BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1841.

THE OCEAN, containing the late foreign intelligence, by the steamer Caledonia, election returns, markets, Report of the U. S. Bank committee, splendid tales from the Knickerbocker, Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, &c., besides the news of the week, editorials, poetry and other interesting matter, can be had at the counter today, or any time during the coming week, in wrappers or otherwise. Price per single copy 6¼ cents—per annum $1 50 in advance.

TIDE WATER CANAL. It is probable that there never was a work constructed of so limited an extent, so well calculated to produce important results to the trading community as this canal. From the address delivered by *William Bose*, Esq. to a meeting of citizens some time since, and repeated at the solicitation of gentlemen who had not previously heard it, on Thursday evening last, it appears, that this short canal connects with all the important works of internal improvement in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and affords a shorter, more direct and cheaper mode of conveyance for the productions of those states to the city of Baltimore, than to any other seaport in the union. The statistical information submitted by Mr. Bose demonstrated the immense value of the articles which will seek a market through the medium of the Tide Water Canal, and the importance of endeavoring to secure this trade to the city of Baltimore. So conscious are the citizens of Philadelphia that the tendency of this trade is to Baltimore, that they have employed steamboats to tow canal boats from Havre-de-Grace to Philadelphia at the lowest rates; and to aid this object, the tolls on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal have been considerably reduced. Mr. Bose urged with emphasis upon the meeting, the necessity of promptly adopting measures to counteract this exertion on the part of Philadelphia, and to insure a fair competition on the part of Baltimore. A committee for this purpose has been appointed, and we presume, will be successful. The employment of a steamboat to ply between Baltimore and Havre-de-grace, is regarded as a temporary expedient, and a continuous canal was warmly recommended by the speaker. There can be no doubt that this is the proper measure, and that if carried into effect, it will add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of Baltimore. Mr. Bose gave a brief and satisfactory statement of the mineral, agricultural and other resources of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states, and proved, conclusively, that they might be rendered tributary to this city, if the energies of our citizens were put forth. He occupied the floor about two hours; and, on his concluding, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed.

We have before expressed the hope that this address will be printed—and, as we are fully persuaded that the subject upon which it treats is of the very first importance to the welfare of Baltimore, we cannot forbear reiterating the expression of our desire that it may be submitted to the public in printed form.

FANNY ELLSLER. The "Divine Fanny," as she has been impiously called, has been for some time exhibiting her person to the citizens of New Orleans, whom she appears to have completely bewildered. On every night of performance the theatre was crowded to excess, the tickets usually, we believe, bringing more than the customary price. The receipts of her benefit were about $4,500. She has taken her departure from that city, and we presume, that her worshippers in Baltimore will again have the opportunity of paying their adoration.

This German *danseuse* has accumulated a large fortune. In every place where she has appeared money has been profusely lavished upon her. Men who could not do common acts of charity, nor even pay their honest debts, have found means to purchase Ellsler tickets at double price, and have not missed a single representation of her agility. Whilst such infatuation exists, it is not extraordinary that the unhappy wife should pine in neglect and want, or the children go supperless to bed—nor that public taste should be vitiated, and the decencies of life go unobserved. It would seem as if men acted under enchantment the moment this woman makes her appearance; for they rush into her presence, regardless of self-respect, and of the deep wound which they may inflict upon public morals. It is notorious that this woman does not possess an irreproachable character; and yet she is followed as a Deity; gold is showered into her lap; her praises are chaunted with exultation; and flowers are scattered in her path. What an example. It may be said that she is rewarded for her professional excellence, without reference to her moral character—but should not that be taken into consideration? If a nimble pair of heels are to compensate for a deviation from moral rectitude, female virtue will soon be of little value; and young ladies will have no need of other accomplishments than those of dancing and attitudinizing. We make no pretensions to extraordinary austerity upon this subject; but we do think that the great eclat given to Fanny Ellsler is calculated to have a demoralizing influence. She makes her tens of thousands by her exceptionable exhibitions, whilst the modest and meretorious female finds it difficult to procure by industry the means of subsistence.

McLEOD. The pleadings in the case of this individual have been closed, and the decision of the Court is looked for with anxiety. We copy from the New York Tatler, a statement of the points made by the prisoner's counsel; but confess that they do not to our minds contain much force. It is evident that the doctrine maintained by Mr. Spencer, can be carried so far as to subject our citizens to murderous assaults, without the power of legal redress. A British officer on the Canada lines, has but to plan a plundering expedition to our shores, obtain volunteers, and after robbing and killing our citizens, to get the British government to "assume the responsibility," and the affair is settled. The violation of State authority is nothing; and the law becomes powerless by the omnipotence of British interference. In a time of peace between the two nations—when our people had no right to anticipate an act of wanton aggression; in the the dead hour of night; a British banditti attack and burn a vessel in our harbor, and shoot down a man upon our soil. Subsequently a man is arrested, charged with having participated in this outrage, and who is said to have boasted that he perpetrated the murder—he is indicted for the offence under the State laws—when all proceedings are to be arrested, because the British government has been induced to approve the act; and the whole affair is to assume the shape of a negotiation. This is the ground taken by McLeod's counsel. But he goes farther, and states, as an additional reason why the prisoner should be released, that the refusal to liberate him will bring down upon us the indignation and vengeance of Great Britain; so that, for fear of giving offence to this mistress of the Ocean, as Mr. Spencer seems to consider her, we are to suspend our laws, and yield the culprit, who is within their grasp. Let the case "take any shape but that," for we would not have our country give way an inch "upon compulsion."

We do not censure Mr. Spencer, for exerting his ingenuity in defence of his client, it is his duty—but we hope that the Court will not partake of his fears, and yield to policy, what should be denied by justice. If McLeod be innocent, as he has sworn he is, he will no doubt be acquitted, If his guilt be even doubtful, he will have the benefit of the doubt and be cleared; but, if his guilt be established beyond the possibility of doubt, he should suffer the penalty of the violated law, even though the whole navy of England were thundering at our doors.

MORE ROBBERY. We are sick of recording bank robberies, or "defalcations;" but it is necessary that they should be given to the public, to guard the people, if possible, against future impositions. The details of the various acts by which stockholders and the public have been recently robbed by bank officers and speculators, would fill a good sized volume; and yet, probably not more than one-half has been developed. We add one more instance, and in this case it appears, that perjury was added to robbery. This adds, however, little to the criminality—for the man who violates his honor and the confidence reposed in him, as an officer of a bank, by appropriating its funds to his own use, is guilty of moral perjury, and is as criminal as though he had committed it coutrary to legal restrictions.

More Bank Defalcations. The following account of a deficiency in the Branch Bank of the State of Georgia, at Macon, has been communicated to the editor of the Savannah Georgian, by a subscriber.

The amount of deficit at the Branch Bank, at Macon, as reported by Mr. Porter, the cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, who was sent there by the Board of the Principal Bank here, is, as we understand about $60,000. Nathaniel Barker, Cashier, Isaac G. Seymour, President, and Levi Eckley, H. K. Carter and F. Sims, Directors, are the persons implicated. These frauds upon the institution have been committed under the obligations of an oath taken by the president and cashier of that office, on the 3d of April ult.; after a certificate signed, saying, *the cash on that day had been counted and was found all correct.* We further understand that the directors of the Principal Bank have taken energetic measures to prosecute and bring to justice all the persons implicated, and the efficient character of the security bonds and other sources of indemnity, induce the hope that the pecuniary loss to the bank will not be very heavy—but what an awful wreck of character with regard to the parties involved.—We believe, however, there will be a publication of particulars upon the subject in due time.

THROAT CUT WITH A BOWIE KNIFE. An occurrence took place at "Church Hill," Queen Anne's county, Md. on Sunday last, between John Cox and John Roberts, which resulted in the former having his throat cut from ear to ear. Death ensued in a few minutes afterwards. The murderer was committed to jail. Cox has left a young wife to mourn his untimely and melancholy end. Here is another salutary lesson upon the practice of carrying deadly weapons. It is clear that a man of circumspect habits, good sense and good character, needs no such protecting instruments. A fool is not to be entrusted with them, he has not the judgment when to use them, and by their use is certain to bring misery upon himself, and very frequently the rope to his neck.—When will our high authorities take some effectual action upon the subject of suppressing this insufferable practice.

SUDDEN DEATH. On Thursday evening last, about eight o'clock, Dr. Samuel Dickenson, one of the Lottery Commissioners, having heard the alarm of fire, left his boarding house, (Mr. Hugo's Pratt Street,) to ascertain where the fire was. In about two hours afterwards a colored man was passing across the commons in the South Western part of the city, and discovered the body of Dr. Dickenson; he immediately communicated the fact, and the coroner proceeded to the spot, and held an inquest on the body. Professor Smith was present, examined the body, and stated the cause of his sudden death to be "disease of the brain." The deceased was 70 years of age. It is supposed he crossed the commons, it being the nearest route to his boarding house.

A CLERGYMAN IN DIFFICULTY. It is stated in the Philadelphia Chronicle of yesterday that the Grand Jury on the day previous found a true bill against an individual residing in the Northern Liberties, and connected with, or having charge of a small religious German congregation, known by name as the Rev. Frederick Bagans, for the larceny of the goods of Nicholas Burr. The return, from which the Attorney General framed the bill, it seems was sent in by Alderman Potts, of the Seventh Ward, N. L., before whom Bagans was brought on Saturday last, charged with larceny on the oaths of Burr and his wife. The amount of which they stated he had robbed them at sundry times, was upwards of $100. The alderman required him to give bail for his appearance at Court in the sum of $400.

In the hearing of this case before the Alderman, it came out in the testimony of the woman, that Bagans had induced her to take money from her husband and give it to him, persuading her to believe that her husband was a devil, and that there was no harm in stealing from him. She stated further, that he had indulged in a criminal intercourse with her, she having been influenced by his declarations, that he was an angel, and that in such connections she was in the service of her Creator. This is the statement of the woman herself.

FLOWER POTS—CAUTION. Yesterday afternoon, while an interesting little girl named McKeevan, about eight years old, was playing under the window of a house in Aisquith street, a flower pot, which had been placed on the window of the second story, accidentally fell down and struck her on the head, producing a very severe wound. A physician was called, who at first thought the skull was fractured, but subsequently altered his opinion. The wound is not supposed to be dangerous.

POLICE. Arthur Anderson, colored, charged with threatening to kill William Smith, was arrested yesterday morning and taken before Justice Barnard. In default of security he was committed to prison. Sarah McDonald, charged with keeping a house of ill fame, was released on security, by Justice Gorsuch. Mirad Wilson, colored, for assaulting and threatening Maria Wilson, was released by Justice Barnard, on security to keep the peace. Margaret Ann Johnson and Mary Stevens were committed by Justice Jones to the Alms-house, as vagrants.

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT BRAZIL. The St. Louis Bulletin of the 12th states that a passenger in the steamboat Brazil, who arrived the day previous in the Rosalie, reports the loss of the Brazil, on the Upper Rapids, on Friday morning, 7th. She struck a ledge of rocks, forward of the boilers, injured her timbers very badly, and sunk in deep water, and will be an entire loss. She had a full cargo of lead, bound for and owned at Pittsburg, which may be saved. The amount of insurance is not stated.

INFAMOUS PLOT. Our Borough was thrown into quite a state of excitement on Friday afternoon, (says the Harrisburg Telegraph of the 10th) by the apprehension of a young man about 15 years of age, who had been endeavoring to induce some of his associates to join him in a plot to shoot the keeper of the State Treasury, rifle his pockets of the keys and then rob the department.—The young man was committed on the testimony of those to whom he had communicated his design.

NATIONAL THEATRE. This evening Mr. Lennox, the indefatigable manager of this establishment, takes a benefit. Mr. L. is a capital actor and an honest man, we therefore on his behalf bespeak a bumper. The pieces selected are of the first order, being the drama of "The Rent Day" and the farce of "Come to my Benefit," which we would advise all his friends to do.

MRS. GOVE'S LECTURE. This talented and philanthropic lady gives another Lecture to the ladies and gentlemen of our city this evening at the Universalist Church, Calvert-st. Subject, Spinal Diseases and "The Management of Schools." Admission free—lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

ANOTHER RAY OF HOPE. The New York Sun of Thursday 20th inst. says—The ship Scotland, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, on the night of the 5th May saw a steamer standing east, lat. 42.19, long. 54.30. On the preceding day saw large icebergs all around her, extending from about lat. 42.20 to 42.50, and long. 49.40 to 50.40.

A JUST VERDICT. A man was recently tried in Illinois for stealing Brandon Bank money. The jury found him guilty of the *heighth of meanness*, but as the offence was not punishable by either statute or criminal law the prisoner was discharged.

POLICE. Rosanna Hubbard, who kept an improper house in this city, and has been charged with the murder of Danl. Bosley, had a hearing before Justice Snyder on Thursday last, and was recommitted for further examination. No tangible evidence has yet been elicited.

A MURDER. The grand jury of St. Louis has found a true bill for murder against Vanlier, accused of killing a widow lady in that county about four weeks since.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT. A stage driver who had been engaged in driving the second team west of Shelbyville, Ill. between that and Springfield, was last week committed to Shelbyville jail for robbing the mail.

☞ Young Semmes, charged with the murder of Professor Davis, it is said, is sinking into a consumption, and doubts are felt whether he will ever be brought to trial.

Judge Conrad's new tragedy is to be produced at the Park theatre on Monday evening next.

THE McLEOD CASE.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.—The argument in the McLeod case was concluded by Mr. Spencer for the prisoner. The decision of the Court will not be announced for some days, the Judge having taken time to consider the questions involved. We present a very brief abstract of the able argument of Mr. Spencer.—*N. Y. Tattler.*

He argued on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th propositions made on behalf of the prisoner, which are in brief as follows:—That the State of New York cannot discreetly or lawfully interpose its jurisdiction and take cognizance of this public offence against the entire American nation; that the power to declare war belongs to the General Government, and that the act in which McLeod stands charged with participation, becomes the subject of reclamation, reprisal and war on the part of the Government of the United States as it shall see fit; that if the alleged offence were cognizable by the Courts of the United States, the trial of the individual would be wholly incompatible with pending negociations; and that had the attack been made on a fort or arsenal in the jurisdiction of the United States, the ground of the discharge of the prisoner would have been then the same as now, and if then the United States ought to forbear the prosecution of the individuals, so ought now the State of New York.

Mr. Spencer proceeded in a very clear manner to defend these positions. He defined the statutes and province of the general and state governments, and of the different branches of the former, and said that such must be kept in its proper place. He particularly insisted upon the necessity that the federal government be left untrammeled in relation to its duties toward foreign nations, and considered the case at the bar one in which the interference would be particularly mischievous. The burning of the Caroline was a national act, no part of it can be separated from the rest—the invaders came for a specific object—the killing of Durfee was a mere incident to that object, and cannot be separated so as to become the subject of municipal jurisdiction. The Government of the United States cannot take cognizance of a part and leave the rest to the State of New York.

The invasion and its circumstances altogether form the subject of our demand for satisfaction. Suppose satisfaction given, could the state of New York, after the government of the United States were content, come forward with an additional demand? The right and duty of this court to declare such a demand unfounded, would be unquestionable, and they are unquestionable now. The demand has been made, and will be persisted in until satisfaction is obtained one way or the other. The trial is going on in the court of nations. Were it ended, Great Britain would have a right to demand that this prosecution be abandoned. She has the same right now, measures being taken to ensure justice. She has the right to demand before giving satisfaction, that her subject be released from the responsibilty that she has assumed.

He said that the denial of the right of the United States to demand the release of McLeod does not interfere with this view. The federal government does not come with a mandate for the release of McLeod, but trusted to the sense of justice of the State authorities. He supposed a case in illustration: the robbing of an United States arsenal by citizens of the United States, the interposition of British soldiers, and the death of a sentry. He said the power to enforce redress would not, in that case, be in the Federal courts, for it is not the province of the Judiciary to repel attacks. It would be the duty of the Executive. The present case is a national outrage, and to seek reparation belongs to the Federal Executive.

He proceeded to take up the cases cited by the District Attorney, and said that they were not analagous. They are English cases, and if England has done wrong, it does not follow that we should. The Attorney General asked if McLeod could not be tried here, where could he be? Mr. Spencer had no hesitation in answering no where! Not in the United States' Courts, for they have no jurisdiction over crimes not committed in their exclusive limits—not in the State Courts, for the McLeod offence, if he was guilty, was against the United States, and they are seeking redress in another way. The Attorney General had asked how we could with safety neglect to try these bandits. Bandits might be exterminated without trial, but it does not follow that they may be tried.

In answer to Mr. Hall's opinion that the doctrine of McLeod's counsel would lead to perpetual war, Mr. Spencer said the reverse was the case. The federal government has means of redress without war, and this trial, if persisted in, would more surely lead to war than any other course. Great Britain has taken her position.—Whether right or wrong, it is not for this court to decide, but for the federal government. Great Britain will not remain indifferent if the trial proceeds. Our coast may be lined with her men of war and our border bristle with bayonets.—The government of the United States was anxiously watching the procedure in this case. He would not say that it desired the release of McLeod—but it had afforded every facility, and granted every information to his counsel.

He had no hesitation in saying that the federal government watched for the result—anxiously indeed, but in full confidence that New York would do right. To do right would be to set the prisoner at large. He alluded to the points of difficulty between the two nations—spoke of this last as the most vexatious—cited a number of cases and authorities, and concluded by expressing his conviction that the court would sustain the ground taken by him and his associate.

STEAMER PRESIDENT. We extract the following from the London correspondence of the New York Signal, dated May 1st.

The President steamer is still missing, and nearly all hope of her safety is now extinguished. It is possible, certainly, that she may yet be afloat, but there is but little reasonable probability that she could be so, and yet be out till this time—50 days—unseen and unheard of. Her fate will perhaps remain a melancholy mystery.

I was one of the passengers on her last trip to New York, in which her sea-going qualities were amply tested in a severe gale of eight or ten days. She was slow, but all on board were amply satisfied that no ship afloat was better able to encounter rough weather; and I feel confident that nothing but some sudden and unexpected disaster, such as striking an iceberg, would endanger her ultimate safety. It would be indeed an awful calamity if this noble ship has perished at sea, with more than one hundred human beings, and none left to tell the tale.

Capt. Roberts, as in duty bound, did his best during the late trip to inspire confidence in this unfortunate vessel, and I have no doubt he believed all he said. Poor fellow!—We can but hope against hope, that the catastrophe has not been so fearful as there is now too much reason to suppose. The dates from Bermuda are to the 1st of April, when the President had been out 20 days; from the Azores much later: and the only thread of a chance left is that she might have missed Bermuda and reached Antigua, or some West India island, or is yet at sea disabled. Her fate is yet the topic of interest and anxiety.

BALT. UNITED FIRE DEPARTMENT.

☞ The Standing Committee will meet on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 27th inst at 3 o'clock. The members are desired to attend punctually

m22-1t WM. H. WATSON, Sec.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

☞ Services as usual at the Universalist Society TO MORROW (Sunday) at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Subject of discourse in the morning, "the Influence of Love in the Conversion and Reformation of mankind."

The Sabbath School meets in the Session Room at half past 9 o'clock, A. M. Parents and friends are desired to visit the school as often as convenient.

The Friendship Society meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. m22-1t*

COMMUNICATION.

☞ Great doings at No. 156! We stepped into Scharffer's yesterday, and found him up to the very elbow in prizes. We saw no less than two of $1,000 each, and one of $400, which he had just paid, all sold in the Md. State Lottery, drawn yesterday. Truly we could not restrain our poetic genius from exclaiming

Surely if others claim for thee a "home,"
'Tis here oh! fortune thy delight to roam,
At SCHÆFFER'S thou mayst constantly be found,
For though unseen thy FAVORS there abound.

TO-DAY, he has a splendid scheme, the capital is $33,000 for only $10. Give him an early call and secure this independence. Remember "nothing venture, nothing gain" m22-1t.

☞ 3000 DOLLARS. ☜

☞ HEISLER & CO. against the world for Prizes! The third highest Capital Prize of $3000, sold in a package of half tickets!! Most Glorious Luck—combination Nos. 46, 58, 63, entitled to the third highest prize of $3000, per the Maryland State Lottery, drawn yesterday, May 21st, was sold by the all fortunate HEISLER & CO. in a regular package of half tickets. Also, sold in the same Lottery, comb. Nos. 44, 46, 77, and Nos. 7, 37, 44, each entitled to prizes of $100.

This way, citizens, and obtain some of the splendid Prizes daily selling at HEISLER'S Office.

Nos. Alexandria Lottery, Class 17, Extra, drawn May 20th—Lowest Prize $2.

4 63 71 53 67 56 15 8 48 59 18 11

Nos. Maryland State Lottery, Class 37, drawn May 21st—Lowest Prize $4.

66 44 31 7 60 39 46 62 58 37 54 77 32

Draws TO-DAY, May 22d, another rich and splendid Scheme, entitled the Virginia State Lottery, class G.

CAPITAL 35,295 DOLLARS.

☞ Call at Head Quarters for Prizes, No. 1. North Calvert street, first office from Baltimore-st.

m22 1t HEISLER & Co.

DAVIES' FAMILY PILLS.

[From Captain PARRISH, who commenced to use them when diseased in August, 1839.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1840.

☞ To DR. DAVIES: Dear Sir—I have had experience in the virtue of your Pills, sufficient to recommend them as a superior cathartic and excellent carminative, and also as a family medicine that every one should be in possession of. There is no doubt that if persons and families generally were acquainted with their efficacy, they might save many a dollar now paid for doctor's bills. Yours respectfully,

E. PARRISH.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 11, 1840.

DR. WM. DAVIES: Dear Sir—I am happy to inform you and the public, that I have been cured of that dreadful disease the Rheumatism, by taking your Family Pills. I had been laboring under that disease for more than a year, during which time I tried the skill of our best physicians without effect; at length I was induced to try your medicine—I found relief after taking half a box, I continued to take them until I had taken five boxes; my age is 71 years, and I consider that none but the old and rheumatic persons know how grateful I feel to the medicine that has restored me to health. Yours, respectfully, JOHN DYE.

We, the undersigned, are agents at Harper's Ferry for the sale of Dr. Davies' Family Pills, know our neighbour, Mr. Dye, sold him the pills of which he speaks so highly, and believe his statement to be substantially true. Respectfully,

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

☞ They will carry off the bile from the stomach. Sold by G. Savage, General Agent for Washington; J. Thomas, and Mrs. Banks Georgetown; W. G. Cole, Hatter, and J. Brunner, Frederick; S. Chuich, Alexandria; J. Demuth, York; No. 34 Fayette street; and by T. MOORE, No. 74 Market street, General Agent for Baltimore. Price 25 cents per box, five for $1, or $3 per dozen. m22

DYSPEPSIA BISCUIT, BREAD, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the citizens of Baltimore, who have been disappointed in getting his DYSPEPSIA BISCUIT, that he is now prepared at his BREAD AND MALT YEAST FACTORY, Gay street Bridge, to furnish Dyspepsia Biscuit, wheat and rye Bread, Tea Biscuit, Rusk; Butter, Water and Medford Crackers. As to the quality of the above articles, to Families who have tried them, he thinks it unnecessary to say any thing; but to the Citizens generally, he will only say:—give them a fair trial, and he is sure of a continuation of that liberal encouragement he has heretofore received. As he does not keep a horse and cart, or send any bread out, housekeepers will find it to their advantage to send for their bread, &c. as the expense of sending out is added to the loaf.

☞ MALT YEAST, fresh every day.

m22 sw4t* JAMES ROCHE.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing on the York Road, four miles from Baltimore, on the 9th inst. a negro boy named JOSEPH ROGERS, in the 18th year of his age—has a defect in one of his arms, which was broken when a child. Had on when he went away, grey cloth pantaloons and jacket, straw hat and laced boots.

The above reward will be paid for him if committed to Baltimore county jail, or delivered to the subscriber. His mother lives at the upper end of Happy alley, Fell's Point, and it is possible that he may be lurking in the vicinity.

m22-eo3t* HARRIET BRYAN.

PALM LEAF HATS, HOODS, &c.

AT No. 16 CENTRE MARKET SPACE.

200 doz white and mixed Palm Leaf HATS.
100 doz. superfine do
50 doz extra superfine do.
100 doz mixed and white HOODS.
Superfine mixed do.
Super and extra super Florence Braid BONNETS.
1000 yds CARPETING, 20 cts per yd.

Together with a large assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which we will sell at unusual low prices.

m22-1t* FORD & SMITH.

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

The steamboat ALABAMA, Captain Sutton, will leave the lower end of Spear's Wharf on MONDAY MORNING, the 24th inst. at 9 o'clock, instead of 4 o'clock, P. M. as heretofore, in consequence of the new mail arrangement.

On TUESDAY, the 25th, there will be no Boat, but on WEDNESDAY the 26th, the daily line will be resumed, with all three Boats in the most perfect order.

m 22 2t JNO. C. MOALE.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Ladies of Baltimore and its vicinity, that he has opened the Philadelphia Ladies' Fancy BOOT AND SHOE STORE, at No 48½ BALTIMORE STREET, where can be found a general assortment of Boots and Shoes for Ladies and children, which he will recommend and sell cheaper than can be purchased at any other establishment in this city.

☞ Remember, 48½ Baltimore street.

m22 tf P. AUGUSTUS BAILEY

TO MECHANICS.

THE subscriber has just opened an assortment of HARDWARE, imported per ship Eliza Warwick, from England. He lays out particularly to accommodate Mechanics in TOOLS, BUILDING MATERIALS, & other Hardware. KNIVES & FORKS, POTS, OVENS, and other House keeping Articles always for sale. JNO. P. BALDERSTON,

m22-3t* No. 19½ Howard street.

FOR SALE. A very likely Black Boy grown for his age, smart, active and intelligent, years of age, to serve 2½ years, will be sold to a good master. Apply to LEWIS F. SCOTT, General Slave Agency and Intelligence Office, F[illegible] one door from the corner of St. Paul's Lane