Baltimore Clipper.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY BULL & TUTTLE, No. 7 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

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☞ This paper is furnished to subscribers at SIX CENTS per week—payable to the Carriers only, at the end of each week.

☞ Country subscribers, by mail, FOUR DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 time,	$0 50	1 square 1 month,	$4 00
1 do 2 times,	75	1 do. 2 months,	7 00
1 do. 3 do.	1 00	1 do. 3 do.	10 00
1 do. 1 week,	1 75	1 do. 6 do.	16 00
1 do. 2 weeks,	2 75	1 do. 1 year,	20 00

Business Cards, of only two lines, five dolls. a year.

☞ Ten lines or less make a square—if an advertisement exceeds ten lines, the price will be in proportion. All advertisements are payable at the time of their insertion.

For the Baltimore Clipper.

TO "EMIGRANTS."

In my last I gave you a brief sketch of the *creature comforts* attainable by all honest, industrious men emigrating to Cape Palmas, of the most ordinary capacity. I omitted to notice one point in speaking of the physical condition of the colony of very great importance, viz: the character of the climate. You, no doubt, are sensible that the sufferings of the poor proceed principally from two causes, viz: cold and hunger, and in this country the first is productive by far of the greatest amount. The suffering is not only immediate from the direct action of the cold and damp air, but many violent and incurable diseases are induced thereby, even among that class of laborers generally thought to be *good livers*. Although, few actually freeze to death in a city like this, or in this country, yet you are well aware that the poor suffer more from want of whole and sufficient warm covering, from tenanting old, open and decayed dwellings and damp cellars, than from all other causes put together. Now, in Liberia you are at once relieved from this greatest source of human misery. There the climate is ever agreeable and uniform. Within the past ten days we have had both warmer and cooler weather in Baltimore than is ever experienced in Liberia. The natives go nearly naked at all seasons, wearing only a thin covering for decency, and fires are never kindled except for culinary purposes. Neither is the weather ever uncomfortably warm, owing to the constant alternatives of land and sea breezes, and a light thin haze which pervades the atmosphere at seasons when the sun is vertical.

In addition, therefore, to the great facilities you have in procuring food, from the richness of the soil, the rapid course of vegetation in that country, and the great variety and superior character of its vegetable products, you are insured not only against actual suffering from cold but relieved from the necessity of providing against it, which in this country requires at least half of the hard earnings of the poor, and consequently your circumstances so far as appertains to your personal comfort and physical wants are decidedly better than they ever can be in America.

Still, were there no other considerations or reasons for inducing the man of color to leave the United States and emigrate to a foreign land than the mere improvement of his physical condition, or the more easy gratification of his bodily wants and desires, I should not now be engaged in addressing you. The site of that beautiful settlement at Cape Palmas would still have remained a wilderness and jungle, and an association like the Colonization Society would never have existed. The principal, in fact the only design of the original founders of the colonization scheme, was to place the man of color in a situation where he could enjoy all the blessings and advantages of a free government. And the simple question at once arises, are these blessings and advantages to be realised in Maryland in Liberia? I will proceed to answer:

In the first place, the Maryland State Colonization Society projected the plan of founding a colony, and was the actual cause of its existence. They were of course empowered, and of necessity bound, to adopt some principles of government for the same. In this measure one object alone could be supposed to influence or dictate their course, viz: the permanent good and happiness of the governed, the citizens of the colony. Accordingly, a constitution was granted, giving to the citizens of Maryland in Liberia every right and privilege enjoyed by the white citizens of the territories of the United States. All laws or statutes in force in the colony are but extracts and copies of those which govern the most civilized nations in the world, so condensed and simplified as to be easily understood by the most ignorant and unlettered man.

The administration of the Government is at this time entirely in the hands of colored people. No white agent of the society now having any connection with the colony whatever, and all whites residing in the Colony owe the same allegiance to the government as unnaturalized foreigners resident in the United States do to its government. The Governor is well educated, and as styled by the Captain of the U. S. Frigate Cyane, "a gentleman." Since his residence in Liberia, his reputation has not only extended to all English settlements along the coast, but he is well known both in America and Europe as a man of education and talents. The other important offices of the Colony, as physician, secretary and storekeeper, are filled by gentlemen of good character, and of sufficient learning to enable them to perform their duties with credit to themselves and advantage to the colony.

The people of the Colony elect annually from among themselves, such officers as lieutenant-governor, high-sheriff, register of deeds and wills, justices of the peace, constables, selectmen, highway surveyors, &c. Every adult male citizen is entitled to the privilege of voting, and after a residence in the Colony of two years is elligible to any office. All males of proper age are required to perform military duty as in the United States. The chief military officer, with the title of major, is appointed by the Governor. All other officers are chosen by the members of their respective companies. There are three schools constantly in operation, intended especially for the benefit of the children of the Colony, and their attendance is required by law. And it is a fact, that they are more uniformly acquainted with the rudiments of English education than are the children of any town of the size of Harper in this State. There are two churches in which colored clergymen officiate, viz: Methodist and Baptist. Some few, however, attend the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, under the administration of the white missionaries of these denominations.

Thus in becoming citizens of Maryland in Liberia, you are at once ushered into a new state of existence. You not only enjoy all the blessings of a free government, but constitute a part of that government. You are at once one of the sovereigns of the land, you are one on whom the permanence, the very existence of the government depends. If you have talents and capacity, you are soon called upon to exercise them in fulfilling the duties of some public station; and then for the first time you will not only feel the *importance* but the *responsibility* attendant on a state of freedom; then only can you feel the true dignity of man; then only are the highest feelings of your nature called into action. Your intelligence and energy may be fully exercised for the accomplishment of ends and purposes affecting your individual self—but 'tis only where the whole powers of the mind are called into action for the benefit of your fellow men, and are essential to their good, that you can truly judge of the actual importance to society of one individual member.—Then a new feeling is implanted in your breast, a new passion cherished and enjoyed, and this is *Patriotism*. Of other matters I will speak in a future number.

Yours,

J. HALL.

Colonization Rooms, Baltimore, June 25.

MR. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported the following

BILL

To appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, there be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compacts entered into between them and the United States, upon their admission into the Union, the sum of ten per centum upon the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which, subsequent to the day aforesaid, shall have been or may be made within the limits of each of said States respectively; which said sum of ten per centum shall be applied to some object or objects of internal improvement within the said States, under the direction of their respective Legislatures: Provided, That the sum so allowed to the said States, respectively, shall be in no wise affected or diminished on account of any sums which have been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, applied to the construction or continuance of the Cumberland road, but that the disbursements for the said road shall remain, as heretofore, chargeable on the two per centum fund provided for by compacts with several of the said States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after deducting the said ten per centum, and what, by the compacts aforesaid, has heretofore been allowed to the States aforesaid, the residue of the nett proceeds—which nett proceeds shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross proceeds all the expenditures of the year for the following objects: salaries and expenses on account of the General Land Office; expenses for surveying public lands; salaries and expenses in the surveyor general's offices; salaries, commissions, and allowances to the registers and receivers, the five per centum to new States;—of all the public lands of the United States, wherever situated, which shall have been or may be sold subsequent to the said thirty-first day of December, shall be divided among the twenty-six states of the Union and the District of Columbia, according to their respective federal representative population, as ascertained by the last census to be applied by the Legislatures of the said States to education, internal improvements, the reimbursement of debt created for internal improvements, or such other purposes as the said Legislatures may direct: *Provided*, that the distributive share to which the District of Columbia shall be entitled, shall be applied to free schools, or education in some other form, as Congress may direct: *And provided, also*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to the prejudice of future applications for a reduction of the price of the public lands, or to the prejudice of applications for a transfer of the public lands, on reasonable terms, to the States within which they lie or to make such future disposition of the public lands, or any part thereof, as it may deem expedient.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums of money received in the treasury as the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be paid at the treasury half yearly, on the first day of January and July, in each year, during the operation of this act, to such person or persons as the respective legislatures of the said States shall authorise and direct to receive the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United State shall become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this act shall be suspended during the continuance of such war: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if, prior to the expiration of this act, any new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, there be assigned to such new State or States, the proportion of the proceeds accruing after their admission into the Union to which such State or States may be entitled, upon the principles of this act, together with what such State or States may be entitled to by virtue of compacts to be made on their admission into the Union.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be annually appropriated for completing the surveys of said lands, a sum not less than ——— dollars; and the minimum price at which the public lands are now sold at private sale shall not be increased; and in case the same shall be increased by law, within the period aforesaid, so much of this act as provides that the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be distributed among the several States, shall, from and after the increase of the minimum price thereof, cease and become utterly null, and of no effect, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may continue any land district in which is situated the seat of government of any one of the States, and may continue the land office in such district, notwithstanding the quantity of land unsold in such district may not amount to one hundred thousand acres, when, in his opinion, such continuance may be required by public convenience, or in order to close the land system in such State at a convenient point, under the provisions of the act on that subject, approved twelfth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Sec 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be granted to each State specified in the first section of this act, (which has not heretofore received of the United States five hundred thousand acres for purposes of internal improvement) a quantity of land which shall, together with the amount such State has already received as aforesaid, make four hundred thousand acres, to be selected within the limits of such State in such as the legislature thereof shall direct; and located in parcels, conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location, on any public land subject to entry at private sale; which said locations may be made at any time within five years after the lands of the United States, in said States respectively, shall have been surveyed, and offered at public sale, according to existing laws.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands herein granted to the States above named shall not be disposed of at a price less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, until otherwise authorized by a law of the United States: and the nett proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement within the States aforesaid, respectively, namely: Roads, bridges, canals, and improvement of water-courses, and draining swamps: and such roads, canals, bridges, and water-courses, when made or improved, shall be free for the transportation of the United States mail, and munitions of war, and for the passage of their troops, without the payment of any toll whatever.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every person being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of 21 years, who, since the 1st day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty, has made or shall hereafter make a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title has been at the time of such settlement extinguished, and which has been, or shall have been, surveyed prior thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be, and is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal sub-divisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person who has heretofore had the benefit of a right of pre-emption under any other law of Congress, shall have such privilege under this act; nor shall any person be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of the same; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any state or Territory of the United States, and no person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines, or for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the lands lately acquired by treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, or which may be acquired of the Wayandot tribe of Indians in the State of Ohio, or other Indian reservation to which the title may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of the act; no sections of land reserved to the United States alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement; no sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town; no portions of the public lands which have been selected as the site for a city or town; no parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade and not agriculture, and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines, shall be liable to entry under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Sec 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him or her who made the first settlement, provided such persons shall conform to the other provisions of this act; and all questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers shall be settled by the Register and Receiver of the district within which the land is situated, subject to an appeal to and a revision by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to any entries being made under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required, shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land District in which such lands may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services to be rendered as aforesaid, and all assignments and transfers of the right hereby secured, prior to the issuing of the patent, shall be null and void.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, he or she shall make oath before the Receiver or Register of the land district in which the land is situated, (who are hereby authorized to administer the same,) that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under this or any other act of Congress; that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she abandoned or quit his or her residence in the State or Territory in which such land may be situated with a view to settle upon the same, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her own exclusive use or benefit; and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the Government of the United States, should enure in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for said land, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void. And it shall be the duty of the officer administering such oath to file a certificate thereof in the public land office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the General Land Office, either of which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered according to law.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been or may be appointed by the proclamation of the President; nor shall the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons who shall fail to make the proof and payment, and file the affidavit required, before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales as aforesaid.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person has settled or shall settle and improve a tract of land subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase the same under the provisions of this act, such person shall, in the first case, within three months after the passage of the same, and in the last within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, file with the Register of the proper district a written statement describing the land settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act; and shall, where such settlement is already made, within twelve months after the passage of this act, and where it shall hereafter be made, within the same period after the date of such settlement, make the proof, affidavit, and payment herein required; and if he or she shall fail to file such written statement as aforesaid, or shall fail to make such affidavit, proof, and payment, within the twelve months aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser.

THE WHOLE CITY INVITED.

HART.

IS SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

FLORENCE BRAID BONNETS, 1¼ dolls.

Furniture Dimity for spreads, 3 fips; Leghorn Hats 3 quar's; yard wide Chintz, fast colors, 16 cents; infant's fine Legborn Hats; wide Straw Matting, quar. and fip; splendid yard wide Long Cloth, 11 for 1 doll.; Gimp Bonnets; wide colored Straw Matting, 3 eleves; Straw Bands, Edgings and Trimmings; large assortment Parasols, for 1 doll; Chine Sun Screens do; Palm Leaf Hats, eleve; American Nankeens eleve; white Cambric Hdkfs. eleve, white or black Cotton Stockings, superior, eleve; Silk Pocket Hdkfs. ten cts; narrow Straw Matting; wide fig'd Muslins for curtains three fips; large size Brown Linen Table Cloths, half dollar; Linen Damask, bleached, over 2 yds. wide, half and eleve; Russia Diaper, full 3 quars. wide, eleve; Linen Towels, one dollar for sixteen; Leghorn Flats for Misses; Florence Braid Hats; heavy brown Cotton Sheetings, 1 doll. for 12 yards; splendid wool Carpeting, yard wide, half and eleve; yard wide Irish Linen, quarter; Brown Linen Drilling, quarter; woolen Stair Carpeting, quar and fip; Brown Linen Roundabouts and Pantaloons, eleve; Cotton Stockings for ladies, gentlemen and children, a very large assortment of white, black, mixed and state, from fip pair; Domestic Muslins, Bleached and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, a very large assortment of beautiful goods by piece or yard, fip yd; Bed Tickings, really good, from nine cts; Calicoes, only think, eleven penny goods, given away at a fip yard; three fip Checks are now selling for eleve, yard wide fast color Lawns, take 'em at a quarter; Brown Holland for roundabouts, eleve; black and col'd Gro de Nap, from quar and fip; Cassimeres, good qual. one doll; Summer Cloth, from half doll; Mouselaine de Laine, the real stuff, quar yard; beautiful white Cambric for dresses, quarter; Cross-bar Muslins, three fips; Blue Black & Fancy Silks, half do'l; Ginghams, eleve; Bobbinet and green Gause, elve; Silk Stockings, half doll; large Black Fillet Shawls; Hemp Carpeting, 9 yds and quar wide; Straw Matting, ¼ yd. yard, and quar. and yard and half wide; Marseilles Counterpanes, large size white; Furniture Calicoes, some 16 yds. for doll; Ticking, yard wide, three fips; heavy Cotton Drilling, ten cents—with a very large assortment of FANCY and DOMESTIC GOODS, which are selling FAR BELOW COST, at

CHARLES JOHN HART'S,

m20 [ap] No. 57 LEXINGTON STREET.

SUMMER WEAR.

THE subscriber has received within the last few days, a variety of GOODS for Gentlemen's Summer Wear, among which are some scarce and desirable articles, to which he invites their attention before purchasing, as they will be sold at prices to suit the times—consisting of

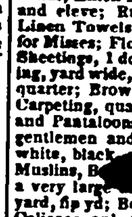
Super LAMA CLOTH for Coats, very wide.
do Black BOMBAZINES do
do GINGHAMS, Buff, Blue, &c.
do very fine white DUCK DRILLING
do do Brown do
do single milled CASSIMERES
do Plain and Fancy SUMMER CLOTHS
do colored CASHMERETTES
do Plain and Ribbed GAMBROONS
do do Fancy TWEEDS
Real American NANKEENS
Plain and Twilled FRENCH LINEN
Super heavy Marseilles VESTING
Barklie's IRISH LINEN, soft finish
Twilled Silk HDKFS.
Silk and Cotton Half HOSE
Heavy Unbleached do.

With a variety of fine CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

EDWARD J. RICHARDSON,

m31 No. 39, corner of Baltimore and Gay streets.

FASHIONABLE BOOTS.



W. L. McCAULEY, Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER, No. 6 LOMBARD STREET, cor. of Franklin Lane, near South-st, makes BOOTS at $3.50 per pair, and Foots them for $2.75, of the very best Leather and Workmanship. Being a Practical Boot Maker, and Inventor of the Pegged Cork Sole BOOTS, which have given so much satisfaction to the wearer, gentlemen may rely on getting good and handsome work. Give me a call, and I will endeavor to please, for my Boots shall be behind none in this or any other city. [ap21-tf] W. L. McCAULEY.

A NEW SUCTION ENGINE FOR SALE.

GODFREY MEYER & SON, No. 19, Pratt street, near the Bridge, have on hand and offer for sale a splendid new SUCTION ENGINE of superior power and finish. The size of the suction is six inch chamber and 8½ inch stroke. It will be sold low if immediate application be made to the above named.

G. M. & Son will manufacture and repair fire apparatus of all kinds, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. je3-2aw4w

THE POTOMAC PAVILLION,

PINEY POINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has resumed the management of this popular Bathing Place, and that it is now open for the reception of company.

Piney Point, on which the Pavilion is situated, is a clear open cape, (though wooded in the rear on the north and east,) jutting into the Potomac near its mouth, where the river is eight or ten miles wide, in full view of the Chesapeak bay. The bathing is very fine, the water being nearly as salt as that of the ocean, and the air is pure. It possesses the advantage of the greatest abendance of the largest oysters, of soft and hard crabs, and all the varieties of excellent fish with which the waters of the Chesapeake abound.

There are a spacious Ball Room, Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, Quoit Yards, &c., the whole fronting the river to the south, within a hundred yards of the clean white beach. There are provided, also, two beautiful and commodious yachts, under the charge of an experienced and skilful seaman. There are building houses for those who prefer them to the open surf; also a substantial wharf for the steamboats to come up to, instead of landing and taking off passengers in the small boats, as heretofore; which, moreover, enables visiters to bring carriages and horses, if they choose.

Besides the salt water luxuries above named, every thing will be supplied for the table which the markets of the District, Baltimore, and Norfolk can afford, to which the steamboat lines furnish regular access; and the house will be amply provided with the best wines and other liquors.

The establishment has been well, though plainly, furnished throughout, including new mattresses and bed furniture. The establishment is sufficiently large to accommodate 200 visiters.

The steamers which ply between the District and Baltimore and Norfolk furnish to the inhabitants of those cities regular opportunities for visiting and departing from the Pavillion.

The subscriber has procured the aid of efficient and attentive assistants for the Bar and other departments of the establishment.

It is determined that moderate charges shall constitute one of the advantages of the establishment; to this shall be added the most zealous efforts to please, and the subscriber trusts that these efforts, united to the experience acquired by him as keeper for several years of a public house, will enable him to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit.

P. J. HEPBURN.

Price of board $1 25 per day, children under twelve years of age and servants half price.

N.B.—Families desirous of spending a considerable portion of the season will be taken on more moderate terms.

☞ The Columbia steamer, Capt. Gunther leaves Baltimore every Saturday evening at 4 o'clock, arriving at Piney Point early next morning.

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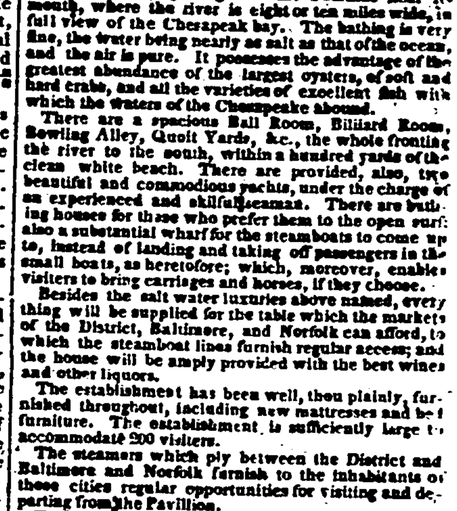

661 BALTIMORE-ST. HATS AGAINST 662 THE WORLD. No! Not all the World *but the World of Humbugs!!* Call at our Store and we will prove that we sell the cheapest Hats in Baltimore; in point of Beauty, Durability, and Fashion. Our prices are well known, and are as follows: Splendid Fashionable Russia Hats for $3.50, of the same quality as those selling elsewhere for $5. Also, fine fashionable Silk Hats at $2.50, warranted on Russia bodies, and generally selling elsewhere for $4 or no sale. And our old customers will please bear in mind that the well known KEEVIL removed from the Maryland Arcade some six months ago. So come one and all to 661 Baltimore street, between Gay and Holliday-sts. for good and cheap Hats. Don't forget now!

W. H. KEEVIL & CO'S,

No. 661 Baltimore-st., opposite Tripolett's alley,
And 4 doors W. of Bool's well known Auction Store.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

DR. STORM'S SPECIFIC COMPOUND.

For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Diabets or difficulty in making water, and all other unnatural discharges from the urethra of either sex.

In no case has this medicine been known to fail, to effect a permanent cure, and too, in the shortest possible time. Should this medicine fail to effect a cure where it has been taken according to directions, return the empty vial and get back the money. Why then spend both time and money with such quack nostrums as canno: be depended upon; when, for $1, you can purchase a pleasant, sure, and speedy cure, composed solely of vegetable substance? One hundred dollars will be paid to any one who will produce a medicine to equal this compound, or who will prove that it contains any mineral substance whatever.

N. B. This Medicine can be had of JAMES P. WILLIAMSON, corner of High and Green streets, (O. T.) of T. J. PITT, Market Space, Fells Point, and by J. W. W. GORDON, cor. of Pratt & Howard sts. Also of L. S. THOMAS, corner of Bridge and Forest streets—with full directions accompanying each bottle at $1 per bottle.

☞ For sale in Washington city by ROBERT PATTERSON, cor. 9th street and the avenue, and CHAS. C. STOTT, corner of 7th street and the avenue; and by H. WADE, on 7th street.

In Georgetown, by JOHN L. KIDWELL.

dec5-y

TO THE PUBLIC.—The price of HATS again lowered. TOWSON is now selling in Eutaw street, one door north of Lexington street, his superior Hats at the following low prices—fine short Nap Mole Skin Hats at $2 50, fine Brush Hats $2.50; Fur Hats from $1.50 upwards. It may be asked how such Hats can be sold (if as represented) at such very low prices; I answer in the first place, I manufacture very extensively, and am able to purchase materials by the quantity much lower than if I bought by the small; and secondly, I sell for cash, and do not have to charge those who pay a high price, to make up for those who do not pay, as the natural result of the credit system. I think my Hats the best as now offered ever sold in this market for the price. Persons will please call and look at my hats before purchasing elsewhere. Remember TOWSON, one door from Lexington street.

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

☞ NICHOLAS TRACEY is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the next election. mh22