present month, from several points in Mississippi, which concur in stating that the recent storms of rain and hail, with high winds, have done great damage to the young crops. One letter says—'On the hills the soil and the cotton are both washed off to a great extent: and on the lowlands the crops are mostly drowned out or covered with mud. Such a rain I have never before witnessed. It has extended over the whole country, and materially affected the prospects of the planters.' Another writer says—'I have lost 1 to 1-3 of my crops.' Previous to the storm the drought had prevented the growth of the cotton plants, and there was a general complaint of 'bad stands.' In addition to the news from Mississippi, we have been informed by a gentleman resident at Alexandria, that the storm in that section was furious and very destructive—large quantities of hail driven by the strong wind, occasioned immense injury to the fields of corn and cotton."

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA. From a letter published by W. B. Reed, Esq. in the National Gazette, we learn, that the interest upon the public debt of Pennsylvania is about \$1,950,000 annually. It became necessary at the late session of the Legislature to impose additional taxes to the amount of about \$1,400,000, which, with the former taxes, will make the gross amount of \$2,246,800. This will leave a surplus over the interest account of about \$300,000. It is thus seen that Pennsylvania has made ample and permanent provision to sustain her credit, which will give confidence to the holders of her stocks, and render her securities less liable to fluctuation.—This is the proper spirit in which to meet public engagements, and we hope that every State in the Union will proceed, in like manner, to raise the funds necessary to meet existing obligations.

FOURTH DISTRICT. We have now the official vote from the whole of the fourth district, which is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: District, Anne Arundel County, Randall, Kennedy, Murray, Gallagher. Rows 1-8.

Randall leads Kennedy in the district 49 votes. Kennedy's majority over Murray is 125 votes. Kennedy's do. do. do. 76. Randall's majority over Gallagher 129. Kennedy's do. do. do. 79. nature we were witness to, it took place opposite our office yesterday. A genuine son of the soil stepped up to one of the furniture carriers, and asked him if Mr. Von-Something was now on this station, which question was answered in the affirmative, at the same time offering his services in his capacity, to do any job he might want to have done, the Irishman said that no one else than the real Mr. Von would answer, as he owed him for moving his furniture last year, and he was anxious to give him the job this year also.

FIRE. The fire last night about 9 o'clock, proceeded from the partial burning of a house in Fayette street, at the corner of Park St. opposite the Liberty Engine house, and adjoining the coach maker establishment, formerly under the management of Mr. Selvage. By the timely arrival of the fire companies, the flames were happily extinguished before much damage was sustained.

FIRE. We regret to state (says the Hagerstown Democrat, 19th inst.) that the dwelling of Mr. Crushong, who lately came to this county from Frederick, and resided near Middleburg, was on Monday last entirely destroyed by fire, including all the furniture and fifteen hundred dollars in money. The whole loss estimated at \$4000.

THE ROGUES. The Plaquemine Gazette says that two rogues, supposed by some to be the two runaway bank clerks from New Orleans, spent a day or two in retirement last week, near St. Gabriel Church in that parish. They were flush with bank notes, but as these notes were large, and looked rather suspicious, the planters to whom they were offered did not like to change any of them.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS. Judge Johnson has decided in Feliciana, that the printer's profession is a manual one, and as such his types, press and paper are exempted from seizure, under the provision of Art. 644 of the Code of Practice, which exempts the tools and instruments necessary for the exercise of a trade or profession by which the debtor gains his livelihood.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America were to hold their annual meeting in the 7th Presbyterian Church, Randall's Court, in Fourth street, between Chesnut and Market, Philadelphia, yesterday, the services commencing at 11 o'clock.

THE ABOLITIONISTS have again nominated James G. Birney for the Presidency of the U. States, and Thomas Morgan for the Vice Presidency. This ticket, the Journal of Commerce says, will probably get 9000 to 10,000 votes. It got 4000 at the late election.

The address of Wm. Bose, Esq. delivered at the Assembly Rooms, last evening, on the subject of internal improvements, was very summarily attended, and enthusiastically received.

For the Baltimore Clipper. MESSRS. EDITORS: Since the notice in your very excellent paper the other day of the habits, dress and conduct of certain young men, (not rare even in terra,) in the daily habit of interesting the corners of our most frequented streets, impudently "staring modestly out of countenance," those exquisites have disappeared; there is not a shad-belly to be seen; and with them I hope "id omne genus," who stand about places of public worship on the Sabbath. For this let all good men thank you, and the fair ladies too, who may now walk our streets, without having their modesty shocked at every corner by bears in the shape of men—and they do thank you. I accidentally heard a lady, an angel of loveliness, on laying down your paper, exclaim, "The editor of the Clipper, God bless him!" Upon asking why she pointed to the remarks on the whiskered, shad-bellies, &c. and smiling, said—"when we ladies walk out hereafter we can do so with some satisfaction." Messrs. Editors, you have deserved much from this community—and convinced, in the language of Washington, that "there is an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, duty and advantage," you have, together with the thanks of all good men, (for the editorial course you have taken,) and the blessings of the ladies, the approbation of a good conscience. And now, Messrs. Editors, as I know you are patriots in the most extended sense, I would enlist your talents for the removal of a far greater evil. I allude to the removal of the colored population from our state. This population is an evil far greater than any other, whoever removes it will deserve more of posterity than any other man—he will have done God and man service. Can it be accomplished through the Colonization Society? Unless this society does more than it has yet done, it will never accomplish it. Some legislative enactment of our state legislature, compelling and providing for the annual shipment of persons to Liberia, until those now free are all sent out of the state, and then to provide for the purchase and shipment annually of the slaves a certain number above the increase. This is the only way. All parties would be benefitted. If our legislature should pursue this course, it would bring upon us the blessing of heaven and the gratitude of posterity. The members of that session which shall pass such a law as will provide for the accomplishment of the removal of this evil, will enroll their names on the temple of Fame. My attention was called to this subject by the communication of Grattan, in the American of yesterday. Give this a place, with any alterations or remarks of your own, for the benefit of POSTERITY.

We make room for "Posterity," but must transfer the compliments of the writer and of the ladies to our correspondent who wrote on the subject of street-loungers. We are glad to hear that the nuisance complained of has been abated. If young men will spend their time in idleness and impertinence, instead of seeking honorable and profitable employment, they must expect to be rebuked; and where we cannot put sense into their heads we shall strive to put shovels into their hands. "Posterity" has invoked our aid in a matter that has engaged the minds and pens of abler men than ourselves. The Maryland Colonization Society has not been deficient in its labors for the promotion of the object in view, and has made considerable progress; not in the actual but in opening the way for its future egress from our state. We entertain the hope that the free colored people of Maryland will discover such advantages to themselves and their posterity in coming into the views of the Colonization Society, as to induce their voluntary emigration. The experiment is in a course of trial, and should it fail, other means may be then adopted to remove the growing evil. In the present financial condition of Maryland, "Posterity" must see the impossibility of adopting that portion of his suggestion which relates to the appropriation of money, &c. nor will it be necessary until the more important object which he contemplates, (the removal of free persons,) is effected. The subject is surrounded with difficulties—and, although we may all clearly see that the war is growing, it will require skill to take it out by the roots without injury.

FORTUNATE RESCUE AND APPROPRIATE MEMENTO. As Miss Catharine Woodward was in the act of getting on board a brig, lying at the foot of Wall street, N. York, her foot slipped, and she was precipitated into the water, and she would inevitably have drowned, but for the heroic conduct of a Mr. Madison, who plunged in and rescued her at the peril of his own life. As a testimonial of her gratitude, Miss W. took from her finger a valuable ring, and pressed the acceptance upon her preserver.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MAILS. We learn that the Great Southern and Western Mails will on and after Monday the 24th inst., leave the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, corner of Market and Eleventh streets, daily at 12 A. M. (midnight.) The 7 A. M. train will continue to leave as usual daily, until further notice.

ESCAPED. Jacob R. Griffin, who was convicted of the crime of kidnapping, at the late Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Dover, Del. and who was sentenced to four years imprisonment, to pay a fine of \$1500, and to have sixty lashes on his bare back—effected his escape on Friday night last, and had not been found on Sunday.— He was to have been whipt on Friday.

WIDOW STREET. There is a street in the city of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburg, known by the title of Widow street, from the fact of there being twenty-eight widows residing in it. The street is quite short, though the ladies think they have remained in their present situation rather long.

POST OFFICE ROBBER. A boy aged about 15 years, was detected in Boston, on Wednesday last, attempting to rob the Post Office. He succeeded in securing two letters, one of which contained a check of \$24 payable to order of Jos. Fildes, Esq. He was committed to jail.

A MINISTER DEAD. The Rev. J. Van Swevelt, president of the St. Louis University, died in that city, on the 10th inst. of apoplexy.

THE McLEOD CASE. This important case is still progressing in New York. The Tattler of the 19th has the following:

Tuesday, May 18.—On this day, it will be noticed by the Legislative proceedings, the McLeod affair came up in this Assembly, and the resolution calling for correspondence, &c. was passed. In the Supreme Court, in session in this city, the proceedings were continued, but no decision was had. Mr. Woods, for the people, read several affidavits and depositions, in relation to the Caroline affair. They contain no facts not already before the public. The only ones implicating McLeod were those of Norman Barnum, and Leonard Anson, who lived in Canada until after the burning of the Caroline. The latter saw McLeod at Chippewa on the day after, and McLeod boasted that he had killed a d—d Yankee on board the Caroline, and there is his blood, producing a pistol; he had also a sword by his side. Barnum was at Chippewa when the expedition started. Among the expedition were Ronald McDonald, Capt. Mosier, and Alexander McLeod—he said his sword had drunk the blood of a person on board. From what he heard at Chippewa during the day and night, he had no doubt Col. McNab was acquainted with and approved of the expedition. Mr. Bradley then opened for the prisoner. He contended that in recognizing the existence of Great Britain we recognized the right of her subjects to obey—that while a subject is under duress of his allegiance, the nation is accountable. He held the attack on the Caroline to be an aggression on the part of Great Britain—a war in fact, and denied that a municipal tribunal could have jurisdiction over it. Great Britain alone was responsible. Mr. Woods, for the people, said that our countrymen who invaded Canada were dealt with according to the law in that country. The offenders took the consequences, and it afforded no justification for that Government to come here and murder our peaceable citizens—they might as well come and murder the Governor at Durfee. When our citizens were arrested and condemned in Canada, there was no complaint on our part, because we felt that they were executing the laws in their own way, and so we supposed Canada would now believe that we were executing our laws in our own way. It was said the courts had no jurisdiction, but supposing they had under the Statute of Habeas Corpus—here McLeod was indicted for the murder of Durfee, to that he pleaded not guilty, or in other words demanded a trial by jury—having pleaded, he joined issue which could only be tried by a jury. If he desired to avoid trial, he might demur to the indictment, then the question special bar to the prosecution, or interpose a special plea to discharge the prisoner. He proceeded to quote the revised statutes. He contended that the Court could go behind the indictment to prove any matter. The finding of the grand jury was conclusive on the question, and if not what case was there in which a man might not come into Court, and ask to be discharged on his affidavit? Mr. Attorney General Hall then rose and addressed the Court in behalf of the people. He argued the question strictly on points of law, and maintained that the court could only take such facts into consideration as went to the legality or illegality of the prisoner's detention—but not his guilt or innocence; for the words of the statute, "entitled to his discharge," were not equivalent to "not guilty." The distinction was broad and seemingly unobscured by the trial of every murderer to that tribunal.

After citing various other points upon which he intended to rest his arguments, Mr. Spencer then commenced the closing argument for the prisoner, and spoke till nine o'clock, when he asked to be indulged until the next day to conclude, and the court adjourned.

ST. LOUIS CRIMINAL COURT.—The murderers arraigned. Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, says the Bulletin of the 11th, the prisoners were brought into the Criminal Court, for the purpose of answering to the indictments found against them by the Grand Jury, which has been in session since Monday week. To the first indictment, charging Madison with the murder of Jesse Baker, and the others as accessories, Madison was the first to plead, and answered, "I am not guilty, sir." Seward made the same reply; and Warrick answered, "I assure you I am not guilty sir."

The second indictment, charging Brown as the murderer of Jacob Weaver, and the others as accessories—"I am not guilty." To a question from the court, whether they had counsel or were able to employ counsel, Madison said, "I expect my master to protect me"—adding some explanations, which were interrupted by the Court.

Judge Howlin then assigned counsel for the prisoners—remarking that he selected the oldest members of the bar. Mr. Geyer was assigned to the defence of Madison; Mr. H. R. Gamble to the defence of Seward; and Mr. Spalding to the defence of Warrick.

Warrick and Seward were then remanded to jail, and Madison was taken before the Grand Jury. The department of each of them was respectful, except that Madison, directly after leaving the box, put on his hat in the presence of the Court, and wore it until out of the room. He professes entire ignorance of all transactions in which he is implicated.

HARDEN'S EXPRESS. We were yesterday afternoon furnished by this express with New York papers containing the foreign intelligence, brought by the packet ship Rochester, arrived at New York. This is not the first time that we have received similar favors from the same express, and for which we tender our thanks.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF FIRE. We learn from the Halifax Morning Post, that a house occupied by a Mr. J. G. Nelson, Truro, 60 miles from Halifax, on the Pictou road, was recently burnt to the ground, and his three children, servant girl, and an apprentice boy perished in the flames.

On the 19th inst. a fire broke out in a house in Arch street, Philadelphia, immediately in the rear of the Theatre, which consumed the building and at one period threatened the Theatre and several adjoining buildings.

SUICIDE. A young man named George Everhart, hung himself on Tuesday evening, in Laurel st., near Budd, Philadelphia.

The Bank of Illinois, under the act of the last legislature, has commenced the issue of notes of the denomination of one, two and three dollars.

SHARRKED. On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tippet, Thos. W. ROUSSEAU, M. D. to Miss M. L., daughter of W. Robinson, esq. of this city. On 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Schreiber, PATRICK TAIT to Miss B. H. HENNESSY, all of this city. On 13th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Frey, BENJAMIN HOWARD, Jr. to Miss ANNEVINA, daughter of John Wright, esq. all of this city.

DIED. At the Georgetown (D.C.) College, on the 17th inst. the Rev. ARTHUR McLEOD, in the 25th year of his age.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED, Brig Democrat, Howe, Savannah. Schr Gio, Jackson, Pernambuco. Schr E. B. Setton, Danbier, Charleston. Brig Virginia, Baxter, Barbadoes. Br. brig Falmetto, Leoa, Grenada. ARRIVED, Ship Alexander, Leeds, from Liverpool, and 6 days from New York. Brig Tweed, Roberts, (in Rio de Janeiro, 23th March) Schr E. Dorsey Paterson, 14 days from Leguira to the Cape. Brig Fabius, White, from Rio de Janeiro. Schr Magnet, Hallett, 8 days from Boston. MEMORANDA, Barque Virginia, Davis, from Baltimore, arrived at Havana 21st inst. Brig Joseph Balch, Sicar, from Baltimore, arrived at Boston 15th inst. Schr St. Pierre, Mari, 6th inst.

BALT. UNITED FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Standing Committee will meet THIS EVENING, at City Hall, at 8 o'clock. Also, a meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 27th inst. at 3 o'clock. The members are desired to attend punctually. [m21-1] WM. H. WATSON, Sec.

A CARD. Beautiful Collection of Philadelphia Flowers. Our last sale for this Spring of rich and select Roses, Camellias; Orlangers, Geraniums, Cactuses, &c. from the Gardens of Mr. A. Dyrburgh, Florida, Philadelphia, takes place THIS AFTERNOON, May 21st, at 3 o'clock. We invite ladies to call and examine them. [m21] WEVER, CANNON & CO., Auctioneers.

BALTIMORE LYCEUM. At the meeting of this Institution THIS EVENING, 21st inst. Mr. J. McKim DUCKER will deliver a Lecture on the "Laws of Love," and the following question will be discussed: "Under the law of nations, had the English Government the right to authorize the destruction of the Steamer Caroline?" Persons, not regular members of some one of the Literary Associations of Baltimore, can procure tickets of admission at the Bookstores of Messrs. F. Lucas, Jr. and Knight & Colburn, Baltimore; or Isaac Candler, Prattstreet, near Hanover. The exercises to commence at eight o'clock precisely. By order, [m21-1] NATH'L COX, Secy.

CALL AND RENEW YOUR PRIZES. On this morning we had the cheering news from Alexandria, and TO-DAY, May 21st, draws in this city the splendid Maryland Lottery. The Scheme of the Baltimore Lottery To-day is splendid, and the chance for drawing a handsome Prize for \$1000 is never before. A package in this handsome Scheme, which may draw 25,000 DOLLARS, will only cost \$15. Purchase TO-DAY A Package from the all fortunate HEISLER & CO.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, Probability. Rows 1-4.

Tickets only \$4—halves 5¢—quarters 2½¢—eighths 10¢. Call at Head Quarters for Prizes, No. 1, North Calvert street, first office from Baltimore-st. HEISLER & Co. [m21-1] Address, HEISLER & CO.

FORTUNE'S HOME. DRAWN NOS. OF ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, class 19, 27, 25, 27, 40, 4, 20, 43, 31, 51, 14, 28, 6, 20, 4, 23, 70, \$200; 23, 31, 40, \$100, sold in the above. Drawn Nos. Maryland Consolidated Lottery, drawn May 19th: 9 71 3 37 01 71 5 38 49 17 61 46. Sold per the above Md. drawing, comb. 9, 37, 61, a prize of \$200. So we go at Fortune's Home! TO-DAY, Md. State Lottery draws.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, Probability. Rows 1-4.

Tickets only \$4—shares in proportion. For prizes, apply to the lucky lottery ticket office, GIBBLEY CO., No. 41 Calvert-st. [m21] Directly opposite Barnum's City Hotel.

TO BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS. CRIMPING MACHINES, LASTS, BOOT TREES, &c. First rate BLOCK LASTS, per pair, 61 cts. BOOT TREES, best quality, per pair, 62 cts. Bootmakers and Country Merchants are respectfully requested to give the subscriber a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find articles of his line far superior to any others offered in the city. And a constant supply of bands, manufactured under his immediate superintendance, and for sale wholesale and retail, for cash, at No. 5 LOMBARD STREET, between 2nd street and Chesapeake, by J. S. MERRINEN.

LASTS made to suit any quantity of leather, and the foot, occasioned by corns or otherwise. [m21-1w]

COLONADE BATHS, SARATOGA STREET.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Baltimore and Strangers visiting the city, that the above establishment is in full operation for the Summer Season, and opened daily from sunrise till 10 o'clock at night. The Proprietor is happy to give his attention to the Bathing Department, to deserve a share of patronage. Terms during the Summer: 1 Bath, 40 cts. 4 Baths, 1.00 13 do. 3.00 23 do. 5.00 [m21-1w] E. MILHAM.

NOTICE TO TAILORS. The subscriber having now finished his improvements on his system of the human frame, and being thereof so simplified as to come at once to the comprehension of the most ordinary mind—the whole of which, forming a grand system, being laid down on a mathematical principle from a few solid measures on the human body. This work will be ready for the patent office by the month of June, and the attention of the trade is directed to this subject at the present time, as the subscriber is desirous of selling a state right to enable him to bring out the work before the public. A. OKERFELD. [m21-1] Any communication, left with J. G. BAKER, 617 near Front street, will be attended to.

N.B. This work comprehends the whole art and mystery of cutting. [m21-1w]

MES' PAPER. Superfine, fine No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. [m21-1] For sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, 25 South Charles-st.

CARRIAGE & BUGGY FOR SALE. A neat Square built Family CARriage, suitable for one horse. Also a first rate BUGGY WAGON, with leather top, suitable for 2 or 3 persons; both of which are Baltimore built, and run but a few days; will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately. JOHN H. BOOTH, [m21-1] S. W. corner of Hanover & Camden-st.

WANTED. A LAD to tend store and run errands—good references required. Apply at No. 102 Baltimore street. [m21-1] P. AUGUSTUS BAILEY.