BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 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.

THE OCEAN AND WEEKLY CLIPPER. City subscribers to this paper can receive their copies by applying at the office at any time this morning. The contents of this number are varied, and of an interesting character. Single copies 6¼ cts. Subscription $1.50 a year.

THE COMMON GOOD. Society is so constituted in this country, where there are no privileged orders, and where all avenues are open to honorable competition, that no injury can be inflicted upon a particular class of persons, without its affecting, more or less, the entire mass. Hence the necessity of discarding individual feeling and partial views, in all questions of important general bearing. This is more emphatically obligatory upon editors of newspapers; because the influence which they exert upon the minds of others, may, if governed by other than enlarged views, be productive of great evil. It may apparently advance the interests of a particular class, upon which an editor may be more or less dependent for his support, but the principle upon which it is exercised being radically wrong, the measure in view will generally be found erroneous. We know that a right measure may, by stupidity or design, be wrongly advocated—but persons who thus heedlessly sustain what they do not comprehend, or selfishly support what, however their own little ends may be answered, will be prejudicial to the general interests, must soon lose the confidence of an intelligent people.

By a law of Pennsylvania the banks of that state are compelled to resume specie payments during the present month; and it is their interest that resumption should be simultaneous in other states. Were we, therefore, writing for the interests of Philadelphia, regardless of those of Baltimore, we should be the strong advocates of immediate resumption by our banks. But we choose to look at home, and to consult the interests of the people among whom we were born and raised, and with whom our lot is cast, probably for life. With feelings inspired by these considerations, we have made such suggestions as we thought were called for by the proposed resumption of specie payments. We have shewn that by the substitution of rail road notes a saving of $180,000 might be made annually to the city of Baltimore, and the like amount to the state at large. It remains to be seen whether the people desire to have immediate resumption at such an enormous cost; for it must be evident to every man of common sense, that if the banks resume and refuse to receive rail road notes, they will be immediately converted into stock, upon which the people must pay interest. Neither the finances of the state or city are in so flourishing a condition as to dispense with so considerable a saving. We suspect that tax-payers thoughout the state are not so solicitous for an addition to their bills as to prefer specie with an increase of taxation, to rail road notes without it. Grant that the wealthier portion of the community can meet the increased demand without inconvenience, will this be the case with those in mediocre circumstances, or with those who are more destitute? The landlord levies the additional tax, in the shape of rent, upon the tenant—the tenant then either suffers the loss, or adds it to the prices of his commodities; and thus the chief part of the burthen falls upon the consumer. In the case of the farmer, he must either add to the price of his productions or reduce the expenses of labor, unless he is content to deduct the whole amount of tax from his own pocket. There are very few small farmers who could safely adopt the latter course, in case of heavy taxes, consequently either the consumer or the poor laborer would suffer. But, suppose all classes to be perfectly able to pay the additional taxes without inconvenience, where is the propriety or utility of levying an onerous tax when it can be avoided? Must it be imposed to give a few grasping individuals the power to jingle specie in their pockets, or to hoard it in their coffers? Can it be believed that, under existing circumstances, with the severe loss just sustained in consequence of the precipitate action in regard to the Franklin Bank, there would not be an unusual demand for specie? Would the banks forbear to press each other, and thus send the weaker to the wall? We do not wish to see the experiment tried at this moment. We are not so anxious to finger the specie as to be willing to crush others that we may be gratified. We are all interested in preserving a sound currency; and what currency can be more sound, more safe, than that for which the whole property of Maryland is responsible? It is ridiculous to class such a currency with the irresponsible and unauthorised shinplasters of individuals. The latter were a gross imposition, intended solely for personal benefit, and, in some instances, swindling in their conception and operation. The people could and did lose by their irredeemable issues; and the feeling is just and natural that demands their total banishment from circulation. This we feel confident would be done by the payment of fractional parts of a dollar by the banks. Is there any analogy between this spurious shinplaster currency and the notes of the rail road company? The man must be demented who thinks he can discover the slightest. On the latter there cannot be any loss, for the people who take them are responsible for their redemption.

It appears to us that the question of immediate resumption, so far as the public interests are concerned, may be summed up in a nutshell. Shall the people have a heavy tax or dispense with it? Resumption lays the tax—non-resumption prevents the necessity. But, independent of the public aspect in which the subject is thus placed, there is another of little less importance, which we have heretofore touched—the great pecuniary pressure and consequent distress which would ensue from immediate resumption. A fool may plunge his hand into the boiling water to catch the substance at the bottom, but the man of wisdom will await the subsidence of the element to obtain the object with more safety.

PENNSYLVANIA. The message just sent to the Legislature of this State by Governor Porter, reiterates the recommendations made in a former message "on the subjects of the internal improvements of the commonwealth, the publict debt, and the reformation of the banking system;" and urges upon the legislature the adoption of his sentiments in regard to the banking system, particularly.—He says, that "he trusts the present legislature will not separate, until they shall have made a searching and thorough reform of the imperfections and manifold abuses of the present system." He congratulates the legislature on the near approach of the period when specie payments will be resumed by the banks—recommends that no addition be made to the banking capital, and that in future, the suspension of specie payments by a bank, shall be *ipso facto*, a forfeiture of its charter. The public works have been well managed during the past year, but the Governor "thinks it full time for Pennsylvania to pause in her career of internal improvements, and test for a time the usefulness and value of the stupendous achievements she has made;" though he anticipates the time when, from the augmentation of population and the revival of business, public improvements can be still farther advanced.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The present amount of the public debt is,	
Permanent loans at 5 per cent.	$83,086,013 32
" " at 4½ per cent.	200,000 000
Temporary loans at 4 pr. ct.	15,000 00
	$83,301,013 32
Due to U. States, on account of deposite surplus revenue,	$2,867,514 78
Unpaid appropriations,	622,247 59
	$36,790,775 69

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Bank stock,	$2,168,700 00
Turnpike and bridge stock,	2,839,348 89
Canal and Navigation stock,	645,569 00
Rail road stock,	335,546 90
Money due on land, estimated,	1,000,000 00
Public works, canals, railways &c.	29,578,566 17
	$36.498,379 96

"Thus it appears," says the Governor, "that the resources of the Commonwealth are abundant, but not immediately available for the purpose of paying either the principal or the interest of the public debt."

Here will be a deficiency in the fund to pay the interest on the public debt on the first of February next, of perhaps, $800,000, but the Governor supposes that the act passed in June, 1840, to raise additional revenue, will afford a sufficient sum to liquidate the interest account, without further resort to loans.

On the subject of preserving the faith of the state inviolate, we quote the language of the Governor, which must receive the hearty assent of every honorable man:

"I can never consent, by word or deed, to countenance the idea that the faith of the State can be violated by a failure to meet her engagements. If there be any in our country who would be willing, if they were able, to abrogate the contracts of the Commonwealth, and be faithless to her creditors, let their doctrine be distinctly avowed and the issue fairly made up before the people. The intelligence and integrity of our citizens would speedily convince the world that they feel the necessity in a republican government of maintaining, unsullied, public faith and national honor."

The governor recommends to the Legislature, the enactment of a law authorizing the Canal Commissioners to treat with the authorities of the State of New York, for such a connection of our internal improvements with theirs, as will best promote the interests of the two Commonwealths.

Late pecuniary embarrassments and their causes are lightly touched on by Governor Porter, with a reference to opinions formerly communicated. We quote from this portion of his message the following just views: "No one, however, can doubt, that, when our country is importing large amounts of the luxuries and superfluities of life from foreign countries, and not exporting a sufficiency of our own products to pay for them, there must be a constant drain of the precious metals, and hence a scarcity of money to supply the wants of our community at home. A retrenchment among our own citizens, of whom plain republican simplicity has ever been a distinguishing characteristic, in the purchase and use of articles of mere luxury, would tend to lessen this cause of pecuniary embarrassment."

A large portion of the message is occupied with remarks on the various works of internal improvement in progress; their ultimate location and probable results—the ample resources of the State in coal, iron, marble, limestone, &c. The coal field, he states, embraces more than one-fifth of the whole area of the commonwealth, being more than three times as much as belongs to entire Europe.

He complains of a fault that is too general—that is, legislating too much. He rebukes congress for "converting the halls of legislation into an arena for the display of political gladiators"—hopes that the pernicious example will not be followed by the State legislatures; and has no apprehension that it will reach the legislature of Pennsylvania. The governor concludes with reference to his former message for a variety of matters which he recommends to the consideration of the legislature.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1841.

Owing to the rapid thaw, the great quantity of snow, which appeared to have taken a lease of the city, is now nearly all gone, and the streets are once more in a passable condition. The air is mild, and the ladies are brightening the eyes of the storekeepers with their presence.

There are many complaints that storekeepers and others do not keep their share of the side walk clean. Such conduct is indefensible, and the fine ought to be strictly enforced.

Yesterday morning a large hog ran into a boarding house on the Avenue, and carried off a large piece of meat. The servants ran out with broomsticks, pokers, &c., by the application of which the hog was persuaded to relinquish his prize. No sooner was the meat recovered than a number of poor people ran to beg it, stating that they were in a state of starvation. The meat was not fit to eat after being thus mutilated, but it was gladly accepted by a white woman, who took it home to feed her famishing children. I merely mention this to show the state of destitution in which many families are in this District.

The bill reported on yesterday by Mr. Munroe, providing for the erection of an asylum for our old soldiers, does him great credit, and I hope it will pass, and that we shall be behind no country in the world in our liberality to the sturdy veterans who defend us.

In the House of Representatives this morning Mr. Underwood, from the select committee on steam boilers, reported a bill making appropriation for the purchase of Raub's double self-acting safety valves, for the use of Government.

After some debate of a desultory character, the bill was read twice and made the special order for Monday fortnight.

Mr. Underwood said that this was one of the most important subjects that could possibly come up for consideration, inasmuch as scarcely a day passed without accounts of some dreadful disaster by the explosion of boilers.

A bill was introduced and passed authorising the enrolment of the schooner "Amistad," which had been purchased by an American citizen from the Marshal of Connecticut, who had sold it under an order from the District Court. The vessel having a foreign bottom, could not be permitted to pass the custom house. The passage of this act therefore became necessary.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

In the Senate the pre-emption land bill was again taken up, and debated through the day.

CHINA. By the last accounts England is making slow progress in the conquest of this country. The war against China has not a much better foundation than the claim of the Frenchman, as related by Franklin, who demanded pay for heating the paker because the man declined having it run into him. The Chinese government refused to permit their subjects to be poisoned, and England demands pay for the trouble of conveying the poison to China. The war is founded on immorality and injustice, and cannot be successful if right prevail. The idea has been broached in some of the English prints, that China will be added to the British East India possessions; but it would be as well to catch the animal before selling his hide. Should the pretensions of Great Britain extend further than to an indemnity for alleged losses, and a re-establishment of trade (excepting in opium) upon equitable principles—should she design to add China to her already immense Eastern territories, she will probably have to encounter stronger arms than those of the enfeebled Chinese. It is not likely that Russia will remain passive under such a state of things, if other powers should look on unconcerned. But we incline to the opinion that no such view is entertained by England, and that the pretenson is a mere boast of an uninformed journalist.

FIRES IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. The Chicago American of the 28th inst. contains an account of several disastrous fires which occurred in that town on the 27th and 28th ultimo. The fire first commenced in an Irish shantee. The second was a house on La Salle street. The third fire occurred on the morning of the 28th. It commenced in a house of Mr. Dewey's, a number of building[illegible] only by tearing down the [illegible]. The damages sustained have been estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. The names of those who suffered from loss of property, are James Gray, H. Haines, Adam Berg, P. T. W. Perk, Wm. F. McClure, George Davis, A. G. Burley, Hugh Ross, Miss McComber, Mr. Collier, Lewis Waterlie, A. Funk, E. Reynolds, C. B. Cobb and several others whose names were not mentioned.

☞ Much excitement is yet manifested both in New York and Philadelphia on account of the United States Bank. Its stock is fluctuating almost hour by hour. The last prices made in New York were at 56½, and in Philadelphia at 51¾. More recent statements which has been made by the directors, not published, seems to have gained for the institution a shade more of confidence.

DECISION. By recent reports of the proceedings in the court of errors at Albany, New York, it has been decided that the City Corporation of New York is not liable for the damages done to houses which were torn down during the progress of the great fire in that city some years since, in order to arrest the flames. The above decision has been pending ever since the great fire.

DEATH IN CHURCH. A young lady, on the 20th ult. was taken with coughing in Church, at Halifax, and before she could be removed she expired.

Mr. Lane (Whig) has been elected to the next Congress from the District in Massachusetts now represented by Mr. William B.

NEWS ABOUT TOWN.

ROBBERY. A man named John Spicer was arrested on Thursday evening by one of the watchmen, having in his possession a bundle of wet clothes. He was taken to the watch house, and on examining the clothes, they were found to be the property of Bartus Wilkins, and constituted a "week's washing." He said he found them in the street, but it was proved that he must have taken them from Mr. Wilkin's garret. In the morning he was committed to jail by Justice Gorsuch.

UNMANLY. Joseph Frederick was on Thursday evening arrested, charged with beating and otherwise abusing his wife and family. Justice Gorsuch, in default of his being able to find security, committed him to a place where he will, in all probability, need the companionship of his better-half.

SACRED CONCERT. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Sacred Concert given by the choir of Mr. Heiner's church was well attended, and the performances went off with spirit. It will be seen that the Concert is to be repeated on Tuesday evening next.

THE JAIL. How is it that the whites and blacks are confined together in the jail? It has been the custom, we are aware, but it is a custom that requires a remedy. The construction of the jail does not at all answer the purposes for which it was built—there are but three apartments for the criminals, who are thrown together like as many swine. We should always believe a man innocent until he is proved guilty, and many are committed to jail who afterwards have shewn their innocence. This being the case, let the *accommodations* be suitable.

☞ A correspondent signing himself "a bank man" seems to be very curious to know whether there is to be an *expose* of the condition of the Franklin Bank, and which of the Directors has received the greatest "accommodation." Neither of which questions are we able to answer.

FINE WEATHER. After the severe weather we experienced for some days, the mild air and bright sun of yesterday came upon us as refreshing as balm to the wounded spirit. There was a temporary stir amongst the dry-goods retailers, fancy stores, &c., for the ladies turned out *en masse*, glad, probably, of an opportunity of exhibiting their splendid mantillas, furs and winter fashions. But what a strange contradiction (if such we may term it) is it to perceive a lady parading the streets, decorated in costly robes and topped with streaming feathers—with a hole in her stocking! She seems like a gem with a flaw in it—or, more properly, an "angel" sincere enough to let the world know that there is a speck of the "woman" about her after all. The streets are muddy and unpleasant to cross, and it seems as if the clean water had passed off and left all the filth behind. The damage sustained by the rising of the waters of Jones' Falls was inconsiderable. Many of the cellars in the neighborhood were flooded, but no property destroyed. During the whole of Thursday night, the families in the vicinity were on the alert, but the stream being cleared from the ice, the water passed off freely.

JUVENILE MIRROR. The second number of this work has made its appearance. It is under the editorial charge of G. H. Hickman, and should be read by every boy in the city, in order that he might become as intelligent as the young editor.

WHAT'S THE NEW? As the day of resumption approaches, when the strength of the banks will be tested, some of the concerns are beginning to call each other hard names, and say they are no better than they should be. We have been informed that one of the city banks yesterday called a new concern to account for what it had against it on its books and said that if it was not paid in *good* funds, it would shut up its doors. Hereupon, the small bank bustled about and finally closed accounts, the President declaring that if his bank was not able to redeem no other bank in the city was. There are reasons either either of the quarrelling banks is overburdened with hard money.

TOWN HALL LOTTERY. The State Lottery Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the Town Hall Commissioners have a right to establish agencies, and the agent of Gregory & Co. seems to be disposed to come into the measures of the venders, some of whom are already selling the tickets of the popular lottery.

NIGHT WATCH. In the Eastern District on Thursday night, Joe Chapman was found in the street intoxicated. Ann Rider, colored, was strolling at 12 o'clock. A white man solicited lodgings. In the Middle District, John Spicer was brought in for stealing, and Joseph Frederick was locked up for riotous conduct; in the morning both were committed. John Wolfe applied for lodgings, and negro Dand was left at the lock up for the police to send to the Almshouse. In the Western District, a white boy, named J. Carter, was found lying in the Lexington Market house, intoxicated, and conducted to the watch-house.

BALTIMORE MARKETS, Jan. 8th.

Flour. Transactions during the week have not been heavy. We quote common brands from the stores at $4.50. The receipt price has fallen considerably—it is now from wagons $4.25.—City Mills we quote at $4.62

Wheat. We have not been informed of any transactions, and are therefore unable to give a quotation—there is but little in market. Oats. Sales from stores have been made at 35½ cents. Corn, yellow, 45 cents. Cloverseed, $4.75 cts.

Provisions. Pork. The stock now in market is not large. We quote at $5a$5.50. Mess Pork $16; New prime $14. Mess Beef $13; No. 1, $11; Prime $9. Baltimore cured hams 10a10½ cents; Middlings 9 cents; Shoulders 8 cts. Lard, we quote at 9a9½ cents. Glades Butter; No. 1, 21 cents; No. 2, 16a18 cents; No. 3, 7a13 cents. Western, in bbls. 7 cents.

Whiskey, in hhds., 22a22½ cents; in bbls. 23 cents. Wagon price, exclusive of cask 19 cts.

For the last week our market has generally been dull owing, to a great measure, to the state of the waters and the present condition of the navigation.

LIST OF APPLICANTS,

For the Benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, for the last month.

Henry M. Dunn,	*Jacob Jensen, (col'd)
Peter Epsom,	*George Worthington,
Nicholas U. Chaffe,	*George Shorter,
Nathan Sawyer,	*James Arnold,
Elipheiz Hackstaff,	*William McLean.

*For sums less than $50.

To appear before the Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors, 1st Feb., 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer interrogatories.

Day of final hearing before the said Commissioners 1st March, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and also before Baltimore County Court, to answer allegations, if any.

MARRIED,

At Frederick, Md. on the 29th ult. GEORGE J. HOUCK to Miss ELIZABETH JOHNSON, both of that city.

At Washington, D. C. on the 5th instant, JOHN VAN RENWICK to Miss MARY ANN FENWICK.

DIED,

On the 6th inst. JOHN PARNELL, aged 48 years.

On the 6th inst. WILLIAM, only son of Henry and Maria Fulford, aged 11 months and 19 days.

At Washington, on the 7th inst. Col. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, formerly of the U. S. army, in his 80th year.

Lost overboard fm the ship Wareham, Capt. Game, on the night of June 9th, 1840, in lat. 15 S. lon. 31 W. ABRAHAM KENNEDY, aged 23 years, son of Hugh Kennedy, of Baltimore.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED.

Brig Georgiana, McLellan New Orleans.
Brig Caucassian, Sprague, Boston.
Brig Patapsco, Doane, Kingston, Jam.
Brig Laurel, Drinkwater, New York.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Argo, Gould, fm Baltimore for Rio, was spoken 5th Nov. in lat. 20 S. lon. 35 W. 70 days out.

Br. brig Majestic, Stickney, from Baltimore, arrived at St. Jon. N. B. 25th ult.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

☞ The Rev. Mr. SHRIGLEY, will preach in the Universalist Church, corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets, TO-MORROW. Services to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

By particular desire, the subject of the discourse in the morning will be the "Parable of the Tares of the Field." Matt. xiii, 24-30. In the evening, the "True Foundation." Text—1 Cor. ch. iii—ver. 11.

☞ Seats free. ja9-1t*

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ CAUTION. I have been informed by several persons of respectability that two persons (unknown) have been collecting money to a considerable amount, in my name, from butchers and others in the neighborhood of Lexington market, without my sanction or knowledge. The object of this notice is to put people on their guard against such a species of swindling, and to try, if possible, to find out who are the unprincipled wretches who would be guilty of such base conduct. Having lost one of my hands, I have been in the Infirmary and have been obliged to make application to some of my friends, but have not been in any way cognizant of the above conduct.

ja9-1t* H. H. WOOD.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

☞ A Temperance Meeting will be held in the New Market Engine House, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an auxiliary to the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore. All persons who wish to become members, are earnestly and respectfully requested to attend said meeting.

N. B. The Washington Temperance Society intend holding weekly public meetings until the 1st of April, of which notice of time and place will be given through the papers. Such of the Churches as are disposed to favor the temperance cause, by offering their churches for the purpose of holding a meeting in, will please address a line to the President of the Society. ja9-4t

MARYLAND CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

☞ A meeting of this Association will take place at St. Peter's Church, Saratoga street, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 10th instant, immediately after Vespers. The pledges will be administered to such persons as wish to become members. By order,

ja9-1t* JOHN GALVIN, Sec'y.

HOWARD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

☞ This Society will hold a meeting at Dr. Monkur's Institute, Ann street, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, instead of the Washington Arcade. ja9 1t

Washington Junior Temperance Society.

☞ The members of this Society are requested to meet at Union Hall, corner of Market street and Tripolett's alley, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at half past 6 o'clock. Young men, under the age of 21 years, desirous of joining this Society, are invited to attend. By order,

ja6-th&6m WM. GEORGE HECKROTTE, Sec.

☞ Dr. T. L. MURPHY has resumed the Practice of Medicine. Office No 69 BOND STREET, a few doors S. of Allisanna street. d12-tf

ROBINSON'S OFFICE,

80 BALTIMORE STREET, BELOW FRANKLIN BANK.

DRAWN NUMBERS of Grand Consolidated Lottery, class 1—lowest prize $4, 7th inst.

23 11 61 57 59 64 46 6 32 20 7 10

TO-DAY, Virginia State Lottery, class A.

GRAND SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$10,000
1 "	6000	1 "	5000
1 "	4000	1 "	2500
25 "	2000	25 "	500

Cost of certificate for regular package of 25 whole tickets in this splendid Lottery, $139 50
Certificate for package of Halves, 62 75
do do Quarters, 31 88

☞ 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. ja9-1t

PATENT NIGHT LIGHTS.

THIS ARTICLE (of new invention) consumes not more than half the quantity of OIL, and is superior to any other Night Light now in use. It burns without any wick, and gives a clear and steady light. To housekeepers it will prove to be an invaluable article—price 12½ cents. For sale by

MORTIMER & MOWBRAY,
Nos. 116 & 180 Market street.
By appointment of the Patentee.

P. S. A liberal deduction made to wholesale dealers. ja9 1w*

THE NORFOLK STEAMBOAT.

Information has been received from the Telegraph, that the Steamboat POCAHONTAS has been in sight and returned in consequence of the ice. The inference therefore is, that she has gone into Annapolis—in such case, she will leave there for Norfolk and the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad THIS DAY, (Saturday,) immediately on the arrival of the Baltimore Cars.

Fare to Norfolk, from Annapolis, $10
Fare to Weldon, 16

ja9-1t JOHN C. MOALE, Agent.

$5000 WORTH OF SILVER and SHINPLASTERS, for sale wholesale in sums to suit purchasers, by

P. VIGMAN,
Opposite the Post Office,

WHO WISHES TO BUY,

FRANKLIN BANK NOTES, (particularly TO DAY) at a low discount.

Also—RAIL ROAD and WHEELING NOTES—and Uncurrent Money in general. ja9-3t

SITUATION WANTED. A young lady wishes to obtain a situation in a Dry Goods or Fancy Store. She has been in the habit for some time past of attending a Fancy Goods Store, and is well acquainted with the business. Good references can be given. Apply at this office. ja9-1t

FRANKLIN BANK NOTES, taken at PAR for DRY GOODS, at the lowest cash prices, by

JOSHUA T. ROYSTON, Jr.
47 Market-st. (yellow house.)

ja9 tf