



BALTIMORE CLIPPER

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1841.

DEATH OF MAJOR GEN. ALEXANDER MACOMB. Official information reached this city last night, announcing the death of Major Gen. Alexander Macomb, commander in chief of the United States Army. He died in Washington City yesterday afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock, of apoplexy. The Military of Baltimore are invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

THE OCEAN for this week, containing all the choice matter of the daily, latest intelligence from every quarter, tales, poetry, editorials, &c. to be had at the counter this morning, or any time during next week, done up in wrappers, or otherwise. Price 61 cts. per single copy; \$1.50 in advance per annum.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. By the attention of our Washington Correspondent, we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning, the bill reported by the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, "to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights." It will be found on our first page.

THE COMMUNICATION OF "PHILO," dated Washington city, relative to the Patent Safety Steam Valve of Mr. Raab, is an excellently written article and to the point precisely; but as it is entirely of an individual nature we must decline its publication unless Mr. R. will reciprocate in the shape of a V.

EMIGRANTS. We are informed, that within about a week past upwards of seven hundred emigrants from Germany have arrived at the port of Baltimore. Those on board a vessel which arrived a few days since, were in a dreadful situation. The healthy, the sick, the dying and the dead were intermingled; and great distress was consequently experienced. On arriving at the quarantine ground every effort was made for the relief of the sick by the port physician, but, having no hospital into which he could place them, we believe that they were removed to another vessel.

We understand that, whilst the late Isaac McKim, Esq. was a member of the house of representatives he procured the passage of a bill through the house, appropriating the sum of \$20,000 to erect a hospital at the Lazaretto, but it never reached the senate. At a subsequent session a similar bill passed the senate, but was not acted on in the house—and thus, between the two stools, the bill fell to the ground. It is of great importance that a hospital should be built—it is called for by expediency and humanity. At present, a sick seaman or passenger, however imminent may be his danger, has to be transported some four or five miles by land, before he can be placed in a hospital; and we are told that it sometimes occurs, that they die on the road. We are sure that the representatives from this district have only to be made acquainted with the necessity for a hospital, to bring the measure before congress; and we cannot question the willingness of the senate and house to make the requisite appropriation.

We should like to have a statement of facts from the port physician, in relation to the necessity of a hospital, and to the condition of the emigrants who recently arrived. We have no doubt that such a statement would have more influence in procuring a remedy for the existing evil, than any suggestion which we can make.

OFFICE-SEEKERS. We learn that the warm weather has not diminished the number of office-seekers at the seat of government. They still press upon the heels of each other; and, what is worse, they almost pull the buttons from the coats of members to obtain their influence. As to the secretaries, they have to lock themselves up and place sentinels at the door, to prevent being crushed to death in the crowd. Now this matter admits of an easy remedy, if the secretaries will but apply it. Let them cause it to be distinctly understood that they will appoint no applicant whilst he remains in Washington, (unless that city be his regular residence,) and the office-seekers will take flight like birds of passage.

There is a littleness and a meanness in teasing the officers of government for appointments, which no man who desires to be respected should be guilty of—and where such fawning is practised it will seldom be found accompanied by honesty for an honest man will seem to play the sycophant. Out upon the cringing tribe! They ought all to be put to hard labor, and compelled to earn an honest support.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS. From a postscript in the St. Louis Bulletin of the 10th inst. we learn that a fire broke out in the steam plaining mill, owned by Mr. Powell, which was entirely consumed. Several buildings adjoining were also destroyed, together with a large quantity of lumber. The fire was raging and progressing rapidly at the time the paper went to press. The damages were heavy but not ascertained.

AN OPPORTUNITY. The Somerset Herald, a weekly paper, is offered for sale. The publisher says it has an excellent circulation and a good advertising patronage. The same paper states that the crops in that region are backward, and the prospects of an abundant harvest not very fair.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.)

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1841.

In the House, as soon as the journal was read, Mr. John Quincy Adams, from the Committee of one from each State, to which was referred the Message of the President of the United States, communicating a correspondence between himself and a committee on behalf of the people of Cincinnati, appointed for the purpose of removing the remains of the late President, William Henry Harrison, from the city of Washington to North Bend, for interment, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That on Saturday next, the remains of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, be removed, under the superintendance of a Committee of both Houses of Congress, from the Congressional Burial Ground, and accompanied by such Committee and the Delegation from Ohio to the line of the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That when the two Houses adjourn, they adjourn to Monday next.

The resolutions were agreed to, and sent to the Senate, which body also concurred in them. Petitions were then called from the several States.

A petition was presented from Fauquier county, Va., praying for the recharter of the District District. It was referred to the Committee on the District.

The resolution offered by Mr. Floyd, calling for information as to whether any military officer was sent to interfere in the case of McLeod, was then taken up.

Mr. Cushing having the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks on yesterday, in reply to Mr. Ingersoll's strictures on the letter of Mr. Webster. Mr. Wise followed on the same side.

When the morning hour had expired, the orders of the day were called, and the resolution laid aside.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for appropriating the proceeds of the Public Lands, and granting Pre-emption rights.

Mr. Johnson took the floor, and at great length explained the objects and bearing of the bill.—Without taking the question, the Committee rose.

The resolution in relation to McLeod was again taken up, and after some debate, an unsuccessful motion was made by Mr. Wise, to lay it on the table.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of the widow of the late President passed, with an amendment providing that any money which may have been received since his death by his legal representatives, shall be deducted from the \$25,000.—This amendment was concurred in by the House, so that by to-morrow the bill will have become a law.

The Senate then debated the Fiscal Agent bill until a late hour.

Both Houses adjourned over to Monday next.

LECTURE ON THE BEAUTIES OF HISTORY.—Delivered before the Monumental Lyceum of Baltimore, June 25, 1841, by Wm. F. Giles, Esq.—This lecture is published at the request of the Lyceum. The lecturer selected an admirable subject for comment. History presents so many beauties; such a vast variety of interesting incidents, national and individual; that the lecturer could be at no loss for the want of materials from which to select. He has made a judicious choice of characters to exhibit the beauties of history in their most attractive form, his object being to present the bright side of the picture alone; and his remarks on the importance of historical reading are well-timed and just. It is the most instructive of all studies, and the lecturer very properly urges the propriety of devoting greater attention to the subject.

The lecturer had necessarily to limit his examples and to restrict his comments, to bring them within the compass of a lecture; but it is an ample field, from which he could call abundant flowers to adorn himself on future occasions.

At the burning of Messrs. Mulford & Alter's wholesale grocery establishment in Philadelphia on Thursday morning last, several of the firemen were very seriously injured by the falling of a part of the building. One young man named George L. Eisenberg was killed upon the spot. A large stone fell and crushed his head to atoms. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The other most hurt was Francis Thomas. Both were members of the Phoenix Hose Co. A Mr. Hall was another of the injured. The amount of goods destroyed was about \$30,000, upon which was \$20,000 insurance. It is supposed beyond doubt to have been the work of an incendiary.

MURKILL. The New York Express says:—Amongst the bills found are two against Charles F. Mitchell, late honorable, for forgery in the third degree; one bill for a similar offence having been found at the former term of the court—making three distinct indictments for forgery against him. There is one other complaint still pending against this fallen dignitary, which will probably be laid before the next grand jury.

EARLY CORN. The Grand Gulf Advertiser of the 4th inst. says, "it is hardly possible to believe, yet it is nevertheless a positive fact, that we sat down to the dinner table yesterday, and feasted heartily upon new corn, (roasting ears) of this present year's growth."

CANADA. The provincial parliament of Canada, has two bills before it which are deemed of considerable importance to the United States—the one for imposing protective duties on foreign produce; and the other for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

KILLED. A beautiful boy, 6 years old, son of Mr. John Moody, of Richmond, Va. was instantly killed on the 23d inst. by the kick of a horse. His skull was literally crushed.

SIMMONS THE MURDERER CONVICTED. This wretch, who it will be remembered, killed a man named Charles Reed, of Boston, about the 23d of last April, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a bowie knife, has had his trial and been convicted of manslaughter. The jury were a considerable time in coming to an agreement, but finally upon the 23d inst. they came into the court with a righteous verdict of guilty.

Thereupon Chief Justice Shaw sentenced the prisoner to five days' solitary confinement and ten years' hard labor in the State's prison. The facts of the case as reported in the Times are so glaring, that we are only astonished he was not found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung almost without "benefit of clergy."

NEWS ABOUT TOWN.

ROBBERY.—ARREST ON SUSPICION. Yesterday a young man about 17 or 18 years of age, a midshipman in the United States navy, who stated his name to be G. D. Brown, appeared before justice Pennington, and stated that, on that morning about twelve or one o'clock, he had been robbed of a gold watch, of the value of 220 dollars, and six ten dollar notes of a Wheeling bank. He further stated that he had been, at that time, in company with two individuals, of the names of Cook and Dennis, whom he had reason to suspect of taking his property; and, upon his affidavit to that effect, a warrant was issued by the magistrate—the parties were taken in the course of the afternoon, and brought before the justice. It appeared from the statement of the complainant, that he arrived in this city on Thursday about nine o'clock, A. M.; that at supper time he met with the parties under arrest, an acquaintance sprung up insensibly between them—after supper they proposed a walk, to which he assented; they went to the spring in Charles st; after leaving there, they proceeded in an easterly direction along the wharves for some distance, stopping in the meanwhile, at one or two liquor establishments, at each one of these they persuaded him to drink—at first he declined, but finally was induced to comply with their wishes. At the last house where they stopped, a long distance from where they started, there was fiddling and dancing, and the place was graced with the presence of a number of ladies.

They left the house as speedily as the complainant could induce them to do so; and started, as they said, for the rail road depot, opposite to which, at a boarding house in South Charles-st., the complainant had stopped on his arrival, and where he first met with them. After wandering about for some time the prisoners professed to be lost; finally they reached a spot covered with grass, but, it being wet with dew, did not stop there. They, however, soon reached a place where an old fence lay on the pavement; and here the complainant, being very much fatigued, from the fact that, for two nights' traveling, he had not slept, agreed to sit down.

In a few minutes he fell asleep—when he awoke, he got up and walked a few steps, half asleep, when he met a watchman, who asked him some question, which roused him, whereupon he returned to his companions and roused them, when Dennis, on waking, declared that he had been robbed of his watch and money—this first reminded him of his own—he felt and found both gone, his watch guard having been cut—the money was wrapped in a piece of paper—upon searching, he found the paper on the pavement, but not the money. There was no one with him, but the prisoners, and he knew he had both the money and the watch after leaving the last house.

The prisoners, being called upon by the magistrate, gave their names as Enoch Cook and William Dennis—the latter stated that he had only been in the city four days, and belonged to New Orleans—the other said he had been here about ten days, and was from Philadelphia—both admitted that they were with the complainant on the night stated; but, strange to say, Dennis professed to have lost a silver lever watch and some money, and Cook to have lost twenty-five dollars in money. In default of security, both were committed to await their trial before Baltimore City Court. Their trunks were taken to the magistrate's and searched, as well as the parties themselves, but nothing was found, in either case, bearing upon this particular transaction.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE. We learn that a lot of ground on the west side of Centre Market Space, nearly midway between Baltimore and Second streets, twenty-five feet front, running back sixty-five feet, and which is improved by a two story store and dwelling, was disposed of, at public sale, on Thursday afternoon, by H. W. Boal, for the sum of \$6,500. At the same time a lot of ground adjoining the one above described, having a front of twenty-three feet and running to the depth of sixty-five feet, improved by a two story frame building, was sold for \$5000.

TAKING THE WRONG STEPS. Thomas Reese was found, on Thursday night, lying drunk upon the steps of a house in Market street, Fell's Point, and conveyed to the Eastern District watch house. Had he taken the right steps to escape exposure he would have remained sober.

INQUEST. An inquest was held yesterday morning by Wm. T. Rice, coroner, over the body of a white man, found floating in the water, near the New Dock, supposed to be the mate of the brig Ida, of Boston, and missing from that vessel since Monday night last. Verdict of the jury, death from drowning.

DROWNED. A coroner's inquest was, yesterday morning, held by Wm. T. Rice, Esq., over the body of an individual, name unknown, which was found in the river off the shipyard of Goodwin & Co. Verdict of the Jury, death by drowning.

(As printed for the Baltimore Clipper.)

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

Present.—Judges Brice, Nisbet and Worthington.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1841. State vs. Andrew Freeburger. The testimony in this case, on the part of the State, closed this morning, one other witness having been examined upon the opening of the court. The leading features of the evidence on the part of the State went to prove that, on the night of the 5th of June, the prisoner and several other persons were on the corner of Light and Lombard streets; that the prisoner had some difference with an individual named Winfield Wilson, which resulted in an understanding that they should meet at eight o'clock the next morning, and fight it out; upon which understanding they shook hands and parted; that after the departure of Wilson, the prisoner remained standing on the corner, disputing with some others, when Francis J. Walker, (the person killed) came up and said he could whip them both, or say one in the crowd; that the prisoner replied "don't say that again, Frank;" to which the deceased returned for answer, "I do say so," and repeated the assertion, when both parties stepped out, and prepared for the fight; that Walker struck at Freeburger, (the prisoner) who returned the blow, upon which Walker staggered back; Freeburger repeated the blow; Walker staggered still further back—his heels caught in the curb, which, at that spot, is higher than the pavement, and he fell backward across the curb, striking his head against the flag, and fracturing his skull.

The testimony of the physicians (Drs. Hintze and Miller) who were called to see the deceased, after the wound was received, and one of whom (Dr. Hintze) made the post mortem examination of the body, shewed the wound to have been so severe as to cause a separation of the suture on the head, and a fracture, of four inches in length, of the temporal bone. The concussion had produced an effusion of blood upon the brain, and even partially destroyed the substance of the brain. It was out of the question, they thought, when first called in, that the man could live; and his death, in a few hours afterwards, proved the correctness of this opinion. Such a wound, they were of opinion, might have been produced by the accidental falling of a man in the same way in which the deceased fell, provided he fell with sufficient force. Both were of opinion that the wound so received caused the death of Walker.

There was no testimony, however, on the part of the State to shew, that of the blows which passed between prisoner and deceased, either took effect, if we except the fact that there was an additional wound found on the mouth of the deceased, bearing the appearance of having been made with some blunt instrument, or with the fist. One witness (Groves) testified, indeed, that he heard a blow struck, and looking round the corner, saw the deceased in the act of falling—saw the prisoner strike him a second blow on the face, when he fell across the curb, as above described, and received the wound which caused his death—and that he was satisfied, in his own mind that the first blow was also struck by the prisoner, although he did not see it. This testimony conflicted with that of other witnesses for the State, who attributed the striking of the first blow to the deceased.

Upon the part of the prisoner, one witness only was called, and that one was George W. King, Esq. the magistrate before whom the prisoner was examined on the night of the affray, who testified that Groves had, on that examination, stated that the deceased struck at prisoner first—that prisoner caught the blow with one hand, and returned it with the other, when the deceased staggered and fell, as before stated.

Here the testimony closed; and the case was ably argued before the Jury, by the counsel on either side, upon the law and the facts. After the close of these arguments the Court instructed the Jury that the law of the State, upon the subject of manslaughter was to this effect: that if two individuals, in the heat of passion, engage in mortal combat, and in the course of that combat, or from the result of it, death ensue to either party, the party causing his death is guilty of manslaughter; this was the law; in regard to the facts, they were for the Jury alone to consider. If, however, they had a rational doubt of the guilt of the prisoner they ought to acquit him.

The Jury retired, and, after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Mary C. Patterson, convicted by a Jury, some days since, of keeping a house of ill-fame, the Court imposed a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Charles Hopkins, Solicitor of the General Land Office. John Williamson, Recorder of the General Land Office. Robert Tyler, Secretary to the President to sign patents. Benjamin A. Ludlow, Surveyor General of Public Lands for the district south of Tennessee. Francis D. Newcomb, Surveyor General of Public Lands for the State of Louisiana.

LIST OF MIDSHIPMEN,

In the order of rank assigned them by the Board of Examination which convened at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia on the 14th instant. 1. Joseph N. Barney, 12. Joshua D. Todd, 2. Alexander Murray, 13. Wm. M. Caldwell, 3. Louis McLane, 14. Wilmer Shields, 4. Edward Donaldson, 15. Chas. E. Fleming, 5. S. Chas. Barney, 16. Isaac S. K. You, 6. B. F. B. Hunter, 17. Ste. D. Lavallette, 7. George H. Preble, 18. James S. Ridgely, 8. Thomas B. Huger, 19. John Rutledge, 9. Robert B. Riell, 20. John Q. Adams, 10. M. C. Perry, 21. Charles Deas, 11. C. S. McDonough, 22. Robt. M. Bowland.

DANGER OF PREMATURE INTERMENT. The wife of a man employed at the Lyceum, at Manhattan, in France, having, as it was believed, expired, and her death been duly certified by a surgeon, was ordered to be buried; but, at the moment of screwing down the coffin, she opened her eyes and smiled. She had remained in a weak state, but the last Paris papers state that she was gradually getting better.

RAIL ROADS IN ENGLAND. The number of rail road lines in England, is said to amount to seventy-one, forming a total length of about 2191 miles.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. The Troy Whig states that there are about one thousand visitors at the Saratoga Springs already, and that the hotels are rapidly filling up.

It is stated that two young men, named Bristol and Keley, living at Niagara Falls, have built and launched a steamboat only 30 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, worked with a high pressure engine.

A line of British steamboats is to be established between Constantinople and London—a boat leaving each place once in 15 days.

JOHN PATRICK—Such as Cards, Handbills, Circulars, Postings Bills, Steamboat Bills, Bill Heads, Checks and Notes of Hand, Drafts and Apothecaries Labels—altogether with every other description of Letter-press Printing or Engraving, executed to order with the utmost dispatch, and on ever terms than at any other printing establishment in this city, at the General Printing Office of

BULL & TUTTLE, No. 7 N. Gay st. je25

The Thomas Ford, applicant this week for the benefit of the Insolvent laws, is not Thomas C. Ford of the Maryland Arcade, nor in any way connected with the same family. je26 11

There will be preaching by Ministers of the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath, at the Marion Temperance Hall, East street, two doors above the Independent Engine House, O. T. House, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. je26 41

Just received, a general assortment of Ladies' SHOES, at the Philadelphia Store, No. 483 Baltimore street, one door from Gay, which are prepared to sell cheaper than can be purchased in this city. Fine SHIPPERS at 75 cents, and every thing in proportion. Don't forget—No. 483 Baltimore street. je26 54 P. AUGUSTUS BAILEY.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE. The "Washington Junior Temperance Society" will meet THIS EVENING, 26th inst. at Union Hall, (upper room,) at 8 o'clock. Several friends of the cause are expected to address the meeting. Young men, between 16 and 21 years, wishing to join, are respectfully invited to attend. A. GAULT, Sec'y. je26 11

ATTENTION—NATIONAL GUARDS. You are hereby ordered to meet at the Army THIS EVENING, 26th inst. at half past 8 o'clock. Business of importance will be laid before the Company, and punctual attendance is expected. By order of Lieut. THOMAS, Com'g. je26 11 JOHN H. ING, Sec'y.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. Services commenced in this Church every Sabbath MORNING at 10 o'clock. Subject of discourse TO-MORROW morning—"Want of Trust in an overruling Providence is the result of erroneous views of God's government." Evening services commence at 8 o'clock. The discourse will be on the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. Text—"He will be lifted up by his eyes, being in torment." Luke 16, 23. je26 11

LOOK OUT FOR THE RESERVE. The members of the Washington Junior Temperance Society, and all young men between the ages of 16 and 21 years, are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend a regular weekly meeting of the Society, to be held on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, 26th inst. at 7 o'clock, at Union Hall, corner of Market st. and Tripoli st. Every member should be at his post, as business of the utmost importance will be transacted relative to the future welfare of the Society. By order. je26 11 JOS. S. HARRIS, Sec.

PREACHING, IN STREET, FIELD, AND MARKET HOUSE. The public are respectfully informed that Public Preaching may be expected at the following places on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 27th, at five o'clock. Monument Square—Robert Emory, T. Barstow. Mount Vernon Place—James W. Goodman, N. Westerman. je26 11

Market Square—John Galloway, W. Hank. Market—Job Quest, J. F. Hey. Hollins street Market—S. Cornelius, J. L. Reese. Carroll's Point, (S. Gardens)—E. Heffner, J. White. Corner of Montgomery and Light sts.—D. McMillen. Lexington Market—Dr. J. G. Morris, D. E. Reese, Jr. Near the Woods—Thos. H. Hall. Near the Gate at Green Mount Cemetery—Josiah Varde, B. H. Hall. je26 11

Laudenlager's Hill—John Farrow, J. P. Cook. Neighborhood of White Hall Garden—John Healey, John Smith. Belle Air Market—Thomas Sewell, Mr. Heyer. Corner of Middle and Madison sts.—Norval Wilson, G. B. Tippet. The first named Minister is expected to preach, other will assist in the exercise. The publication of the plan for the season is deferred until next week. je26 11

THE LIKE NEVER BEFORE KNOWN

Again we say to the Blank Sellers—stand aside and make room for the all fortunate HEISLER & CO. Seven Capital Prizes, large and small, since last evening, sold and promptly paid, and we have tickets at the office for three numbers. Prizes, two packages of fine prize advertised by us are actually sold, and tickets may at all times be seen at our most tasteful office. The fortunate numbers are: 26 29 67, a prize of 1,000 Dollars!!! 12 49 57, do 100 Dollars!!! 5 10 68, do 100 Dollars!!! 41 57, do 100 Dollars!!! All per the Maryland Lottery, drawn yesterday. 6 31 65, a prize of \$150 Dollars!!! 4 43 71, do 50 Dollars!!! 15 43 72, do 50 Dollars!!!

All per the Alexandria drawing received in the morning of the 24th inst. Luck we defy the world to beat, in a single day. Seven three number tickets sold and paid by one Broker! This is our splendid luck—and we continue to supply all who invest at our office with the needed, to the tune of THOUSANDS! The Fack ages came off splendidly per this first two drawings, we sold four three number tickets, two packages of fine prize advertised by us are actually sold, and tickets may at all times be seen at our most tasteful office. We are informed by the Managers.

TO-DAY, two splendid schemes, the Great Union class No. 6, and the Town Hall, class 4, extra. Citizens, for Prize purchase from the all fortunate HEISLER & CO.

Nos. Maryland Lottery, class 46, drawn June 25th—lowest prize \$5: 68 29 57 51 1 26 10 49 5 58 42 12 Nos. Alexandria Lottery, class 22, drawn June 21—lowest prize \$250: 6 4 15 67 72 43 34 31 10 63 67 71 69 64

Splendid Lottery TO-DAY, June 28th. HEISLER & CO. legal authorized Agents for Calvert street. Draws TO-DAY, at the Mayor's Office in this city, the splendid Town Hall Lottery, class 4, extra. SPLENDID CAPITALS: 1 Prize of \$14,000 DOLLARS!!! 1 do 3,000 DOLLARS!!! 1 do 2,500 DOLLARS!!! 1 do 2,114 DOLLARS!!! 10 do 1,000 DOLLARS, &c. &c. Tickets \$5—sold in proportion.

Risk on a Package in this splendid scheme, \$16 25. Rich and Splendid Scheme—the Grand Union Lottery, class No. 6, draws TO-DAY, June 28th—the drawing news received on Monday.

GLAND SCHEME: 3 Capitals of \$25,000 DOLLARS!!! 1 do 10,000 DOLLARS!!! 1 do 5,000 DOLLARS!!! 1 do 2,117 DOLLARS!!! 50 do 1,000 DOLLARS!!! Tickets \$10—halfes \$5—quarters \$2.50—eighths 1.25. TO-DAY, citizens, purchase a good prize from HEISLER & CO.

No. 1 N. Calvert st., 1st office from Baltimore, and confidential attention. je26 11

A CARD. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c. GABRIEL D. CLARK has recently imported a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Patent Lever, Spring and Vetical Watches, all of which are made by the best makers, and are warranted to perform accurate time will be sold as low as any other house in the country. Purchasers will find it to their advantage by calling at the store, head of Chesapeake, No. 1 Water street, (E. B. Ford's Chamber, new building; Riege, Breastplate, gold and silver Fench's, Addison's superior make, Silver and Britannia Ware, German Silver Spoons, &c. N. B. Fine Watches of every kind properly repaired. My country friends are particularly invited to call, Store No. 1 Water street. je26 11 G. D. CLARK.