

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

The obvious definition of a Monarchy, says Gibbon, seems to be that of a State, in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is entrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue and the command of the army.

In consequence of changing our carrier in the western part of the city, our paper may not be regularly served. Those who may not receive it, are respectfully requested to send their names and residence to the office.

A HIGH TARIFF.

We quoted the other day an extract from the N. York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in which he said that the manufacturers of New England will be opposed to a high tariff. We quote below an extract from the Boston Atlas, commenting on the late news from England which is in the same tone.

In reference to American affairs, the Liverpool Albion states that there is a marked and decisive improvement in the export trade to the United States. During the last two years, so great was the falling off in the shipments to that country, that had it not been for the unusually large number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States, the American traders must have lost money.

It may be well to remark in relation to the trade between the two countries, that the committee to whom was referred the subject of an inquiry into the import duties of England, reported favorably to the encouragement of the trade they now anticipate. We give a part of the report:

Your Committee see reason to believe, that the most prosperous fabrics are those which flourish without the aid of special favors. It has been stated to your Committee that the Legislature of Great Britain, whenever it is hostile to the introduction of foreign commodities, is invariably urged by the foreign States that produce such commodities, as a ground and a sanction for laws being passed by them hostile to the introduction of products of British industry; and while, on the one hand, there is reason to believe that the liberalising the tariffs of Great Britain would lead to similar favorable changes in the tariffs of other nations, so it is seriously to be apprehended that a persistence in our illiberal and exclusive policy, will bring with it increased imposts on, if not prohibitions against, the products of British labor being admitted to other countries.

With reference to the influence of the protective system upon wages, and on the condition of the laborer, your Committee have to observe, that as the pressure of foreign competition is heaviest on those articles in the production of which the rate of wages is lowest, so it is obvious, in a country exporting so largely as England does, that other advantages may more than compensate for an apparent advantage in the money price of labor. The countries in which the rate of wages is lowest, are not always those which manufacture most successfully; and your Committee are persuaded that the best service that could be rendered to the industrious classes of the community, would be to extend the field of labor, and of demand for labor, by an extension of our commerce; and that the supplanting the present system of protection and prohibition, by a moderate tariff, would encourage and multiply most beneficially, for the State and for the people, our commercial transactions.

We quote the above as indicating the line of policy likely at no distant day to be pursued by our neighbors, though at the expense of their own revenue.

MORE OF THE FRESHET.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer who writes from Easton, Pa., under date of 8th Jan. says:

Yesterday the influence of the vast amount of rain which had fallen, and the southerly breeze, began to display itself in the rise of the waters of the Delaware, Lehigh and Bushkill. By half past 3 o'clock, this morning, the swelling of the waters was tremendous, equaling the highest freshet ever known to the oldest of our inhabitants, or of which we have any traditional record.

This morning at half past 4, the splendid bridge over the Lehigh was torn from its abutments and floated off a mass of ruin. By 8 o'clock the Delaware attained the height of 35 feet above low water mark. The noble structure of the Bridge has, however, thus far enabled it to resist the assaults of the current.

On the Lehigh the following bridges have been carried away:—Bicey's bridge, the Allentown bridge, the Bethlehem bridge, the Freemansburg bridge, and the Eastern bridge. It is reported that the Ragsville bridge on the Delaware has been carried away.

The Mauch Chunk Company's dam on the Lehigh, three miles above Easton, is said to be injured considerably. Mr. A. M. Lower and his son, who lived at the lock house at this dam, were carried off by the flood. The son was drowned; the father clung to a log, and in this situation was floated down to Easton. One of our noble watermen (Mr. Jacob Mettler) immediately went to his relief, and at great risk to himself, rescued him, and brought him safely to land. We have heard of no other instance of loss of life except the case of young Lowrey.

The N. Y. American gives the following thrilling account of the destruction of a bridge on the Passaic:

It happened to us to be passing the Newark viaduct, in the train that left this city at 4 o'clock; and after stopping on the bridge to let out passengers, a cry was raised that the carriage bridge above, and in sight, was falling. The train halted for a while, and many of the passengers, among whom we were, remained to witness a magnificent and withal as fearful a sight, as can be well imagined.

A few minutes before, the stream of the Passaic, though turbid and rushing, was free from ice, and denoted no danger. But this very appearance of comparative security was produced by the accumulation above of the elements of mischief.

The upper bridge which was repaired and restored at great expense last spring, had long resisted the ice, with which were mingled the ruins of bridges beyond, but it could resist no longer, and scarcely had those who heard the cry that the bridge was falling, time to spring from the car and run back to the viaduct, before a part of the bridge fell, crushing beneath the mounting ice, which thus freed, swept rapidly down the stream with its trophies; pier after pier gave way, the stoutest resisting but while.

The effect produced by large masses of ice shooting high in one over the other, impounding above what yet remained firm of the bridge, and then the sudden crash and a demolition that ensued, are quite indescribable.

A few minutes sufficient to sweep the whole bridge from its foundation—and now the fear was that the viaduct upon which we stood might share the same fate. At this critical moment moreover the burden train from Jersey city came in sight. Mr. Robinson, the Superintendent of the Railroad, instantly dispatched messengers to direct them not to attempt to cross, and then warning every one to leave the bridge, he caused the draws to be removed, and all stood breathless while the fearful torrent came rushing on. Happily, the great space between the pier of the viaduct allowed easy passage to ice and timber—and little

or no injury was sustained by this structure. As a measure of precaution, however, it now having become dark, and therefore impossible to ascertain whether any damage had been sustained, the passengers were requested to get out of the cars and walk over the viaduct. The cars then followed and took them up again. It was satisfactory to find that the structure remained unshaken.

A PROPER COURSE OF READING FOR THE YOUNG.

The consideration of a proper course of reading for the young, constituted the subject of the Rev. Mr. Burnap's lecture before the Mechanical Library Association on Friday evening. The lecturer passed in brief, but pointed review, the department of pure literature, made up of Poetry, Prose Fiction, and Criticism—and then considered the uses and tendencies of a study of History, Travels, Biography, Astronomy, Geology Botany, Chemistry, Animated Nature, and Mental Philosophy.

The condemnation passed upon the mass of fictitious works which have been thrown from the press, within the last few years, was just. We have in these emanations of genius, too great a subserviency to false taste and false principle. For the great body of the people, these books have no sympathies. Titled dames and lords with castles and retainers are the actors in them, around whom are thrown all the interest. A peasant—an obscure inhabitant of a city—an attendant, when introduced, is merely an automaton to swell the pageant, and of no further consideration than a supernumerary upon the stage. It is surprising, remarked the lecturer, that such books are not thrown aside with contempt by the stern Republicans of this country. He spoke, under this division of his subject, of the gradual tendency now evident in the writers of fiction, to abandon a condition of vassalage to aristocratic notions, and to fall in with the great democratic movement of society. Still, there lingers yet, in these works, a disposition to make the obscure hero of the story highly connected, and to develop this connection at the end of the book, as if the highest reward of virtue was to be found in wealth and titles. This is still carrying out a false principle. In the order of Providence, the external rewards of virtue are not in ease, idleness, worldly honor, and luxuries, but only in that degree of competence which will secure internal peace. The trials and afflictions of life are for internal purification. To give us a right estimation of both the external and the internal, and to enable us to perceive how eminently above mere worldly possessions of wealth or honor is an orderly and even going condition of the mind—connected with an unwavering confidence in the Supreme Being—and a feeling of good will towards all men. If such be not the effect produced by worldly trials, then have they been passed through in vain. No elevation to rank or fortune can possibly make the individual happy, and, therefore, he presents a false picture of life who represents his hero as happy in such an elevation without the necessary concomitant of a thorough change of the inner man.

Of this class of books the lecturer recommended a limited perusal, and a careful selection. They had their uses, and would be highly beneficial in begetting a habit of reading, and in warming up our sympathies for the great social mass, if written with more truth. A study of the natural sciences was particularly recommended as enlarging our knowledge, and soothing our minds, agitated by a rough contact with the world. And an attention to mental philosophy was approved as giving to the mind a habit of close observation—and of disciplining it to laborious effort. In closing his address, the lecturer alluded to the gratifying indication of the commencement of a better state of things in this city. A taste for literary pursuits was becoming general, and now the lecture rooms were crowded with interested audiences, in which but a few years back, not even a small class could be assembled to hear words of wisdom and lessons of knowledge from men the most eminent for talents and learning. This improved condition of literary taste in Baltimore is certainly gratifying to all. That it does exist no one can doubt, and that it will continue in progression, now that the impetus has been given, is a fair and encouraging conclusion.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE MONDAY 11, 1841.

The Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, appointed by the Governor of Tennessee a Senator from that state, in the place of Mr. Grundy, deceased, appeared and took his seat.

PERMANENT PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION SYSTEM.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill proposing to establish a Permanent Prospective Pre-emption System. The question being on the motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN to recommend the bill with the following instructions:

1st. To distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States of the Union, in just and equitable proportions.

2d. To grant to actual bona fide settlers on the public lands the right of pre-emption to any quantity thereof not exceeding one-half section, or 320 acres, including the place of settlement, at the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, with such provisions as shall limit this right of settlement and pre-emption to actual bona fide settlers, whose estate at the time of settlement shall not exceed the value of \$1,000, and furthermore, with such provisions as shall effectually exclude the weather speculators from all benefit under this law, and shall prevent them from interfering with, or participating in, the privilege and right of settlement and pre-emption, which are hereby granted and intended for the sole advantage of the needy and honest settlers and cultivators of the soil.

A debate arose, in which Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Benton, Mr. Mangum, and Mr. Linn participated.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed a wish to address the Senate at some length; and, on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was mainly occupied with the contested election case between Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Naylor.

MAINE.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Augusta, on the 7th inst. The Senate organized by the election of the Hon. R. H. Vose as President, and Daniel Sanborn Secretary.—The House elected Josiah Little (Whig) Speaker.

From the New York Herald, Extra, of Jan. 10 LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Oxford, Rathbone, we have received seven days later intelligence from England. We return thanks to the captain.

The principal piece of news is the splendid pageant called the Funeral of Napoleon. All the English and French papers are filled with the particulars.

The markets are much the same as by the last accounts. Cotton has advanced 1-8 of a penny. No change in the money market.

The Britannia had arrived out.

INTERMENT OF NAPOLEON'S REMAINS IN PARIS.—The great pageant of interring the remains of Napoleon in the Invalides took place on Thursday, 10th December. The whole line of the procession from the bank of the Seine to the Hotel des Invalides was adorned on both sides with military trophies, and a more magnificent pageant, all the accounts agree in saying, has never been witnessed, even in Paris. From four in the morning, undeterred by the coldest day that has been experienced during the present winter in France, thousands proceeded to the several advantageous positions which different localities presented for the viewing of the procession.

At nine o'clock the first gun was fired, on the banks of the Seine, at Courbevois, where a park of artillery was stationed. This became the signal for the commencement of the proceedings of the day. From the temple, erected on the left bank of the river, the Abbe Coquerneau and a numerous clergy, in full canonicals, then issued and proceeded towards the steamer La Dorade, which had been brought close up to a wooden esplanade, forming a communication between the shore and its deck. His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville met them as they approached between two lines of troops and, after the exchange of salutations, turned towards the vessels lined by the sailors from La Belle Poule, a body of whom proceeded to raise the coffin, and transported it to the temple, the priests going before, chanting, according to the usage of the Catholic church.

The remains of the Emperor were deposited there for two hours, the religious rites which were performed, and the long Consols for the immense concourse of people who were assembled at this spot, viewed this portion of the proceedings in solemn silence, the roar of artillery alone sounding through the atmosphere.

MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Dec. 18th.—THE EXCHANGE.—Business has been slack on the Stock Exchange, and the Consol market has been quite neglected, although the price for the opening has been a shade in advance on that of yesterday, the quotations throughout the day having been 88 1/2 to 3. Exchequer bills are the same as yesterday—1 dis. to 1 prem. Consols for the opening closed at 88 7/8 to 9, on city; Three per Cents, Reduced, 88 7/8 to 9; Three and a Half per Cents, Reduced, 87 5/8 to 3-4; Bank Stock, 156 1/2 to 7; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. prem. In the Foreign market, as frequently occurs the day after the settling, very little business was transacted in any of the securities. Spanish Active closed at 23 5/8 to 3-4, the same as yesterday. In Portuguese and South American there was little alteration.

We understand that the determination of the present French Cabinet to maintain the "Paix armee," gives great offence to Great Britain, Austria and Prussia. Representations of a decided character, on this subject, are being made, and unless France lowers her tone, the settlement of the Egyptian question will not produce the beneficial effect in Europe that was expected.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 18.—There has not been much business doing in Wheat today, but Monday's currency was fully maintained. Fine Malting Barley is in demand at improving rates.

Wheat, Kent & Essex, 50 a 65 Flour, 40 a 50 " Suffolk, 45 a 60 " fine, 52 a 56 " Norfolk, 45 a 62

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 18.—We continue to have a good and regular demand, and the business done is again proportionably large; prices of American description have advanced 1/4 per lb. particularly the lower qualities up to fair, with a tendency to further improvement. Common qualities of Surat are also fully 1/4 per lb. higher, full rates being obtained for the better classes. Brazils and Sea Islands are steady; but Egyptian is, if anything, less so, being offered freely at the current rates. 4500 bales of American have been taken on speculation. The Sea Islands, at auction to-day went off steadily at previous prices—423 bales were offered, 290 bales sold at 12 1/2 a 15 1/2; 170 stained offered, 140 bales sold 6 1/2 a 1s. The sales to-day are about 5000 bales of all kinds.

The import this week is 5,693 bags, and the sales are 22,280. Comparative view of the imports into the whole kingdom from the 1st January to Dec. 18, 1839 and 1840.

Table with columns for American, Pernambuco, Ceara, Bahia and Maccio, Maranham, Demerara and Surinam, Barbadoes, Lagaira, West India, Bahama, Smyrna, Egyptian, Peruvian, Surat and Madras, Bengal.

Total of all descriptions, 1,007,235 1,002,879 19th To-day there has been a very fair demand for cotton, and about 5000 of all kinds have been disposed of. Prices are steady. Sales from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive—160 Sea Island, 14a22; Stained do, 0, 4820 Upland, 4 1/2 to 5, 5080 Alabama and Mobile, 5, 2661.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Dec. 18.—The duty on foreign wheat is advanced to 2s 8d, on Barley and Indian Corn to 13s 4d per qr. on Flour to 16s 0d per brl.; upon colonial Barley to 2s 6d per qr. remaining in all other respects the same as last week.

Notwithstanding the continuance of adverse winds, a few Irish and coasting vessels, previously near at hand, worked inwards yesterday, containing a moderate supply of Wheat and Oats but very little produce of other kinds, and from abroad we have no Grain or Flour fresh in to report.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE REFORMERS.—The elections have lately taken place in the Province of Nova Scotia, and have resulted in the success of the Radicals or Reformers. In the last House, the Reformers numbered thirty-one—the Tories, or the defenders of the administration of Sir Colin Campbell, seventeen. In the new House, there are thirty-two Reformers and sixteen Tories.

The vote of censure passed on Sir Colin Campbell by the last House, and led ultimately to his removal by the Governor General, was the subject of much discussion at the polls. The issue shows that the last House did not misrepresent the feeling of the Province. Lord Falkland, who succeeds Sir Colin, is a Whig, and no opposition is expected to the measures of his administration, if he carries out the principles he has avowed. The Hon. Samuel Cunard, who was a member of the Executive Council, has resigned his seat in that body.—Boston Atlas.

We learn from the New York American, that the Packet ship Garrick, has gone to pieces.—Her cargo will probably be saved in a damaged state.

STATEMENT

Table with columns for Capital Stock paid in, Surplus, Less so much of the account for Bonus, &c. charged off, Discounts, Dividends, Due to other banks, Individual deposits, Circulation.

Table with columns for Bills and notes discounted, Stock, Due from other Banks, Notes of other Banks in this State, Notes of other Banks out of this State, Specie—Gold, Silver, Cents, Expense account, Banking house.

Table with columns for Situation of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, Jan. 5, 1841, Bills and Notes discounted, Commercial and Farmers Bank Stock at par, One Share of Bank of Metropolis, Banking House and other property, Cumberland and Boonsborough Stock, cost \$46,888 72, valued at 8,500 00, Expenses paid, Due from Banks in this city, Notes and Checks of this city, Due from Banks elsewhere, Notes of Chartered Banks, General Suspension account, Gold, Silver, Copper.

Table with columns for Capital paid in, Surplus profits in hand, Dividends unclaimed, Discounts, Exchanges, Interest and Ground Rents, Due to Banks in this city, Due to Banks elsewhere, Due to individuals not bearing interest, Notes in Circulation.

STATEMENT of the condition of the Western Bank of Baltimore, Jan. 4, 1841.

Table with columns for Capital Stock, Profit and Loss Account, Unclaimed Dividends, Due to Baltimore Banks, Due to Banks out of the City, Due to Depositors, Circulation.

Table with columns for Discounted Notes, Bonus paid the State, Due from Banks out of the City, N. B.—Of this sum \$119,783 31 is due from Banks in Philadelphia and New York, Real Estate, (Banking House), Notes of other Banks, City Bank of City, Specie, City Corporation, 6 per cent. Stock.

STATE of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, Jan. 4, 1841.

Table with columns for Bills and Notes discounted, Road Stock, Six per cent Stock of Baltimore, Marine Bank of Baltimore Stock, Real Estate, Specie—Gold, Silver and Cents, Notes and checks on other Banks incorporated in this State, Notes of other Banks incorporated elsewhere, Baltimore City and other Corporation Certificates, Due from other Banks, Expense Account.

Table with columns for Capital Stock paid, Notes in circulation, Profit and Loss, Sinking Fund on acct. of Road Stocks, Discount and Exchange, Surplus in cash, Dividends unclaimed, State Tax for 1840, Due to Banks, Due to Depositors, Due to Depositors bearing interest, Due to State of Maryland.

STATEMENT of the Merchants Bank of Baltimore, January 4th 1841.

Table with columns for Bills Receivable, Domestic Bills of Exchange, Md. St'g. Bonds, Suspended Debt, City Stock, six per cent, F. Huth & Co., London, Banking House, Expenses, Due by the Banks of the City of Baltimore, Due by other Banks and agents, Notes of Maryland Incorporated Banks, Notes of other Incorporated Banks.

Table with columns for Notes and Checks on the city Banks of Baltimore, Silver, Gold, Copper, Capital Stock in Circulation, Discount and Exchange, Premium on Foreign Exchange, Surplus Profits, Dividend No. 10 of 3 per cent payable on the 6th instant, Unpaid dividends, Due to the banks of the city of Baltimore, Due to other banks and Agents, Individual Deposits.

*Of the following denominations—Of \$5 notes, 1500, \$7,500 \$10 do 1313, 13,130 \$20 do 2247, 44,940 \$30 do 414, 20,700 \$100 do 144, 14,400 100,675

Table with columns for Bills and notes discounted, Real Estate, (Banking House, &c.), Cumberland Road Stock, valued at, Boonsborough Road Stock, valued at, Rail Road Annuity, Specie, Gold, Silver, Copper.

Table with columns for Notes of, and Checks on banks incorporated in this State, Notes of Banks, incorporated elsewhere, Due from other Banks, Capital, Notes in circulation: Thousands, Five Hundreds, Hundreds, Fifties, Twenties, Tens, Fives, Small Notes, Post Notes, Unclaimed Dividends, Deposits, not bearing interest, Net Profits, Due to the other Banks.

JAMES W. ALNUTT, Cashier. *Subscribed for in compliance with an Act to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike Road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the Charters of the several banks in the State, and for other purposes. (Passed Dec. 17, session 1812, ch. 75.)

*Subscribed for in compliance with an Act to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike Road from Boonsborough to Hagerstown, and for the extension of the Charters of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes. (Passed January 30, session 1822, ch. 131.)

This Annuity is secured by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, yielding \$250. [This Issue was made prior to July, 1821. [These Post Notes were issued prior to March 1827.

STATEMENT of Bank of Baltimore, Jan. 4, 1841.

Table with columns for Bills and notes discounted, Bank of Baltimore stock, Cumberland and Boonsboro' Road Stock, Real Estate, Banking House, &c., Bonus to the State, Specie, Specie drafts on United States, &c., Notes of Banks in the city of Baltimore, Notes of Banks in Maryland, Virginia, &c., Due from Banks, Capital Stock, Surplus Profits, Sinking Fund to provide for the depreciation of Road Stocks, Discounts received since last Dividend, Bank Notes in circulation, Due to Banks, Individual Deposits.

Table with columns for Capital Stock paid in, Notes in Circulation, Of 1000 each, 500 " 250 " 100 " 50 " 20 " 10 " 5 " Smaller issues previous to 1827, Profit and Loss, Sinking Fund on acct. of Road Stocks, Discount and Exchange, Surplus in cash, Dividends unclaimed, State Tax for 1840, Due to Banks, Due to Depositors, Due to Depositors bearing interest, Due to State of Maryland.

STATE of the Union Bank of Maryland, January, 4th, 1841.

Table with columns for Capital Stock paid in, Notes in Circulation, Of 1000 each, 500 " 250 " 100 " 50 " 20 " 10 " 5 " Smaller issues previous to 1827, Profit and Loss, Sinking Fund on acct. of Road Stocks, Discount and Exchange, Surplus in cash, Dividends unclaimed, State Tax for 1840, Due to Banks, Due to Depositors, Due to Depositors bearing interest, Due to State of Maryland.

Table with columns for Bills and Notes discounted, Domestic Bills of Exchange, State of Maryland Loan, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 6 per cent Loan, Union Bank of Maryland Stock, Cumberland Road Stock, Washington County Bank Stock, Six per cent School Stock, Patsapo Bank Stock, Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, Harrisburg City 6 per cent Stock, Suspended Debt, Real Estate including Banking House, Due by banks, Bonus paid for the extension of the Charter to 1859, Cash, viz: Gold, Silver, Copper.

STATEMENT of the condition of the Chesapeake Bank, Jan. 4, 1841.

Table with columns for Bills and Notes Discounted, Foreign do, Banking House and Lot, State of Maryland City Corporation and Bank Stocks, 713 Shares of Chesapeake Bank Stock, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, secured by \$42,000 Maryland Sterling Bonds, Due from Baltimore Banks, Due from Banks out of the city, Specie, Bank Notes and Checks, Capital Stock, Notes in Circulation, viz: \$2,045 of \$5, 40,225 \$2,348 of 10, 33,480 \$93 of 20, 17,860 \$431 of 50, 21,550 \$368 of 100, 36,800 \$12 of 500, 6,000 Dividends unclaimed, Dividends payable 11th inst, Due to Banks out of the city, Do do do do on time, Do Baltimore Banks, Special Deposits, Surplus, Due to Depositors and Commissioners of Loans.

Table with columns for Notes of Banks elsewhere, Statement of the condition of the Chesapeake Bank, Jan. 4, 1841, Bills and Notes Discounted, Foreign do, Banking House and Lot, State of Maryland City Corporation and Bank Stocks, 713 Shares of Chesapeake Bank Stock, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, secured by \$42,000 Maryland Sterling Bonds, Due from Baltimore Banks, Due from Banks out of the city, Specie, Bank Notes and Checks, Capital Stock, Notes in Circulation, viz: \$2,045 of \$5, 40,225 \$2,348 of 10, 33,480 \$93 of 20, 17,860 \$431 of 50, 21,550 \$368 of 100, 36,800 \$12 of 500, 6,000 Dividends unclaimed, Dividends payable 11th inst, Due to Banks out of the city, Do do do do on time, Do Baltimore Banks, Special Deposits, Surplus, Due to Depositors and Commissioners of Loans.

STATEMENT of the Citizens Bank of Baltimore Jan. 4, 1841.

Table with columns for Capital Stock paid in, Due to Depositors, Due to Banks, Unpaid Dividends, Profit and Loss and Interest account, Notes in circulation as follows: 5,727 of \$5, \$28,635 1,726 of 10, 17,260 477 of 20, 9,540 155 of 50, 7,750 138 of 100, 13,800 4 of 1000, 4,000 Bills and Notes discounted, Due from Banks including Notes and Checks, Bonus paid the State, Property, Gold and Silver Coin, Expense Account, Bank Stock.

STATE of the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Baltimore, January 4, 1841.

Table with columns for Bills and Notes Discounted, Farmers and Merch' B'k St'k, Cumberland and Boonsboro' Turnpike Road Stock, Real Estate, including Banking House, Due by Banks out of this city, Due by Banks in this city, Stock of the State of Maryland, Stock of the Bank of the Metropolis, Notes of the Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, Notes and Checks of Banks in this city, Notes of out-town Banks, Notes of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

STATEMENT of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, Jan. 4.

Table with columns for Specie, Outstanding Debts due the Bank, State of Maryland Stocks at cost, Other Funded Stocks, Franklin Bank Stock, Cumberland and Boonsboro' Road Stock at cost, Real Estate including Banking House, Exchange account, Expense, Renewal of Charter from 1845 to 1857, Profit and Loss, Notes and Checks of other Banks.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE MECHANICAL.—The Lecture before this institution will be delivered on Wednesday evening, 13th inst., by MAJOR GENERAL EDMUND P. GAINES, on "the national defence," in the Universalist Church, Calvert street.

The season tickets will not be available for admission to this lecture. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, may be had for 50 cts., at the bookstalls of Messrs. J. Cushing & Co. Howard street; F. Lucas, Jr., Armstrong & Berry; and N. Hickman. Members of the association can procure tickets upon application at the Library Rooms.

INSUBORDINATION No. 4.—The fourth number of "Insubordination," a story of Baltimore, by the author of the "Subordinate," has been published by Knight & Colburn, 174 Baltimore street, and is for sale by them and at the different Book Stores in the city.