BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB 8 1841.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL HARRISON. Our city was all bustle on Saturday last. At about nine o'clock in the morning the signal guns announced that the president elect was on his way to Baltimore, and might be expected to arrive in the afternoon cars from Frederick. The several Tippecanoe clubs assembled about two o'clock, and with banners flying and music playing, they marched to the place of rendezvous. Previous to this a large body of horsemen had proceeded to the relay house on the rail road, to await the arrival of the General and escort him to town.

These preparatory movements created of course a great stir, and men, women and children made a leg (we beg pardon, we should have said a *limb*,) to obtain good stations to "see the sight." Office seekers were all life and activity, jostling each other in the streets, and nearly trampling down common people in their eagerness to be first in place. We looked amongst them in vain for a modest countenance. Their smirking faces expressed the glee of their hearts at the prospective division of "the spoils." They all seemed so joyous that we expected every moment to hear them sing in chorus,

"Sure such a day, so renowned, so victorious,
Such a day as this was never seen;
The courtiers so gay, and the mob so uproarious,
Nature seems to wear a universal grin."

But unhappily a slight sprinkle of rain damped their pleasure, and threatened to interrupt the order of proceedings.

About half past three o'clock the procession, which had been formed at the depot, turned into Calvert street, and in a few minutes General Harrison alighted from a barouche drawn by four horses, at the door of the City Hotel. As soon as the whole procession had arrived, the General appeared upon a stand which had been prepared at one of the windows, and was received with universal cheers. He was formally welcomed to the city by Charles F. Mayer, Esq. to whom he responded in a short address. We were much pleased that these ceremonies and addresses were not prolonged, as the unfavorable state of the weather might have affected the health of General Harrison had he been compelled to remain longer exposed to it uncovered.

In Baltimore and other streets through which the procession marched the pavements were crowded with men, and the windows with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs in welcome of the old hero.

The collection of people in front of the hotel and in the square was immense, and the whole affair passed off creditably and handsomely. The upper windows of the hotel were beautifully decorated with ladies' sweet faces, which smiled their approbation upon the scene. The General was no doubt gratified with his reception. He yesterday attended divine service at St. Paul's church, which was filled to overflowing. He leaves town to-morrow morning for Washington city, and will be escorted a part of his way by the committee of reception and others.

☞It will be seen by our advertising columns, that Gen. Harrison will address the citizens of Baltimore this morning at 10 o'clock, from Barnum's City Hotel. From one o'clock, P. M. until three has been set apart for the General to receive the attention of the ladies, the saloon and drawing rooms on Fayette street having been appropriated for this purpose.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. In another column will be found the act incorporating this society, together with a notice that books for subscriptions to stock to build a Temperance Hall will be opened on Wednesday next, at the Union Hall.

We understand the Society has purchased the lot upon which old Christ Church stood, together with the adjoining house and lot, and contemplate erecting thereon a spacious edifice for the meetings of the Society and other purposes. The basement to be occupied as stores, and the Hall to be on the second floor. It is also designed to attach bells to the building, to be used in cases of fire.

We sincerely rejoice at the rapid and immense accession to the temperance cause, and hope that the society may prove successful in their present undertaking. We have before suggested that the literary associations should unite in the erection of this building, that they might have a permanent place of meeting sufficiently capacious to contain their increasing numbers. We are informed that there would be no objection to such union on the part of the Washington Temperance Society, and that committees from such societies as take stock could consult as to the construction of the building with the building committee of the society.

THE CASH SYSTEM. The editors of that long established and ably conducted paper, the *National Intelligencer*, announce their determination to adopt the *cash system*. Subscribers will be taken as usual, by the year, if they pay in advance; and the carriers are authorised to furnish the paper at $1 per month, 25 cents per week, or five cents the single paper.

The editors state that a large sum has accumulated upon their books, and that they cannot, in justice to themselves, longer continue the credit system.

The National Intelligencer has always maintained a high character for fairness and liberality; and for editorial talent is unsurpassed in the country; and hence it has uniformly had an extensive circulation with gentlemen of all parties.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS. On Saturday last we announced the suspension of the Bank of the United States, and the resolution of the other Banks of Philadelphia to continue specie payments—and to-day we have to record the suspension of some of these very banks, four only of them continuing to pay specie. Thus the impolicy of premature resumption is becoming every day more manifest, and those who were so eager to force the banks into the measure, may now congratulate themselves on the ruin they have caused. The whole of the Philadelphia banks, it was thought, would suspend on Saturday, and the country banks of the state will be compelled to follow the example—so that they have all taken one step forward and two back ward. This will always be the case where passion is permitted to control reason.—"The end hereof yet come."

We copy the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

A day of excitement in Philadelphia—more suspensions by the Banks.—Yesterday was a day of extraordinary excitement in Philadelphia. In our last we gave the proceedings of the U. States Bank, to the effect that that institution had, in consequence of heavy drafts from the east, been compelled to another temporary suspension of specie payments. Also, the proceedings of all the other banks of Philadelphia, to the effect that they would continue to pay specie for all their obligations. These publications produced a great sensation throughout the community, and, as must have been expected by every reasonable man, under the circumstances, hundreds of persons visited all the banks, and demanded specie in large and in small sums, and either on checks or in bank notes. Thus, at an early hour in the morning, the counters of most of our Banks were crowded, and although the excitement was evidently high, nothing indicative of violence or outrage took place; and indeed, the general deportment of the various crowds was quite creditable under the circumstances. The Bank of the United States was not particularly thronged after 12 o'clock; and throughout the whole day the Bank paid specie on its $5 notes. The other Banks, which commenced paying specie on all their obligations, gave way one by one, so that by three o'clock, the only institutions that paid specie in general terms, were the Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics', Southwark, and Commercial Banks.—Even these, we are told, marked a number of checks that were presented, as "good." All, however, throughout the city and county, freely and promptly paid their $5 bills in specie; and in one or two cases amounts as large as $100,000 were paid in the aggregate before it was thought proper to violate the resolution to persevere in the resumption, which was passed in the Bank meeting on Thursday night. The Western bank paid all demands of every kind. The general expression of opinion was, that the banks acted very injudiciously in making a fruitless attempt to resume, after the U. S. Bank had been forced to suspend. But, perhaps, we should give them credit for this effort, to comply with what they deem public opinion and law, and consider it as an earnest to sustain specie payments to the utmost, even when in the judgment of some of the Directors, such a course could be pursued only to the injury of the institutions. Every thing was in confusion, as relates to money matters throughout the day—most of the brokers refused to purchase notes—while all borrowing and lending seemed to be out of the question for the time.

LATER. The latest intelligence from Philadelphia, received by the cars yesterday afternoon, informs us that all the banks in that city, with the exception of two had again suspended specie payments. The excitement on Saturday was considerable, and large crowds of people collected during the day around the doors of the different banks.

PAUPERISM. Housekeepers are greatly annoyed by the numerous persons who follow begging for a livelihood. Scarcely a day passes without three or four applicants presenting themselves, of whom one half at least are as able to work as the persons from whom they solicit. To such it is no charity to give—on the contrary, it affords encouragement to continue in their idle and vicious course. Where there is evident want the hand of relief should be extended; but it would be much better if the whole system of begging were abolished. We are aware that there is a public poor-house, but there are many cases of distress where it would be improper to compel the parties to resort to the alms-house. In England the poor are confined to their several parishes, and are prevented from annoying other neighborhoods. If a similar regulation were adopted in this city, it might prove beneficial.—Each ward could produce a fund by subscription to support its own poor—or, if it be preferable to permit the paupers to solicit charity as at present, let them be required to produce a certificate of their residence signed by some authorized person of the ward. This would prevent imposition, because each applicant for such certificate would be required to shew that they were entitled to receive it.

Independent of the adult beggars, our streets are filled with children who are sent forth by their parents to "beg, borrow or steal" as opportunity may occur; and who become thus early initiated in practices which lead to the penitentiary. This is a class of paupers which particularly claims public attention, and for whose reformation every effort should be made. To send the infant offender to commingle with hardened criminals, is to condemn him to a life of guilt; for, with such associates his evil propensities will become confirmed; and he emerges from his prison intractable in disposition and resolved in his course of villany. Hence the necessity of a *House of Refuge*, where punishment, labor and improvement would be blended. But public attention has been so frequently and ineffectually called to this subject, that we despair of ever seeing the object accomplished. It would certainly be of infinite advantage to the young who might become its inmates, and to the public at large who are subjected to their depredations.—The reformation of a youthful criminal is worth an effort; and, as the House of Refuge has produced the desired result elsewhere, we should like to see the experiment tried in Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS DEBRIS. A large quantity of boards, bedsteads, chairs and one entire house floor, with carpet on it, lately drifted ashore on the eastern end of Long Island.

METEORIC SHOWERS. We cut from the American the following notice of an article which appears in the last number of *Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts*—a work of distinguished merit.

"We notice in the miscellaneous department of the Journal some remarks by Professor Olmstead, respecting the meteoric showers which were believed to be unusual in the month of November. The year 1834, according to the Professor, was the last in which these showers were visible. In 1839 and in last November no such phenomena were seen. The belief is expressed that this remarkable visitation of meteors has passed by, after a recurrence of ten or eleven successive years. There are no records of it before the year 1830; but supposing that the extraordinary exhibition of 1833 was the middle of the series, when the phenomenon reached its maximum, and knowing that from that time it rapidly declined until 1833, after which it ceased altogether—the inference is drawn that it commenced the same number of years before 1833, namely, in 1823, although it did not arrest attention until 1830."

Professor Olmstead maintains, we believe, that meteoric showers originate from the explosion of gaseous comets which are supposed to revolve around the earth, and occasionally to drop into its atmosphere—but of the existence of such comets we know nothing, and we think that it will puzzle the learned professor to prove that it is possible for them to exist—or, if this be done, to show the possibility of their coming into contact with our atmosphere.

The learned professor appears to have a theory for every emergency. At first, alluding to his theory of terrestrial comets, meteoric showers were to recur in the month of November of every year; and in this opinion he was fortified by their recurrence at this period for some years in succession—but their non-appearance in 1839 and 1840 has changed his position, and "the belief is expressed that this remarkable visitation of meteors has passed by, after a recurrence of ten or eleven years." It is the "very error of the moon" to have resource to fanciful speculations to account for natural phenomena which may be explained upon rational principles. The meteoric showers are unquestionably the result of electrical action, and their invariable exhibition on that portion of the globe tending towards the sun, (morning side,) demonstrates that they are attributable to fixed and immutable causes. These causes are more fitting subjects for philosophical enquiry, than the imaginary comets of professor Olmstead.

Should the meteoric shower be again exhibited in November next, the new theory of the learned professor will be of course exploded, and he will have to resort to his imagination once more. The truth is, these beautiful phenomena are not confined to "days or seasons, but are more or less to be seen on almost every clear night of the year, between the hours of midnight and dawn. They are of the family of what is termed "the shooting star," and may be traced to the same cause.

BALTIMORE LYCEUM. At the meeting on Friday evening last, Dr. C. C. Cox delivered a lecture on *electricity*, in which he traced the progressive discoveries and improvements in the sciences. The lecture was accompanied by various experiments and illustrations, but the room being crowded to excess, the moisture was so great as to impair the power of the machine. The Doctor exhibited intimate knowledge of the subject, and his explanations were very satisfactory; and the audience, although nearly suffocated with heat, were so much interested and gratified with the lecture, that they listened attentively for more than an hour that the lecturer was before them.

After the lecture the postponed question, "Do protective duties increase national wealth," was further discussed, Mr. *Lewis* in the affirmative, Messrs. *Preston* and *Candler* in the negative. On taking the vote there was a tie, and the president determined it in the negative.

BANNERS. The ladies of the ninth ward on Saturday presented the Tippecanoe club of that ward with a beautiful banner. The presentation took place at the residence of Mr. Wm. Gist. There was quite a display of beauty on the occasion. The banner was painted by Mr. Ruckle.

The ladies of the eighth ward at the same time presented the young whigs of that ward with a splendid banner made by Ash. We have heard that none of the men were killed, though many were wounded.

DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE. John Vliet, late proprietor of the tavern at the corner of Fulton and Furman streets, Brooklyn, left his house suddenly about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning.—Not returning the whole of the day, fears were entertained that either he had destroyed himself or some serious accident had occurred. The worst apprehensions were confirmed on Thursday by the finding of the dead body in the river at the foot of Fulton-st. He had lately met with some losses, by selling out his establishment.

BALTIMORE BANKS. The news from Philadelphia on Friday evening had a tendency to cause a run upon our banks on Saturday. Large amounts of specie, we understand, were paid out until the town clock struck three—and then the tellers were allowed to breathe freely. A meeting of the officers of the banks was held on Saturday night; they adjourned to meet again this morning at 8 o'clock,

INAUGURATION MARCH. The manuscript of President Harrison's Grand Inauguration March, by Henry Deilman, of this city, was presented to the General by one of the whig committee on Saturday. The march is brilliant, and quite creditable to the composer. We presume the old gentleman would rather *hear* than *see it*.

LIEUT. O'BRIEN. Accounts from Florida give intelligence of the death of Lt. Lucius O'Brien, of the 8th Infantry, at Tampa Bay. Lieut. O'B. was a native of Baltimore, and was well known and much esteemed.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1841.

Last evening the debate on the Treasury Note bill continued until 7 o'clock, when the question was taken on the various pending amendments. All of them were rejected. Mr. Wise then offered an amendment, empowering the next administration to issue five millions of dollars after the 4th of March, if such should be required, notwithstanding any previously issued by the present administration. This was done by Mr. W. with a view of meeting the objection of those who contend that the wants of the Treasury will be a reason for the calling of an extra session.

After some conversational debate of rather a noisy character, his amendment was agreed to. The bill as amended was then reported to the House, after which it was read a third time and passed. The House then, at half-past eight, adjourned.

This morning, the first business in order was the bill for purchasing Raub's Patent for his Safety Valve; but as members have, it appears, no objection to being blown up, the bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

The House then spent the remainder of the day in the consideration of private bills.

The Senate is not in session to-day, requiring, I suppose, some rest before they enter the great battle on the Bankrupt bill, which they pretend is to be passed next week.

The eclipse of the moon came off here in great style. It took place after the cars left, or I would have sent you an account of it. The people who came on here from Baltimore to see it, were highly gratified.

CITY COURT, Feb. 6, 1841. Wm. O. Welch was brought up, charged by the state with assaulting and beating Joseph Faithful. Fined $1 and costs.

William Ridgaway, who had been indicted by the grand jury for obtaining money under false pretences, came into court and gave bail for his appearance at the present term.

The Grand Jury came down about ten o'clock, and announced to the court that it had adjourned until Monday, for the purpose of paying respect to the President elect, whose presence was expected in the course of a few hours. The court then adjourned.

THE BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence its session in this city on Wednesday morning next, the 10th inst. Its sittings will be held in the Monument street Church, North Baltimore Station. It is expected that Bishops *Soule*, *Waugh*, and *Morris*, with about one hundred and seventy other ministers of the gospel, will be in attendance. Bishop *Morris* will preside.

FROM HAVANA. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 26th contains some items of news from Havana up to the 17th ult. Mad'lle. Eissler and suite had arrived from the North, and taken lodgings at the mansion of Mrs. West.

A line of steam packet ships, to run between English and South American ports, to touch at Havana, is projected, to commence their trips on or about the first of October next. Some of the shares of the company are offered for sale in Havana, on the nominal amount, of which it is guaranteed not more than 50 per cent. will be called for.

Benj. Wright, Esq. arrived at Nuevitas in the beginning of January from New York, with men and materials to make the Rail Road from that place to Puerto Principe.—Mr. W. brought with him one of Norris' best locomotives, several freight cars, and 50 operatives. The passenger cars are being made, and it is believed the enterprise will now rapidly progress to completion, and go into use.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM FLORIDA. By the steamer Newbern, Captain McNulty, arrived at Savannah on the 30th ult., the editors of the Georgian have received the following intelligence from their correspondent:

FLORIDA, Jan. 25, 1841.

Fifty-six Indians taken—Great hopes of the termination of the Florida War. Col. Harney's second expedition has resulted in his capturing and killing 16 warriors. Major Childs has taken 44 men, women and children. Lieut. Steptoe has also killed and captured six warriors, making a total of 66.

We are all looking for a speedy termination of the war, the news from the Gulf posts, tending, as it does, towards such a consummation of our wishes.

JANUARY 27. Capt. Barnum has returned to Fort Russell, the camp of Halleck-tus-te-nuggee was discovered within seven miles of Fort Russell. He got wind of the troops and escaped. Capt. Barnum captured 3 squaws, one child and 3 ponies.

RUMOR. It was rumored in the city yesterday that the United States revenue cutter *Jackson*, while off the coast of Florida, had been fired into and sunk by a British armed vessel. An engagement, is is said, took place. The southern papers received at this office say nothing of the affair.

A BOY KILLED. While an immense crowd of persons were gathered around one of the Philadelphia banks on Saturday last, for the purpose of demanding specie, a boy was so badly injured by the pressure that he died in a few minutes after he was taken from the crowd.

MILITARY HONORS. The fine volunteer company from Elticotts' Mills, under command of Capt. Swain, made a handsome appearance at the reception of General Harrison, near the depot, on Saturday. This was the only military association seen on the occasion.

A FACTORY DESTROYED. The cotton mill owned by the heirs of Seth Porter, Jr. and others, and occupied by E. C. Allen, situated in the West Village of Cummington, Mass. was entirely consumed by fire, together with all its contents; on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th inst. Loss estimated at $6300. Insured for $2600.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr Steele, WM. DOWS to Miss MARY JANE LOTTS, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Mr Smith, WM. BIGGS JENS to Miss JANE BROWN, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Chas. Brown, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 5th instant, ELIZABETH [illegible] after a lingering [illegible]

At Washington, on the 4th inst. in the 60th year of her age, Mrs SOPHIA GOLDSMITH, wife of Lewis A. Goldsmith. The deceased was a native of Maryland.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED

Brig Clinton, Cole, Demarara, J. P. Adams.
Schr Eliza Jane, Parker, Wilmington, N. C.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Sea, Allen, from Baltimore, arrived at N. York 2d instant.

Schrs Roxana, Hosick, of and for Baltimore, and Avalanche, Green, do do, were at Port-au-Prince Jan. ult.

Schr Flora, Vaughan, from Baltimore, arrived at Boston 34 inst.

☞A most remarkable DWARF will be exhibited to the *Medical Profession* THIS AFTERNOON, at the Anatomical Theatre of the University of Maryland, Lombard street, at 4 o'clock. f8 1t

AN ACT to incorporate the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That William K. Mitchell, John F. Hoss, Archibald Campbell, David Martin, David Anderson, Daniel A. Piper, James McCurley, Robert Neilson John Werdebaugh, John Atlee, George Stears, Elijah Stansbury, Thomas L. Murphy, John Wright, Francis Gallagher and others, who now are or may hereafter become members of said Society, and their successors, are hereby declared to be one community and body corporate by the name, style and title of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, and by that name they shall be and are hereby made able and capable in law to have, receive and retain to them and their successors, property, real and personal, also devises and bequests of any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, capable of making the same; and the same to dispose of or transfer at their pleasure, in such manner as they may think proper; Provided always that the said corporation shall not, at any time, hold or possess property, real, personal or mixed, exceeding in value the sum of one thousand dollars, other than that which may be invested in a Hall to be erected for the purposes of the Society.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the said corporation, and their successors, by the name and title aforesaid, shall be capable, in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any Courts of Justice, and before all and any Judges, Officers or persons whatsoever, in all and singular actions, matters or demands whatsoever.

Sec. 3 And be it enacted, That the said corporation shall have power to hold stated meetings; to establish and put into execution, alter or abolish such by-laws, rules and regulations as to them shall seem most conducive to the interests of the Society; provided the same shall not be contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States.

Sec. 4 And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorise the said corporation to issue any note, token, device or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the right is hereby expressly reserved to the Legislature at its pleasure to amend or annul this act of incorporation.

Sec 6 And be it enacted, That this act shall endure for thirty years unless sooner repealed by the General Assembly.

State of Maryland to wit:

We certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of the Act entitled "an Act to incorporate the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore," which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at December session, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis, this 30th day of January, 1841.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk of House of Delegates, Md.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk of Senate, Md.

☞NOTICE.—The Executive Committee of the Washington Temperance Society, gives notice that the books will be opened on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, at Union Hall, and continue open until three, and will be re-opened at the different auxiliaries, until a sufficient amount of stock be subscribed for the completion of the Hall.

The shares to be $10 each, $1 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance of $1 for each month until paid, of which due notice will be given hereafter.

The public generally are invited to attend.

Major E. Stansbury,	Daniel Bixler,
David Carson,	Robert Nelson,
Wm. Reese,	Joel Wright,
James McCurley,	David Martin,
John T. Brown,	Joseph Bonn,
David E. Thomas,	Peter Wells.

f-8 4t

STATE ARMORY
AND TOWN HALL LOTTERY.

☞It is due to the citizens of Baltimore that they should be fully apprized of the combination openly at work to crush this project; and that the means and agents employed in the accomplishment of so illiberal a purpose may be nakedly exposed, a brief narrative of the facts are respectfully submitted to a discerning public. The want of a spacious Town Hall in our city suggested to some of our spirited fellow-citizens the feasibility of supplying so great a desideratum by the aid of the lottery system. It was thought that, inasmuch as the universally admitted evil of that system was forced upon the people of the State, that it was but just that some benefit should be made to result to our own community from it—so that if the law to license lotteries could not be repealed, that the city of Baltimore, whose people were subjected to the system, were at least entitled to, and ought to enjoy from its avails, the benefit of some public improvement.

The Town Hall Lottery was accordingly projected, a grant from the General Assembly obtained and authority had from the corporation to use the site of the present Hanover market place, as a suitable location of the contemplated spacious edifice. In obedience to the law, the individuals appointed to manage the lottery submitted their schemes to the State Lottery Commissioners, which were approved; and unwilling to await the tedious delay of the sale of the tickets themselves, the commissioners effected a sale of twelve schemes to D. S. Gregory & Co. large lottery contractors to the eastward, for which they received several thousands of dollars. These being all drawn, to the surprise of the Town Hall Lottery Commissioners, no further admissible proposition would be made for the farther purchase of schemes, and the broad ground was opened taken by these foreign *monopolists* of Maryland Lotteries, that the Town Hall Commissioners should neither sell to any brokers, nor draw themselves, their Lottery, *authorized by the General Assembly of Maryland*—and to consummate this outrage upon the rights of the Town Hall Lottery Commissioners, and in this way to crush the purpose of erecting a spacious Town Hall in the city of Baltimore, an edict was issued through their agents in this city, forbidding all the Lottery Brokers, *licensed by the State of Maryland*, to sell the Town Hall Lottery Tickets under pain of cutting off their supply of tickets in other Lotteries—hoping by this fever, to effect the entire overthrow of the Town Hall Lottery, or coerce its Commissioners to put its schemes into their hands at their own price, and upon their own terms, or give up the project. In this state of affairs, nothing has been left to the Town Hall Lottery Commissioners, but to open an office, and sell their own tickets, and to appoint their own agent; since the regular Lottery dealers, whom they would gladly have employed, are, under pain of being broken up, prohibited from selling Town Hall tickets. These are the facts, and in view of them an indignant and enlightened community, will not be in vain, it is confidently believed, invoked to crush so iniquitous a combination. Agents are appointed by the Commissioners in every part of the city, and the public are earnestly recommended, when they buy Lottery Tickets, to ask for Town Hall Tickets—and to buy none other.

Published by order of the Commissioners.

JAMES H. COX.

☞The next Town Hall Lottery will be drawn on THURSDAY, 11th inst. Capital—1 of $12,000; 100 of $1,000. Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

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