

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1841.

TO ADVERTISERS. The circulation of this Paper is greater than that of any other published in this City.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers will be regularly served by sending their names and places of residence to the Office.

SYSTEM OF NATIONAL DEFENCE. The lecture of the gallant soldier and patriot, General Gaines, on this subject, was well attended on Saturday evening last. It was delivered in the Universalist Church to a crowded auditory of ladies and gentlemen.

The General prefaced his lecture by a handsome and well-merited compliment to the ladies, which the gentlemen, as in duty bound, highly applauded. He referred to the discovery of this country, under the auspices of Isabella, of Spain—the devotion of the ladies to the cause of liberty during the American revolution, and to the disposition of those of the present day to promote all measures for the national honor and defence. He then proceeded to a detail of his plan for the defence of the country in case of invasion. He said that his views had been successively communicated to the President, to the secretary of war, and to Congress, but had not the favorable consideration of either—in consequence of which he had been induced to submit them to the American people. Since the discovery of steam power it was evident that a different system of war must prevail; the works which heretofore sufficed for our protection would be found inefficient under existing circumstances. The discovery of gunpowder and fire-arms had banished the battering ram and cross-bow, and steam would introduce a new era in the mode of warfare. The facility with which armed forces could be transported from Europe to our shores by steam vessels—the ease with which we could be thus surprised in an unprepared state—required that counteracting measures should be adopted by our government to enable us to combat on terms of equality. All the states of the Union had frontier borders with the exception of Kentucky and Tennessee: he proposed, therefore, that rail roads commencing in those states should extend to the various points on the seaboard liable to attack, so that, in case of necessity, the disposable force of those states, which he estimated at about 250,000 men, could be rapidly transported to the required point. This, he thought, would insure safety in case of attack. In aid of this he would have floating batteries to defend the several harbors. His system was purely defensive, and the only one of which he had any knowledge, (and he had consulted ancient and modern history on the subject,) that could make us stronger in defence than in attack. To construct the rail roads he proposed to employ the army of the United States, which should be increased to seven regiments of a thousand men each. To each regiment he would allot a section of road, and he supposed the work might be completed in from seven to ten years. These roads would be used for civil as well as military purposes—would strengthen the bonds of union—develop mineral wealth, and reimburse the expense of construction in probably ten years. If government would subscribe two-fifths of the expense the other three-fifths would be taken by individuals. He illustrated his ideas of harbor defence by means of floating batteries, by a diagram representing the mouth of the Mississippi river, with the batteries arranged to repel the approach of steam vessels, &c.

We give a brief outline only of the lecture, nor have we confined ourselves to the General's arrangement or language. He concluded by saying that, as a number of ladies had honored him with their presence, he would request Mrs. Gaines to address them on the evils of war. Upon which Mrs. Gaines was conducted to the pulpit, amidst repeated rounds of applause. Her lecture is a very pretty piece of composition, and was read with distinctness and emphasis. Her introductory remarks were peculiarly appropriate, inasmuch as they inculcated obedience from wives to their "liege lords." This doctrine was disestablished by some of the fair audience, who appeared to think that the General might be too rigid a disciplinarian, but it received favor from the gentlemen.

The lecture was pathetic, sympathetic, poetic, patriotic, historical. It embraced a wide field, the evils of war from the creation of the world to the present time; and exhibited the globe as one vast slaughter-pen. We do not wonder that the fair lecturer should have shuddered at the heart-rending retrospect. She took us over the various battle-fields, from the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, to the campaign in Russia and the battle of Waterloo; and gave, as the aggregate number of human lives sacrificed by war within that period, seventy billions. We shall not attempt even a sketch of the lecture, as we would not mar its fair proportions or mutilate its beauties, for the world. The lady, with the spirit becoming the wife of a distinguished general, slapped the chaps of some impertinent editors, who had presumed to intimate that she ought to confine herself to domestic duties and forbear public lecturing. They were bachelors no doubt, in dread of being hen-pecked in case of marriage; and merited the rebuke they received.

With the lecture of Mrs. Gaines the audience appeared highly gratified; and we are sure that if any were displeased, they were more fastidious than wise.

On the merits of the system of national defence, as projected by General Gaines, we shall not offer an opinion; for we are not at all in military affairs. We yield, however, our hearty assent to his general proposition—that we must adapt

our mode of defence and attack to the changed condition of the art of war. He has devoted time and attention to his system; and brings to the decision of the question undoubted military talents and experience—we are not, therefore, surprised that he should press it with enthusiasm, convinced as he is of its practical utility. He has appealed from the decision of government to that of the people, and his lectures are designed to give them the information requisite to a fair judgment.—Whatever may be thought of his system of defence, there can be no difference of opinion as to the purity and patriotism of his motives, and his distinguished gallantry as a soldier.

The general intends to bring the subject again before congress; and we think that his services, and the importance of adopting some mode of national defence, should secure for his suggestions a respectful consideration.

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The ninth annual report of the board of managers of this society is very satisfactory. It represents the colony at Cape Palmas to be in a prosperous and flourishing condition—undisturbed by the incursions of the natives; governed with equity and firmness; instructed in religion and morals by Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist Missionaries; and exempt, to an extraordinary degree, from sickness. Apprehensions of disease have doubtless deterred many persons of color from becoming colonists; and the board think that the mortality in the settlements has, for this purpose, been designedly exaggerated by the enemies of colonization. These misrepresentations must cease to have the contemplated effect as the truth becomes better known. The colony is no doubt destined to exert a powerful influence in reclaiming and civilizing the adjacent tribes; and with the spread of civilization and the benign principles of the Christian religion, the barbarous and inhuman traffic in slaves will disappear.

The report says, "Now that the colonists are comfortably housed and fed, and well clothed, and of contented mind, and that experienced physicians are at hand, the mortality among them is not greater than it would have been had they remained in the United States. In many instances, where intemperate persons have emigrated, their health has improved, and their life no doubt been prolonged beyond what it would have been had they remained in this country."

Various salutary regulations have been adopted in the colony during the preceding year, "all shewing the temper of a settled and happy and prosperous community, rapidly becoming capable of efficient self-government, and worthy of the blessings of well-regulated liberty."

No expedition has been sent with emigrants to the colony during the past year, for the want of funds, and from the circumstance that "the excitement for emigration to Trinidad and Guiana prevailed to such an extent among the colored people, as to prevent their listening to the favorable pretensions of any other place to their notice." These causes, the board think, will soon cease to have existence. The report expresses the opinion, in which we concur, "that the time will arrive, when emigration to Africa will be considered by the colored population of Maryland as emigration to America is considered by the European. Then will the fruition of colonization take place, and an emigration, without cost to any but the emigrants, voluntary and eager, will relieve our country from a race that is in the midst of us, but not of us, and whose separation from us will be mutually advantageous."

The board are desirous to purchase a vessel to facilitate the intercourse between Baltimore and the colony; for which purpose between three and four thousand dollars have been raised by subscription, and hopes are entertained that the necessary amount will be obtained during the present year. Collections will be made throughout the state for the above and other purposes, and the reverend clergy are earnestly solicited by the board to recommend attention to the claims of the society on the fourth of July next. The influence and aid of every well-wisher to the cause of colonization are also requested to this object.

The success of this colony is important to Maryland, and we hope that the anticipations of the board of managers may be fully realized. In all colonization the beginning is the most difficult. In the present case this has been successfully made, and it would be lamentable if the undertaking were now to be permitted to languish from want of liberality, or from the indifference of the citizens of Maryland.

THE TABLES TURNED. Heretofore most of the applications for divorces, were from wives, but now the husbands are taking their turn—so that this abominable business is likely to be kept going by one or other party, so long as it is tolerated by the legislature. If it would be productive of any good, we would write a lecture on domestic economy; as essential to which we should strongly enforce two points—first, that the husband eschew spirituous liquors; and second, that the wife keep a still tongue. We verily believe that nine-tenths of the domestic misery which prevails are produced from one or other of these two causes. In most cases a good wife can reclaim a husband not totally lost to honorable feeling, by kindness and affection, whilst the best husband may be driven into vicious habits if his home be not made the seat of comfort and happiness. We know instances where confirmed drunkards have been reclaimed by the tears of their children; and if the child could have so much influence with the parent, how much greater should be that of the wife with the husband? It is really disgraceful to the state to have scores of petitions for divorce sent annually to the legislature, and we hope that the practice may be discontinued.

There are causes for which a divorce should be granted. When these exist, the divorce should be final, admitting the parties to marry again. It

strikes us that the mere separation of the parties—the divorce from bed and board—has a most pernicious and corrupting effect in rendering, in many cases, both parties criminal. If the cause be not sufficient to justify a final divorce, there should be no separation of the parties sanctioned by the law. It is the duty of the legislature to enforce morality as far as practicable, and therefore there should be no legal temptation to its violence.

We are glad to see that the attention of the legislature has been called to the necessity of registering all marriages. This measure should have been adopted long since, for occasions have occurred where proof of marriage has been required in legal proceedings, and where there was great difficulty in furnishing the testimony.

MANAGEMENT OF BANKS. Since the disclosure of the fact, that the Directors of Banks have no right to inspect individual accounts, (including those of the officers,) considerable anxiety has been expressed by gentlemen interested in these institutions that the practice should be changed. The abrogation of any by-law which imposes this restriction is called for by common sense and the interests of stockholders and the public; and we hope that the public feeling will not be disregarded. Indeed we marvel that any man should consent to act as a Director with his hands tied and his eyes blind-folded. The stockholders are denied the right of examining the accounts, because they have transferred their power to a board of directors; and these purposely pass by-laws divesting themselves of authority, so that all control is confided to the officers of the bank. This is a condition of things that was not suspected to exist. The subject demands the attention of stockholders, and we think that it would not be amiss for them to insist upon immediate reformation in the matter complained of. Unless a supervisory power be held by directors, and all accounts be subjected to their inspection, bank stock will become an uncertain property, as apprehension of mismanagement will deteriorate its value. The stability of banks depends upon their being judiciously conducted. This cannot be done so long as those who are placed as superintendents are debarred all insight into their concerns.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY—UNPRECEDENTED VILLAGY DETECTED. We have just had detailed to us the particulars of the most black-hearted villany ever conceived by the mind of man. They are as follows: On Saturday evening last, the play of "Zarah" was performed at the National Theatre, in Washington city, D. C. Previous to the performance, two pistols were borrowed and loaded with powder, by the gentleman who loaned them, in presence of Miss Virginia Monier, Manageress of the Theatre, and her sister. One of the pistols was to be discharged at a character personated by Miss V. Monier, and the other at a character represented by Mr. Johnson, during the progress of the play. The person who was appointed to fire at Miss Monier (as if by the interposition of Providence) thought he would examine the pistol (which is not often done) previous to the act. He did so, and to his astonishment found it loaded with a ball. This induced an examination of the other, which was to be discharged at Mr. Johnson, when it was likewise found to contain a bullet. Thus, in all probability, has timely caution saved the life of a young and beautiful actress, who otherwise might have fallen a victim to barbarous demonstration. And had it not been for precautionary measures, Mr. Johnson might also have passed to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

No clue has yet been had to the detection of the guilty and dreadful monster, who evidently designed the destruction of human life.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt has passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 36 to 29. We hope that it will also be passed by the Senate, and thus become the law of the land—so that white slavery may no longer exist in Maryland; for it is a degrading slavery to enable one man to imprison another without crime. The law is demanded by justice and humanity, and its passage by the Senate will fulfill public expectation.

NEWS ABOUT TOWN. If one wishes to catch from human nature, we know of no place where he can find finer subjects for his pen than at the horse-market. Here congregate knowing ones, blinks, sharps, flats, coveys, green 'uns, gentlemen speculators and loafers.

"Here's the animal!" says one, leading up a horse which "showed as many points as if it had been six weeks pounded."

"Blooded to the top of his tail!" exclaimed a jolly little coddler, winking to a sharp on his left. "I've known this horse since he was a colt—he's jam all over. Walk him about, Joe—show the gentlemen his points."

"Is this critter up?" asked a green 'un, examining his mouth.

"Yes, he's up—and will soon be knocked down," replied red-nose. "I reckon you're a judge of horse-flesh. Now, how old would you suppose that animal to be?"

"Why, about six years," replied the green 'un, again looking into his mouth.

"You're out. Three years last spring. I know his pedigree from A to lizard. He was foaled by Betsy and sired by Tecumseh, out of Grand Turk, the celebrated winner of the \$5000 stakes at Tree Hill, dam Queen Bess, out of Pocahontas, out of May Queen, by Neddemms!"

"You don't say so?" exclaimed the green 'un, opening his eyes as if the moon had risen in the west. "Well, I declare, he must be a valuable critter!"

"Put him up!" exclaimed several voices at once; and the auctioneer took his dignified stand, ringing the bell to let the world know that a great sacrifice was about to take place.

"How much is bid for this splendid animal?" "How much is bid? Give me a bid, gentlemen."

"Five dollars!" exclaimed red-nose, looking all anxiety.

"Five dollars only for this splendid saddle horse! Goes in harness like a book—only three years old—(more or less)—no fault—(except old age and spavin)—of noble pedigree—fleet as the lightning—sound in all points—(a little sweened)—a great bargain. Going for only five dollars!"

"I'll bid six!" exclaimed the green 'un.

"Seven!" cried red-nose.

"Eight!"

"Nine!"

"Ten!"—continued the green 'un, seizing the horse by the mane, as if to take him *in vic armis*.

"Once—twice—thrice, have you all done; only ten dollars! Thrice—e times. Gone.—Mr. — the horse is yours—a great bargain, sir."

Here the green 'un paid the money and mounted the animal amidst the hooting and laughing of the spectators, for when he attempted to whip him up, the creature went as leisurely to work as if he was at work in the mud-machine, and a thunder-bolt would not have compelled him to quicken his pace.

COUNTY COURT. Not that we are a creditor of John Clark's, but the appearance of a notice in some of the papers stating that the creditors of the said Clark were to have a hearing before the County Court on Saturday, drew us to the place, in order that we might see what kind of a lawyer Abraham Hyam made. A number of the creditors of Mr. Clark appeared, with Hyam at their head; under his arm he held a number of ponderous law books, and, big with importance of the event, he walked up to Judge Magruder, and very respectfully stated that he and the rest of the creditors were ready for the investigation. The appearance of the counsel with the appalling "tones," took the judge rather aback, but with great presence of mind he replied to the applicant, and stated that the Court being yet in the form of a Court of appeals, and there being much unfinished business, a day would be fixed when a hearing might be had. The counsel for the creditors then very respectfully suggested to the Court the propriety of suspending the operations of the trustees for Clark until a decision was made; to which the court politely nodded assent, and Hyam bowing with solemn dignity, walked away, volumes and all, to inform his clients of the result.

LOUNGERS. There are amongst the fashionable young gentlemen of the city, a class who make it a point to while away a great portion of their time in the passages or sitting and smoking rooms of the principal hotels, much to the annoyance of those concerned in the establishment and the regular and transient boarders. A public hotel, though free to all, is not presumed to be the lounging place of those who have no employment for their time—and there are many who make it a place of resort for no other purpose than to smoke cigars, which they bring in their pockets, swagger about, and crack their jokes on the plain and unostentatious travellers who may chance to be caught in the vortex of their wit. If these young men were aware of the contempt their rude conduct excites in strangers as well as those who know them, they would have good sense enough to keep within their proper sphere, and allow the proprietors of hotels to have the right of controlling their own establishments.

ROBBERY AND ARREST. On Friday night the law office of Z. Collins Lee, esq., Law Buildings, was entered at the back part of the building by picking through the wall, and the iron safe opened and robbed of money to the amount of about \$450, besides two valuable seals and a silver snuff box. \$15,000 in stocks were not taken by the thief, he thinking them below par. In the morning Messrs. Mitchell and Cooke, immediately on hearing of the robbery, commenced operations, and after arresting a large number of suspicious negroes, and gathering facts, inch by inch, they hit upon a "three-fingered Jack" by the name of William Simms, an old bird, who had formerly been employed in the office of Mr. Lee. After much manœuvring, they found the snuff box buried, with a large amount of the money in it, and pursuing their plans still further, they discovered where the seals had been sold for \$1. Simms was brought before justice Barnard, who committed him for trial before the city court.

A THREAT. Mr. Peter Lyons, aided by officer McKewen, yesterday afternoon, with much difficulty brought a mulatto woman by the name of Minta Pratt up to the police office. The former charged her with riot and intoxication, and threatening to poison some of the boarders in his house. The appearance of the poor wretch was anything but prepossessing, and after several attempts to vindicate herself, she was committed by justice Gouchou, hand-cuffed and sent to jail.

NOTICE. Baltimore City Court will commence its February session on Monday, the first day of the month, at which time those interested will take notice. Magistrates will please make return of recognizances on or before Tuesday, the 27th inst. By order.

WM. M. MEDCALF, Clerk.

Jan. 16, 1841.

WATCH RETURN. The Eastern District on Friday night was perfectly quiet. James Murphy and William Robinson, applied for lodgings at a very late hour. In the Middle District, two darkies and a white man were imprisoned on suspicion of "pilfering." In the Western District, Jemima Parker was locked up for disturbing the peace, and a loafer admitted for lodgings.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. It will be perceived that the Rev. Mr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, is to lecture before this association to-night.

Mrs. Marras' Concert at the Assembly Rooms to-night.

MARRIED. On Tuesday evening, 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Steele, John D. BLAKEY to Miss SARAH GAUT, all of this city.

At Friends' Meeting House, Campowder, on the 13th inst. THOS. H. MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, to ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of John Price, of the former place.

At Washington, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Henry Antow, D. D. Recitor of St. Mark's Church, New York, MORRIS S. MILLER, Lieut. and A. D. C. U. S. Army, to JANE OCTAVIA, youngest daughter of Major General Macomb.

DIED. On the 14th inst. Mr. DANIEL BRUNER, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. MARGARET HICKS, in the 63d year of her age.

On the 15th inst. Miss ANN YOUNG, in the 70th year of her age.

On Wednesday, 15th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. BARBARA KEARNS, in her 53d year.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED. Br. ship William, Brown, Trinidad. ARRIVED. Schr Henrietta, Parker, 6 days from Savannah, cotton and rice.

MEMORANDA. Schr Margaretville, from Jamaica for Baltimore, was spoken off the Capes of Virginia on the 6th inst. Brig Poulney, Mount, of Baltimore, cleared at New York 13th inst. for Genoa.

Brig Mary Stanton, Bearse, for Baltimore, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Seventh Lecture of the course will be delivered THIS EVENING, 18th Jan'y, at half past 7 o'clock, in the Universalist Church, corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets, by the Rev. G. W. BIRTHEIME, of Philadelphia. Subject—THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Those who do not hold tickets for the course, and may wish to attend this Lecture, will find tickets at the Bookstores of Messrs. Cushing & Brothers, John Cushing & Co.; N. Hickman; and Knight & Colburn. Price 50 cents—admitting a gentleman and lady. Jan 18-11

O. I. O. P. The Past Grand and Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Maryland are requested to attend at the Hall, N. Gay street, THIS EVENING, for the purpose of installing the Grand Officers. W. G. COOK, By order. P. S. The Scarlet Members are particularly requested to attend. Jan 18-11

BALTIMORE CHOR. The members of the Baltimore Choral will bear in mind, that the rehearsal on TUESDAY EVENING, will commence precisely at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. SAMUEL DALLAM, Pres't. Jan 18-11

KUTAW FISHING CLUB. The members of the Kutaw Fishing Club are requested to attend a meeting on THIS (Monday) EVENING, 18th inst. at the Hall of the New Market Engine House. Members will please be punctual. By order of the President. Jan 18-11

LUCKY No. 41335. A Prize of \$10,000, whole ticket in the Tower Hall Lottery, was sold by E. P. ROBERTS, No. 2 Exchange Place, near the Maryland Lottery Office. Jan 18-11

TEMPERANCE NOTICE. The MARION TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold an adjourned meeting on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 19th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, at the school house in Enoch street, adjoining the Independent Engine House. The friends of the good cause of Temperance, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. By order, THOMAS FINDAL, Pres't. Wm. F. PERTZ, Sec'y. Jan 18-11

TWELFTH WARD. The Committee, appointed to collect money for the necessitous poor of the Twelfth Ward, are requested to meet and make their returns on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst. at Washington Shipley's, North market street. [A.P.P.] Jan 18-11

ROBINSON'S OFFICE. 80 BALTIMORE STREET, (FRANKLIN BANK.)

THREE CAPITAL PRIZES of ten thousand dollars in TO DAY'S Lottery. Alexandria Lottery, class No. 3, to be drawn This Day. 78 Numbers—14 Balls.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$10,000	1 Prize of \$3000
1 " " 10,000	1 " " 1924
1 " " 10,000	1 " " 1000
1 " " 2000	40 " " 250 &c.

Tickets \$5—shares in proportion. Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, class 4—drawn 15th inst.—lowest prize \$4: 51 7 16 12 68 53 50 54 5 42 17 52

All letters, addresses, or the subscriber, (enclosing cash or prize tickets for single tickets, shares, or packages, in any of the Lotteries now drawing every week, will meet prompt attention by return mail, and the result of each drawing sent immediately after it is received. Address. E. W. ROBINSON, Md. No. 80 Baltimore-st., Baltimore. Jan 18-11

BLOODED STOCK AT AUCTION. BLOODED STOCK AT AUCTION. MONDAY AFTER-NOON, 18th inst. at 3 o'clock, opposite Mr. Dukhart's Stable, North street, two very valuable BLOODED MARES one now with foal by a celebrated running horse. Also, one Blooded Arabian in good order. The above animals have been selected by the most experienced breeders and particular will be given at the time of sale. The horses can be seen on Monday morning at Mr. Dukhart's Stable. Terms liberal. S. H. GOVER, Auctioneer. P. S. The above stock will positively be sold without any reserve. Jan 18-11

BURDEWILL'S PATENT SPIKES &c. BURDEWILL'S PATENT SPIKES &c. The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of HENRY BURDEWILL'S Patent Ship, Boat, and Rail Road SPIKES and HORSE SHOES. They are prepared to serve purchasers of these articles on the same terms as the former agent. A full assortment on hand.

HOLLOW WARE CASTINGS. (light and beautifully assorted,) at the lowest market price—Togeth with Large Patent CABOSES, Cast Iron KETTLES, assorted sizes, &c. &c. BOYE & DIFFENDERFER, Corner of Pratt-st. & McDermery's whf. Jan 18-11

PIANO FORTES AND VIOLINS. The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, three German PIANO FORTES, just imported from the celebrated Factory of RIESS & FRACKMANN, Casel. They are of superior tone and fine touch. Also—a number of choice VIOLINS, selected with great care, being superior to any that can be had in this country. JOHN METZ, No. 49 Gay-st. (O. T.) country. Opposite the Independent Engine House. Jan 18-11

FOUR RENTS. That large three story DWELLING and STORE, No. 41 N. GAY-ST., adjoining the German Lutheran Church. For Boarding house, perhaps there could not be a house better calculated, as to location and convenience, it being but a short distance from the market, and near Baltimore street—it is open and airy, with extensive back buildings, and has dry cellars under the kitchen, added to which, the water is brought into the kitchen, and directly above is the Bath house, &c. To a good tenant the rent will be made low. Apply to the subscriber, who has, and always keeps, a full assortment of the most Fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, at the lowest prices, for cash, or good acceptances. EDWIN S. TARR, No. 4 Gay, near Baltimore street. Jan 18-11

MOTHERS, who have children suffering with cough or cold, should procure HANCOCK'S COMPOUND MEDICATED WORMWOOD CANDY. It is very pleasant, and Children do not object to it. For sale by BETH S. HANCE, Corner Charles and Pratt streets. Jan 18-11

COPPER PLATE AND MUSIC PAPER, on hand and for sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, No. 2 S. Charles street. Jan 18-11