

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
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By H. E. Bateman.
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Volume 8—No. 27.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1848.

Whole No. 390.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

Acts and Resolutions passed at the first session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[Public—No. 73.]
An Act for the payment of liquidated claims against Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the claimants, or their legal representatives, the amount now due by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic, under the convention between that republic and the United States, severally concluded on the 11th day of April, 1848, and for which certificates have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That, before such payment, the said claimants, or their legal representatives, shall surrender and deliver up the certificates issued to them, respectively, from the Treasury Department of the United States, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the first September, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all interest shall cease from the day of payment, which shall be notified by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding ninety days from the passage of this act.
Approved July 29, 1848.

[Public—No. 74.]
An act for the relief of certain surviving widows of officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the widows of all officers and commissioned officers, musicians, marines, or marines, and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, State troops, volunteers, militia, or in the naval service, in the revolutionary war with Great Britain, shall be entitled to a pension during such widowhood, of equal amount per annum that their husbands would be entitled to, if living, under existing pension laws: to commence on the 4th day of March, 1848, and to be paid in the same manner that other persons are paid to widows; but no widow now receiving a pension shall be entitled to receive a further pension under the provisions of this act, and no widow, married after the first day of January, 1800, shall be entitled to receive a pension under this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest, in any way granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect, nor shall the authorities or pension granted by this act be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by any process of law or equity, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the pensioner or annuitant entitled to the same. The same rules of evidence, regulations, and prescriptions shall apply and govern the Commissioner of Pensions and pension agents under this act as now prevail under existing pension laws which relate to widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved July 29, 1848.

[Public—No. 75.]
An act making appropriations for the naval service, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, for the naval service, for the year ending June 30th, 1849, out of any money appropriated money in the treasury, in addition to the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars of the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the naval service. The remainder of such unexpended balances, after deducting the said sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be carried to the surplus fund.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engine corps of the navy, two million one hundred and eighty nine thousand two hundred and eleven dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards, seventy four thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines, attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For surgeons necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps, twenty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment for the navy, including wear and tear for vessels in commission, coal for steamers, purchase of hemp, and one million two hundred thousand dollars for completing four first-class steamers, two million five hundred and thirty one thousand four hundred and seventy four dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses, two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For nautical books, maps, charts, instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all expenses of the hydrographical office, thirty five thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to expend five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in causing the observations to be made which have been recently recommended to him by the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

AT NEW YORK.

For iron and copper store, coopers, cob wharf, and filling in timber pond; dredging channels and wharf in front of hospital lands; steam engine in smithery, steam pipes, &c., and cistern for each reservoir, paving and flagging, and granite skids, and platforms for cannon, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and six thousand dollars.

For the dry dock, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase by the Secretary of the Navy of the land, above and under water, bounded by Flushing avenue, in the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, the United States navy yard, hospital grounds, and the Wallabout bay, to the channel, two hundred and eighty five thousand dollars. That no part of said sum of money shall be applied to the payment of the purchase money until a good and perfect title is secured to the United States for the said land and its appurtenances.

AT WASHINGTON.

For extension of quay walls; completing ship 45; and for the storeroom numbers 19, brick stables; steam hammer and engine; brick gun place; coal house and landing wharf; culvert drain pipe; punching machine and cutting shears, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and forty four thousand one hundred and thirty six dollars.

AT NORFOLK.

For two two-third class officers houses; completing timber shed number 26; dredge machine scows; four warrant officers houses; coal house; paint shop and rail tracks; permanent wharf; drain in rear of officers quarters; wharf and rail track in front of store house number 26; paving, grading, planting trees, and levelling, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and fifty nine thousand six hundred and twenty five dollars.

AT PENSACOLA.

For construction in part, of a new timber shed at said navy yard, fifty thousand dollars.

FOR PAYMENT OF SUCH ARREARAGES AS THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY MAY IN LAW AND EQUITY DECIDE TO BE DUE TO JERRISON AND FOSTER, SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

AT MEMPHIS.

For completing commandant's house and storeroom; tarring house; engine and machinery for saw mill; timber shed, and boat builder's shop, and to enclose yard; embankment and excavations; machinery for ropewalk, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and seventy four thousand and eighty eight dollars.

AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.

For the completion of officers quarters, and for repairs of all kinds, two thousand dollars.

FOR HOSPITALS, viz:

At Boston.—For repairing hospital buildings and dependencies, fences and furnaces, painting, glazing, and whitewashing, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the completion of marine hospitals now building, viz:—At Pittsburg ten thousand dollars; at Cleveland ten thousand dollars; at Louisville ten thousand dollars.

For the purpose of erecting marine hospitals on the sites owned by the U. States at the following places, viz:

At St. Louis ten thousand dollars; at Natchez ten thousand dollars; at Paducah ten thousand dollars.

At Napoleon, Arkansas, (so soon as the government title to the site selected and purchased shall be perfected,) ten thousand dollars.

Also for the construction of a marine hospital on such site as shall be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury on the lands owned by the United States at Chicago, ten thousand dollars.

At New York.—For purchase from the city of New York of water—front to hospital lands; for surgeon's house; paving, gutting, and completing sewer, and for current repairs, twenty thousand and fifty-seven dollars.

At Washington.—For current repairs, one hundred dollars.

At Norfolk.—For repairs of galleries, cells, bath house, fence and surgeon's house, one thousand four hundred dollars, and for making necessary repairs for the marine hospital at Norfolk, sixteen hundred dollars.

At Pensacola.—For bricking up ponds and drains; repairs to hospital, and for current repairs, six thousand three hundred and seventy eight dollars.

At Mobile.—For necessary repairs of the marine hospital, one thousand and ninety dollars.

FOR MAGAZINES, viz:

At Boston, five hundred dollars.

At New York, five hundred dollars.

At Washington, two hundred dollars.

At Norfolk, one thousand nine hundred and thirty eight dollars.

AT NEW YORK.

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(FOR THE STAR.)
MEETING AND PARTING.

As sunbeams linger with the flowers,
To leave them dark at evening hours;
As hues that make the rainbow's form,
Soon but to fade amid the storm;
As waves unite to part forever—
We meet—but only meet to sever! 10X.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

WHOLESALE EXTERMINATION.—It was stated recently by the Rev. Mr. Chignigou, in a public meeting at Montreal, that he had a list of fifteen families, one among the wealthiest of Montreal, who have all been destroyed by intemperance.

Their aggregate fortunes, a few years ago amounted to eight hundred thousand dollars. Now they have disappeared entirely, root and branch, solely through the influence of intoxicating liquors. He had another list of fourteen families, of various occupations whose aggregate fortunes amounted to \$1,200,000, who have also disappeared from the same cause; and another list of 517 families who reside in fourteen parishes, and were all once comparatively wealthy, but are all now destroyed by liquor, except remnants scattered thro' the States and elsewhere. It is thus that intoxicating liquors destroy the human race.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—There resides in Delaware, some few miles from Templeville, in Queen Anne's county Md., says the Centreville Times, a respectable farmer, having a daughter, now about 11 years old, who, until attaining her 5th year, labored under an impediment of speech, which was thought to be incurable. At that time, for some trifling indiscretion, her mother spoke quickly and sharp to her and boxed her ears; and singular to relate, from that moment, for four months, the child never uttered a word. At the expiration of that time, however, when the afflicted mother became almost frantic at her supposed instrumentality in depriving her child of even her impaired speech, this faculty was again restored, and what is still more incomprehensible, without the slightest impediment of any kind—a blessing she has uninterruptedly enjoyed to the present time.

HOW TO CATCH HAWKS.—The following ingenious method for destroying these pests to the farmer, is given by S. Webb, Esq., of Waldo county, Maine, in a late number of the Belfast Republican:—

"Place a pole twelve or fifteen feet high in a place where there will not be anything else near for them to light upon, and upon it set a common fox trap, on which they will light. A strong rat trap will answer the purpose, by tying it to the pole lengthwise, with the jaws raised above the end, the pole being a little leaning, so that the jaws will not fall together. When one hawk is taken, tie it on the ground near the pole, and its mate will be in the trap in a short time. The season is near for the hawks to reappear, and if farmers do not wish to have their chickens destroyed by them, they will do well to adopt this method of putting a stop to their depredation. Printers in the United States, by giving this an insertion, will circulate valuable information.

DIMMY JOHN.

Here is a policy sketch in which the chief actor is aptly named:

"What is your name sir," said the Mayor to a short squat, jolly looking fellow, with a carbuncle nose. "My name is John Dimmy—my friends and acquaintances call me Dimmy John, and I can hold as much liquor as any one of my name. How came I drunk? Why how the deuce should I be sober? When I was a baby my mother put a quill in the cork of a brandy bottle, and that's the only kind of milk that I ever sucked. I was raised on it—it comes naturally to me, and when I stop drinking brandy, I hope they'll consider me as good as gone, and bury me at once. But the watchman swears a hard oath when he says I was drunk. I never was drunk, brandy has no more effect on me than buttermilk. I can beat any man of my weight—Bonaparte Gen'l, Taylor, I don't care who they are, drinking brandy. Yes, I can beat any one always excepting the present company, said Mr. John Dimmy, recollecting himself, and bowing politely. It's manners I've heard say, to except the present company—but I'll be hanged if there's any one besides the present company, that can find stowage for more brandy than I can. That is a free confession for the sin sick soul, as the saying is, and you can make the most of it! He was fined for intoxication, but Mr. John Dimmy had nothing to pay, and therefore paid nothing.—N. O. Delta.

Critical remarks may be made by anybody. An ass may bray at Bunker Hill Monument, but he cannot build one.

Your friendship is dear to me, as the merchant said when he had to pay his endorsement for his neighbor.

Why is an old coat like an iron pot? Cause it's a specimen of hard wear, (hard-wear.)

THE DUTY OF VOTING.

An individual who lives in society, and expects its protection, has no moral right to neglect the performance of any duty that gives it strength and stability, and which is necessary to assist the power that enforces all important rights and duties in the community. Hence any man who refuses to take part in the selection of competent men to preside over public affairs manifests an indifference, that if generally diffused, would not only be fatal to his own rights, but be a death blow to public liberty, and lead to the most lamentable social consequences. Bad government of those who have the choice of their own governors can arise from no other cause than a neglect by the citizens to faithfully perform their civil duties. They can expect nothing but misrule if they themselves will take no pains to prevent it, & nothing but corruption in public office, if they shamefully surrender their supervision of it, and leave public affairs to take care of themselves. No one cries out louder against public abuses than the man who never votes. He seems to consider his own shameful neglect of duty as a citizen, as a privilege to abuse those who have only followed the example he has set in neglecting to perform properly the trust that the public have confided in them.

If then, a good choice is desired, every citizen must help to make it.—Philada. Ledger.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

It is (says the Washington Union) the antagonist of monarchy—the advocate of liberty—the defender of the constitution—the friend and guide of the people, from whom all government and all power emanate. It lived in revolutionary times, and amid its stormy conflicts bore the standard under which we conquered in triumph through its desolation. No matter how or when tried, Democracy is ever the same. Based on the popular suffrage, its vitality flows from the public will, by which it is sustained, and through which the great interests of the country are protected and advanced. No change of circumstances, no untoward events—no misfortunes, disappointments, or defeats, can dislodge it from its deep foundation, or shake it from its chosen seat in the bosom of the faithful. The name "Democrat," first used as a term of reproach to the present dominant party of the country, has so far grown into popular use as to have securely fixed and firmly established the only true line of demarcation between republicanism and monarchy. On this broad platform of principle we are one and united. We stand banded together by ties which must never—can never be sundered. One and all, then, to the battle. Remember, friends, that Democracy is again on its trial. An infuriated, conglomerated, and speckled opposition are now combined, and are combining, to pull down the household of the faithful around us. Democracy, for the forty-seventh time in our history, is again the victim of the same abuses, the same stale slanders, that in 1801 clustered around a Jefferson, and threatened us with prostration. Move on the column, we say, and let the glorious results that await our toils and labors put the last seal upon the doom of a party whose only governing creed is our overthrow.

FATHER MATTHEW.

From statements of Father Matthew, received by the last steamer, and corroborated by his distinguished patron, Col. J. H. Sherburne, bearer of despatches to the American government, it appears that he is deterred from visiting this country at present, chiefly by heavy pecuniary embarrassments, the result of sacrifices in the Temperance cause, and especially of drafts upon his philanthropy from the late famine. In apologizing for the delay of his still anticipated visit, he says in his characteristic style:

"I have received, it is true, from Temperance friends in the States, and also from benevolent individuals in England, occasional remittances of money, but the late Famine devoured everything I could scrape together. I could not address assemblages of Teetotallers, with sunken eyes and hollow cheeks on the benefits of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks without supplying them with bread. If I had *boasels of iron*—which happily, I have not, as commiseration grew up with me from the breast of my mother—I could not resist the cries of my fellow creatures, suffering from extreme want and tormenting hunger.

"In my journeys through the country, on my mission of Temperance, I was solicited for food by hundreds of thousands, who on my previous visits were the generous supporters of our Sacred Cause."

AN HONEST ADMISION.—The Baltimore American, one of the ablest and most respectable whig journals in the United States, administers a cutting rebuke to those whig papers that have labored so hard to make capital out of the "extra allowance" charge against General Cass. Hear it:

"This is a small business.—Gen. Cass when Governor of Michigan and Superintendent of Indian affairs, sent in claims for extra allowance, which were finally granted by the Treasury Department. We think there has been more stir made about this than the matter called for. There is no one supposes that the Department acted without due investigation and knowledge; and if the claims were just, there was no impropriety in the presentation of them by General Cass, or in granting of them by the Secretary. A Presidential canvass ought to turn on other issues than these, or the like of these."

John, what do you do for a living? Oh, me preach. Preach! and do you get pay for it? Sometimes me get a shilling, sometimes two shilling. But is'n't that mighty poor pay? Oh yes—but it is mighty poor preach, too.

To Whiten Tallow.—Take the tallow melt it, and add a little alum end sulphate or a little nitric or sulphuric acid.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance, payable at the expiration of six months; if not paid until the close of the year \$2.50 will be charged.

Subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher, and no subscription will be taken for a less period than six months—Single copies 5 cents.

The "STAR" has, probably, a more extensive circulation than any paper on the shore, and is therefore, the most advantageous journal for the publication of Advertisements, which will be inserted on the following terms:

Advertisements not exceeding a square (14 lines) inserted three times for one dollar, and 50 cents per square for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion. Those making less than a square will be inserted four times for one dollar, if required.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year, or for long months.

All Advertisements sent to the office not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till forbid and charged according to regular rates.

All Advertisements and Communications, sent by mail, should be post paid to secure attention.

Balto. City Advertisements.

GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

Nos. 8, 9 & 11 Eutaw st., opposite the Eu law House, Baltimore, Md.

KNABE & GAEHLE would respectfully call the attention of the public to their superior Grand and Square Pianos.—The Pianos manufactured at this establishment have, for delicacy of touch, sweetness, clearness and brilliancy of tone, beauty and style of workmanship, been pronounced by the most eminent Professors to be unsurpassed by any instruments made in this or any other country.

Professors, amateurs, country merchants, and others visiting Baltimore will find it to their advantage to call at our extensive establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

Balto., Sep. 19, 1848—1y

Cut this column out and bring it with you.

TO FAMILIES And Country Merchants.

BALTIMORE FALL TRADE—1848. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Baltimore Street, East of Calvert st.

THE undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers, respectfully unite in calling the attention of families and country merchants to the extensive and varied assortments of Goods in their respective lines, which they are prepared to sell at low prices as the same goods can be purchased for in any other market.

BURGESS, DALE & CO., Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Britannia Plated Goods, Lamps, Bronzes, &c., 147 Balto. st., one door from Calvert.

J. L. McPHAIL & Brother, No. 132 Baltimore street, (next door to clipper office) Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of and Dealers in Hats, Caps, and Ladies' Fancy Goods.

A MOS LOVEJOY & CO., Dealers in A Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, Under Shirts, Drawers and Trimmings, No. 123 Baltimore street, between Calvert and South streets.

T. S. Dufaney, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Lace Goods, Embroideries, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 97 Baltimore street.

MRS. A. SISCO, 75 Balto. st., opposite Holiday, Manufacturer of Odd Fellows, Masonic, Sons of Temperance & Red Men's Regalia, and Ladies Dress Trimmings.

DORSEY & GARRETTSON, Wholesale Dealers in British, French, and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 85 Balto. street, 3 doors west of Tripolet's Alley.

LOTHER, Cashmeres, Satinets, Vestings, Blankets, &c., with every description of Ladies' Dress Goods, House Linens, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Mantilles, Umbrellas, and Domestic Goods.

JOSHUA ROYSTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French, British and American Dry Goods, No. 81 Baltimore street, corner of Tripolet's Alley.

LARGE Assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—Linen Goods of every description—Domestic Goods at Factory prices. Ladies' Dress Goods of the newest styles—Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Household Articles, &c., constantly on hand.

BIRD & WILSON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 65 Baltimore street.

THOMAS C. SHOLES, Upholster and Paper Hanger, No. 8 Balto. st. (near Gay). On hand Venetian Blinds, Painted Shades, Paper Hangings, Fire Screens, Borders, &c., &c.

THOS. T. NELSON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 63 Baltimore st., 3d door west of Gay street.

CANDY MANUFACTORY & FRUIT STORE.

AMUEL SIDES, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Canned Fruit, Condensed Milk, &c., No. 36 Baltimore street.

JNO. W. RICHARDSON, Dealer in Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Keeps also Staple and Fancy Goods generally.

HALF-PRICE BOOK STORE.

W. BOND & CO., Bookellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail, No. 14 Baltimore st., fourth door east of Frederick st.

HENRY BAYLY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in China, Glass and Queensware, No. 3 (Bazaar), Harmon street, and 37 Balto. street, one door from Frederick st.

WM. H. HOBURG, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, No. 25 Balto. st., 2d door above Market Space.

WM. H. VALIANT, Hat, Cap, and Fancy Fur Store, No. 1 Balto. street, adjoining the Bridge

J. S. TOUGH, Baltimore street Bridge, Opposite Washington Hall, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the various kinds of Lamps, Girandoles, Candelabras, &c.—Parlor, Store, and other Lamps, for the celebrated Ethernal Oil. Balto., Oct. 2, 1848.

Fash'ble. Clothing Emporium For MEN & BOYS' Wear, L. JARRETT, No. 100 Balto. st., Corner of Hollyday st

Boston & Price, Hat Manufacturers and Dealers in Furs, South East Corner of Balto. & South sts,