

REASSUMPTION. This is the day set apart by the banks for the resumption of specie payments.

MAR. REAS. NOTES. Speculators are busily endeavoring to depreciate the value of these notes, and misrepresentation is used to effect the object. Let the people mark those engaged in this business and they will comprehend the motives of action. These notes are emphatically the people's money, for the property of the people of Baltimore is pledged for their redemption; it is, therefore, the direct interest of every taxable citizen of Baltimore that they should be continued in circulation. We know that a contrary opinion is entertained by some persons, who assert that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company gains all the advantage of their circulation, as the interest, they say, on the notes when converted into stock has to be paid by the company, and not by the city of Baltimore. But such is not the fact. The interest is not exchanged for stock, they bear an interest of six percent, which interest is to be levied upon the assessable property of Baltimore. To prove that we are correct, we extract from

"An ordinance making provision for the city's subscription of three millions of dollars to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company." Approved April 26, 1836, by S. Smith, Mayor.

Sec. 1. Requires the President and Directors of the company to file a certificate with the Mayor, that no legal obstacles exist to prevent the completion of the road to the western waters, &c. "that then the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe in the name of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the said three millions of dollars, or such part thereof as the said President and Directors may have elected to take.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That the commissioners of finance be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to borrow on the credit of the city of Baltimore, the sum of money necessary to meet the payments of the installments aforesaid, for which purpose a city stock shall be created not exceeding three millions of dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. payable quarterly, and irredeemable before the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That there shall annually hereafter be levied upon the assessable property within the limits of the city of Baltimore, a sum of money which with the profits of the rail road shall be sufficient to pay the interest upon the debt hereby authorized.

It will be remembered that this subscription to the stock of the rail road company was made by the city councils under instructions from every ward in the city. It was deemed absolutely necessary to the prosperity of Baltimore that the road should be completed with all practicable dispatch, and hence the great feeling which was then manifested. It was supposed that the city bonds would command par, if not an advance. In this we were disappointed. The derangement in monetary concerns depreciated the value of all stocks, and sooner than have the bonds sacrificed the expedient of issuing stock orders of one dollar and upwards was adopted. These orders are now in circulation, and whilst they continue so, the city will be relieved from taxes on interest account to the amount of \$180,000 per annum. Is it not, then, desirable at a moment when the ordinary taxes are heavy, and we have the certainty of a large additional tax—is it not desirable, we say, to avoid another additional tax of \$180,000 to our burthens? He is not, then, a true friend to the interests of the city, who endeavors, by depreciating the value of those notes or orders, to drive them from circulation, and compel holders to convert them into stock. They afford the most unobscured security, and we believe will be received and paid by the banks. If not, the people have the remedy in their own hands.

Fruits of Abolition. The Dayton Transcript of the 27th ult. states that an abolition mob took place in that city, in consequence of the murder of an individual named McCree, and the stabbing and otherwise injuring four or five others, by negroes, on the night previous. The house of Dr. Jewett, where the abolition meeting was held, was broken into, windows destroyed, and other acts of violence committed. The Transcript says:—"The greatest excitement prevails among us, and God only knows where the matter may terminate! We are in the midst of confusion. While we write, our streets are promenade by men, in whose countenances are depicted, sorrow, consternation, horror, and vengeance."

COLONIZATION SOCIETY. This society held its annual meeting in the Senate chamber, Annapolis, on Wednesday night last, in presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. A highly satisfactory report on the condition and prospects of the colony was made; after which the meeting was eloquently addressed by J. H. B. Latrobe and John L. Carey, Esqs., Mr. Gault and Isaac D. Jones, of the House of Delegates.

CANDID. The following, from the Richmond Star, shows that the Corporal is determined to let his readers know every thing.
Perhaps there is no man whose editor's notions of duty and responsibility were more misty and confused than when he should not be drunk; in one of the other of which conditions we

ABANDONMENT. The Legislature of Massachusetts has in consideration a bill to permit intermarriage between the white and colored races, but it has been rejected by a majority of about sixty. We have not, however, whether this proposition originated with the ladies or gentlemen; but it is a pity that white bears or belles are so scarce in that state as to render necessary to the colored folk necessary. Had the law passed, it might have been beneficial to the southern States, as their free colored ladies and gentlemen would have no doubt sought partners amongst the philanthropists of the Bay State.

MR. GARDNER'S PROPOSITION. We have a proposition to submit on this subject, which we hope will receive consideration from the friends of emancipation. It is this: It has been proposed that the United States should purchase California, with a view to colonize it with colored people. Let the place be purchased, and then require that upon marriage of white and colored the parties shall be forthwith transported to populate California. There they might luxuriate in their loves to their heart's content; and, as their company would not be desirable among the free white people of this country, they could not do better than seek a home where they would be freed from surrounding prejudice.

The following are the proceedings had on the bill:
The bill to repeal the law forbidding intermarriage between individuals of certain races; was read a third time.
Mr. Gardner of Nantucket, proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute a law allowing such intermarriage, but refusing dowry to the wife, and tenancy by the curtesy to the husband; and also allowing natural children to inherit property like those born in wedlock. Mr. G. did not wish such intermarriages to take place.

That Moses married an Ethiopian was no reason that we should follow his example—for he was then an unregenerated man. He was a murderer too, and surely there we should not follow his example. Moreover, that Ethiopian might have been white. The word was not translated right. It should have been an Arabian.
The House refused to adopt the amendment by a vote of 150 to 15. Mr. East, of Newburyport, opposed the bill as shameful in its character and pernicious in its consequences.

On taking the question of passing it to be engrossed, it was rejected by about 61 majority.

STEAM-BOATS. To guard as far as practicable, against steam-boat explosions and the consequent loss of life and property, a writer in the National Intelligencer suggests, that the young men at West Point be "fully instructed in all those branches appertaining to steam, steam engines, chemistry, mechanics and mathematics;" and that there shall be erected at the public expense, a national manufactory of steam engines, where these young men may learn the practical construction, and fully understand all the parts, uses and powers of these engines. After passing through this course of study, the young men to be subjected to a board of examiners, who shall grant a diploma to such as may be found efficient.

We view with favor any proposition that aims at affording greater security to persons and property on board of steam-boats—and, in case of the construction of steam-frigates, no one will dispute the necessity of having the most competent engineers—so far then, as regards the instruction of the young men at West Point in scientific and practical engineering, the suggestion is good. But we doubt the necessity of erecting a national manufactory of steam engines, because we believe that individual skill and enterprise will render them as perfect as can be done by national means, and perhaps at equal or less cost.

We believe that most of the disasters which have occurred from the explosions on board of steamboats, have arisen more from the carelessness or folly of the commanders or engineers than from deficient construction of machinery. In some instances it may have been otherwise.—Congress has endeavored to restrain the evil by the appointment of inspectors, but we apprehend that the duty has been negligently performed in the examination of some of the steamboats on the western waters.

SCHEMEL SLATER. The Newport Republican gives the following particulars, in regard to the fate of the above named vessel:—"It is but too probable, that our worst fears in regard to this vessel have been realized. A letter was received on Monday last by Mr. Bull, from the commissioner of wrecks on the Virginia shore, informing him of the marks on some of the cases of rum saved; which corresponded with those shipped by Mr. B. and leave no doubt that the vessel wrecked was the S.S. The commissioner states that the cargo was on shore in pieces, and that thirteen hhd's. of rum had been picked up, three of which had been stolen. It is barely possible that the crew abandoned her before she went to pieces; and have been saved by some vessel bound on a foreign voyage; but there is not much room for hope. The circumstances of her boat having drifted ashore with the wreck, militates strongly against the supposition."

FIGURE. A fire broke out in the Iron foundry of Mr. B. M. Hyatt, in Wilmington, (Del.) on Wednesday morning last, between two and three o'clock, which entirely destroyed the building, together with nearly all the contents.

MR. C. FIELD, OF THE PICAUNE. We observe that M. C. Field, of the Picaune, won the prize offered for the best address at the opening of the new theatre in Mobile, and the tribute to his talents is by no means undeserved.

SALTING DOWN DRY GOODS. In order to force sale of their old goods, the dry goods retailers in New York "wet down" and salt the pieces—and advertise as cheap damaged goods of the Garrick.

A woman in Boston addicted to the vice of opium-eating has been committed for two years to the House of Correction of that city, at her own request and that of her husband, in order that she may have an opportunity of subduing

NEWS ABOUT TOWNS.
CITY COURT. This court commences its session this day. The following is the list of jurors returned by the Sheriff:

Grand Jurors.—Sheppard C. Leakin, Fielding Lucas, William Pinkney, Thomas Willey, Wm. P. Stewart, Deter Berger, Francis Burns, Thomas Carroll, Alexander Gould, Jacob Zimmerman, James Blair, Henry Brice, John Krebs, John S. Schriver, Robin Wright, Philip Usher, Wm. Ball, Jr., Wm. H. Conkling, James Corner, William Jackson, Jacob Smith, Robert Garrett, Simons Allen, Robert Graves.
Petit Jurors.—William Reese, David Baker, John M. Thayer, George Brown, John N. Brown, Dennis Stansbury, Thos. Malley, Jr., Jan. Cornish, Edward Orville, William Rook, Jeremiah Storm, Estak Canby, George B. Samwell, Charles Lebow, Abasson Butler, William P. Patterson, Richard Donnan, Noah Ridgely, Edward Christang, Andrew D. Jones, Daniel Cameron, William P. Dunnington, Wm. Dawson, Daniel Swatshour.

CITY COURT.—A touching case. On Saturday last one of the most thrilling cases we have ever witnessed was brought before the City Court.—The accused was a Mrs. D. B. Downey, who was charged by her daughter, Miss E. J. Cunningham, a beautiful, innocent little girl, aged about sixteen, with assaulting her and attempting to force her from her sphere of virtue and innocence into a house of "ill fame." It appeared from the young girl's acknowledgment, that her mother had for some time been living in a place of bad repute, in consequence of which the daughter separated from her and sought protection from an aunt, who is a highly respectable lady. It was also stated that the mother had threatened her life if she did not comply with her base and demon-like wishes. When the young girl appeared on the stand to give her testimony, innocence in all its transcendent loveliness seemed to speak with overpowering eloquence in a thousand tears which rolled down her blushing cheek. Her words were clear, her language chaste, her story touching, and her demeanor throughout the paragon of unsophisticated modesty. Her protestations of innocence would have melted any heart except that of a mother as fallen as her own. I am sorry to say to your honors, she observed, that my mother is a bad woman, that she unfortunately lives in a bad place, and would make me abandoned if she could—but oh—do—pray you give me some protection for my innocence, my life and my character. Her appeals seemed to moisten the eye of almost every beholder. She shuddered at the sight of her mother, and cried "save me!" when the inhuman monster approached her. Never was stern integrity more beautifully manifested than in the behaviour of this unfortunate young female. She wanted no language to speak in her behalf. Her countenance and her tears proclaimed the triumph of innocence, and of themselves bore condemnation to the awful mother, in whom not one redeeming quality was shown. The mother attempted, we are told, to assault her daughter in court, and has also declared vengeance against her life. The court, after hearing the case, informed the young girl that, as she was sixteen years of age, she was beyond control of the mother and was her own mistress, subject only to such obedience as a prudent daughter is bound by the ties of parental affection to a prudent parent. The mother was held in security to the sum of one hundred dollars to keep the peace, in default of giving which she was again committed to jail.

Assault. J. B. Owings was tried for assaulting and beating Alfred Peirce. The case was compromised.

Another. Edward Brown was brought up charged with assaulting George Moog. Brown was made to pay costs and fined nominally.

COUNTY COURT.—Counselor Hyam's Speech. Saturday last was the day appointed by the Court to hear the prayer of Abraham Hyam, Esq. in reference to the case of John Clark, an insolvent debtor. At an early hour the Court room was crowded with a heterogeneous auditory, anxious to hear the "maiden speech" of the home-made lawyer, who, for special purposes, had been admitted to practice in his own defence at the bar. Custom it is said establishes law;—if so, we contend that a certain apple-woman, well known about these "diggins," should be entitled to her "bonus" from A. Hyam, Esq. as his admission fee. We advise her to give him rest neither day nor night until the check is handed over.

Previous to the Court having been called, we were asked by a quizzical kind of genius at our elbow what paragon that was with mounted spectacles, sitting at the table, almost buried in the musty rubbish of innumerable documents, and surrounded by large piles of law books. "That, sir," said we, is the learned counsellor, Mr. Hyam, whose eloquence you shall shortly hear."—A few moments elapsed, when it was announced by the Court that it was ready to hear, any thing the learned gentleman might have to say. Upon this announcement, the law expounder arose.—Here was a breathless; a universal silence—a pin might have been heard to drop. All eyes were turned upon the speaker. Immediately before the approach of a terrible thunder storm, when the heavens are hung in black, the sunlight is shut out, and the chickens have gone to roost, there is generally a short lull of fearful calm—so was it upon this occasion. The elements were muttering just as we hear the faint rumbling of distant thunder. The speaker's eye was fixed upon the Court, his right hand placed upon a large volume of law—he stood erect, at first exhibiting a slight tremor in the knees which, with an electric inexplicableness, darted through his whole frame, not even escaping his lips. The first observation (as near as we can remember) which dropped from the learned counsel, after having made the customary salutation to the Court, was, that he was an humble mechanic, or rather a mechanic metamorphosed into a lawyer; and had, for the first time, discovered himself to be in an awkward predicament. This sentence

of the learned counsellor went into a rather tedious explanation of the documents and the law. At this juncture of the proceeding, the defendant had recovered a considerable share of self-possession, which enabled him to dispatch arguments upon the locomotive principle. As the speech progressed, the speaker grew more and more animated, and occasionally indulged in bursts of eloquence, an idea of which we can only form by thinking of the first attempt of the celebrated Patrick Henry, or going back in imagination to the days of Cicero and Demosthenes.—The auditory were carried step by step from one link in the chain of argument to another, until lost in the labyrinth of wooder. Indeed, the learned counsellor seemed to carry the Court, spectators, inspectors and speculators with him at will, by the force of argument and power of eloquence, through all the intricate windings of law from the days of Lycurgus, the great Spartan law giver, down to those of Blackstone, and from thence to the present. His rich fund of legal intelligence conclusively demonstrated that he had explored the secret archives of jurisprudence—that he had concentrated in one head more law than ever Lord Mansfield had thought of, or Coke had read. Indeed, his shafts were so pointed and his keen sarcasm so withering, that Mr. Glenn, against whom some of them were aimed, could say nothing in defence; but that "all the learned gentlemen had been saying was a tissue of falsehoods." Lawyer Hyam occupied the attention of the Court for the space of about an hour. His object was to show that the trustee of John Clark had not made a fair distribution of his effects to the creditors, and his prayer was to ask of the Court the appointment of new trustees. Counsellor Hyam gave it as his opinion, which opinion had been formed from the examination of various documents and authorities, that there was yet a large amount of property, belonging to the creditors of John Clark, in the hands of his trustee, and that that property should and of right ought to be refunded to the creditors. The Court held the case under advisement.

BARING OUTRAGE. A few evenings since, between twilight and dark, while a very respectable lady was on her way to church, she was overtaken by a large burly colored man on Market street, near McKim's Free School, who caught her with a fiendish grasp by the arm and attempted to force her with him up a small alley. He peremptorily threatened her life if she offered to make any resistance or give the alarm. Fortunately, however, a gentleman chanced to be passing along at the time, upon the discovery of whom the black monster immediately fled.—Such conduct is really too intolerable to be borne. We blush to mention it, yet justice speaks through every pore of humanity for redress, calling upon our authorities to be on the alert for the detection and punishment of such sable monsters.

THEFT. On Saturday last a black fellow was caught in the act of stealing a piece of bacon from the store of Jno. & Saml. Bigham. He got his bacon but did not care it, for he was immediately caught and flogged in proportion to the amount of his crime by those from whom he had fished.

THEFT. The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was caused from nothing, and ended in a disgraceful riot at the corner of Gay and Market streets. Two of the rioters were rested and lodged at the watch house. Their names are not worth mentioning.

PRISON TO LET. We were informed yesterday by one of the jail officers, that the debtors department does not contain even a solitary individual. This, however, may be accounted for by the recent increased ratio of applicants for the benefit, and is no argument in favor of imprisonment for debt.

NIGHT WATCH. In the Eastern District on Friday night no disturbance of the peace. In the Middle District, Francis Kelly, of the U. S. Army, from Fort McHenry, was brought in by the police, before watch hours. Negroes Solomon Martin and Harriet Pollard were imprisoned for street walking. John Rogers and Robert Sanders were admitted as lodgers. In the Western District, a couple of lodgers.

POLICE. James Newland was on Saturday morning committed to the almshouse as a vagrant by Justice King.

EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET.
February 1, 1841.
Exchange on New York par, on Philadelphia par a disc., on Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Winchester 1/2 discount.
BANK NOTE TABLE.
COLLECTED FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER, BY H. VIGMAN.
Exchange Broker, opposite Post Office
Monday, February 1, 1841.

MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks, 15	dis
Annapolis, 10	dis
Cumbersburg, 15	dis
Easton, 15	dis
Frederick, 15	dis
Hagerstown, 15	dis
Mineral, 15	dis
Salisbury, 15	dis
Westminster, 15	dis
Williamsport, 15	dis
PENNSYLVANIA.	
United States Bank, 15	dis
Crownsville, 15	dis
Chambersburg, 15	dis
Columbia, 15	dis
Elm, 15	dis
Gettysburg, 15	dis
Lancaster, 15	dis
Lewisport, 15	dis
Philadelphia, 15	dis
Pittsburg, 15	dis
Washington, 15	dis
Williamsport, 15	dis
DELAWARE BANKS.	
Dover, 15	dis
New Jersey Banks, 15	dis
New York State, 15	dis
N. York City, 15	dis

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.
GOLD.
Doubtless, (Royal) @ 16 25
(Patriot) @ 15 00

MARRIED.
On Wednesday evening 7th inst. by Rev. Mr. Kepler, James W. ZACHARIAN to Miss MARGARET GRAVES, all of this city.
On the 25th inst. by Rev. Charles B. Tipton, B. FAIRBANK to Miss ANNA MARIA KATZ, both of this city.

DEED.
On the 25th inst. in the 11th year of her age, Elizabeth, second daughter of John and Elizabeth HAYMAN, aged 11 years, daughter of Robert and Hannah Spangler, aged 8 years, daughter of the 25th inst. TERRAZZINI daughter of Edward and Mary McLaughlin.

MARINE LIST.—PORT OF BALTIMORE.
CLEAR'D.
Edg. Archibet, Gay, New Orleans.
ARRIVED.
Schr. Henri, Patterson, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C. lumber.
Schr. Col. De Toney, Applegarth, 6 days from Richmond, Va. Flour—a top-sail schooner.
MEMORANDA.
Barque Ida, Hallett, from Baltimore, Alaska, and Mrs. Chas. Hallett, and ch. Abner, Eldridge, from Baltimore, arrived at Boston 25th ult.
Schr. Boston, Smith, 30 days from Baltimore, cleared at Boston 27th ult.
Schr. Adao, Murb, 8 days from Matanzas for Baltimore, was spoken 27th ult. in lat. 33 50, lon. 77.
Schr. Mary Ann, Fitzgerald, of Baltimore, from Jamaica for Havana, was spoken off Cape Antonio, on the 11th ult.
Schr. Mary, Goodwin, for Baltimore, arrived at Newburyport 25th ult.
Schr. Texas, Baker, from Baltimore, sailed at Providence 25th ult.
Schr. E. H. Eliza, Ryerson, from Baltimore, arrived at New Haven 25th ult.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE METROPOLITAN LYCEUM.
On A Public Exhibition of the Metropolitan Lyceum will be given in honor of its First Anniversary, to consist of Essays, Recitations, &c. &c. at CARPENTER'S SALOON, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2d Feb, at 7 o'clock—to which the different Literary Associations, and the public in general, are invited to attend. The following named gentlemen compose the Committee on Invitations and Recitations: JOHN G. SMITH, S. W. ESKOFF, JOHN T. KNOWLES, CHARLES RISHOP, EDWARD ECKHOFF, JOHN HALL, JOHN P. McCARTY.
N. B. Donations for the benefit of the Lyceum will be thankfully received.
Washington City, Feb. 11, 1841. J. G. S.

G. I. O. F.
The GRAND ENCAMPMENT of PATRIOTS of Maryland, O. I. O. F. will assemble at the Ball, N. Gay street, THIS EVENING, 1st Feby, at 7 o'clock. Past Chiefs and Representatives are requested to be punctual in their attendance, that the business of the Camp may be carried on with proper spirit.
Attest: WM. WARREN, G. Pat.
R. NATTAON, G. Secy. J. S. 11.

PUBLIC EXPERIENCE MEETING.
The Washington Temperance Society will hold a Public Experience Meeting, in Light Street Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, 3d Feby, at half past six o'clock. The public are invited to attend. An opportunity will be given to those who wish to become members.
J. S. 11.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.
The WESTERN FRANKLIN, Auxiliary No. 1 to the Washington Temperance Society, will hold their monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 3d Feby, at half past 6 o'clock, at Emory Chapel, Biddle street. The members are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be laid before them. All, disposed to take up arms in the glorious cause, are respectfully invited to attend and sign the pledge. By order,
J. S. 11. THOMAS GAMBELL, Secy.

A CARD.
Postponement of the sale of the American House in N. Liberty street, until WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1841—when it will be positively closed, to which will be added all the valuable stock of Liquors, the best in the city.
The sale at my store takes place this morning, affording at least a partial remuneration for the disappointment.
H. W. BOOL, Auct.
Feb. 11.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.
The Mason Tontine Abstinence Society will hold their adjourned meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Feby. 3d, at 6 o'clock, at their Hall, in Ensign street. The Society will meet in the same place and at the same hour hereafter, until further notice, every Tuesday evening. There will be a public meeting in the School House in Canal street, on Thursday evening next at 6 o'clock.
W. F. PENTZ, Sec'y.
J. S. 11.

MECHANICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Lectures Committee have the pleasure to announce that the seventh lecture of the course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3d, at the Assembly Rooms, by HOS. GATES FERRISS, of Massachusetts. The regular tickets, on this occasion, will admit only one lady and one gentleman.
Single tickets, 50 cents each, can be procured on application at the several bookstores. (J.) J. S. 11.

SHERIFFALTY.
The Voters of the City & County of Baltimore, Encouraged by offers of support from numerous friends, the undersigned is induced to present himself to the voters of Baltimore city and county as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing election. Should he be so fortunate as to receive their preference, he can promise that the important and responsible duties incumbent on him, shall be discharged with strict fidelity and attention.
WM. P. POWDER.
J. S. 11.

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 honored with their confidence, he will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office as well as general satisfaction.
JOHN COLLSON.
J. S. 11.

PATAPSCO FIRE COMPANY.
The members of this Company are requested to attend a Quarterly Meeting to be held at the Company's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 1st Feby, at 7 o'clock—punctual attendance is requested. By order,
J. S. 11. JOHN C. HOGLAND, Sec'y.

DR. T. L. MURPHY has resumed the Practice of Medicine, Office No. 69 BOND STREET, a few doors S. of Allison's street. J. S. 11.

COMING AGAIN!
BULL announces to his friends that, having been successful in selling over 1000 copies of the No. 2 of the Town Hall Letters, he has prepared the No. 3. Tickets for the Third, 1841, to be drawn on THURSDAY, 11th February, 1841.
CAPITAL PRIZE \$12,000!
With 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 25, &c. Whole Tickets 50—Halves \$25—Quarters \$12.50.
For prizes, apply in all cases to Fortune's special Agent, EDWARD BULL, No. 7 N. Gay street.
J. S. 11.

ROBINSON'S EXCHANGE OFFICE.
No. 80 BALTIMORE STREET.
THE OFFICE, for all SMALL NOTES issued at this office, will be paid on presentation, on an after TUESDAY, 1st February, 1841.
VIRGINIA BANK NOTES—PENNYSYLVANIA—INDIANA—TREASURY & RAILROAD NOTES—Constantly on hand and sold at this office. J. S. 11.
WANTED. A CARPENTER, who can write will be given. Apply at the corner of Baltimore and... J. S. 11.