



THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1841.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS. After recapitulating the statements made by the Treasurer, exhibiting the financial condition of the state, the committee come to the conclusion that the ordinary revenue will be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses, leaving the interest upon the public debt alone to be provided for. This is estimated at \$600,000, which will have to be provided for annually by taxation.

The committee say: "Of the ability of the state to raise the required sums by taxation, your committee can entertain no doubt. If we assume the value of the assessable property in Maryland to be two hundred millions of dollars, (which your committee believe to be a moderate estimate,) the rate of tax that will be necessary to raise six hundred thousand dollars, will be thirty cents in every hundred dollars, or three tenths of one per cent., and if to this be added the county tax now paid, it will form an aggregate much below what is paid by other states, which, nevertheless, enjoy great prosperity."

The report states that some diversity of opinion existed among the committee, as to the necessity for a resort to taxation, but the majority deemed it absolutely called for by the necessities of the treasury.

The demands against the treasury to the first of April, 1842, are estimated at \$800,000; and as the committee think it impossible to collect, by taxation, that amount within the period required, they recommend that the treasurer be authorized "to contract such temporary loans, not exceeding \$600,000, on the security of said tax at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum, as may be required for the use of the treasury; but as that sum will be expended by the first of January, 1842, and it is the purpose of your committee to relieve the treasury to the first of April in that year, they would further recommend that the said treasurer be empowered to borrow, at the same rate of interest, \$200,000 more, on a pledge of so much of the Bank Stock of the state, as may be necessary to raise that sum, unless, in his judgment, the interest of the state will be better promoted by selling such portion of said stock as will realize to the treasury the same amount, in which case it is proposed that he be authorized to sell. This will place the treasury one quarter in advance of all the demands that can be made upon it, and by a prudent application of the avails of the tax as the same shall be received at the treasury, it is believed that, after the current year, there can be no necessity to borrow in any one year, on the security of tax, more than \$350,000 to pay the interest on the existing public debt; and even that, your committee cannot believe will continue very long."

In relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the report contains the following remarks:

"The greater portion of the state debt, say upwards of \$7,000,000, was created for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, under the confident expectation that the return from that work, when completed, would enable the treasury to meet its engagement for interest on the debt created for its construction, and leave a surplus applicable to other expenses of government. But the canal is yet incomplete and unproductive, nor can any income or revenue be derived from it, until after it shall have reached Cumberland, and be connected with the coal mines near that place, when it is believed the advantages expected to be derived from it will be realized."

"Your committee have purposely avoided in this report making any provision for the further prosecution of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. That subject is now in the hands of the appropriate committee of this House, who will, doubtless, give to it all the consideration which its great and growing importance demands. To abandon that magnificent enterprise in its present unfinished and unproductive condition, would be to entail upon the people of Maryland a stupendous debt of upwards of \$7,000,000, and the interest thereon forever; yet it must be confessed that, to raise the means at this time of finishing it to any profitable terminus, is so surrounded with difficulties, that, connected as this subject is with the financial prosperity of the state, your committee are unwilling, if indeed it be proper for them to do so, to enter upon its examination, until after the report of the committee on internal improvement shall have been made, and some action had thereon by the House."

The report states that Maryland "has a fair claim against the general government for more than \$200,000, for interest on the debt incurred by this state, in the late war with Great Britain"—and the committee believe that the fourth instalment of the public deposits will yet be paid to the state.

On the subject of the public lands the committee say: "Your committee are aware that many persons have looked to the proceeds of the public lands, as a source of supply to our exhausted treasury, and they cannot too strongly express their decided conviction, that the long settled opinion of the state which has so uniformly sanctioned the claim of the states to a fair and just distribution of these proceeds, is based upon principles of the plainest justice; and they will not cease the expectation, that at a future and not distant day, this long cherished opinion of our state, will be adopted and acted upon elsewhere. It appears, however, to your committee, from the known opinions of those who now control the action of congress on this subject, and from the

course of proceeding pursued by them in the present session, that there is no rational prospect of receiving the slightest aid from this source, in season to rescue the state from the embarrassments which must at once be relieved."

The report concludes with a resolution affirming the necessity of adopting, at the present session, a system of taxation fully adequate to the wants of the treasury, and instructing the committee of ways and means to report bills for that purpose.

UNION BANK. A gentleman has placed in our hands a copy of the Charter of the Union Bank of Maryland, and its supplements, together with the By-Laws. The date of the publication is 1835, and we presume that the by-laws then existing are still in force. We annex the 27th article, by which it will be seen that ample authority is reserved to the directors to inspect all the accounts of the bank, and if the duty imposed in this article (which we do not mean to assert,) the fault is with the directors and not in the by-law.

We make this publication as an act of justice to the directors of that institution. The public mind having been considerably excited by the information that the accounts of officers and others were not subject to inspection by directors, it is but just that censure should not attach where it is not deserved. We are ready to exculpate any bank which can exhibit a by-law of similar import with that now published.

ART. 27. A committee of the board of directors, consisting of three persons, shall be appointed in rotation, once in every three months, (whose duties shall continue until their successors be appointed) to visit the vaults of the bank at such times as they shall think proper, in which the cash and other valuable effects are deposited; and shall at least once during the period of their appointment, make, or cause to be made, in their presence, an inventory of the effects of the bank, which they shall compare with the books, in order to ascertain their agreement therewith, and shall make a report in writing to the board of directors of their proceedings; which report shall be entered upon the minutes of the board. And the said committee during the continuance of their appointment, shall be permitted to examine any individual accounts they may think proper.

TOBACCO. The memorial from planters of Prince George's county, Maryland, presented by Mr. Merrick to the U. S. senate on the 26th instant, states, "that one-tenth of the population of the United States are concerned in the growth of tobacco, and that an immense capital is employed in the cultivation of the article."

The memorial asserts that the tobacco sold to France alone for \$6,000,000, yields some fifty millions, and that the French government enjoys the trade as a monopoly. And yet in the face of this fact, the expediency of all retaliatory measures is denied, and we are not to tax the silks and wines of that country. The opponents of a duty upon articles of luxury admit the injustice done in the article of tobacco, but are unwilling to apply a remedy. They are willing that the labor of this country shall contribute to support the French government, but deny the justice of retaliation. This is the extreme of generosity, fully equal to the scriptural doctrine that, when smitten on the cheek you must turn the other—how ever suitable this doctrine may be for private concerns, it is totally inapplicable in the intercourse between nations. If we would be truly independent, we must act with becoming spirit; multiplying our own resources, and relying less on the justice and forbearance of other powers.

TAXES. Any suggestions having in view the equalization of taxes, are deserving consideration; we therefore give the following from a correspondent, and shall freely open our columns to such further remarks as the writer or others may think proper to make, on the most proper and equitable system of taxation. We have heretofore expressed our own sentiments in favor of a tax in strict conformity to the provisions of the constitution—that is, that every man be made to contribute in proportion to his worth in real and personal property. According to the old mode of levying taxes, the wealthiest citizens have been comparatively exempted from taxation, whilst the burthen fell upon those less able to bear it.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As your invaluable paper is extensively circulated in Annapolis, you would confer a favor on many property-holders by suggesting (what, it is hoped, will be anticipated by them,) that in laying the taxes they will proportion them according to the rent, and not, as is now the case with the city taxes, to what the property was once valued at, as the rents in some sections of the city have depreciated to a great extent, while in others they hold their original value. You might benefit a large portion of the community by devoting a portion of your paper to this object, both in the city and state taxes.—This should also be adopted in taxing moneyed investments, according to their per centage, and not to the amount paid in.

IRREGULARITY OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL. On Monday we received six New Orleans dates—and then, as if we had been surfeited, our allowance was stopped. We have heard no reason given for the irregularity of the southern mail, and presume it is not worthy of investigation. The New Orleans and Mobile papers complain loudly of the bad management of the northern and Eastern mail route—hence, we come to the conclusion that there is something wrong somewhere.

The letter writer who signs himself "Anonymus" and dates his letter at Richmond, might have had the politeness to pay the postage. The amount may seem a trifle to him, but we feel no disposition to be saddled with even a trifle for his personal gratification.

The ship Grace Brown, which some time since was taken into Norfolk in distress, is now lying at Craig's wharf, on the Point, unloading. She is a fine large vessel, and to outward appearance seems to have sustained but little damage.

HUMANE IMPARTIAL SOCIETY. In compliance with a very polite note received yesterday morning from some ministering angel of charity, we cheerfully call attention to the anniversary meeting of the above laudable society, which takes place this evening at seven o'clock, in the Rev. Mr. Hill's church, Sharp street. The object of the meeting is to devise means for the relief of the indigent widow and orphan. Addresses are expected from the Rev. Mr. Hill, Rev. Mr. Rice, and Z. Collins Lee, Esq.

We remember upon a former occasion of having spoken at large relative to the claims of this society on the generosity and benevolence of our philanthropic citizens. It is based upon principles which cannot but meet the approbation of every intelligent mind. The object is to furnish means by which the poor may be judiciously employed. We will know that there are hundreds who are able and willing to earn an honest living by the industry of their own hands, but who are thrown upon the cold charity of a pitiless world, because they can get nothing to do. From this circumstance, a thousand times has honest poverty been forced to dishonesty, and even the bright temple of virtue itself demolished, shattered and thrown into a mass of corruptible ruins. What is the first sentence generally spoken by the petitioner for alms when approaching the door of hospitality? It is "I am out of employ—can find nothing to do, and I am therefore forced to beggary."

The Humane Impartial Society points us to a hall of industry where even the "widow's mite" will be thankfully received and reciprocated by the toil of the widow's hand—where the orphan will be supported and educated by the willing industry of its mother; if the more opulent but furnish the means whereby that principle of industry can have an opportunity for exercise.—The poor who come under the cognizance of the above institution do not ask to be maintained in idleness—they only call for a share of public patronage, in order that by the sweat of their brows they may, like others, earn honestly the bread of life. Seeing, therefore, the manifestations of so praiseworthy an object, who, having it in his power thus to do good, by smoothing down the rugged pillow of the disconsolate widow, or of making brighter the dark pathway of the little orphan, could refuse to extend his patronage?

We do hope that the annual meeting of this evening will be numerously attended—that the benevolent of all denominations will be fully awakened to its importance, and that the just cause in which the Humane Impartial Society is engaged may be brought more generally into public notice than it ever yet has been. If time will permit we shall be happy in a compliance with the latter clause of our friend's note, and be present at the meeting, when the subject shall receive our further attention.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1841.

In the House of Representatives a memorial was presented from the legislature of Alabama, asking the repayment of money advanced by that state in the Creek war. I wonder if they think they will get it.

After the reference of some other business of a similar character, to be dozed over by the committee, the House, in committee of the whole, again took up the bill authorising the issue of five millions of treasury notes.

Mr. Pope being entitled to the floor, made a proposition that the question should be taken without further debate. But Messrs. Wise, Stanley, Hunt and other members, intimating their determination to speak, the proposition was withdrawn. Mr. P. then made a long speech, in which he introduced a variety of topics, having no connexion with the subject before the committee.—But as other members had done the same, Mr. P. was as much in order as any of them.

It is now evident that the bill will not pass before the end of the week.

After Mr. Pope had concluded, Mr. Wise obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Wm. C. Johnson, who referred to the reported language of Mr. Duncan, wherein Mr. D. is represented as calling Mr. J. a "liar, puppy and scoundrel." Mr. Johnson denied that such words had been used.

Mr. Duncan was not in his seat, but I presume he will notice the matter at some other time.—So you see that what with the McLeod case, and the affair of Messrs. Johnson and Duncan, we have war in prospect.

The Senate is still engaged on the pre-emption bill, and Mr. Wright was speaking when this was closed.

Last evening I understand Booth gave much satisfaction, and made ample amends for his non-appearance on the previous night. In order to keep him in proper order, I am informed that he was taken in tow by a committee, who did their duty to the satisfaction of all.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE. Applications have been made to extend the charters of the People's Bank of Paterson and the Salem Banking Company. A resolution that all persons applying for divorce should advertise a notice of the application in the newspapers of their county, was laid on the table. The resolution offered a few days ago, to the effect that the Legislature would not take cognizance of divorce cases, when the Court of Chancery could have jurisdiction, was negatived.

PENNSYLVANIA LOAN. The loan of \$400,000 required by the state was not taken on Tuesday last, the time fixed for opening the proposals. It was reported in Philadelphia that a gentleman of Easton, (Pa.) had offered the sum of \$56,000, the only offer known to have been made. The loan is required to discharge the interest on the public debt of Pennsylvania, which will fall due on the 1st of next month.

NEWS ABOUT TOWN. CAUGHT MIM. Some time since a coat was stolen from a citizen, and from circumstances, Mr. League, a city builder, came to the conclusion that it had been taken and sold at the shop of a Jew by the name of Keaton, in Pratt street. He, consequently, got out a search warrant, and from a description of the coat given Mrs. K. found that it had been there, but she disposed of it to some one else. He advised her to watch for the man who brought her the coat, and when she saw him to have him arrested. Yesterday she encountered the fellow, and through the aid of officer Hall, had him brought to the Police office. His name is James Wagner, and the evidence being pretty positive against him, he was committed to jail by Justice Snyder, until ordered to appear before the city court in February.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT. Yesterday the celebrated shipplaster case, which was an appeal from the Squire's decision, came up. The parties were Peter Samraeus and others, vs. H. Baker, Wm. Stewart and John W. Clark. The court was occupied with the case all day in hearing the arguments of the counsel, Messrs. Giles and Preston for the appellants, and A. B. Wolfe Esq. for the appellees. The court suspended its opinion for the purpose of hearing another similar case, which is to be argued to-day, pending between N. U. Chace, appellant, and R. McEldowney, Simeon Alden, Herman Wigman and Joseph Farrow, appellees. The decision in these cases will be looked for with much interest. If it does not decide the fate of nations, it will at least decide the fate of shipplasters in Baltimore.

HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY. We have before us Nos. 119 and 120 of this popular and interesting work. The present numbers contain the history of the United States from their first settlement to the conclusion of Mr. Madison's administration in 1817, by Salma Hale. It must prove interesting to every American citizen. It is for sale at Messrs. Cushing & Brothers', Baltimore street.

We have also received from the same establishment a new historical romance in two vols., by Harriet Martineau, entitled "The Hour and the Man." We have not yet had leisure to examine it thoroughly, but from the cursory view we have taken of its contents we doubt not that it will prove interesting to the lovers of light reading.

THE LADY'S BOOK. The February number of this fashionable Magazine is before us. It is embellished with a splendid steel engraving of the Falls of Niagara, and a plate of the fashions for February. This work steadily increases in literary worth, the present number containing several valuable contributions from the ablest writers. We could describe the fashions, but prefer referring the ladies to Mr. N. Hickman, who will doubtless satisfy their curiosity.

SACRED CONCERT. The Baltimore choir, an association of vocalists who have, by industry and perseverance, acquired quite a proficiency in music, announce a concert of sacred music at the Assembly Rooms this evening. We had the pleasure on Tuesday evening of attending the rehearsal, and were not only surprised but gratified at the rapid improvement the members have made during the past year. They are to be assisted by a number of the members of the Harmonic Society, and the combined forces of the two will doubtless ensure a rich treat to the lovers of harmony.

TOWN HALL LOTTERY. The 2d Class Town Hall Lottery draws to-day. We have had an itching in the palm of our right hand ever since we bought that ticket of E. Bull, No. 7 North Gay street. A prize must come, we know it must, so no one need ask us to sell our chance.

SALE OF BANK STOCKS. The several parcels of bank stocks reported in our paper of yesterday as having been sold on Tuesday at the Exchange, were supposed to have been held in on owners' account, or withdrawn, to wait a more favorable market.

POLICE. Edward Brown, charged with assaulting and beating George Moog, was on Tuesday arrested and brought before Justice Wright. On giving security for his appearance, he was released.

George Thompson, colored, was committed to the almshouse yesterday as a vagrant, by Justice Wright.

Susan Jarbo, and Elizabeth Hiner, colored women, were yesterday morning, committed to the almshouse as vagrants, by Justice Keplinger.

WATCH REPORTS. In the Eastern District on Tuesday night, two white men came in for lodgings. In the Middle District, Martha Robinson, colored, was brought in drunk, and left for the police. Negroes Elizabeth Hiner and Susan Ford were brought in drunk, and also left for the police. Thomas Speddin and Patrick Costa were brought in intoxicated—released in the morning. In the Western District, Susan Reubin, colored, was brought in for being drunk and disturbing the peace.

THE POOR. A meeting for the relief of the poor is called in the Sixth Ward this evening.—It will be held at Military Hall.

BLACK AND WHITE. The bill to repeal that section of the Marriage Act, which prohibits intermarriage between whites and blacks, came up, in the Massachusetts Legislature, on Saturday. It passed to a third reading by a vote of 144 to 92.

(*) We have not received the Richmond Star for a long, long while. What's the row? We did hear that there was a smash in the office—and that Mr. Manager Jones had knocked the "little twinkler" into pi.

THE GARRICK. It is now pretty certain, will be got off, unless very bad weather occurs. Nearly all the goods are out of her.

MARRIAGE. In Caroline county, Md. on the 11th inst. Solomon TRUITT to Miss MARIETTA S. FLEMING. DIED. On Monday, 22th inst, after a lingering illness of some years, SARVAH RICHARD, in the 53d year of his age, in Queen Anne's county, on the 21st inst, Mrs. Ann DAVISON, consort of Dr. James Davison, and daughter of the late John Pava, esq. At another place, Florida, on the 15th inst, of consumption, Mr. R. A. BAKER, son of the late George B. Baker, of Baltimore.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF BALTIMORE. CLAIMED. Barque Iron, (new) Barham, for Rotterdam. Brig George, Hayne, for Barrocos and a merchant. Schr C. H. Hooper, Tyler, for Richmond.

ARRIVED. Brig Adalgunda, Lappenburg, from St. Thomas, St. Jan. ballast. Schr Columbia, Thompson, 12 days from Nassau, N.P. Left 13th inst. brig Susan Mary, Abernethy, of New York, from Havana, bound to Baltimore with a cargo of sugar, put in today—had a survey held on her, when ordered her to be discharged and bore out.

MEMORANDA. Brig Baltimore, Harding, for Baltimore, cleared at Boston 23d inst. Schrs Thaddeus, Biddle, R. L. Cook, Vague, and Zolner & Eliza, Ryerson, sailed at New York on the 22d inst. bound to New Haven. Schr Rochester, bound for New York, was spoken off Great Egg Harbor 23d inst.

JEFFERSON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. This Society (auxiliary to the Washington Temperance Society) will hold their regular weekly meeting THIS EVENING, 23d inst. at half past 6 o'clock, at the Hall of the New Market Fire Company. The members are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be laid before them. Those desirous of aiding the good cause, are invited to join us. The field is large and we are short of hands. T. JEFFERSON WOLFE, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY'S SMALL NOTES for sale by J. L. NICHOLSON & BROS., at a discount of 2 per cent. or given in exchange for Virginia or new paid paper, and 1 per cent. difference allowed in addition to the exchange. *Uncurrent Bank Notes, as usual, purchased upon the fairest terms, at NICHOLSON'S Exchange Office. j23-11

CITIZENS' BALL. The Managers of the CITIZENS' BALL are requested to meet at Sutton's Military Hall THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock. J. VANSANT, Treasurer. N. B. Managers who have not reported to the Treasurer are requested to report before 11 o'clock, A. M. j23-11

PRIZES A FLOAT!! 10,000 DOLLARS!! ONE HUNDRED OF 1000 DOLLARS IN THE TOWN HALL LOTTERY, TO BE DRAWN THIS DAY, IN BALTIMORE. TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion. To be had of EDWARD BULL, No. 7 N. Gay street. j23-11

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING. A public temperance meeting will be held, of the Washington Temperance Society, on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, in the Columbia street Chapel, Columbia street, near Cove. Young men, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend. Several addresses will be delivered. By order, WM. G. HECKROTTE, Sec'y. Members will please occupy the vacant seats. j23-21

THE Anniversary Meeting of the HUMANE IMPARTIAL SOCIETY, for the benefit of Widows and Orphans, will be held on THIS EVENING, 23th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, in the Rev. Mr. Hill's Church, corner of Sharp and Lombard streets. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Mr. Hill, Rev. Mr. Rice, and Z. COLLINS LEE, Esq. The friends of the Widow and Orphan are invited to attend. j27-21

SIXTH WARD. A meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward will be held at Sutton's Military Hall, N. Gay street, on THIS EVENING, 23th inst. for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the suffering poor of the Ward. A full attendance is confidently expected.—a meeting was called on Tuesday evening last, and but three persons attended. Dr. T. L. MURPHY has resumed the Practice of Medicine. Office No 69 BOND STREET, a few doors S. of Alleghana street. d13-11

THE LAST DAY HAS ARRIVED! THEREFORE, prepare yourselves with TICKETS in the great STATE ARMOY AND TOWN HALL LOTTERY, which is to draw THIS DAY. \$10,000! 100 OF \$1000 EACH!! Tickets \$5.—Shares in proportion. To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of EDWARD BULL, No. 7 N. Gay-st. j23-11

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE! THIS DAY, January 23th, will be drawn another of the splendid STATE ARMOY AND TOWN HALL LOTTERIES, in which there are 100 prizes of \$1000; Capital Prize \$10,000; 10 prizes of \$500; 10 of \$400; 10 of \$300; 20 of \$200, and 100 of \$100—besides numerous other prizes. Bear in mind, citizens of Baltimore, that this Lottery is for the election of a State Armoiy and Town Hall. Tickets \$5.—Halves \$2.50—Quarters \$1.25. Be sure to purchase of THOMAS R. SCOTT, Agent, No. 56 1/2 Baltimore street. j23-11

ROBINSON'S OFFICE, 80 BALTIMORE STREET, (BELOW FRANKLIN BANK.) TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZES in the Alexandria Lottery, Extra D. was sold at this office in a quarter ticket, to comb. 8, 21, 32. The following are the drawn numbers—lowest prize \$4: 8 3 64 9 33 21 7 24 35 36 19 54 39 The following are the drawn Nos. of Maryland State Lottery, class 4, drawn yesterday—lowest prize \$5: 7 43 52 29 11 53 34 30 24 73 4 22 TO-DAY, Virginia State Lottery. GRAND SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$10,000 1 Prize of \$5000 1 " " 2500 1 " " 1000 1 " " 500 1 " " 250 1 " " 100 25 " " 1000 20 " " 150 Whole tickets \$4.—Halves \$2.00.—Quarters \$1.00. All letters, addressed to 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, No. 80 Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md. Agent for the State of Maryland. j23-11

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY—Of Baltimore. NOTICE. All those members of this Society, who are still in arrears for their ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION, are earnestly requested to pay the same to the Collector, when called upon, as in consequence of the heavy demands for relief during the present winter, caused by the early inclemency of the season, the funds in the hands of the Treasurer have been nearly exhausted. As there are many subscribers, whose residence could not be found by the Collector, it is requested that all who see this notice, and are conscious of not having paid (and there are a great many who have been delinquent for the last two years) will please to send the amount of their contributions to the subscriber, without further delay, and the reply are to the Society the collection commission of thirty cents on each annual subscription. THOMAS B. ADAIR, Treasurer No. 6 Commerce street. j23-11

A RARE CHANCE. FOR RENT, two of the most splendid FRONT ROOMS, one of the best situations in the city, suitable for a lady and gentleman wishing a chamber and parlor adjoining. The parlor has been newly papered, and a grate which will go with this room. Immediate application is necessary. Enquire at this office. j23-31