BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 23, 1841.

To correspondents. We are compelled to defer the communication of "L." until Monday, when it shall be attended to. We have recently received a number of poetical articles—their non-appearance implies their rejection.

The Ocean. The Ocean and Weekly Clipper can be had at the counter at any time this morning. Price 6¼ cents. The contents are of a varied nature, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

Subscriptions only $1.50 per annum, sent in wrappers to any part of the United States.

☞Distant agents would confer a favor by remitting either Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware or Virginia money. The latter can be obtained in almost every section of the Union.

The Banks. The impression prevails very generally that there should be a change in the present system of banking. There is too much looseness in their management—too great a partiality in their accommodations. The design with which they were originally chartered is perverted—and, instead of being the medium through which the wealthy can safely lend of their superabundance to the more necessitous—instead of being used for the promotion of the general interests of society—they are suspected to have degenerated, in too many instances, into mere brokers' offices. This, perhaps, may be a necessary consequence of their great increase in number. Whilst particular individuals can have the use of two-thirds of the banking capital, it is apparent that the great majority must suffer inconvenience. A bank to be safely managed should distribute its means into many hands; and directors and officers should be prohibited from monopoly. Some of our banks are no doubt conducted upon liberal and honorable principles, and to the best advantage of stockholders and community—but others have been sadly mismanaged. Public attention is awakened to this subject, and the interference of the legislature should be invoked. The jugglery by which innocent persons have been sacrificed must be exposed, and the practice reformed.

We have heretofore expressed ourselves favorable to a reduction in the number of our banks, and we repeat, that four banks, with sufficient capital, and conducted as they should be, would be more serviceable than the whole batch that we at present have. Charters have been granted more for individual benefit than the public good; and hence a system of bank brokerage has been instituted, alike disreputable and injurious.

In Ohio the banking system is undergoing revision, and it is probable that an entire reorganization will be the result. The legislature has the subject under consideration, and we give from the *American* of yesterday morning the following abstract of the bill reported in the lower house by the committee on banks and the currency.

"The bill proposes to incorporate the *State Bank of Ohio*, with branches, having in the whole a capital of twelve millions of dollars. This is to constitute the banking capital of the state. The corporate banks now existing are authorised to subscribe their stock to the State Bank, not exceeding their *available capital*. Each branch bank is to have a separate corporate existence, and to derive separate profits. The whole system is to be under a Board of Control, elected by the branches, each voting in proportion to its stock.

The organization being thus complete, the operations of the system are to be regulated as follows:

"*The Board of Control* has the sole power of issuing the circulation; they furnish it to the branches, countersigned by their President and by the Cashier of the branch. The Board of Control are to determine the amount of the circulation of each branch according to the business and character of the place where it is located; but in no case shall any branch issue a circulation greater than twice the amount of its capital. For the further security of the bank notes a fund is to be raised by a tax on the dividends, increasing as the dividends increase. This fund is to be invested and the interest re-invested until it amounts to one-tenth of the whole capital of the branches; and in case that a branch becomes insolvent, its notes are to be redeemed immediately by the other branches, and they are to be reimbursed from the fund. The affairs of the insolvent branch are to be settled by a trustee appointed by the Board of Control.

"To preserve a uniformity of exchange, the paper of each branch is to be taken at any other branch, and in payment of all dues to the State. It is made the duty of the Board of Control to visit by committee, the different branches, to regulate exchanges, settle balances, &c.

"With regard to the Directors and Stockholders, it is provided that the directors are to act under oath, and to be liable in their individual capacity;—and that no stockholder shall owe a branch more than the amount of his stock actually paid in.

"Such are the leading provisions of the system, as we find them in the sketches of the Bill published in the Ohio papers. The subject is one of interest; and we present this outline to our readers that they may be kept informed of the views elsewhere entertained concerning banking."

The process recommended above for closing the banks of Ohio, could be as easily and safely adopted here in relation to banks which it might be deemed expedient to discontinue. Their capitals could be subscribed to the other banks, and their good paper transferred without loss or inconvenience. Some regulations with regard to directors and officers would have to be adopted and enforced. It would possibly be found advantageous to diminish the number of directors—to put them on their oaths—to forbid their obtaining accommodations—or to limit their discounts to the amount of their stock—to require that they hold stock to a certain amount, and to compensate them for their services—and above all, they should be invested with full power to inspect all accounts, including those of the officers. These are some of the alterations which we think could be made in the banking system of this state, without detriment to the community, and with greater security to stockholders and creditors of the institutions.

With the concluding comments of the American we entirely concur.

"The importance of banks to a business community—their usefulness, and the indispensable necessity there is for their agency—render it a matter of great concern that they should be regulated upon safe and sound principles. They are endowed with high powers; they are authorised to create a currency. This is an act of sovereignty; and when the State entrusts this prerogative to particular institutions, there should be a watchful vigilance exercised to see that the trust is faithfully executed and not abused."

Report on the public lands. The report lately made to the Legislature of this State by Mr. *Causin*, chairman of the select committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to this subject, is said to be an able production. We expect to receive a copy of it in a few days, when, if practicable, it shall be laid before our readers in *extenso*—for it is upon a matter to which the citizens of Maryland cannot feel indifferent. According to the Annapolis correspondent of the American, the report comes to the following, among other, conclusions:

"That the Public Lands were never intended, nor can they be used, as a source of revenue to meet the common expenditures of the General Government:

"That they were to be applied primarily to the extinction of the debt 'incurred in acquiring them,' and then as a fund for the benefit of the States, *as such*, in just proportions; and not for the General Government.

"That, the public debt being extinguished, the time has arrived for the performance of the ultimate trusts, distribution to the *States* in just proportion of the proceeds to be by them applied to such objects of expenditure, within the limits of the *States*, as may most truly tend in their results 'to the common use and benefits of all the States.'

"These are some of the principal topics of arguments, which were filled up and carried out with distinguished research and ability."

We must see the facts upon which these conclusions are based, before we can pronounce upon their soundness; but from the distinguished talents of the gentleman who made the report, we have no doubt he has ably fortified himself with evidence to sustain his positions. It is certain that it never was designed that the old States should be deprived of participation in the benefits resulting from the public lands either by distribution of the proceeds of their sale, or by appropriation for general purposes by the national government. And yet it has been gravely proposed to cede them to the States in which they lie.

Georgetown. We cannot refuse the use of our columns to "Jupiter," as we stand somewhat in awe of his majesty and dread his thunderbolts. Since he has visited earth on the harmless errand of listening to the discussions of a debating society, he ought to be indulged in the innocent liberty of expressing his opinions of members; some of whom he appears disposed to render as immortal as himself.

We give his second epistle below:

Messrs. Editors: In the midst of a dreary snow storm, I write to inform you that "Jupiter" has set the knowing ones to work, in ferreting out the spy upon the "sayings and doings" of the Union Literary Debating Society. Well, be it so.—When Junius wrote, he called for all the good, better, best and unhealthy faculties of the human mind, and why should Jupiter be denied the pleasure of a notice from the anxious ones for delineating the true powers of this very able and polite assemblage of nearly all that is "strong and weak," is more than any reasonable man could think of. Once more for the task.

Mr. Hoban. This member is a free, easy debater, and at times very powerful; as a wit, he is nearly a match for the celebrated *Curran*, certainly superior to any other member of this association; he is most decidedly a warrior in argument; he marshals his forces with skill and judgment, and when he enters the field of battle, woe be to the contending parties—he fights with a vigor and pertinacity that bids fair to elevate him to the highest rank, which others have gained without half his personal worth or merit.

Mr. Wroe. This member is rather too pedantic; some talent, and with proper care might show to advantage on certain occasions. Be studious, I say, and earn for yourself an enviable reputation.

Mr. Clephane. An excellent presiding officer, possessing talents, but of the quiet order. Arouse into action the fiery elements of your nature, Mr. Clephane, and I will extend my notice on another occasion

Mr. Law. An excellent clerk—possessing considerable talent and a fund of good humor—would make a popular debater if he could get rid of a little of his innate modesty.

Killed by a bear. A correspondent of the Boston Mail, writing from St. Albans, Vt., states that on Monday, the 11th inst., while Mr. John C. Clark and James Owen were chopping cord wood, about two miles from the centre of that village, on what is called the old Hitchburn road, they were suddenly attacked by four bears, and melancholy to relate, Mr. Owen was killed in the encounter by being squeezed to death by one of the bears. Mr. Clark, it is stated, succeeded in killing two of the animals, by striking them on the head with his axe.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

Washington, Jan. 22, 1841.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the treasury note bill was resumed in committee of the whole.

Mr. Rhett, of S. C. having the floor, spoke at some length in support of the bill. He contended that there was no necessity, as stated by some, for either a loan of ten millions, or the imposition of a new tariff, for relieving the treasury; for in his opinion the temporary assistance afforded by the bill would be amply sufficient. He denied that a tax on luxuries would not have the effect of diminishing the revenue, as assumed by some. He admitted, however, that such would be the case in regard to necessaries.

Mr. W. Thompson maintained that a tax upon such luxuries as wines and silks would not have the effect of reducing the revenue. For these articles were used by the rich, to whom a higher price would be a further recommendation for their use.

The debate had not concluded when the House adjourned.

It is expected that the bill will be forced through to-morrow.

The Senate is still engaged upon the pre-emption bill, and when the debate will terminate is uncertain.

Mr. Crittenden has renewed the motion made by him when in committee of the whole, to recommit the bill to the committee on public lands, with instructions to report an amendment authorising the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of public lands among the states, upon certain conditions. Mr. C., I am informed, proposes to supply the deficiency in the treasury, which must then necessarily ensue, by a tax on foreign manufactured silks.

The bill for extending the charter of the Bank of Alexandria, was taken up by the Senate during the morning hour, and passed.

A charge of theft. Yesterday afternoon, a case of some importance was tried at the police court before squire Barnard. The substance of the affair is as follows: On Thursday night of last week, there was a ball, or kind of "hoe down," at a tavern kept by Mr. Matthias, in Camden-st. opposite the depot. During the progress of the ball, a young man named John Fitzpatrick, in company with some others of his associates, visited the house. While at this place, they encountered an individual known by the name of John, alias Owen Hagan. Hagan, it seems, became very drunk, and rather unruly, so much so that it became necessary to put him out of the house, which was done by some of the persons present. After Hagan was put out, he discovered that he had lost his purse, containing seventy odd dollars, the greater part of which was in gold, the balance in notes. A search was soon instituted for the recovery of the money, when it was found in a vault in the back yard.—Suspicion was subsequently fixed upon young Fitzpatrick, who was arrested on the charge of having stolen the purse with its contents, and afterwards, fearing detection, threw it into the vault beforementioned. Much testimony was produced on the part of the prisoner to prove his honesty and good character. Mr. Collins was counsel for the accused, and Yates Walsh, esq. for the state. After all the facts having been elicited, pro. and con., the squire decided against the accused, who was held to bail in the sum of $100 for his appearance at the city court in February next. There is one fact demonstrated by the above, (whether the young man is guilty or innocent—to the latter of which we are inclined) and that is, it is always best to keep out of bad company.

War against the drama. The non-commissioned officer of the Richmond Star has opened a battery upon Mr. George Jones, the Godfather of the drama in Virginia, and peppers him handsomely for attempting to force an indecent and immoral play down the throats of the public. The Corporal, like a good surgeon, cuts deep in order to effect a cure. The true friend of the drama will purge it of its immorality, and the voice of the press must be heard. Streeter appears not to possess the fashionable refinement in his notions of the French ballet dancers; he has proclaimed "war to the knife" with Lecompte's *troupe*, and thus describes them:

Madame Lecompte is a short, fat, active little Dutch-looking lady, with a long nose; and her assistant is less fat, quite as short, and with a long nose, too. They are neither of them handsome—(ladies are never ugly.) Monsieur is as ugly as we are, with a big nose also. The ladies appeared in brief petticoats, (or whatever they may be called) and the Monsieur was decked out in a loose *shirt*, and prodigiously tight *drawers*. From his waist to his pumps, every part of his figure was as fairly shown as a skin-tight covering would allow.

The Baltimore Clipper tells a story, which is copied by our papers, of a diabolical attempt to kill Miss Monier, the manageress of the theatre in Washington, by putting balls in pistols to be used in a play. How people can credit such miserable humbuggery we cannot imagine. The story was, of course, got up to excite sympathies for the actress.—*N. Y. Signal.*

The story was *not* "of course" got up to excite sympathies for the actress. We, at least, are above such miserable trickery, and the Signal would do well to look to it itself before it hangs the charge at our door. We obtained the account from Mr. Day, treasurer of the Washington theatre, who writes us that he can, if necessary, procure certificates of the fact from many persons concerned in the establishment.

A miss is as good as a mile. We have been informed that the "buck-eye blacksmith," purchased the ticket which drew a $10,000 prize in the town hall lottery, but being dissatisfied with the number, returned it to the vender in Washington, when it fell into more lucky hands.

Colonization Society. The receipts of the American Colonization Society for the past year, are upwards of $25,000.

NEWS ABOUT TOWN.

Know ye the law. On Thursday afternoon last a case came off before Squire McDonald, the substance of which may be interesting if not beneficial to the general reader. It involved a principle which is not exactly understood by all—and a knowledge of which may save much unnecessary trouble as well as expense. The case related to the liabilities of insolvent debtors, after having petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

The plaintiff was Levi Collins, a Jew, vs. Solomon Jacobs, of the same religious faith. It seems that the defendant had petitioned on the 8th of September, 1840, and that previous to that time had been indebted to the plaintiff the amount of $45.92½. On the strength of an assertion of the defendant had made subsequent to his petition for the benefit of the insolvent act, in the presence of Mr. Solomon Harris, the plaintiff brought suit against him for the recovery of his claim. Harris deposed that the defendant had said in his presence that he would pay plaintiff's bill—also, that he would pay $20 of it after the holydays, if he could; but the *particular* holydays were not specified. Whether the past Christmas holydays, or those to come at Easter Sunday, or those at the jumping off place of time were the ones he meant was not made manifest on evidence. In consequence therefore of a want of proofs relative to the *particular* time and manner at and in which the debt was to be discharged, judgment was rendered against the plaintiff—or in other words, he was non-suited to the amount of costs.

In relation to this matter there seems to exist a blindness, or false sympathy, with many who are forced to petition. Not unfrequently is it the case, that after they have been compelled to undergo the mortification of bankruptcy—which, in the eye of law, is a just equivalent for all previous pecuniary liabilities, they will turn round and foolishly make themselves again responsible for the very debts which forced humiliation had legally cancelled. We are aware that there is nothing wrong in a man desiring to pay all dues for which he has received an honest equivalent, but there is nothing gained and much to be lost by throwing himself again (when he is unable to pay) upon the cold charity of promiscuous creditors. A man who has petitioned should never promise to pay at a definite time, or when he is able. In the former case suit can be instituted against him at that time, and in the latter he can be held responsible when proof can be brought of his ability. There are always constables eager to secure fees, and men who, if they get the slightest hold, will prosecute to the end of the chain. We would therefore advise the insolvent portion of the community to be on their guard. At the same time we would inform creditors that it is useless to institute a suit against any insolvent debtor for money due previous to his application for the benefit of the insolvent law, unless proof positive can be brought that the debt was assumed, and the money to be paid at or before some specified time; or that it should be discharged in some specific mode or manner. We say to all—know ye the law and profit thereby.

"Annals of Annapolis." We have been favored by Messrs. Knight & Colburn with a copy of this work. It is a handsome volume, compiled and edited by David Ridgely, state librarian, who, from his station and capacity, is well qualified to give interest to the work. It contains a variety of information derived from records, public documents and other sources, accessible to Mr. Ridgely, and which must have required time and labor to collect and arrange. We have not had leisure to give the volume a minute examination, but we have seen sufficient to justify our recommending it to public patronage. The author we have known for many years, and have no doubt that he has discharged the duties of author with the same fidelity that has characterized his labors as librarian of the state library—and we take pleasure in promoting the interests of so worthy a man. His book should be in the hands of every one who would wish to possess historical facts connected with the ancient city or the settlement and progress of Maryland.

The Knickerbocker for January, is, as usual, filled with excellent articles in prose and verse. The character of this periodical for literary productions of the first order, is too well established to require particular notice. It is a fitting decoration for the centre table. To be had of N. Hickman.

Insolent negroes. As yet the slave laws govern in the state of Maryland, and, "situated as we are," between what are termed the free and the slave states, the laws which should protect the white citizen appears to be almost a dead letter, for the spirit of abolitionism seems to make ours a kind of neutral ground whereon to plan its attacks upon the southern interests. It lies with the press to keep this spirit down, and while we acknowledge the rights of the free negro, we draw a strong line of distinction between them and the white population. The insolence of some of the blacks is becoming intolerable, and what is it to be attributed to? We answer, to the hood-winking of the abolitionist press, to the half-covered approval of those who, while they pretend to sustain the laws in their wholesome operation, applaud the mulatto or black upstart who threatens to publish a respectable white lady and assaults her son. What safe-guard have we while such "moral censors" are allowed to dwell amongst us? We leave it to the public to answer.

Watch reports. We are glad to state that the returns from each of the watch districts give evidence of the continued good order. Only a few lodgers were admitted on Thursday night. This speaks well for the moral improvement of our city, and we hope the time is not far distant when we shall find it necessary to abandon the watch reports altogether.

LIST OF APPLICANTS,

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

William N. Baker,	John G. Ensor,
Samuel G. Baker,	John Berry, (col'd)
John H. Wilcock,	Francis Hamelin,
William Walter,	Henry Knott
John W. Clark,	Henry Fredericksen,
George W. Rust,	*Robert A. Scruggs,
Alexander Fells,	*Robert T. Smith,
Samuel C. Owings,	*John T. Hollins,
Ferdinand Klemper,	*James McFarland,
William T. Foster,	*Moses Larkin.

—*For sums less than $50.

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

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

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Gilder, Mr. William H. Gibson to Miss Ann Theresa Denby, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, 17th inst. by the Rev John Hemley, William Butler to Miss Mary Ann Woods, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 19th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Kepler, William Price, of St. Mary's county, to Miss Sarah Ann Casey, of Baltimore.

On Thursday morning, 21st inst, by the Rev. Mr. Heiser, Mr. Richard S. Thompson to Miss Adaline Ann Mudge, all of this city.

DIED,

On Friday morning, 22d inst, Bernard Mulhare, in the 25th year of his age.

On Friday, 22d instant, Henry Clay, son of James and Sarah Thomas, aged six months.

On the 21st inst, Elizabeth Hyde, aged 70 years.

On Sunday, 17th inst, John Henry, infant son of Jacob and Mary Saumenig, aged 9 months and 23 days.

At Washington, on the 21st inst, Commodore Thomas H. Stevens, commandant of the navy yard at that place, in the 47th year of his age.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED.

Ship Herald, Myers, Rotterdam.

A ship reported off Thomas' Point; two brigs and several schrs in Annapolis Roads.

SAILED—Br. brig Ambassador, Clarke, Kingston, Ja.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Scotia, Welsh, of Baltimore, sailed from the Texel 15th ult. for St. Ubes, and passed Portsmouth, Eng. 19th, reported for Mobile.

Bremen barque Sophia, Bernsken, from Baltimore, arrived at Bremerhaven 12th Dec.

At Laguayra, 23d Dec. brig Reaper, Breaton, of Baltimore, use; schr Wm. Tompkins, Oliver do. do.

Brig Gen. Sumter, Hobbs, from Baltimore, arrived at Charleston 15th inst.

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. Subject—"Christianity, as connected with Reason and Human Learning."

The more we investigate the laws of nature through the medium of the sciences, the more may we learn of God and his wonderful ways, and the more will our reasons for loving and serving him be multiplied.

☞There will be service in the Evening at 7 o'clk. Subject—"Christian Hope."

☞Seats free. ja23-1t*

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

☞A Public Meeting of the MARION TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will be held in the Exeter street Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 27th inst. at half past 6 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from eminent friends of the cause—after which members will give in their experience.

By order, WILLIAM F. PENTZ, Sec'y.

N. B. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Regular Stated Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst. as business of importance will be laid before the meeting previous to the meeting being held in the church. At the last meeting 55 joined the Society ja23 4t*

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The Western Franklin Auxiliary No. 1, to the Washington Temperance Society, will hold an Experience Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 26th instant, in Emery Chapel, Biddle street, at half past 6 o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Morris in behalf of the onward cause of Temperance. The public are most respectfully invited to attend.

ja 23-3t By order THOS. GAMBRILL, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

☞Hereafter the *Washington Temperance Society* will hold their regular meetings EVERY MONDAY EVENING, in Mr. John 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.

ja13 fa3m JOHN F. HOSS, Sec'y.

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 7 o'clock precisely. Young men, under the age of 21 years, desirous of joining this Society, are invited to attend. By order,

ja6-f-6m WM. GEORGE HECKROTTE, Sec.

TOWN HALL LOTTERY.

☞Extract of a letter—dated

Washington, 21st January, 1841.

"Your favor of the 16th, authorizing me to cash the $10,000 prize sold through my office in Town Hall Lottery, class No. 1 for 1841, came duly to hand. I was unable to see the vender who sold it until to-day—he informed me that the holders of the prize have determined to wait the 60 days before demanding the money. It was sold to a lady in Georgetown by Mr. Campbell, a vender there. The lady would not be willing to have her name appear in the paper.

Yours, &c. WM. H. RICE.

To James H. Cox, General Agent of State Armory & Town Hall Lottery, Balt."

☞The TOWN HALL LOTTERY will draw again on THURSDAY NEXT—Capitals 1 of $10,000 and 100 of $1'000—besides thousands of other prizes, amounting to $400,000!

Whole Tickets $5—Halves $2.50—Quarters $1 25.

☞For sale at the Commissioners' Office, No. 146 MARKET STREET.

☞Recollect that this Lottery is entirely a Baltimore affair—all the money realized is to be expended in beautifying the city. ja23-eo3t

THE GREAT TOWN HALL LOTTERY.

☞Class No. 2, draws on THURSDAY NEXT, 28th inst. In this Magnificent Lottery there is one prize of $10,000, a hundred prizes of $1000—besides numerous other prizes. Now is the time to make your fortunes! Come, club up friends, and try your luck—here's a noble chance! Purchase of

THOMAS R. SCOTT,

Agent for the Town Hall Lottery,

No. 76½ Baltimore street, near Gay.

☞Country Customers will please send on their orders directed as above. ja23-1t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

☞In consequence of the generally expressed wish that the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE should deliver another Lecture in our city, the Lecture Committee have much pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements for the delivery, on MONDAY EVENING, January 25th, in the Universalist Church, at half past 7 o'clock, of a Lecture on the "*Life and Opinions of Socrates*"

This Lecture will be extra of the course, and the committee are under the necessity of superceding, for this evening, the course tickets, and have issued single tickets, which will admit a *gentleman and two ladies*—price 50 cents. For sale at Messrs. Cushing & Brothers; N. Hickman; John Cushing & Co.; Knight & Colburn, and John Murphy's.

☞The active members of the Association will receive their tickets on application to the Librarian.

ja23-3t

SIX tons BINDER'S BOARDS, of various qualities—for sale by

TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE,

ja23 No. 28. Charles street.