BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1841.

☞ The length of the very interesting report of the Secretary of the Treasury, published entire on our first page, has compelled us to leave out a number of articles prepared for this day's paper, together with a large number of advertisements.

TREASURY REPORT. We publish this official document in extenso, not only because it is the first which has emanated from the present Secretary, but from the conviction that it will be considered by our readers an important paper at this particular moment. It shews a deficiency in the treasury of upwards of *thirty-one millions of dollars*, and proposes the levying of certain duties as indispensable to the finances of the country.—The Secretary recommends that the present debt, together with such sum of money as may be further required for present purposes, be funded, redeemable at the pleasure of government on giving six months' notice. But the most important feature of the report is, the recommendation of a National Bank. The Secretary thinks that this is a more secure, convenient and less expensive fiscal agent than any other that has been used or suggested. He thinks that it can be so organized as to obviate constitutional objections. It seems, from this report, that upwards of two millions of dollars have been lost under the operation of the sub-treasury system.

The recommendation of a National Bank will, of course, give rise to animated discussions in Congress, and in the public press—but we have no doubt that the measure will be adopted, either at the present or next regular session of Congress. People have become wearied with the present condition of things, and will be willing to resort to almost any expedient which they may suppose will afford relief, in preference to remaining under their present depression. We must wait for the details of the Secretary's plan—and if he can suggest such a bank as will relieve the country from its present depreciated and worthless paper currency—equalize exchanges—secure the public funds from depredation—and at the same time be perfectly free from all political interference or influence; it will no doubt receive the sanction of Congress and a large majority of the people. The constitutional objection to a national bank, we consider of little validity. It is time that such scruples should be relinquished. The right of Congress to establish a bank of this character, has been settled by judicial decisions and by long practice, and admits of no argument. The expediency of the measure is another affair—for it is not always sound policy to exersise an undoubted right. But we must see the plan before we either censure or approve it. Congress must do something on the subject of the currency, or fail to meet public expectation.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD. It is stated in the *Penitentiary Organ* (heretofore called the Sun,) of Saturday last, that Mr. Cohen, Vice-President of the above named Company, gave permission for an agent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, to go on in the express car. We doubt the truth of this assertion, because, on being applied to by the junior editor of the Clipper, to allow the agent of the Chronicle to go in said car with his extras, Mr. Cohen expressly stated, that he had nothing to say in the business, as the arrangement was entirely under the control of the Post Office Department; but he did intimate that a bundle placed on the car would be safely forwarded. When the agent of the Chronicle arrived at the depot, and saw the agent of the Public Ledger admitted on the car, he solicited like permission, but was denied by Mr. Crawford. He then placed his extras on the car, when a command was distinctly given to "throw off that bundle," as will appear by the annexed statement of Mr. Woodward. Now who gave this order? Was it Mr. Crawford? if not, was it given by the agent of the Ledger? Will Mr. Crawford inform us? If there had been no agent of the Ledger with the car, would not the whole of the bundles have been taken safely to Philadelphia by the agent of the Post Office, or the conductor? Of this there can be no doubt—but the extras for the Chronicle alone failed of reaching their destination. Did not those who were with the cars see them placed on it? did they not hear what was said, and know their destination? and yet they were kicked aside on the road, and no one knows any thing of the matter.

"Who finds the heifer dead, and bleeding fresh,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect, 'twas he that made the slaughter."

Who was the most interested in arresting the progress of the Chronicle extras? They were thrown aside, and who profited? The proprietors of the Public Ledger. And who are they? The same individuals who pocketed a letter addressed to the proprietors of the Clipper, for the despicable purpose of injuring them. It was their agent who was on the car, and we leave the public to determine likelihoods and probabilities as to why the Chronicle extras miscarried.

But we have a higher object in view than commenting on the Penitentiary Organ, its proprietors and agents. If they are to be credited, (and he who would detain a letter destined for another is not only unworthy of belief, but to be outside of the walls of the Penitentiary,) the Vice President of the Rail Road Company in Baltimore, has been guilty of partiality and duplicity. This we cannot believe without we have superior authority to that of the menial wretches who say they acted under Mr. Cohen's authority. The Rail Road Company was not organized for such petty purposes, nor should we suppose it possible that any officer in its employment would degrade himself by aiding so filthy a vehicle of slander and defamation as the Penitentiary Organ, to the exclusion of other papers. Now, we ask the question distinctly—was an agent from that concern authorized to go on with the U. S. express, whilst the agent of another paper was forbidden? We pause for a reply.

The following statement has been furnished by Mr. Woodward:

"On the 1st day of June 1841, the undersigned, agreeably to an arrangement with Messrs. Bull & Tuttle, publishers of the Baltimore Clipper, conveyed by express, from the outer Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio and Washington Rail Roads, to the Depot at Canton, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road, a bundle of extras containing the President's Message, intended, as I was informed, for the publishers of the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle. Mr. Rousham, agent for the Chronicle, having the extras in charge, was with me. When we stopped at the Depot Mr. R. took the said bundle of extras and threw them on the express car. At this juncture I heard some individual expressly and distinctly say "THROW OFF THAT BUNDLE." Some expostulation then ensued between Mr. Rousham and Mr. Crawford, agent of the Rail Road Company. Mr. R. asked permission to go on with his bundle, but was peremptorily refused. The bundle, however, for the Chronicle was finally placed on the car when the locomotive was put in motion and bore it off. Of the facts stated above I am confident and would be qualified, to them at any time.

N. R. WOODWARD."

MARYLAND COLONY IN AFRICA. In a letter addressed to the navy department by Commander *W. K. Latimer*, of the U. S. ship Cyane, dated 16th May, 1841, we find the following pleasing account of the condition of the Maryland Colony in Africa; and we wish that the information contained in this extract could be communicated to every free person of color in the state. They will no doubt be made acquainted with the proceedings of the Colonization Convention which has just closed its session—and they will there discover sufficient to indicate to them that their true policy is to close with the propositions of the Maryland Colonization Society without delay.—If they can comprehend "the signs of the times," they will need no argument to induce them to adopt that course which policy and interest alike dictate. If any of them have ever entertained the delusive idea that the period will arrive, when they will be permitted to enjoy an equal participation of rights and privileges with the white population, they cannot too speedily renounce the absurd notion, and prepare to seek those rights and privileges in another clime. By their best friends this advice will be given, and it should be taken into their most serious consideration. Many of their brethren have tried the experiment of removal to the Maryland Colony, and are now in the full enjoyment of free institutions; perfect liberty and equality; and abundant prosperity and happiness. And such will be the happy lot of those who may voluntarily follow in their footsteps.

"I arrived at Cape Palmas, town of Harper, on the 11th of March. This, unlike the coast after leaving Cape Mesurado, is a bold promontory, on which the town is situated; has a fine prospect of the sea to the southeast, and an extensive view of the country to the northwest. We were received with great hospitality and kindness by the Governor and colonists, and by the families belonging to the different missionary societies, who are exerting a most happy influence with the natives in disseminating the Christian faith, the effect of which is already very apparent.

"This colony is exclusively under the control of the Maryland Society. Governor Russworm, who presides over the colony, is a colored gentleman, and a man of liberal education and great intelligence, and the most perfect harmony prevails throughout the colony, and a more judicious selection could not have been made. The population consists of about five hundred emigrants, most of whom are engaged in agriculture, and to which may be ascribed the great prosperity and rapid advancement of the colony. It renders them entirely independent, is the surest source of wealth, and will secure to them, at some future day, mercantile advantages on a more solid basis. Their products are sugar-cane, rice, corn, cotton, and tobacco, (the two latter as yet are not raised in great quantities, but of a very superior quality) bananas, plantains, cassada, sweet potatoes, and all garden vegetables in abundance and of an excellent kind. I visited their farms and found their houses comfortable, the soil rich, and, with but little labor, it yield an abundant crop. The emigrants are cheerful, their countenances beaming with pleasure, and all seem perfectly contented with their situations and delighted with their adopted country.

"There are four schools in the colony for the education of the children of the emigrants, and great attention is paid to their improvement: the children of the natives are also admitted to the schools. I witnessed at the school under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian mission, a very interesting examination of his native pupils, some of whom have been at school near four years, and speak and read English perfectly well.

"I was informed by Governor Russworm that in the last year about thirteen thousand gallons of palm-oil, at an average of thirty-seven cents per gallon, and about one thousand bushels of rice, at at one dollar per bushel, had been disposed of to the traders on the coast, and that he was making arrangements to introduce the calm-weed in large quantities, which can be readily had at some distance interior from the settlement, and is purchased from the natives at thirty-five or forty dollars a ton, and sold to the traders at sixty and and sixty-five dollars per ton.

"This colony has been settled less than seven years, and a stranger visiting it will be convinced of the rapid improvement they have made, and be assured of its future prosperity."

GIVING UP ITS DEAD. In consequence of the funeral salute fired on Thursday last at New York, by the U. S. vessels in port, in honor of Commodore Claxton, five dead bodies came to the surface in the river and bay.

NAVAL. The U. S. ship Delaware, 74, says the Norfolk Herald of the 4th, was towed down to Hampton Roads this morning, by the steamer Poingett.

NEWS ABOUT TOWN.

LAUNCH. A splendid barque called the Cornelia, was launched from the ship yard of J. W. Richardson, F. P., on Saturday afternoon last.

THE MILFORD BARD was, on Saturday last, again committed to the alms house, by Justice McDonald.

DRUNKENNESS. John Floyd and Daniel Collins were brought in to the Middle District Watch House, on Friday night—found lying drunk in the street.

BOY DROWNED. A boy about 14 years of age, named Samuel Harvey, while swimming in Union Dock on Saturday morning last, about 11 o'clock, accidentally got under a raft and was drowned.

INSANITY. Henrietta Sultzer, was found by one of the watch of the Middle District, wandering about the streets in a state of insanity, and, after being lodged in the watch house until morning, was taken to the alms house.

TEMPERANCE. About two hundred persons signed the total abstinence pledge in St. Patrick's church, F. P. yesterday morning, after an eloquent address by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Dolan.

MORE CARELESSNESS. Why do people have locks and keys to their doors. Common sense says to secure them. Why then did those who closed the printing office of Mr. John D. Toy, in St. Paul's street leave the door unlocked and the key in it, until one of the city watch secured it?

BOUND OVER. Eliza Williams, colored, was arrested and brought before Squire Pechin, charged upon the oath of Peter Hick, with threatening to do him personal injury, and required to give security to keep the peace for six months, which she did and was discharged.

ALL CONVICTED. The four colored men who committed the late awful tragedy at St. Louis, have been found guilty of murder in the first degree. This shows that the guilty cannot go unpunished.

The Acadia brought about 10,500 letters of which all for the south were forwarded by the steamboat mail for New York on Wednesday afternoon. The postage on those for New York city was about $1500, and on those for New Orleans about $350.

MR. DIELMAN'S CONCERT. It will be seen by a notice in to-days paper that Mr. H. Dielman, so favorably known in this city as a professor of music, having secured the services of Mr. H. Russell, the distinguished vocalist, will give a grand Concert on Thursday evening, 10th inst.

MORE NEWS AT HAND. The next steam arrival from England will be the Great Western, now 13 days out. The agents of the British Queen in New York city have received advices by the Acadia, that a day has not yet been fixed for her to leave Liverpool. It was supposed she would sail about the 1st of June.

AMALGAMATION. Samuel McClain, white, (shame on him! that we have to record it,) was arrested and brought to the watch house in the Middle District, on Thursday night, charged with making love to a fair daughter of the sable race, who was nothing loth to mingle African blood with that of the Anglo Saxon. The woman having also been arrested, these turtles were accommodated with separate lodgings in the watch house until morning, when the man was discharged and the woman sent to her master. Should they be disposed to mate again, they had better seek a spot where the city watch will not overhear their billing and cooing.

FIGHT AND SUBSEQUENT DEATH OF ONE OF THE PARTIES. On Saturday night last, Andrew Freeburger was arrested and taken to the Middle District Watch House, charged with beating Francis Walker so severely as to endanger his life. From all the evidence taken before Squire King it appears that some persons in the neighborhood of Light and Lombard streets, had got into a drunken spree, when Walker, who had joined them, boasted of his ability to whip any of the party. This challenge was taken up by Freeburger, when Walker made a blow at him, which the former caught in one hand, while, with the other, he stretched Walker with great violence upon the pavement, from which he was unable to rise again. Upon being told that Walker was dead Freeburger attempted to escape, but was caught by one of the watch and carried to the watch house. From this evidence he was committed by Squire King for assaulting and endangering the life of Walker. The latter died before morning, when a coroner's inquest was held over the body, the verdict of which we have not learned, but presume it was in accordance with the facts stated in the above evidence.

(Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.)

CITY COURT, *Saturday, June 5, 1841.*

John Cook, colored, charged with assault and battery upon Emily Quin, also of sable complexion, was put upon his trial. Emily had a strong tale to tell of outrage and violence, all of which, however, was contradicted by the testimony of another colored woman, who swore that the parties were both drunk, and that the *fair* Emily struck the first blow, upon which evidence the court acquitted the traverser.

James Gifford charged with an assault and battery upon Ralph Carlisle. From the testimony of Carlisle himself it appeared that he was in the house of an acquaintance named Corbin, when Gifford came in and asked Corwin if he knew Ralph Carlisle. Corwin replied in the affirmative and pointed him out, when Gifford requested him to walk to the door. Upon reaching the curbstone, Gifford charged Carlisle with having written a letter of an insulting character to a young lady, which charge Carlisle denied. Some words then ensued, when Gifford caught hold of the witness, and struck him a severe blow upon the left arm with a small cane he held in his left hand. Some one interfered and Gifford leaving him, said, "I would kill you for half a cent."

Corbin called, testified to the same effect nearly as Carlisle; but stated he did not see the blow, he heard it, however, and saw the mark raised on the arm of C. by the blow. He heard some angry words and a threatener on the part of Carlisle of having c[illegible] the offence with which he was charged; but when he reached the door Gifford was some distance from Carlisle. He heard, however, the expression of the former, "I would kill you for half a cent."

Upon the part of the traverser, Mr. Gifford, no witnesses were called; but, with the permission of the Court, he stated, that a young lady of his acquaintance had told him that a black woman, who lived in a house belonging to Carlisle's brother, had come to her with a message from Carlisle, proposing to her to give him a meeting at the house of this colored woman, who is the proprietor, it seems, of a house of assignation. The young lady was greatly distressed at being made the subject of such a gross insult; and, sympathising in her distress, he determined to seek out Carlisle whom he did not personally know. He found C. in the manner before related, charged the offence upon him, which was denied, and Carlisle was about to turn and leave him, when he seized him and struck him the blow which constituted the assault complained of. He further stated that the black woman in question would have proved the fact that Carlisle was the sender of the message, but her evidence, of course, was not available. When asked privately if the young lady herself could throw no further light upon the subject, he replied that he would sooner pay the fine, whatever it might be, than subject her to the mortification of coming to Court for such a purpose. We conceive it due to Mr. Gifford to state this, as it evinced a feeling of delicacy highly creditable to him. As the assault was not denied, the traverser was fined five dollars and costs.

William Robinson, keeper of the seamen's temperance house, on Fell's Point, was next arraigned before their honors, upon a charge of having committed two separate assaults upon the person of Capt. Mitchell, who, at the time of the assault complained of, was a boarder in his (Robinson's) house.

Capt. Mitchell was first called, and gave in his testimony, from which it would appear that, on the morning of the assault complained of, he had, along with other boarders in the house, taken his seat at the breakfast table, when Robinson told him that he had a serious charge to make against him. Upon his inquiring what it was, R. said that he (Mitchell) had been guilty of taking improper liberties with one of the colored women in the house, and of making propositions repugnant to virtue and decency to her. Mitchell denied the charge, and asked Robinson if he believed it. He replied that he did, and desired him to quit the house. Mitchell then declared that whoever had asserted such a thing told a palpable falsehood or lie, he did not remember which. Robinson then raised his hand to strike him, but instead of doing so, caught him by the shirt collar, and twisting it such a way as nearly to choke him, threw him upon the settee, and twice knocked his head against the wall, he, (Mitchell) being unable to defend himself from a long continuance of ill health. Some of the boarders interposed, and Robinson let him alone, and walked out the back door. Complainant followed him out and asked if such treatment were right, even supposing the charge to be true. He then took out a warrant against Robinson, which was served by a regular officer, after which R. came up and ordered him to take his trunk and leave the house. He was not able to carry the trunk, and not obeying the command of Robinson at once, that person collared him and pushed him with great violence out upon the pavement, throwing his trunk after him. He then started to get some of his clothing from up stairs, when Robinson again collared and dragged him through the office into the street.

Wm. Kirkham, sworn; did not see the fight. He, however, had seen Mitchell attempting to take improper liberties with one of the colored girls in the kitchen—when he went into the room he asked Robinson if Mitchell was not a married man, to which Robinson replied in the affirmative. Witness then remarked if it was his house he would put him out, at the same time stating what his conduct had been in the kitchen.

James Fitzpatrick, sworn; heard the charge made against Mitchell by Robinson at the breakfast table, but was not present at the time of the assault.

James McDade, sworn; heard the charge and the order to quit the house. Mitchell did not go, when Robinson took hold of him and put him out, with his clothes, without, however, using more force than was necessary to accomplish that purpose.

Robinson, the traverser, by permission, stated that, a day or two after Mitchell last came to his house to board, some one or more of his colored servants complained of improper and disgusting propositions having been made to them by Mitchell. Believing the charge to be true he determined to expose M. the next morning, and then send him away. He accordingly made the charge, as before stated, which Mitchell denied. In the course of the dispute Mitchell gave him the lie once or twice. He then ordered him out of the house; and, upon the order having been repeatedly given, and Mitchell not obeying it, he had attempted to put him out. In the struggle M. fell on the settee and his head struck the wall once, but not oftener. He subsequently put him out, with his trunk, using, however, only necessary force.

Wm. H. Watson, esq. sworn; had known Capt. Mitchell for better than a year. He could not be willing to believe him on his oath, as he had heard him admit things which, if true, went far to prove him guilty of false swearing. His general character on the Point, for veracity, was not good. At the same time he, the witness, would say to the court that Capt. Mitchell and himself had formerly some business relations together, and had not parted in the best terms. He had no feelings of hostility to that individual, and would be sorry to say any thing to do him injustice—but justice to Capt. Mitchell, the Court and himself, he had deemed it necessary to make this statement.

William Brown, sworn; he was present and heard Robinson order Mitchell out—he did not go. Robinson then attempted to put him out. Mitchell did not resist much, but fell upon the settee, striking his head against the wall in the fall. This was the only blow his head received. Robinson repeatedly ordered him out; and only used such efforts as were necessary to force him to go.

The Court considered that Robinson, as proprietor of the house, had a right to order any one out, and, as Mitchell did not go, he had a right to use such violence as might be necessary to put him out; and, as none of the witnesses examined had sustained the complaint of Mitchell, the traverser (Robinson) was declared *not guilty;* and Mitchell ordered to pay the costs.

Henry Harris, black, charged with assaulting his wife, was discharged for want of witnesses.

——— McDuffee next came to the bar, having been committed to Jail upon the complaint of his wife. He said the whole cause of the quarrel between them was on account of his not wishing his wife's sister to live with her—that his wife lived in town, while he had been at work in the country, and only came to town a day or so before his wife had him arrested without reason. Upon his promise to go straight back to the country, and not meddle further with his wife, the Court let him off, making a far more lenient disposition of the case than, judging from her conduct, his "better half" would have done had the decision rest with her.

☞ In compliance with the earnest request of her class, MRS. GOVE will give a Lecture on the "Rights of Woman" at the Lecture Room of the Universalist Vestry, Calvert st. on TO-MORROW EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission for a gentleman and two ladies 50 cents. Single, 25 cents. je 7-2t

MECHANICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

☞ A Semi-annual meeting of the Library Association of the Mechanical Fire Company, will be held at the Saloon on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clk.
je7-1t* By order, HENRY SPILMAN Sec'y.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS!

☞ The Grand Prize of $3000—another one of 2500 Dollars, both sold by the all fortunate HEISLER & CO. on Saturday last. The cash we have paid the fortunate holders, and we now have the tickets at the office. The fact is, we sell nearly all the splendid prizes that are sold, and for the truth of this we refer any one to the Managers office. On Saturday we sold 5 32 73, a prize of $2500, and Nos. 4 31 72, a prize of $100, both in one package of tickets, making another additional proof that the fortunate packages are only to be purchased from HEISLER & CO. Nos. of the splendid prize of $3000, 4 32 33. This way, citizens, and purchase—distant adventurers, send on your orders for splendid prizes to Heisler & Co., where it is only necessary to purchase a ticket to insure a splendid prize.

Nos. Virginia State Lottery, class P, drawn June 5th lowest prize $10:
43 5 34 53 62 35 67 27 24 32 4 33

Splendid Scheme to be drawn THIS DAY in Baltimore, entitled the Maryland State Lottery, class 41. The chance is grand in this good scheme to obtain a splendid prize.

SPLENDID CAPITALS:

1 Prize of	$15,000	DOLLARS!
1 do	10,000	DOLLARS!
1 do	5,000	DOLLARS!!
1 do	2 000	DOLLARS!!
1 do	1,640	DOLLARS!!
20 do	1,000	DOLLARS, &c. &c.

We recommend Packages which contain 25 tickets and may draw $32,000, and the cost of which is $18.50. Think of this citizens, and To-day buy a package in this good scheme from Heisler & Co.

June 12th—Distant adventurers will please bear in mind the splendid Union Lottery, class 5, draws next Saturday, 12th inst. 75 Numbers—12 Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$35,294	1 Prize of	$5292
1 "	10,000	1 "	3000
1 "	5,000	40 "	2000
1 "	3,500	&c. &c. &c.	

Tickets only $10—halves 5—quarters $2½—eighths 1.25.
Send for prizes to HEISLER & CO.
The all fortunate venders of Prizes,
No. 1 N. Calvert st., 1st office from Baltimore-st.
☞ Orders from all parts of the Union meet prompt and confidential attention. je7-1t

A CARRIER IS WANTED AT THIS OFFICE. Apply immediately. je7-1t

JOSEPH C. BOYD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office corner of Court house Lane and Calvert street. je7-3m

FLAT CAP PAPER—2000 reams white wove, blue wove and blue laid. For sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, No. 2 South Charles st.
je7

JOSEPH GREEN, VIOLIN MAKER, No. 67 Baltimore street, most respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Baltimore and its vicinity, that he makes and repairs Violins, Tenors, Violoncellos, Double Basses and Guitars, on reasonable terms.

Mr. G. having served a regular apprenticeship, flatters himself qualified to give satisfaction to any one who may patronize him in the above branches of his profession. je 7-6m

NOTICE. The subscriber begs leave to return thanks to the members of the COLUMBIAN & the WATCHMAN Fire Companies, for their kind and successful efforts in preventing the Steamboat Boston from sinking at his wharf on the South side of the Basin. JOHN WATCHMAN.

N. B. The cause of the leakage was occasioned by the admission of water through a large cock, which was accidently left open. je7-2t

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

WE HAVE just received an additional supply of light and dark col'd plain, Chine and damask PARASOLS of the extension tip and metal extension finish, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

N. B. also small sizes for Misses.

DORSEY & NELSON, No. 13 Baltimore-st 3d door
je7 Door west of Market-st.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
FOR CASH! FOR CASH!

THE Partnership of W. W. LITTLE & CO having been dissolved, the STOCK OF GOODS, remaining on hand, will be sold much below former prices, for the purpose of closing the business. Persons wanting CHEAP GOODS will do well to call early at No. 51 BALTIMORE STREET. je7-4t

Silks, Ginghams and Mourning Latens.

JUST OPENED, 2 cases splendid satin striped Armure SILKS, ¾ of a yard wide; splendid mourning and fancy Tartan plaid GINGHAMS; 1 case super French mourning LAWNS; 1 lot superior English carpet bags, to which we invite the attention of travellers; wholesale and retail by

JNO. EASTER, of JNO. & CO.
No. 123 Baltimore street,
je 7 [r] Between Light and Charles streets.

MR. DIELMAN, having been frequently solicited to give a BENEFIT CONCERT, takes pleasure to inform his friends and the public in general, that he will now comply with the request, and is happy to add, that he has been fortunate enough to engage at a great price the valuable services of the highly celebrated Vocalist, Mr. H. RUSSELL.

The Concert will take place on THURSDAY next June 10th at the Assembly Rooms.

Particulars hereafter. je 7-1t*

LAWNS! LAWNS!! LAWNS!!!

JUST RECEIVED and are selling at the cheap store No. 73 Baltimore-st. beautiful New Styled LAWNS and Painted MOUSLINS; Colored and Plain GROUNDS. Also, handsome Pattern Chine LAWNS; White Cambric JACONETTS suitable for Dresses.

Also, just received from the factory of Wright & Bro. (Philadelphia,) a large lot of plain and figured PARASOLS, Sun Shades, &c. of the latest style and fashion: those in want of a good and handsome article will please call at the cheap store.

ROBERT HILL & CO. No. 73 Baltimore-st.
je7 Nearly opposite Hall's Hotel.

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE!
BARGAINS NOW OR NEVER!

JOHN BERGER & CO. will CLOSE THEIR STORE, without fail, on the 12th June.

The public will now perceive that we have not been Humbugging them, when we told them a short time ago, that owing to other arrangements we were about closing our present business. As the last Card, we give notice, that we shall only keep open ONE WEEK MORE—those who wish to purchase Dry Goods with our REGARD TO COST, will do well to embrace this opportunity, of supplying themselves with the Cheapest Goods in the market. On hand, Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Gambroons; Drillings; Lawns; Mousselin de Laines; black and col'd Silks; Veils; Linen Cambric Hdkf.; Stockings; Gloves; Irish Linens; Hummer's bleached and brown Domestic Cambricks; Jaconets; Edgings; Chintzes and Prints—together with a lot of other articles belonging to a well furnished Dry Good Store. Once more we say, do not delay, but come and choose before it is too late.

JOHN BERGER & CO., No. 77 Baltimore-st.
je7-1ws A few doors below North st.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

DRAWING of the Virginia State Lottery, class F, drawn June 5th:
43 5 31 53 62 35 67 27 21 32 4 33

By the above drawing we have the pleasure to announce the sale of two more long prizes—thus proving conclusively that Dame Fortune always favors those who patronize her Home! Comb. 4 32 62, quarter of $1000; comb 4 31 53, qr. of $500.

TO-DAY, will be drawn Maryland State Lottery, class 41—75 No's, 12 Ballots.

RICH SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$15000	1 Prize of	$3000
1 "	10,000	1 "	1640
1 "	5,000	23 "	1000

Tickets only $5—shares in proportion.
☞ For prizes, apply to the lucky venders,
GRADLEY & CO., No. 4½ Calvert st.
je7 Directly opposite Barnum's City Hotel.