



FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1841.

RAIL ROAD NOTES. We are informed that these notes have suddenly fallen to five per cent discount, and that it is supposed there will be a further depreciation. Why is this? What has occurred to reduce the value of this paper? Nothing. They can be converted into six per cent stock at any moment, with the whole property of the city of Baltimore pledged for principal and interest—and who will demand better security? Why then, we ask, this sudden and unexpected decline in their value? We think that we understand the management which is at work, and venture to assert that these notes will recover their par value as suddenly as they lost it. It is known that the legislature has authorized the banks to receive and issue rail road notes below five dollars, and there is no doubt that they will be so received and issued; and, as the banks will have to receive them at par, they will of course be at par with the community. Now, if either the brokers or the banks can, by management, reduce their value, previous to the resumption of specie payments, five or ten per cent, and purchase them at that depreciation, the difference will be pocketed as clear profit. Their sudden reduction in value is the result of misrepresentation and trickery, designed to cheat the unsuspecting; and we caution those who hold such notes not to part with them at a stiver below par. They are preferable (as far as relates to security) to any other paper currency, because, unless Baltimore be destroyed by an earthquake, or totally consumed by fire, (very improbable events,) it is impossible that the guarantee for their redemption can fail. Speculators may endeavor to produce a panic in relation to these notes, but if they are of doubtful character, why do these same speculators purchase them at a discount? They do not want to stock them; and if there is to be a further depreciation how are they to realize their money? We repeat that the whole is a trick, and that the rail road notes now selling at five per cent discount, will, in a short time, be paid at the counters of the banks at par.

We speak plainly upon this subject, because we think it our duty to guard the public against a system of jugglery, which is to be played at the expense of the honest and industrious portion of the community.

THE PUBLIC LANDS AND THE TARIFF. The main argument relied on by the opponents of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, is, that it would necessarily raise the tariff to fill the vacuum in the public treasury caused by the abstraction of the public land fund. This argument does not touch the justice of the question, as, if the distribution be just it should be made, without reference to the effect which it may have upon the tariff. We do not see why the two questions should be thus connected. It is true that the amount accruing from the sales of the public lands, now goes into the public treasury and is disbursed for general purposes—but he who has paid the least attention to the "signs of the times" must know that the real issue now is, between distribution and cession to the states in which the lands lie. But were it otherwise, and we had the certainty that the fund would continue to be applied as at present, we should still be in favor of distribution, and for the very reason that is urged against the measure, viz: that it might create the necessity for an increase of the tariff. Sound policy requires that foreign governments shall not be permitted to tax the labor of this country without retaliation. We think that the protection of domestic industry is an imperative duty, and that members of congress would be unfaithful to the trust reposed in them, if they legislate upon the principle once avowed, that "our workshops should be in Europe."

It is a strange objection to the distribution bill, that it would assist the states to discharge the obligations they have contracted for works of internal improvement. We do not know any purpose to which the money could be better applied in the states so situated. We presume that it would not be misused in any state—but however it might be appropriated it would be productive of some benefit, which will be lost if the proposition to cede the lands be successful. Direct this matter of extraneous considerations—sever it entirely from partisan view—and there is not an intelligent man in Maryland who would not be favorable to the plan of distribution. The citizens of the old states begin to feel the necessity of having a speedy and permanent settlement of the land question, and are moving seriously in the business. They never can consent to be divested of their property, and will therefore insist upon the adoption of such measures as will secure to them their distributive share of the proceeds of the public lands. Another congress will not pass without final action in the matter.

TAKING BACHELORS AND WIDOWERS! The St. Louis Bulletin says: "We learn from a private correspondent at Jefferson, that an attempt was made to tax 'old bachelors and widowers.' We presume, however, the gentleman who offered the amendment which would embrace this class of citizens, was 'only joking.' If they would embrace old maids and widows, the law would be less exceptionable."

CAT-ANTROPIE. A dead cat was thrown upon the stage of the Richmond theatre, during the performance of "Matrimony in disguise," on Tuesday night. Mr. Jones walked forward and offered \$100 reward for the person who could ferret out the perpetrator. It was no doubt done for a mere amusement.

SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARY. We are the attention of the commissioners of public schools in this city, and throughout the State, where the public schools have been adopted, to the following remarks in relation to a popular and useful publication, the work of the public schools were published in the work here mentioned, it would prove highly beneficial to pupils, as the School District Library contains information upon most subjects of practical utility, and which pupils could not obtain in so condensed and useful a form. The propriety of providing a library for the use of public schools is so apparent, that we may be excused from urging the subject further upon the attention of commissioners.

Harpers' School District Library. We have had occasion heretofore to speak of this valuable series of works published by the Harpers, in 145 volumes, and we are pleased with the opportunity of transferring to our columns the following excellent article on the subject from the Courier and Enquirer, in which we most heartily concur. N. Y. Signal.

"There is no part of Governor Seward's late message, in our opinion, more deserving public attention than that relating to these invaluable institutions; and most gratifying it is to learn that they are in a highly prosperous condition. We therefore give a distinct and separate insertion to the following extracts, and could wish that they might occupy a prominent place in every newspaper in the land. 'There are,' says the Governor, 'about eleven thousand school districts in the State. Of these school districts, there are very few which have not complied with the act providing for the establishment of school district libraries; and there are, at this time, in these various district libraries about one million of volumes. Within the five years limited by the law, there will have been expended in the purchase of books more than half a million of dollars. These libraries include general history and biography, voyages and travels, works on natural history and the physical sciences, treatises upon agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the arts, and judicious selections from modern literature. Henceforth no citizen who shall have improved the advantages offered by our common schools, and the district libraries, will be without some scientific knowledge of the earth, its physical condition and phenomena, the animals that inhabit it, the vegetables that clothe it with verdure, and the animals under its surface, the physiology, and the intellectual powers of man, the laws of mechanics, and their practical uses, those of chemistry, and their application to the arts, the principles of moral and political economy, the history of nations, and especially that of our own country, the progress and triumph of the democratic principle in the governments of this continent, and the prospect of ascendancy throughout the world, the trials and faith, valor and constancy of our ancestors, with all the inspiring examples of benevolence, virtue and patriotism exhibited in the lives of the benefactors of mankind. The fruits of this enlightened and beneficent enterprise are chiefly to be gathered by our successors. But the present generation will not be altogether unrepaid. Although many of our citizens may pass the district library, heedless of the treasures it contains, the unpretending volumes will find their way to the fireside, diffusing knowledge, increasing domestic happiness, and promoting public virtue.'"

After speaking of our enormous importation of articles of mere luxury, its injurious effect upon the country, and the importance of disseminating correct views in relation to the encouragement of domestic industry, he again says, 'I have observed with pleasure, that the School District Library, now in the course of publication by the enterprising Harpers, contains several interesting and instructive treatises upon political economy and agriculture, which cannot be without their just influence. The fruits of the seed thus scattered, are sure to be gathered. It is only to be regretted that this generation should not allow itself to anticipate them.' When it is considered that the children now being enlightened by these libraries, are to become future legislators, the importance of these remarks must be apparent to every one.

One other extract in relation to a most benevolent and judicious use of these libraries, and we have done. 'The complaints of cruelty which heretofore engaged public sympathy, and brought our penitentiary system into disrepute, have altogether ceased. Sunday schools have been maintained; and in pursuance of my recommendation, the cell of each prisoner is always supplied with a volume of the School District Library. This measure was followed by a gratifying improvement in the conduct of the prisoners. Many weary hours of solitary confinement are beguiled, resolutions of repentance and reformation are formed, and the minds of the unhappy convicts, accustomed to the contemplation of virtue and expanded by knowledge, are gradually prepared to resist the temptations which await them on their return to society.' We wish that these enlightened and merciful views might meet the eye of every friend to humanity, that the prisoner's cell might everywhere be made a school of instruction, and his solitude relieved, and while sentiments of returning virtue would be excited within him, by the wholesome stimulus of intellectual occupation.

BALTIMORE CLIPPER. We are glad to hear that this spicy little sheet is well patronized, and that its circulation is rapidly increasing. It only proves that Baltimoreans know how to appreciate talent in a proper manner.—N. Y. Democrat.

We make our best bow to the editor of the Democrat for his compliment. It is true that the Clipper goes ahead with all sail set, wafted by the breeze of popular favor. We abhor puffing, nor are we easily puffed up with prosperity—but could we be elated beyond moderation, we might be induced to brag of a circulation surpassed by but one or two papers in the Union. Our motto is "go ahead," and our practice is conformable.

"Give credit for our articles, which we prepare with trouble."—Argus. Certainly—these things that are prepared with so much trouble ought to be accredited to their proper source. Yesterday the appointment in the Fire Department appeared in our paper without credit. We will be "magnanimous" and give the "Argus" the credit of the appointments.—Now that we have made the atonement—take care that you do not fall into the same error yourself, and whenever any appointments are made by the city council, credit the Clipper with them.

The southern papers continue to complain of the irregularity of the northern and eastern mails.

We received no papers south of Mobile yesterday.

DROWNED. A man by the name of Robert Grant, a native of Scotland, was accidentally drowned at Mobile on the 15th.

LOTTERIES. We have received a communication from the contractors of D. S. Gregory & Co. lottery contractors, and their agent in this city, but must be excused from publishing it entire, as portions of it are too private and personal a character for our columns. We have no objections to insert any commentary upon the lottery system as conducted under the management of Messrs. Gregory & Co. or upon the immorality and injurious tendency of the whole lottery system—but the principle and not the individual must be the object of attack.

We give below such parts of the communication as are admissible:

"What means this controversy between the lottery agents and contractors and state commissioners? and why is the public appealed to? If either has any claim on the public, which is it? It is asserted in favor of lotteries, that while they take from the prodigal, they lessen the necessity of taxing industry for the support of government—the good more than balancing the evil effects of the system. But what is this boasted system of D. S. Gregory, in behalf of which he appeals to the public? Is it the drawing of dead grants for objects which have long passed away, and the grants for which have been bought in for little or nothing. A grant was obtained in Rhode Island years ago for the purpose of uniforming a company of soldiers, and long after the uniforms had been worn out, and the company disbanded, the lottery was in full blast. What interest has the community in such a lottery? And yet, under this and other like grants a large amount of foreign tickets have been sold in this city, while few or no prizes have been disposed of. Surely if the blanks are sold and few or no prizes, immense amounts are taken from the city. Out of the sales of at least half a million of dollars worth of tickets per annum, in the last seven years, there has not been sold in the city of Baltimore one prize of twenty thousand dollars in a whole ticket, or any share of a prize to that amount except one quarter in the Town Hall lottery. Must not the managers' profits be immense?"

D. S. Gregory, in his lament upon the downfall of his system, dismisses without ceremony the state commissioners. Would he draw and certify the result himself. The state commissioners have too long authorized the drawing of the 75 and 78 number lotteries."

The writer then comments, in severe terms, upon the course pursued towards lottery vendors by the agent of D. S. Gregory & Co., charging him with illegal conduct, &c. &c.; but we cannot give place to his observations, as they have no bearing upon the public interests.

JAS. B. GLENTWORTH. This individual has, we hear with pleasure, been indicted by the Grand Jury now sitting.

There will be now an opportunity of sifting judicially, and establishing or confuting the charge of procuring illegal votes.—N. Y. Amer.

Our readers will recollect that, preceding the late election, Glentworth was charged with having procured illegal voters from Philadelphia in preceding years. This was denied by Glentworth, who charged his accusers with an attempt to bribe him to commit perjury. We are glad that this business is about to be submitted to judicial investigation; that, if the allegation against Glentworth be substantiated, he may be punished in the most exemplary manner. We trust that in every instance where fraud has been, or may hereafter be, practised to control elections through the agency of imported or illegal voters, the most rigid scrutiny will be had, and the guilty parties visited with the severest punishment the law will admit.

There is an evident necessity for a revision of the election laws, that the rights of the legal voter may be better guarded, and the practices of illegal voters more certainly punished—and we have before called the attention of our legislature to the subject. It is a matter of the first importance, if the elective franchise be considered worthy of being preserved in purity—but if hired voters can be transported from place to place, and be permitted to vote as party interests may require, not only will elections cease to be the true expression of public sentiment, but the country will be delivered into the hands of demagogues and knaves, to be ruled as their interests may dictate.

LATEST FROM CHINA. We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday, that the ship Montezuma has arrived at the Breakwater from Manila, whence she sailed on the first of September. She brings accounts from Macao to the middle of August. The Chinese had seized an English Missionary and had taken him to Canton, where he was menaced with decapitation. The English had demanded his release in five days, which was declined; and they had, in consequence, attacked and destroyed the Chinese fort, which divides the Chinese from the Portuguese jurisdiction, near Macao, and killed sixty or seventy Chinese, with trifling loss on their part. The forts at the Boca Tigris have two hundred cannon mounted, and were so formidable that the English did not choose to attack. The universal opinion was, that the force of the British in China was inadequate to make any important impression, and that there was no probability of any renewal of the foreign trade. Indeed it was thought that years might elapse before that event would take place.

MORTON, THE "NICE YOUNG MAN." Our readers may remember this gentleman, who a week or two since endeavored to obtain five miles of the Baltimore post office—but was checked in his swindling career by our police. The St. Louis Gazette copies our account of him, and the editor writes the following on the margin of the paper:

"This Morton is a grand villain. He 'doped' from these 'diggins' a few months since, having been discovered in attempting to commit all sorts of monkey shins, such as passing himself off as a son of gor. Morton, of Mass., pretending to be a preacher, &c. He didn't come to any many here, except one or two female women."

DR. ELDRIDGE. A jury was empanelled yesterday morning for the purpose of again trying Dr. Eldridge for forgery. There are several bills of indictment still against him.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1841. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the post office department, describing the new post routes which have been established during the past year.

The Senate bill, providing for the taking of evidence in the District of Columbia, and a host of bills of a private character, were taken up, read twice and referred.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the treasury note bill.

Mr. Wise being entitled to the floor, yielded it to Mr. Duncan, who wished to make an explanation in relation to the remarks of Mr. Wm. C. Johnson on yesterday.

Mr. Duncan then read the report of the Globe of his remarks on Tuesday, and where he is represented as saying that Mr. W. C. Johnson was "a base liar, a contemptible puppy, a scoundrel, and an infamous coward."

Mr. D. proceeded to say, that to his utter astonishment he perceived by the Intelligencer, that Mr. Johnson had denied that he, Mr. D., had used such language. He, Mr. D., said he did use every word of it, and did then and there reiterate it every word.

Mr. Johnson made a brief reply, in which he reiterated his former charge.

Mr. Stanley endeavored to get the floor, but Mr. Wise thought no good would arise from any further discussion on personal matters, and therefore refused.

Mr. W. then went on with his remarks upon the bill before the committee.

In the Senate the cry from the main-top is still "land ho!" but when the bill will get to land nobody can tell.

NEWS ABOUT TOWN.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY. This fine Company, belonging to the city of Washington, it will be perceived, intend giving their anniversary ball at Carus's room on the 2d of February. We feel a strong disposition to pay them a public compliment for the handsome and strictly military manner their entertainment was gotten up last year, when we had the honor of footing it with some of the loveliest girls in the District—but, let that pass; the coming fete is the thing—and though a wrinkle or two may be added to our brow, yet we think we shall brush up and figure on "the light fantastic toe." What will Mrs. Grundy say?—odds! pirouettes and hairtriggers! Captain France, lay aside a bottle of prime Chateau Margaux for our special use—and invite the "powder monkey" to sip it with us.

"EXPERIENCE" MEETING. On Wednesday night a large concourse of people of both sexes assembled at the Entaw street meeting house to hear the "experience" of the members of the Washington Temperance Society. Nodoubt many an appalling fact was brought out for individual contemplation, but there were some persons present who experienced rather more than they wished. We have been informed that a number of ladies' mantillas were ruined by either the wantonness or envy of their own sex, who, with scissors or knives cut out large pieces of the cloth. One lady had the majority of her cape cut off. Some polished reformer used a gentleman's hat for a "spittoon," and ornamented the interior in handsome style with the "juice of the nauseous weed." The Anti-tobacco-chewing-Society should take the affair into consideration; for the members of the Temperance Societies in their laudable exertions to do good, have enough to do to reform the drunkard.

COUNTY COURT. Yesterday the arguments in reference to the great shipmaster cases pending before the court for the last two days, were brought to a close. We had intended publishing the trial in full, but as the decision was not given, and will not be probably for some two or three days, we deem it unnecessary to say anything farther upon the subject at present.

We would remark, however, that the opinion or decision of the court in this case will be of great importance, and will almost effectually determine the future destiny of shipmasters, or in other words notes of a less denomination than \$5, issued in this state as a circulating medium.

ROBBERY. The Patriot of last evening says—Capt. Wm. Wallace, on his passage from Charleston to Wilmington, N. C., in the steamboat, had his pocket book taken from the pocket of his coat, which was under his pillow. It contained several bills of exchange, drawn on New York and Baltimore, and about \$400 in cash, in bank notes. There was a search instituted on board the boat, but nothing was discovered.

WATCH REPORT.—In the Eastern District last night, Henry Brooks was found lying in the street intoxicated. In the Middle District, John Valtz, exhibiting symptoms of insanity, was brought in at 9 o'clock. Henry Wilson applied for help. Both released in the morning. In the Western District, Charles Boyce was discovered in an intoxicated state, by a police officer, and locked up till morning.

FIRES. Last night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building, occupied by a cedar cooper and lock-smith situated on west Baltimore st. opposite the Gen. Wayne Inn, it was however, by the prompt exertion of our firemen, confined to the premises in which it originated.

WORTHY OF EXAMPLE. The committee of Catholics in New York, upon whom it devolves to make preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, on the 17th of March next, in that city, have decided that no kind of intoxicating liquor shall be placed on the table, at the supper on that occasion, or be allowed in the hall where they shall assemble. Water is to be the only drink.

A HEAD. The Richmond Star has got a new head, of which the editor seems extremely proud. There is nothing said about brains, without which no paper can go a-head.

On the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, N. J. Mrs. JULIA DAVIS GARDNER, wife of J. J. Gardner, (late Captain in the Baltimore Light Infantry, 1812, and in the 28th year of her age. In this city on the 27th inst. Dr. LEONARD NEALE, a Physician, aged 54.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED. By F. Sumner, Tyler, His Majesty. Sch'r Amos, New York. Sch'r Lonsdale, King's Cross Bay, England. ARRIVED. Sch'r Coquette, Capt. G. G. De La Haye, Pacific Ocean, Peruvian bark, specie, &c. Left barque Geo & Henry Wilson, of Baltimore, from Valparaiso for Calles on 10 days. Edg Canada, Flag-rail of Baltimore, was at Quay-st. Eric Am, Harvey, late of Baltimore, had been sold, and had changed her colors to Forvian. Sch'r Tom Wood, Symonds, 6 days from Charleston. Sch'r Factor, Birmingham, 13 days from Savannah. MEMORANDA. Sch'r Beviliers, Spear, of and for Baltimore, was at Liverpool 28th inst. Sch'r Aras, Weststreet, from Baltimore, arrived at Charleston 24th inst.

BALTIMORE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The members of the BALTIMORE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY are hereby notified, that the next Stated Meeting will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, at Union Hall, corner of Baltimore street and Tipple's alley. By order, THOS. D. SULTZ, Secretary.

SHERIFFALTY.

At the friendly solicitation of numerous friends, residents of Baltimore City and County, the subscriber is induced to present himself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing election. If elected, with the confidence he will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with care and satisfaction. JOHN COULSON. 1829-30. [A. S. S. A.]

BALTIMORE LYCEUM.

The exercises THIS EVENING, 28th instant, commencing at 7 o'clock, will consist of a Lecture on Electricity, with Illustrations, by Dr. C. C. COX, and a further discussion of the postponed question: "Do Protective Duties increase National Wealth?" Tickets to be had at ISAAC CAMPBELL'S Book Store, Front street. 1829-30. O. S. CRAMPTON, Secy.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh Regular Lecture of the course will be delivered on THIS EVENING, 29th January, by Dr. AITKEN. Subject—"The Philosophy of the Ancients, as applicable to modern pursuits." 1829-30.

NOTICE.

Hereafter the Washington Temperance Society will hold their regular meetings EVERY MONDAY EVENING, in Mr. JAMES NEELY'S School Room, corner of Lombard and Hanover streets, at half past six o'clock—entrance on Hanover street. N. B. Our fellow-citizens, desirous of joining the Society, are requested to attend the meeting on Monday evening next. By order of the President, JOHN F. HOGG, Secy. 1829-30.

Washington Janbr Temperance Society. The members of this Society are requested to meet at Union Hall, corner of Market street and Tipple's alley, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock precisely. Young men, under the age of 21 years, desirous of joining this Society, are invited to attend. By order, WM. GEORGE HECKROTTE, Secy. 1829-30.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A public temperance meeting will be held of the Junior Washington Temperance Society, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 29th instant, in the Columbia street Chapel, Columbia street, near Core's Young men, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend. Several addresses will be delivered. By order, WM. G. HECKROTTE, Secy. Members will please occupy the vacant seats. 1829-30.

Dr. T. L. MURPHY has resumed the Practice of Medicine. Office No. 69 BOND STREET, a few doors S. of Allisanna street. 1829-30.

ROBINSON'S OFFICE.

80 BALTIMORE STREET, (BELOW FRANKLIN BANK.) CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND, class 1, to be drawn THIS DAY, in Baltimore. 75 Numbers—12 Balls.

Table with 2 columns: Prize and Amount. 1 Prize of \$15,000, 1 Prize of \$5000, 10 Prizes of \$1000, 10 Prizes of \$500, 20 Prizes of \$200, 10 Prizes of \$100.

Whole tickets \$5—Halves \$2.50—Quarters \$1.25. For certificate of regular package of 25 tickets, \$74 on do do do 25 tickets, 14.50 do do 25 tickets, 14.50. 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. 1829-30.

STONER'S OFFICE.

UNDER WASHINGTON HALL, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE. MORE LUCK! 11, 29, 58, whole ticket, \$3000. In the Maryland State Lottery, class No. 4, was sent to a gentleman in Tiffin, Ohio, 23, 21, 24, \$1000 quarter ticket, was sold and the cash paid to a lady in this city. The drawn numbers are: 13 22 29 11 68 31 30 24 73 8 23. T. DAY, another Maryland Lottery drawer, whose who before have had bad luck, in one quarter, should avail themselves of a chance at this office—we should a large prize to a gentleman who had tried his luck in all the cities in the Union where Lotteries are authorized without success—the first trial at this office yielded \$2000 to him. Hurry along to day, and get a chance in the Maryland Lottery, which draws in Baltimore. GRAND SCHEME.

Table with 2 columns: Prize and Amount. 1 Prize of \$15,000, 1 Prize of \$5000, 10 Prizes of \$1000, 10 Prizes of \$500, 20 Prizes of \$200, 10 Prizes of \$100.

Tickets \$5—shares in proportion. For sale, in every variety of lucky numbers, by JOHN L. STONER, Baltimore.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

CONTENTS FOR SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1841: Master Humphrey's Clock, by Eliza F. 24 new Chapters, illustrated with a beautiful engraving of Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness. Charles O'Malley, two new Chapters. Mary, an original Poem, by H. T. Tuckerman. The Vesta of Armenia, a sketch of the late war in Spain, from Blackwood's Magazine for January. Christmas Rhymes, by John Arner—from the Dublin University Magazine for January. The Chew-Tobacco—A Poem of 66 stanzas—being a true and faithful account of John Meeke's Magazine—from Blackwood for January. My Grand Tour—an interesting paper from Bentley's Magazine for January. Also, the usual variety of other interesting matter. For sale EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Also, the New World, Bennett's Herald, Dollar Magazine, Douglass, Freeman, &c. &c. 1829-30. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Agent, 12 North-st.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

REMOVAL. HENRY SMYTH respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his Office from E. Frederic's street to No. 15 MERCER STREET, opposite Hays's Baltimore House, where every kind of business, necessary to come before a Magistrate, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. 1829-30.

PRINTERS' INK.

Just received at the Baltimore Type and Stereotype Foundry, (Bank lane, adjoining City Hotel,) a good supply of Eddy's and also of Trout's Book and News INKS, coloured INKS, and VARNISH. 1829-30.

FOR SALE.

A Servant Girl, to assist a master about 4 years, will be sold low in a good manner. Apply at the Agency Office, corner of Baltimore and Frederick Streets. 1829-30.