

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1841.

NATIONAL BANK. The following is a brief outline of a National Bank, as offered to be submitted to the consideration of the House of Representatives, by Mr. Barnard, of New York. We object to this project, first, that the capital is too small—2dly, that it admits individual stockholders—and 3dly, that it would soon fall under the control of the brokers of New York. We wish to see that influence cut up root and branch—that the prices of stocks may no longer be considered the thermometer by which the prosperity of this country is to be tested. If we are to have a National Bank, let it be truly national in its character, benefitting the whole people and not a few capitalists or brokers. This can be done by admitting the general government and the States alone to hold the stock.

The following is Mr. Barnard's proposition: "Amount of capital \$25,000,000; the United States to own one-fifth thereof, to be paid for in a five per cent. stock; one other fifth thereof to be sold in open market, not below par, for specie only; the Bank and Central Branch to be located in the city of New York; the Bank to be governed by a Board of Control, consisting of seven members, of whom five to be elected by the stockholders, other than the United States, and two by the Secretary of the Treasury; the comptrollers to receive salaries, to be paid by the Bank, and not to be borrowers from the Bank, either as principal or surety; the Bank, at its branches, to be a bank of discount, deposit, and circulation; the remaining \$15,000,000 of the capital to be held by the Bank, to be sold in market not below par at the branches for specie only; the circulating notes of the Bank are to be made payable at the Central Branch; loans to be limited to 90 days, and not renewable; no loans to be made to the United States in amount exceeding \$2,000,000; dividends to be limited to 7 per cent. per annum; the Bank to be obliged to receive at par, in payments, the circulating notes of all sound specie-paying banks," and send such notes home to the banks respectively; the public money to be deposited wherever the Bank has branches, and the notes of the Bank to be received, until otherwise ordered by Congress, in payments to the United States; suspension of specie payments to work a forfeiture of charter; duration of the charter to be thirty years, &c."

CONGRESS. The House of Representatives has at last, it is to be hoped, got into smooth water, and we trust that the remainder of the voyage will be tranquil and expeditious.

The House now meets at 10 in the morning; and as the heads of members at this early hour will be clear and cool, we may reasonably expect that they will proceed with the public business, without again getting into a snarl. If members could only see "themselves as others see them," they would give their lungs a holiday. The rule for meeting at 10 o'clock, is only for the present week; but we hope to see it continued throughout the session—for there is great difficulty in keeping a quorum and in preserving order, after dinner. Business men will be always at their posts and prompt to despatch whatever they are engaged in; but there are too many others who have no such disposition, and who not only do nothing themselves, but prevent others from acting.

We hope that the public press and the people will have no further cause to censure the House of Representatives during its present session.

MONUMENT TO GEN. HARRISON. At a meeting of citizens of Pennsylvania, now in Washington city, held on Saturday last, it was resolved that contributions, not to exceed \$5 from any individual, be solicited throughout Pennsylvania; the funds thus collected to be appropriated to the erection of a monument to General Harrison, at North Bend, or to the use of his bereaved family, as may hereafter be determined.

Had we a vote in the disposition of the funds, it should be given in favor of applying the money to the uses of the family, as it would thus confer substantial benefit.

It is proposed to publish in separate volumes the names of male and female contributors, copies of which to be placed in various public institutions, for inspection and preservation.

There has been some mention of a collection to be made in Baltimore, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late President; but we are unacquainted as to the likelihood of success.

APPOINTMENTS. The Patriot of last evening states on authority of a letter from Washington, that the Hon. John Sergeant, a member of Congress from Philadelphia, is to have the mission to London.

That the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, a member of the last Congress from Maryland, is to have the mission to Austria, and

That Col. C. S. Todd, of Kentucky, is to go to the Court of Spain, at Madrid.

Judge Huntington, of Indiana, goes into the General Land Office at Washington, in the place of Mr. Whitcomb, the present incumbent.

P. B. Foulah, Esq., District Attorney for the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. Key.

CALAMITOUS FIRE. A very destructive fire took place in Elmira, N. York on the 18th inst., which destroyed thirty-two houses, principally business establishments. The fire occurred in the heart of the village, and the property destroyed is immense.

Public attention begins to be aroused to the enormity of the charge which has been made against the females of Baltimore; and there is a general demand that the proprietors of the paper in which this charge has been published, shall have the opportunity to give in their evidence. We yesterday called upon the grand jury to summon them, so that they may specify times, places and persons, and we say that this course is due to the respectable portion of the females of our city—for, although the charge of visiting assignation houses includes all, yet, we presume, that some may be found who are virtuous even in the eyes of the Organ proprietors. We know not whether the grand jury have acted on our suggestion—if not, we again direct their attention to the fact, that the proprietors of the Organ have tendered their testimony that assignation houses exist, and that they are visited by "ladies who pass as virtuous in respectable society;" and we ask that they may be made to testify, as well to what they know from actual inspection of these places, as to what they may have acquired by more indirect means.

A few years since a report was made in New York, which represented the females of that city as being more corrupt than even the Organ proprietors would make those of Baltimore; and we well remember the excitement which it caused. It was denounced as an infamous slander—and, indeed, if it were not highly exaggerated, New York would be the last place in creation where a respectable female ought to visit or reside. The report was published, and the excitement against its author was universal. In Baltimore a similar charge is made, day after day, and week after week, and the public have not only submitted in silence to the slander of their wives and daughters, but bestow the most liberal patronage upon their traducers. Be it so, if female innocence and purity be of so little consequence. We have no special interest in the matter. We know nothing of such houses, nor of their inmates—but we disbelieve that they are visited by females who more in respectable society; and shall not change our opinion until the truth of the charge shall have been proved.

INVESTIGATION. The commissioners appointed to investigate the concerns of the New York Custom House, appear resolved to give affairs a thorough overhauling. It seems that they have made discoveries of frauds to a large amount and of an extraordinary character. We hope that they will ferret out every abuse, and that those who are criminal may be subjected to the penalty of the violated laws, whatever may be their standing in society. It would probably be a saving to the public, if the Custom Houses and other public offices, were subjected to annual inspection.

We copy the following from the National Intelligence of yesterday:

New York Custom House— Singular Developments. A letter from Messrs. Jeromus Johnson, A. B. Vanderveer and A. B. Mead, late principal appraisers in the New York Custom House, to the investigating committee, reveals the remarkable fact that, during the former administration of that office, the business of appraising was taken out of their hands for the purpose of affixing higher valuation to goods than they (the proper officers in the case) would have affixed. So that, instead of fraud by the merchants, fraud and oppression had been systematically exercised towards the merchants by the superior officers of the customs, in connivance with foreign influence. The words of the letter are: "That there were frauds by smuggling committed during the last term of Stewart's incumbency, there cannot be a doubt; but these were brought about by collusion of officers of the customs with certain importers, and whether by under valuation or otherwise, the undersigned, not having seen the goods, are unable to say."

TEMPERANCE LECTURES. We understand that Mr. J. Clary, agent of the Maryland Temperance Society, is engaged in delivering a course of lectures on temperance in this city, with the design of more earnestly engaging the ladies to give their aid to the cause. It is certain that the ladies exert a powerful influence over society, and that if they are resolute in discountenancing intemperance, they will greatly contribute towards the extirpation of this pernicious vice.— Independent of the benefit to be derived from their individual influence, they may, by forming themselves into societies, and distributing temperance tracts, render their assistance still more serviceable to the cause of temperance.

We are informed that sermons, preparatory to the course of lectures, were delivered on Sunday last, to large and deeply attentive audiences, at Wilk street church in the morning—Eutaw church in the afternoon—and at Wesley Chapel at night.

The lectures for the week will be delivered as follows: (the first was delivered yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Healey's church.)

- Eutaw-st. Church, Tuesday at 10 o'clock, a. m.
- Rev. Mr. Hamer's, Tuesday at 4 o'clock, p. m.
- Exeter-st. Church, Wednesday do.
- William-st. Church, Thursday do.
- Wilk-st. Church, Friday do.
- Whiteoat Chapel, Friday night.

Expel the Hon. J. Q. Adams from the house of representatives, was presented by that gentleman on Saturday last. The petition came from Baltimore, and was signed by John Huston Fairbairn and others. Mr. Fairbairn has published a card, in which he disavours having signed said petition.

"Go, preach the word!" On Sunday last there was preaching in Monument Square, Marsh Market, and various other public places, by Protestant clergymen, in compliance with a resolution recently adopted. These meetings are said to have been numerously attended, and were, we hope, productive of spiritual benefit.

The Great Western departed from New York for England, on Saturday, with eighty-two passengers.

From the Charleston Patriot.
THE SUPPOSED PIACETY. Ship Charles (of Bath) abandoned at sea and not captured, as was supposed, by pirates in the Gulf. Capt. Gorham, late master of ship Charles, and his crew, passengers in the schr. Ann, from Attakapas, arrived at Charleston, on Friday. Capt. G. reports that they sailed from New Orleans last of June, with a cargo of timber and staves and 10 passengers for Bordeaux. Night of the 24th of June, judging himself to be about fifty miles from the Bar, the ship sprung a leak, continued to pump her during the night without cessation. At 2 o'clock A. M. the passengers and crew became very much alarmed, there being at that time 2½ feet water in the hold, with the pumps going all the time. A consultation was then held with the crew and passengers, which resulted in a determination to return with the ship to New Orleans, the wind and sea being quite light, at about North, the Balize bearing N. by W., the crew being quite exhausted with continued pumping of the ship, and fearing she would fill with water before we could reach a port.

The passengers demanded to be put on board of the French ship Louis 14th, then but a short distance from us, and bound to Havre. A boat was immediately despatched from the Charles to the Louis 14th, to ascertain whether the Captain would receive them on board—he consented to do so, and tendered also the loan of his boats to the whole of us, with the view of making a port, proceeded on board the Louis 14th. After getting on board, Capt. G. then desired the Captain of the Louis 14th, to haul up in hopes of speaking some vessel bound into New Orleans or some other port in the Gulf, which he did for two hours, he then concluded to bear away for Havana, but on the morning of the 10th fell in with schr. Ann, from Attakapas, for Portsmouth, N. H. but the Ann being struck by lightning off Hatteras, bore up for Charleston, leaving badly.

A number of the passengers have signed a certificate stating that the captain did not abandon the vessel until he found it impossible to save her.

NEWS ABOUT TOWN.

ILLEGAL DETENTION OF GOODS. A case was tried before Squire Walter, in which Gustavus W. Grigg was plaintiff, and Mrs. Ann Perrine and David Ball were the defendants. The suit was brought to recover forty dollars alleged to be the value of a trunk, containing certain clothes belonging to plaintiff and wife, to the value of the amount of damages claimed.

From all we could gather from the evidence, it appeared on the part of the plaintiff that he had been a boarder in the house of Mrs. Perrine, which place he had subsequently left for another "local habitation," that when he left Mrs. P.'s he owed her a balance of eleven dollars for board; that Mrs. Perrine not willing to trust him, had retained his trunk and had subsequently refused to give it up, although the brother of the plaintiff had, at first, offered his own note for the account, and subsequently offered to get a responsible endorser upon the note; that the refusal of Mrs. P. to deliver up the trunk upon those terms had placed plaintiff and wife at a great inconvenience, especially the latter, as there were some silk dresses in it which she had received to make, and for which she was, of course, responsible. It was also attempted to be shown in evidence that David Ball was a partner in the boarding house kept by Mrs. Perrine, and that it was at his instigation and instance that she held forcible possession of the goods, the value of which was now sought to be recovered.

For the defence evidence was adduced to prove that Mr. Ball had no interest in the house—that he was a mere boarder, and on the same footing as other boarders, but, that being Mrs. Perrine's son-in-law, she was in the habit of consulting him upon most things—that the note was refused at his suggestion, as he did not deem it properly drawn—that he had offered at one time to pay a portion of Grigg's debt to his mother-in-law, provided the other boarders would pay an equal proportion, which, however, they declined, (being satisfied to pay their own bills) and that whatever might be the case in reference to the improper detention of the trunk, it was a matter resting with Mrs. Perrine alone, and with which Ball had nothing to do.

Subsequently Mr. Smith, a bailiff, was called upon the part of the plaintiff, who stated that he with Grigg, had called upon Ball, in reference to the trunk, the bailiff being armed with a writ of replevin, when Ball at first refused to accompany them, but afterwards concluded to go—that on the way he asked the officer if a writ of replevin could be served if the goods were not seen, and whether a search could be instituted; and upon the officer's replying that it could, if once he got into the house, Ball upon reaching the residence of his mother-in-law, went into the house, and shortly after looked out of the upper window, and told them they could not get in, upon finding which the door being fast, the bailiff departed.

The case was held under adjournment until this afternoon, when the Justice will give his decision.

The procession was conducted by Jos. Brock, Esq. For the defence one of the constables of the city, Mr. Campbell, appeared in the character of attorney and counselor. By the way law suits, we opine, will be more plenty hereafter, as the knowledge of law is becoming so cheap that the city constables, not satisfied with being limbs of the law, are turning lawyers—this being the second case of the kind which has commanded our notice lately.

DRUNKENNESS. The Drunkenness and Edward Cooley, white men, were on Saturday night taken to the middle district watch house, charged with rioting. Committed by Squire King. The same Justice also committed Pat. Donnelly, Asbury Tracy, Geo. Hewlett, with Geo. McLaughlin, who were arrested on Saturday night and taken to the middle district watch house, charged with rioting. McLaughlin also was not committed.

COMMITTED. Edward Thompson, charged with a breach of the peace, was yesterday committed by Squire Barnard.

Oh Joe! The two young ladies who accepted of the offer of the Umbrella on Friday last, during the rain, have forgotten to return either it or their thanks. [Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

Drunkenness. Thos. Addelt and Geo. Hammond were, on Saturday night, taken to the eastern district watch house, being found drunk in the streets, and there kept until morning, by which time, it is to be hoped they were sober enough to feel their degradation and shame.— They ought, at least, to be thankful to the watchmen for providing them with lodgings for the night, and so also ought John Perkins to be, who, being found in the streets of the western part of the city intoxicated, was kindly accommodated with lodgings in the watch house in that district until morning.

RIOTING. David Hommerly and Edward Cooley, white men, were on Saturday night taken to the middle district watch house, charged with rioting. Committed by Squire King. The same Justice also committed Pat. Donnelly, Asbury Tracy, Geo. Hewlett, with Geo. McLaughlin, who were arrested on Saturday night and taken to the middle district watch house, charged with rioting. McLaughlin also was not committed.

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WASHINGTON, June 21, 1841.

In the House of Representatives this morning, a motion was made that Mr. Levi, the delegate from Florida, be sworn, and that he take his seat.

Mr. Morgan, of New York, objected, and handed in a protest signed by citizens of Florida, which asserted that Mr. Levi is an alien, and consequently disqualified for holding a seat.

The Speaker called for the credentials of Mr. Levi, which appearing satisfactory, the oath was administered. This does not bar any action on the protest hereafter; but as in law, possession is nine points out of ten, Mr. Levi has the best of the bargain.

Mr. Fillmore, Chairman of the Committee on ways and means, asked the House, for the sake of despatch, to take up and refer to that committee the Senate bill providing for a repeal of the Independent Treasury law.

Mr. Fessenden thought that there was no necessity for a reference to the committee on ways and means. He hoped the House would refer it to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Pickens hoped not. The standing committees had been appointed to prevent hasty legislation, and he trusted so important a bill as the present would be referred to the committee on ways and means.

After some debate of no interest, the bill was referred to the committee on ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker then commenced the call for petitions.

Mr. Adams, who came into the House with a band box under his arm, then opened the same, and presented the contents *en masse*. Most of them were abolition petitions, and were not received.

Among them was a petition relating to temperance, which not coming within the range of subjects referred to in the President's message, could not be received. At this Mr. A. became very sarcastic, and intimated that the House might well reject petitions on temperance.

After Mr. A. had concluded, the resolution of Mr. Barnard, offered on a former day, asking the reference of a plan of his for a National Bank, was taken up. After some conversation, the plan was referred to the Select Committee on the Currency.

Resolutions were then adopted, calling for information relating to the African slave trade, and other matters.

The bill providing for the expenses of the present session was taken up, and passed in a few minutes.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following bill:

A Bill—Making appropriations for the present session of Congress.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For the pay and mileage of the members of the Senate for the present session, sixty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty cents.

For the pay of the Chaplain of the Senate, five hundred dollars.

For printing, stationery, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate for the present session, twenty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For the pay and mileage of the members of the House of Representatives, and Chaplain for the present session of Congress, two hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the printing, stationery, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the present session, thirty thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For the supply of stationery for the second session of the twenty-seventh Congress, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided,* always, That no part of the sums appropriated for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress shall be applied to any other than the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, nor as an extra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant of the said two houses, or either of them.

The bill for incorporating the Mechanics' Relief Society at Alexandria, was also passed, and then the House adjourned.

The plan of the Secretary for a Fiscal Agent has at length been reported from the Select Committee. There are many amendments of an important character, but I have not succeeded in getting a sight of it.

After the disposal of some unimportant business, the bill to authorize the Banks of this District to issue small notes was taken up.

JOHN PRINTING—Such as Cards, Handbills, Circulars, Posting Bills, Steamboat Bills, Bill Heads, Checks and Notes of Hand, Broguts and Apothecaries Labels—together with every other description of Letter-press Printing or Engraving, executed to order with the utmost despatch, and on lower terms than at any other printing establishment in this city, at the General Printing Office of

BULL & TUTTLE, No. 7 N. Gay-st. j22-11

A JOURNALIST PRINTER WANTED. George Keating, of Bel-Air, writes to us that he is in want of a hand immediately. A single number of a constant employment during the summer in the healthy town of Bel-Air. Particulars at Clipper office j22-11

NOTICE.
The members of the Temperance Society, who were accustomed to hold public meetings on Sunday afternoons, at the burying ground near the German Zion Congregation situated on Columbia street, are requested not to hold any further meetings on the said place on account of considerable damage done to the fences, railings of burying places, by boys and others, on such occasions. HENRY L. BEITZ, Secy. of the Vestry. j22-11

THREE MORE IN ONE DRAWING.
Not large, but draws show which way the wind blows. Comb. Nos. 25 26 27, a prize of \$250.
do. 28 29 30, do 100.
do. 31 32 33, do 100.
do. 34 35 36, do 100.

All per the Maryland drawing, class 43, drawn yesterday, 21st June, was sold and paid by the late fortunate HEISLER & CO. The tickets we now have on file are every ticket advertised by us are promptly paid at sight, and the tickets in all cases to be paid at 8:40 per cent. Nos. of Maryland, class 45—lowest prize \$5:
68 41 25 63 47 68 71 74 33 1 28 28
Another splendid chance—lik on a package of 25 tickets only \$7.40. A Package in this good scheme should be purchased from Heisler & Co. for \$7.40 per package may gain \$15,500. Draws every Monday, June 24, Alexandria Lottery, class 27—the cheering news received to-morrow.

SPLendid CAPITALS:
1 Prize of \$8,000 DOLLARS!
1 do 3,000 DOLLARS!
1 do 2,500 DOLLARS!
1 do 2,000 DOLLARS!
1 do 1,214 DOLLARS!
2 do 500 DOLLARS!
2 do 400 DOLLARS, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$2. halves \$1, quarters 50 cents. For sale by the package, single ticket, or retail, by the all four, HEISLER & CO. No. 1 N. Calvert-st., 1st office from Baltimore-ave. Confidants from all parts of the Union meet promptly and confidential attention. j22-11

WANTED. A colored BOY, from 16 to 18 years of age, who can Pratt street, near the Green Tree Pump, 4th house from High st. j22-11

WHEELING MONEY. THE NOTES of the Merchants & Mechanics Bank at WHEELING, bought by CARTER, HORTON & CO., 135 Baltimore-ave. j22-11

SILVER SAND. 500 bushels superior SILVER SAND, for sale in quantities of 100 bushels, sloop Little James, opposite No. 25 South's wharf. Purchaser will please send their own barrels. Apply on board. j22-11

LARGE CLOTH PAPER—
100 reams 25x36
50 do 26x40
10 do 40x46. For sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, 2 South Charles street. j22-11

LOST, on Sunday about noon, a Gold Fob Watch with Key attached. A reward will be given, with the thanks of the owner, if left at the office of the Clipper. It was lost in going from Light-st. up Market to Charles, up Charles to Lexington to Rev. Mr. Morris' Church. j22-11

REMOVAL. S. WHEELER, respectfully informs the Ladies of Baltimore, that he has removed his LADIES SHOE STORE, to a new location on the opposite side of German street, at two doors above Liberty street. He will still continue to make the latest style of Ladies SHOES. j22-11

TOILET CLOTH TABLE COVERS, from 10 to 14 of the richest styles ever imported in this city. Also, Table and Piano COVERS, worth \$100, embracing the best assortment in the city, received and for sale by JOHN BASTEN OF JOHN & CO. 63 Baltimore-ave. j22-11

CHESE PARASOLS!
We have just received another large lot of CHESE PARASOLS, which, in addition to our present stock, makes our assortment large and complete. Among a general assortment of plain figured, silk and muslin parasols, of all the different styles, some extra handsome—to which we invite the attention of ladies who have not yet seen them. DORSEY & NEASE, No. 13 Baltimore-ave. Third Door west of Market. j22-11

REMOVAL. WM. Ward has removed to No. 37 Exchange-st. where he will continue to buy and sell Stocks, and the notes of Foreign Notes on commission only, and purchase and sell on the most reasonable terms. Notes of all the Solvent Banks in the Union. All S. Bank Notes, Franklin do. and the Red dog of the State of New York.

WANTED. Baltimore, and Ohio Railroad Stock, and Specie. Also, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Stock, Water Company do. Gas Company do. Firemen's Insurance do. Reentry Road Co. Fredericktown do. Virginia money for sale. j22-11

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. WAS LOST, yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock, a POCKET BOOK made of dark red Morocco, containing a small note book, with the subscriber's name written in red ink in several places, containing about twenty-five Dollars; twelve in gold, and about eleven in silver; also a \$10 note on the Bank of Baltimore; and a \$10 note on the Bank of New York. It was supposed to be counterfeited—six Dollars notes. It was about six or eight dollars in Ball Road money. The finder is requested to leave the pocket book at J. McWater's Black Horse Tavern, Princes Street, or at the office of the Clipper, and receive a reward of TWENTY-FIVE Dollars. JACOB CRIBB above reward. j22-11

DISSOLUTION.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of BROOK & LORNER was dissolved by mutual consent, 15th June 1841.

THE BOOT, SHOE, HAT, CAP, & POCKET BOOK BUSINESS, will be continued by CHAS. H. BROCK at the Old Stand, No. 276, MARKET STREET, at all sales, in future, will be made entirely for Cash. Acceptances, or Negotiable Notes. The price of goods compared with the market, to correspond with the old stand, where all the old customers are fully invited to call. Also, all persons who have bought goods unusually low for cash, &c. &c. CHAS. H. BROCK will attend to the sales. j22-11

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, and Views in the Holy Land—This valuable and popular work, which has gone through several editions, is now published by the Rev. Mr. H. B. Carter, at the Old Stand, No. 276, MARKET STREET, New York, and is printed in London Pictorial Bible—a work in the highest style of art, and which is in this country the most valuable of the kind, and is now being printed in London, with full and interesting illustrations, and devoted to an explanation of the Egyptian monuments, and the history of the Bible. It is a truly interesting and valuable work, and is highly recommended. It is published in three parts, at the price of \$2. It is a truly interesting and valuable work, and is highly recommended. It is published in three parts, at the price of \$2. It is a truly interesting and valuable work, and is highly recommended. It is published in three parts, at the price of \$2.

Agents to receive orders for the above, at the American and Virginia Temperance Store, for L. FIELD, General Agent.