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Worcester, (Mass.) June 5th, 1841.

Mr. MITCHELL,
President "Washington Total Abstinence Society of Baltimore."

Dear Sir:—Presuming upon our acquaintance with, and our respectful and grateful remembrance of Messrs. Hawkins and Wright, those worthy delegates from your association, to whose agency, with the cooperation of other philanthropists, and the blessing of Heaven, a Society, similar to your own, is indebted for its existence in this locality, and which seem to serve as links, both of kindred and communion, between us, "Washington Total Abstinence Society of Worcester," (Mass.) would now, through you, address this friendly greeting, and extend the hand of fellowship to that parent Society, over which you have presided with such honor to yourself, and such signal advantages to its members and the community.

To a Society engaged in an enterprise like yours, it doubtless will not be unacceptable to learn something of the rise, progress, present state and prospects of that joyous reformation in this vicinity, which has rescued many an unfortunate inebriate from the fangs of that which "biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder"—raised him from the degradation of a "common drunkard"—blanched his purple visage of the legitimate hues of habitual indulgence, and restored him "clothed," as well "in his right mind" as in goodly apparel, to his family, respectability, and the world.

To us, most acceptable indeed would it be, to hear from you in return, either in the way of information of your successes, and modes of managing your associate affairs, or of suggestions and advice in relation to the management of our own—or of any other matter that may be deemed worthy of your attention. Societies like this, for example and instruction, very naturally, with a kind of filial confidence and regard, turn to the "Monumental City," which has become the origin and the celebrated centre of that "new movement" of philanthropy—so surprising in its results, and so promising of the ultimate and the speedy triumph of a cause, of which it has truly become the most wonderful and successful auxiliary! The phalanx of Intemperance is now subjected to an uncontrollable and unexpected combination of events! With the "Cold Water Army" of the rising generation pressing on its rear, it has lost all chance of recruits to supply the ravages of Death in its midst—and the constant desertion of the veteran drunkards from its front, and even now begins to hesitate, and waver, and must soon fall into confusion, rout and dispersion. Under such circumstances so inauspicious to its existence, even intemperance itself, like an army assailed, in front, flanks and rear—like a flambeau blazing at both extremities—or a sand bluff surrounded by a rushing flood, must gradually, but inevitably, become extinct; and all its professional and anti-professional "practitioners" must abandon the "bar," and gradually become transmitted and absorbed, either among the silent communities of the dead, or among the temperate communities of the living!

Worcester is the shire town of one of the largest and most populous counties of Massachusetts. Its population is now about seven thousand five hundred. There are in our village ten large hotels, of which eight have been until recently—drunkards' haunts, and the sale of intoxicating drinks, and too have been for some years liberally supported as temperance houses. In the withering visitations of alcohol, this place, as well may be supposed, has not been passed by forgotten. Many are the silent memorials in the church yards—and many were the breathing monuments on its streets, of its blasting influences dispensed under some of its countless forms and multifarious disguises. But a new era has dawned upon us. Through your devoted and gifted delegates, you have proclaimed here, and practically demonstrated the doctrine, the truth, that the drunkard is worthy of regard, and can be reclaimed! When Mr. Hawkins left us, on his return to Baltimore, about three hundred here signed the total abstinence pledge. We have now a "Washington Total Abstinence Society," embracing about five hundred and fifty male adult members. Of these, about fifty were "hard cases," such as were sober occasionally—about fifty were what might be regarded as simple "cases"—such as drink habitually and were drunk occasionally—about two hundred were "moderate" drinkers, such as were "corrected" perhaps only at long intervals and on special emergencies—and about two hundred and fifty were of temperate habits, and belonging, many of them, to some of the other temperance societies of the place. Weekly and semi-weekly meetings of the society are held—are well attended, and seem to promise fair for the prospective increase of members and influence. Since Mr. Hawkins was here, several juvenile total abstinence societies have also been formed among us, and the ladies have now another society for themselves in the preliminary stages of organization; and the keeper of one of our largest and most fashionable hotels has enrolled his name as one of the members of our society—has cleared his bar, purged his house of intoxicating nuisances, and hung out the broad banner of temperance upon his "counter walls." This there are now marauding on "our side" piece of the most respectable and respectable of the six respectable public houses of the town.

And the impulse of this "new movement" seems not to be confined to this, but, to have extended to many of the adjacent villages and surrounding towns. Washington total abstinence societies are springing up here and there, like forests of reformation, to restore the gambler, the fence, and the thief, to some useful and honest way of life; and the waste and dissipation, by alcoholic fires, laid waste and desolated, and as you look abroad upon them, so rapidly multiplying, like children around you, may you

not with propriety exclaim, as did the mother of Caius, and Tiberius Gracchus, when exhibiting her sons as the fruits of her culture and her choicest treasures—"These are my jewels."

Such was the celebrity of those enjoying the parentage and instruction of that Roman matron—and such the purity of her virtues, and the force of her example, that even in her life time, a monument was erected to her honor, with the inscription—"Cornelia Mater Gracchorum"—Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi! And so, even in the "life time" of your own far famed association, such is the benevolence of its precepts, and the power of its example—and such the benign influence of its legitimate and numerous offspring, professing the principles and imitating the practice, as well as bearing the name of their parental origin, that a monument shall arise, and is now rising to its honor in thousands and thousands of grateful hearts, with the inscriptive sentiment—*dearly felt*, and ever springing to the lips—the Baltimore Society of reformed inebriates—the mother of the blessed and the blessing fraternities of reformed inebriates throughout the land!

If the rewards of the next world are at all commensurate with the glorious results of benevolent action in this, brilliant will be the crown of him who first set this new Temperance "Ball in motion," and bright the coronets of those of your associates who have kept it so constantly and so successfully "rolling," whether laboring in the "highways and byways"—amid the homes and firesides of your own vicinity—or sent forth as missionary delegates, proclaiming glad tidings to unfortunate and suffering humanity abroad!

May God speed the progress of this holy cause, and grant to the efforts of all its friends, associate or individual, the sancti omnia benedictio of continued success!

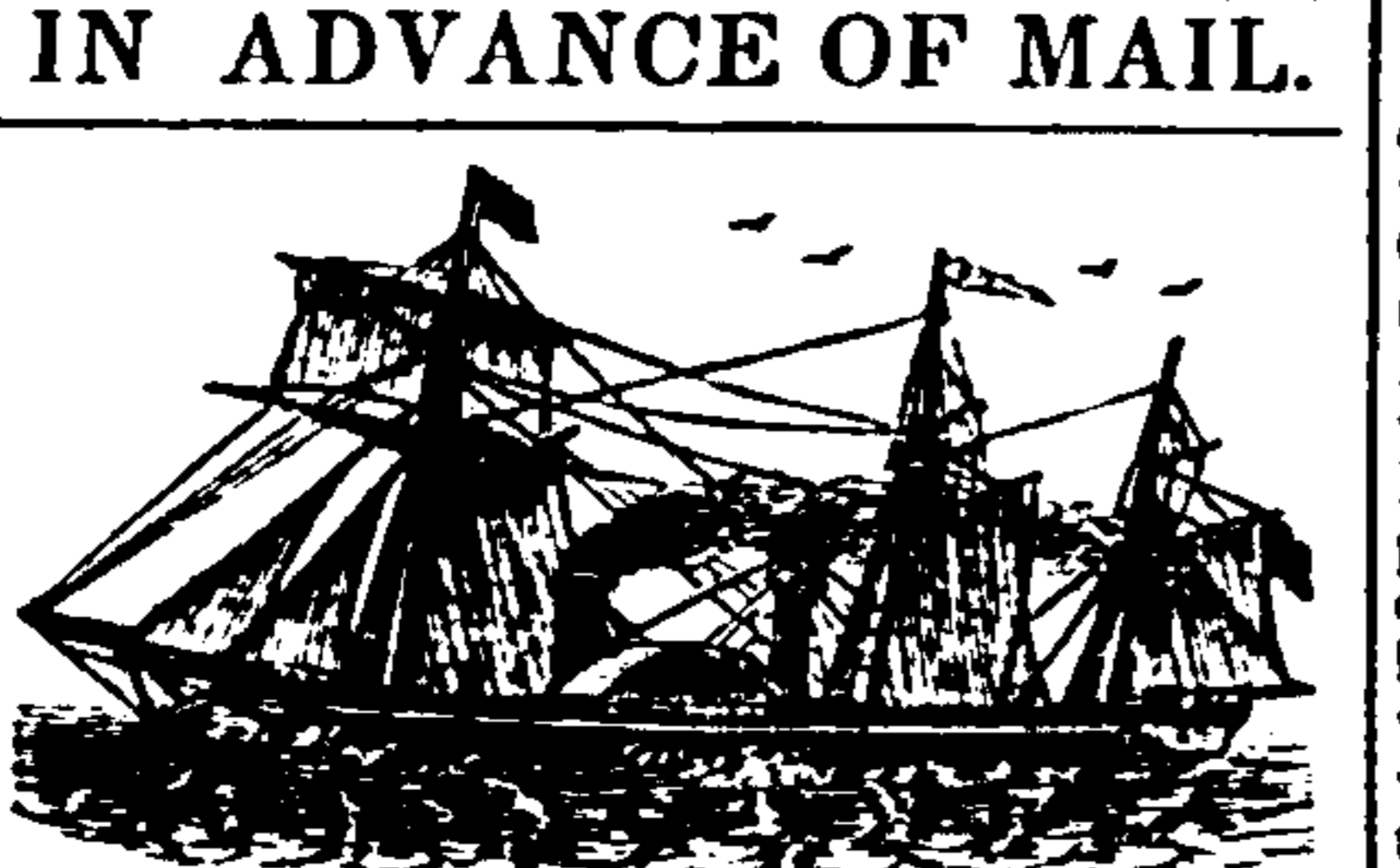
JESSE W. GOODRICH
One and in behalf of the "Corresponding Committee" of the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Worcester, Mass.

IN ADVANCE OF MAIL.

[BY HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.]
[From the New York Herald of yesterday.]

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!
EIGHT DAYS LATER.
ARRIVAL OF COLUMBIA AT BOSTON.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND THE ENGLISH—FALL OF CANTON—TRIUMPH OF THE BRITISH FORCES—RISE IN TEAS—GREAT DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL—PROBABLE DISSOLUTION OF THE COMMONS—RUMORS OF THE PRESIDENT STEAMER—EXECUTION OF DARMES—MARKETS, &c. &c.



The Columbia steamer arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening at half-past 10 o'clock. She brings London dates to June 4th—Paris to June 2d—and Liverpool to June 4th, inclusive.

She also brings dates from Bombay of the 2d of May—just six weeks back. And Canton to the 1st of April, only 77 days since.

The principal feature in the news is, that the war has again broken out in China, because the Emperor would not ratify the treaty. The British have captured Canton, and all the forts on the river, without the loss of a single man. The trade is open to Canton, the owners of vessels running all risks. Canton was taken on the 25th of February; on the same day Chusan was given up to the Chinese.—High Commissioner Keshen has been disgraced and sent to Peking in irons. The Chinese lost 400 men.

An American gentleman from Canton says the city is doomed to the flames. There are 200,000 Chinese starving in the neighborhood for want of employment, who are as ready to sack the place as the sailors are.

We give in its proper place all the rumors about the President. She had not arrived.

There is a prospect of peace with Persia. Trade of all kinds is still dull. Money was scarce. The funds were flat; tea rose 3d a pound. The cotton market was dull, and without any change of importance in prices.

The packet ships Cornelia and Roscoe have arrived out at Liverpool. The Independence had also arrived. The St. James had arrived at London.

ENGLAND.—THE QUEEN, &c. The Queen, Albert, and baby are all in fine health. She met Madame Rachel at the Queen Dowager's, at a party, on the 1st of June. The Queen goes to Ascot Races.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMSHIP. The settlement of the risks upon the President entered at Lloyd's was to have taken place to day, but was postponed to the 11th inst. to allow further time for news respecting her.—London Times, June 3.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT. We learn from the best authority that the dissolution of Parliament will take place about the 12th of this month. The proclamation is ready, and only waits the Queen's signature. The new parliament is to meet on the 4th Aug. We trust that the conservatives in this district will be fully on the alert, but the remark is almost unnecessary, for the very best spirit prevails all through the county.—Hereford Jour.

Liszt, the great pianist, had been thrown out of a carriage and nearly killed.

The British Iron Company has been incorporated with Mr. Attwood by paying him £250,000. The property of the company, including book debts, is estimated at £2,500,000, and the annual value of the estate at £45,000.

The house of Grant & Co. of Glasgow, has failed for £18,000.

Murdered on shipboard. Patrick Cahill, a passenger in the ship United States, at Liverpool from New Orleans, killed the steward, Eli Robinson, in a fit of passion.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMSHIP.—London, Saturday, May 23. This morning Mr. Macgregor Laird, the managing director of the company, received the following communication from Messrs. Emerson & Co. the company's agent at Paris, and Havre-de-Grace, in reply to a letter requesting them to make inquiry whether a steamship belonging to the French navy, was likely to be cruising in lat. 99 deg. 23 min. lon. 32 deg. 28 m. on the 22d of April, the Portuguese brig Conde de Palma, which arrived at Lisbon on the 6th inst., having reported having seen a very large steamer proceeding under canvas only, in that latitude at that date, and which might probably have been the missing President:—

PARIS, May 27, 1841.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request Mr. Emerson has obtained an interview with the Secretaire des Mouvemens de la Marine, and the following is the information received: "The only steamer belonging to the French navy that could be within or in the proximity of the tropic on the 22d of April, is the Tonnerre, of 130 horse power and 600 tons. The last news of this steamer is of the 1st of January, at which time she was lying in the Plata. She is supposed to have left there in March for Martinique, where she would obtain a supply of coal, and continue her voyage homeward. She has not yet arrived in France. We shall be informed of her arrival, and be allowed to read the Journal de Bord, to know if on the 22d of April she was in lon. 40 23, lat. 99 29, according to the report of the Coude de Palma, recently arrived at Lisbon. We presume this is the report you allude to. Should there be any other place, give us the latitude and longitude, and we are, yours, very truly,"

"EMERSON & CO.
"Macgregor Laird, Esq."

CHINA. Most Important Intelligence from Canton—Capture of the Bogue Forts and the City of Canton by the British.—We have extracted various items of Chinese intelligence from the Calcutta papers of the 30th of April. On the morning of that day the Queen steamer, from Macao the 31st of March, arrived at Calcutta with Commodore Sir James Gordon Bremer. His Excellency is said to have come to India for the purpose of consulting the Governor General, and obtaining reinforcements. The British troops have possession of the factory at Canton, but it would appear there is a provisional Chinese government in the city. The Calcutta Courier states that the forcing the passage between the Bogue and Canton was most gallantly effected. The Chinese lost 400 men. The English had only six wounded.

We have been favored with private letters from Singapore to the 10th ult., Macao to the 23th, and Canton to the 26th of March. From these we learn that Canton was almost deserted. The Hong merchants remained on the spot, but said that the people were afraid to trade whilst the men-of-war remained in the river. The Chinese at Canton now believe that no traffic of importance can be carried on until the question is definitively settled.

No dispatches had been received in Canton since the Emperor's reply to the announcement of the capture of the Bogue forts. The imperial chop breathed nothing but vengeance and defiance to the English. This induced the Commodore to start immediately for Calcutta. He at the same time ordered her Majesty's troop-ship Jupiter to proceed to Canaanore for the 9th Regiment. A report was prevalent among the Chinese that the Emperor's nephew had arrived in Canton, and ordered all the chops about the opening of the trade to be cancelled.

Three Englishmen, two of them officers of the Bleuchien were carried off from a passage boat near Macao on the 26th of March, and have not since been heard of. It is supposed they were captured by order of the Mandarin.

The Commodore's principal object in coming to Canton is said to be the expediting the dispatch of reinforcements. His Excellency being of opinion that matters cannot be satisfactorily arranged without another visit to the Gulf of Petcheli.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT. In the first proclamation, dated 6th of March, 1841, Capt. Elliot says:—

"Your city is spared, because the gracious Sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the High English Officer to remember that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered. But if the high officers of the Celestial Court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present stations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury."

In another dated the 20th of March he says:—

"A suspension of hostilities at Canton and in this province has been this day agreed upon between the Imperial Commissioner Yang and the undersigned."

"It has further been publicly proclaimed to the people under the Seals of Commissioners and the acting governor of the Province, that the trade of the Port of Canton is open, and that British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce shall be duly protected."

These are the most important facts in the proclamations of Captain Elliot.

Canton is in possession of the British troops and a truce had been agreed upon between the new commissioners and Captain Elliott; the trade is to be reopened at Canton, pending the imperial decision.

The accumulation of goods outside Canton is immense, and will, without doubt, be thrown on the market. Prices will rule very low—Patna is quoted at 400 to 410 Sp. dollars, Benares 400, and Malwa, 410.

It appears that after Captain Elliott's notice of the re-opening of the trade, nine American and fourteen British ships proceeded to Whampoa, but in a few days new obstacles were thrown in their way, it being intimated that the Chinese traders were all armed, and the ships of war were so near Canton, and that no trade would be carried on until they were removed. It is said Captain Elliott was inclined to yield this point. Before, however, any arrangement could be made, the reply of the Emperor to the despatch announcing the destruction of the Bogue Port was received, which was fierce in the extreme, and orders a war of extermination to be carried against the

English. The notices posted by the Canton authorities on the walls, announcing the opening of the trade, were pulled down, and all communication with the English ordered to be cut off.

Another letter says, "All the factories in Canton are occupied by our troops. The Chinese villagers render every assistance in their power to the steamer Menesis, in removing stakes and other obstructions in the river, between Macao and Canton."—Her. April 10.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that British and foreign vessels have permission to proceed to Whampoa, all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties.

J. J. GONDOX BRESSEA.

We copy, without any remark, the following from the Borenhalle—"Gottenburg, May 19. We have been assured that a large ship's deck, supposed to be that of a large steamship, has been found by some fishermen in the Cattegat, and towed into Marstrand."

PRESIDENT STEAMER. Liverpool letters announce that a large vessel, supposed to have been the President steamer, was seen on the 27th May, in latitude 47, longitude 24, making slow progress towards England. The point where she was seen is about 900 miles distant from Liverpool, and as it is known that the President was not capable of sailing faster than three miles an hour without using her steam, she could not have reached that port in less than twelve days from the above date.

THE BRITANNIA STEAMSHIP. The non arrival in England of this vessel which ran on the rocks at Halifax, has occasioned great uneasiness in London, as appears by the following:—

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS. The arrival of the Halifax steamers has hitherto been so regular and punctual that some little disappointment appears to be experienced if the slightest delay takes place in their appearance. The Britannia, which was advertised to leave Boston on the 16th ult., was, according to the usual calculation, due on Sunday last. It is not at all improbable that she may have been detained a few days at the other side in order to bring some definite information as to the result of the present steps in the case of McLeod, who, it is known, has been removed from Lockport to New York. We hope to see the Britannia in the course of the day.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS. Since the date of our last, the weather has been exceedingly hot, and has had a powerful influence in forwarding vegetation. The braids, which in many situations during the cold weather, showed the effects of the worm, are now coming away freely, and promise luxuriant crops. Indeed harvest prospects have not at this early stage looked so promising for many years.—Ayr. Adv.

FRANCE. Paris, June 2.—On Saturday the trial of Darnes and his supposed accomplices, before the Chamber of Peers, was brought to a close. Considerable was acquitted, Ducloux delivered over to the ordinary tribunals, and Darnes condemned to death.

The sentence of the Court of Peers was carried into effect this morning on Darnes. The preparations, which were made at a very early hour this morning, at the Barriere St. Jacques, gave notice to the immediate neighbors that a criminal was to suffer the extreme penalty of the law within a few hours; the name of Darnes transpired, and a large crowd was collected. Several squadrons of Municipal Guards and other troops kept the ground, and perfect order was maintained. Darnes was brought from the prison of Luxembourg, and mounting the fatal scaffold, at half past six, suffered immediate decapitation. His behaviour was firm, and he appeared resigned to his fate. From the total silence observed by the authorities with regard to the time of his execution, few persons expected it would take place so soon; and the prudent motives of government in avoiding all needless display in a case of this kind, and in not giving too much indulgence to the idle curiosity of the public, are to be applauded.—Galignani, May 2.

The Constitutional contains a protest from Prince Louis Napoleon, at Ham, in which that personage denounces his fate, and says he is treated like a prisoner of the twelfth century.

The funds are improving, owing to the complete calm in respect of politics observable in the capitol and the departments.

Louis Philippe has promised the Northern Courts to liberate Don Carlos as soon as Espartero should be proclaimed Regent of Spain.

SPAIN.—Madrid, May 27th. The Chamber of Deputies met to-day, but transacted no business of importance.

It is expected that a decree ordering the disbanding of 20 battalions of the provincial militia would shortly appear in the Gazette.

A good deal of business was transacted on the Bourse. Speculators evinced more confidence than on the previous days. The operations in the five per cents amounted to 35,000,000 rials, and were done at 27 1/2 for cash, and at 27 15-16 at 60 days.

PORTUGAL.—FRONTIERS OF ITALY. May 17. The negotiations with Don Miguel at Rome, with reference to his entire renunciation of his claims to the throne of Portugal, on the condition of receiving a suitable pension are still proceeding, and favored not only by the Austrian Court in concert with Russia and Prussia, but likewise by the Papal See.

ITALY. According to private letters from Naples of the 17th ult. it was contemplated to construct a railroad between that capital and the Manfredonia, which would establish a communication between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. The king had declared his readiness to grant a guarantee of 4 or 4 1/2 per cent. interest to the company who should undertake to execute it. The whole expense was estimated at 14,000,000 of ducats (£2,044,000). The king and queen accompanied by the young Princess and all the Royal household, had returned from Caserta to Naples.

GERMANY. The Constitutional publishes a letter, dated Frankfurt, 22d ult. which announces that the British Charge d'affaires to the German Confederation had fled from that city with an English lady, a married woman, and the mother of 11 children. The Constitutional adds that this scandalous affair had caused a great sensation at Frankfurt. It was not known what direction the parties had taken. The husband of the lady had pursued them to Belgium.

RUSSIA. Accounts from Moscow to the 10th May, mention that the hopes already entertained in Central Russia, of the coming harvest, had led to a fall of twenty per cent. on the price of corn. Prussian State Gazette.

STATE OF THE CROPS, &c. The wheats are growing beautifully, and are very forward.—Some of them last week began to acquire a taint of yellow, but the last few warm days have so greatly revived them as to excite hopes of an abundant harvest. Lent corn of all descriptions never looked better, and the green crops are heavier than they have been for several years. The grass land is equally luxuriant.

DEATHS. Rear Admiral Samuel Motley, and Admiral Sir George Montague Hamilton, Sir Robert Wilmont Horton, and the widow of Sir Everard Home, are dead.

Earl Fortescue is dead.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 2. There has been a very moderate extent of business done in cotton to-day, the sales being scarcely 1,500 bags, all of which were for the Persepolis 8 1-4d to 8 1 3/4d, 40 Maranham 7 1/2d to 7 3/4d, 20 Appalpin 9 1 3/4d to 10d, 300 Bursts 4d to 5d, and the rest rather irregularly from 5 1/4d to 7 1-4d. Prices are without much perceptible alteration, although the tone of the market is decidedly heavy and flat.

June 3. The cotton market still continues without the least improvement either in the demand or in prices. The business to day is again very limited, the total sales not exceeding 1,200 bags, consisting principally of American descriptions, but including 100 Saratoga 4d to 4 1/2d, and 100 Brazil 8 1-4d to 8 1 3/4d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, June 2. The arrivals are moderate, except of foreign wheat, which amounts to 6,200 quarters. The wheat trade is very dull on Monday's terms. All other articles are unaltered in price, with a very slow sale.

LONDON TRADE REPORT, Tuesday evening, June 1. The great attraction was the Tea trade, and a good deal of business was transacted; otherwise the produce markets were not very animated.

TEA. About 11,000 packages were brought forward, and at the commencement a large quantity was withdrawn. As the sale proceeded, it was made known that news from China had arrived. Only a few consignments had previously been sold. Ordinary tea is 10 1/2d to 11d; good common is 9d; black leaf is 10 1/2d to 11d; and one break of Twankay at 1s 7 1-2d and 1 1/2d; Orange Pekoe at 2s 8d. The effect of the news was an advance on the few consignments that were subsequently sold of 2d to 3d; but nearly all the remainder of the sales were withdrawn or bought in. Company's consignments advanced to 1s 11 1-4d, and closed on change at 1s 10 3/4d to 1s 11d per lb.

LONDON TEA TRADE, June 3. In the tea trade the news from China gave a fresh zest to speculation, and it produced quite a sensation at the public sales, which were proceeding in Mincing Lane when it was first announced. At first there appeared a probability of the sales adjourning, but this idea was soon relinquished, and as soon as the news had been read they continued. Out of doors the speculators were very busy in concluding contracts, and as to the close of business on change there still seemed the desire to operate. However, there was that slight reaction in prices which generally takes place when a considerable advance has been attained. At the sales, a though a good deal was withdrawn for higher prices, the few consignments that were sold went at a rise of 2d to 3d per lb. The most experienced parties still think, however, that this disposition to speculate is too hasty, and that the supply will be sufficient to meet all ordinary demand.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Wednesday evening, June 2. The funds were a shade better to-day; Consols for money 87 3/8 to 90, six per cents 95 1/2 to 98; Bank Stock 168 1/2 to 91 1/2; Exchequer Bills 110 to 13s per annum; Money was easy, at rates varying from 4 to 5 per cent.

In the foreign Market there is no particular feature to be noted. Dutch two and a half per cents were 52 1/2 to 53; the five per cents 92 1/2 to 100; Belgian 100 to 110; Spanish Active with the Consols, 23 5/8 to 1; Portuguese five per cents 23 1/2 to 4, the three per cents 20 1/2 to 3; Brazilian 6 to 8; Mexican 27 1/2 to 3; Columbian 21 1/2 to 2.

Thursday, June 3, 12 o'clock. The funds, British and Foreign, are still in a stagnant state, and the prices in both markets are this morning a shade yesterday's close. The following notice has just appeared:—

"Bank of England, 2d June, 1841.
"Resolved, That until further notice, the Bank of England will discount bills of Exchange and notes not having more than 90 days to run."
Half past one. Although this is the settling day in the British market, the funds remain inactive. Money is tight to day, to-morrow being the 4th of the month, when a number of commercial bills become due. Consols for Account are a shade better than yesterday's part of the morning, being at present 90 1/2; but for Money Consols have receded 1/2 per cent., the present price being 89 1/2, after having been done at 90. India stock has gone back to 92 1/2, and Exchequer Bills, 7 1/2 per cent. India Bonds are 1 3/4 per cent.

In the foreign Market, Columbian bonds are 11 1/4, Mexican 28, Spanish 23 3/4, and Dutch 97 1/2 to 98 1/2.

BANK OF ENGLAND. Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 2d March, to the 25th of May, 1841:

Assets	Liabilities
Circulation, £16,815,000	Securities, £31,817,000
Deposites, 7,242,000	Balance, 4,921,000
£24,057,000	£36,738,000

Compared with the last return, the circulation shows an increase of £29,000, the deposits an increase of £17,000, the bullion an increase of £83,000, and the securities a decrease of £265,000.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The price of HATS again lowered. FOWSON is now selling in Entaw street, one door north of Lexington street, his superior Hats at the following low prices—fine short Nap Mole Skin Hats at 25s, fine Irish Hats 22s; Fur Hats from 15s upwards. It may be asked how such Hats can be sold (if as represented) at such low prices; I answer in the first place, I manufacture very extensively, and am able to purchase materials by the quantity much lower than if I bought by the small; and secondly, I sell for cash, and do not have to charge those who pay a high price, to make up for those who do not pay, as the natural result of the credit system. I think my Hats the best in the country, and I am sure they will be so. Persons will please call and look at my hats before purchasing elsewhere. Remember TOWSON, one door from Lexington street.

N.B. The trade supplied with HATS in the rough and in all qualities.

FASHIONABLE BOOTS. W. L. McCABE, Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER, 20, 6 LOMBARD STREET, cor. of Frank's Lane, near South-st., makes BOOTS at 25s per pair, and Foots them at 22s 1/2 of the very best Leather and Workman ship. Being a Practical Boot Maker, and Inventor of the Improved Cork Sole BOOTS, which have given so much satisfaction to the wearers, gentlemen may rely on getting good and handsome work. Give me a call, and I will endeavor to please, for my Boots shall be behind none in this or any other city. [S21-10] W. L. McCABE.

By NICHOLAS TRACY Esq. a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the next election. 1842