CONSIDERATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Reading is a most interesting and pleasant method of occupying your leisure hours. I am aware that men of business have, usually, little time to devote to the improvement of their minds. Their active occupations must necessarily engross their chief attention. And yet in the business of life, there are many unoccupied hours, fragments of time, which, if carefully gathered up and duly improved, would afford opportunity for reading a great many useful volumes, and of acquiring much useful knowledge. If there are any persons so deeply engaged in business that they cannot find time to read, I would say to them *take time*. It is not meant that you should spend the whole of life as a mere beast of burden, providing only for the body, while you leave the mind, the immortal mind, to famish and starve. The truth is, all men have or may have time enough to read. The difficulty is, they are not careful enough to improve it. Their hours of leisure are either idled away or slept away, or talked away, or spent in some other manner equally vain and useless; and then they complain they have no time for the cultivation of their minds and hearts. This is all wrong. The infinite value of time is not realized. It is the most precious thing in the world—the only thing of which it is a virtue to be covetous, and yet the only thing of which all men are prodigal. Time is so precious that there is never but one moment in the world at once, and that is always taken away before another is given. Only take care to gather up your fragments of time, my friends, and you will never want leisure for the reading of useful books. And in what way can you spend your unoccupied hours more pleasantly than in holding converse with the wise and good through the medium of their writings? To a mind not altogether devoid of curiosity, books open an inexaustible source of enjoyment. And it is a high recommendation of this sort of enjoyment that it always abides with us. Nothing can take it away. It is in the mind; and go where we may, if our minds are well furnished and in good order, we can never want for means of enjoyment. The grand volume of nature will always lie spread out before us; and if we know how to read its wonders, the whole world will pour at our feet its treasures, and we shall hold converse with God himself.

But to those who are unaccustomed to read other books, this sublime volume must of course appear an unmeaning blank. They cannot read the glorious lines of wisdom and power, of majesty and love, which the Creator has inscribed upon it; all is to them a sealed book, and they pass through the world none the wiser for all the wonders of creative power and goodness by which they are surrounded.

A taste for useful reading is an effectual preservative from vice. Next to the fear of God, implanted in the heart, nothing is a better safeguard to the character than the love of good books. They are hand maids of virtue and religion. They quicken our sense of duty, unfold our responsibilities, strengthen our principles, confirm our habits, inspire in us the love of what is right and useful, and teach us to look with disgust upon what is low and grovelling, and vicious. It is with good books, as it is with prayer; the use of them will either make us leave off sinning or leave off reading them. No vicious man has a fondness for reading. And no man who has a fondness for this exercise is in much danger of becoming vicious. He is secured from a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. He has no inducement to squander away his time in vain amusements, in the haunts of dissipation, or in the corrupting intercourse of bad company:—he has higher and nobler sources of enjoyment to which he can have access. He can be happy alone; and is indeed never less alone than when alone.—Then he enjoys the sweetest, the purest, the most improving society, the society of the wise, the great and the good; and while he holds delightful converse with these, his companions and friends, he grows into a likeness to them, and learns to look down, as from an eminence of purity and light, upon the low-born pleasures of the dissipated and the profligate.

The high value of mental cultivation is another weighty motive for giving attendance to reading. What is it that mainly distinguishes a man from a brute? Knowledge. What makes the vast difference there is between savage and civilized nations? Knowledge. What forms the principal difference between men, as they appear in the same society? Knowledge. What raised Franklin from the humble station of a printer's boy to the first honors of the country? Knowledge. What took Sherman from his shoemaker's bench, gave him a seat in Congress, and there made his voice to be heard among the wisest and best of his compeers? Knowledge. What raised Simpson from the weaver's loom to a place among the first of mathematicians? and Herschel from being a poor fifer's boy in the army, to a station among the first of astronomers? Knowledge. Knowledge is power. It is the philosopher's stone—the true Alchymy, that turns every thing it touches into gold. It is the sceptre that gives us our dominion over nature; the key that unlocks the storehouses of creation, and opens to us the treasures of the universe.

The circumstances in which you are placed, as the members of a free and intelligent community, demand of you a careful improvement of the means of knowledge you enjoy. You live in an age of great mental excitement. The public mind is awake, and society in general is fast rising on the scale of improvement. At the same time, the means of knowledge are most abundant. They exist every where, and in the richest variety. Nor were stronger inducements ever held out to engage all classes of people in the diligent use of these means. Useful talents of every kind are in great demand. The field of enterprise is widening and spreading around you: The road to wealth, to honor, to usefulness and happiness is open to all; and all who will, may enter upon it with the almost certain prospect of success. In this free community there are no privileged orders. Every man finds his level. If he has talents, he will be known and estimated, and rise in the respect and confidence of society.—*Hawes' Lectures.*

Worth trying.—In an English miscellany is the following: The danger of being suffocated by smoke, to which persons are exposed who enter premises on fire, may be effectually obviated by tying a wet silk handkerchief singly over the face. A gentleman who lately tried the experiment, was enabled to remain in a room which was on fire, in the most dense smoke, and work a small engine until he succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

Electricity.—The electric fluid seems to have been of late wonderfully superabundant and active in Germany; as one of the Journals states, that within a month forty steeples have been struck, and almost all accompanied by the same phenomena,—first, lightning attracted by and playing about the steeple, then violent thunder, with snow, and soon after the appearance of ignition.—*London paper.*

The following singular developement is contained in the Mobile Register of the 23d ultimo:—

The fate of Mrs. Alston, the accomplished lady of Governor Alston, of South Carolina, and daughter of Aaron Burr, has been shrouded in mystery for more than twenty years. Occasionally, indeed, some gleams of light have been thrown around her melancholy end, and the belief is that she fell a victim to piratical atrocity. Some three years ago it was currently reported that a man residing in one of the interior counties of this State, made some disclosures on his death bed which went to confirm the confessions previously made by a culprit on the gallows, that the vessel in which Mrs. Alston sailed, was scuttled for the sake of her plate and effects. The following article, which we copy from the Alabama Journal, goes to throw some additional light on the subject. The facts mentioned in it are new to us, and will be, probably, to most of our readers.

CONFESSION OF A PIRATE.

The public, no doubt, remembers the story of the daughter of Aaron Burr, who was the wife of Gov. Alston, of S. Carolina. On the return of her father from Europe, about the year 1812, she embarked from Charleston on a visit to New York, on board a privateer-built vessel, and was never heard of afterwards. It seems that her friends at first thought the vessel had fallen into the hands of pirates, and afterwards concluded that it was wrecked and lost. It appears from the statement of a respectable merchant of Mobile, that a man died in that city recently, who confessed to his physician, on his dying bed, that he had been a pirate, and helped to destroy the vessel and all the crew and passengers, in which Mrs. Alston had embarked for New York. He declared, says this gentleman, that after the men were all killed, there was an unwillingness on the part of every pirate to take the life of Mrs. Alston, who had not resisted them or fought them, and, therefore, they drew lots who should perform the deed, as it had to be done. The lot fell on this pirate, who declares that he effected his object of putting the lady to death, by laying a plank along the edge of the ship, half on it and half off, or over the edge, and made Mrs. Alston walk on that plank till it tilted over into the water with her. The dying pirate requested his physician to make this story public, but his surviving family will not permit or consent that the name of the deceased should be known.

The above tale was repeated over and over by the merchant before mentioned, in the presence of a number of gentlemen whose names can be given. He said he received it from the physician himself, with no other injunction to secrecy than that he should not disclose the name of the physician for the present. On being asked if the physician was a man of veracity and respectability, he replied there was no one more so in Mobile. The merchant was warned that his story would get into the newspapers, to which he made no objection.

VARIETY.

The Catholic Church at present consists of 671 Bishopricks, 55 Cardinals, and 12 Patriarchs. The present Pope, who is 73 years of age, has created six new Bishopricks, one in Belgium, one in Westphalia, two in the United States, and two in Naples.

A new kind of mock silver, for plate, has been invented in Paris.

The two lions of London at present are two young Turks, travelling for pleasure in England.

Upwards of 10,000 persons are said to have arrived at the various hotels of New York in the month of May.

Sir Robert Peel's was the shortest administration ever known in England—only 118 days.

Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, is reputed to be the most handsome man of Europe.

A good old age.—The Hull Observer states that a donkey lately died at Keighly, aged 34 years!

The cotton and woollen factory, on Fairmount street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 4th instant. The loss is estimated at 10 or 15,000 dollars.

It is estimated that the increase of population in the United States, is 1000 souls every day.

It was by the generous exertions of the Irish laborers, that most of the sufferers in the late dreadful accident at New Orleans were rescued from death.

The fine steam boat Kentucky was sold under the hammer, on the 5th, for the low price of $21,000.

An establishment has been fitted up in New York where Champaigne is sold by the glass, being drawn from a reservoir in the same manner as soda water.

The income of John Jacob Astor is one million and fifty thousand dollars every year.—*N. Y. Jeffersonian.*

At the latest date, the French Chamber of Deputies was engaged in debate on the Abolition of Negro Slavery in the French colonies. The number of slaves in them is two hundred and seventy-eight thousand.

Naples, 2d April.—Vesuvius, which had for the last fornight given indications of an approaching eruption, burst forth last evening in all its fury.

Erie, (Penn.) May 21.—The population in this and the State of Ohio are almost in a state of starvation—provisions of all kinds very scarce—flour eight dollars a barrel.

The New York Colonization Society have chartered a vessel which will sail in a few days with emigrants for Liberia.

About one thousand applicants, to emigrate, are now on the list of the American Colonization Society.

A new and splendid Theatre is now being erected at Washington, D. C.

In his late annual communication to the City Council of New York, the Mayor of that city states that the real estate held by the Corporation is fast increasing in value, and if not now, may soon be safely estimated at ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Charles T. Welsh, of New York, proposes to commence the manufacture of *India Rubber Bread.*

A new article.—India Rubber table cloths are said to be more durable, more elegant, cheaper, and in every respect preferable to oil cloth.

The New Orleans papers recommend *Mint Julip* as a preventive of Cholera.

A new gambling house has been opened at the "West End," London, for the accommodation of *ladies.*

Good-natured editors.—Gobbett says—"I believe that if the Devil were to die, London newspapers would express their regret at the event."

A Norman has invented a snuff box, in the shape of a pistol, which, with a spring, propels the snuff up the nose, without the effort of snuffing. Not to be sneezed at.

The trip between Boston and New York, (250 miles,) was performed a few days since in less than sixteen hours.—*Vade Mecum.*

Canals and Rail Roads.—Pennsylvania received $20,011 48, and New York $52,695 88, for tolls, during the week ending the 23d ult.

Pasturing wheat closely, in the spring of the year, has been often practised to advantage in destroying the fly.

The Grand Jury of Laurens county, Georgia, have *presented* the Post Office Department as a *nuisance.*

We notice the death of Mademoiselle Duchesnois, at an advanced age, for many years the great tragic actress on the French boards.

It is ascertained that a great improvement has taken place within a few years in this country in the habits of the people as to intemperance. A similar change is noted in Great Britain, the number of persons charged at the London police offices with drunkenness, in 1834, being one-third less than in 1833.

Mexico and the United States.—We learn from an authentic source, that the additional Article to the Treaty of Limits, between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, has been concluded and approved by the General Congress of Mexico, and in virtue thereof, the period within which the respective Commissioners of both Nations should meet and decide on the boundary between the two countries, has been extended to one year from the date of the exchange of the Ratifications.—*Jour. Com.*

The Maryland State Loan of two millions, to bear an interest of six per cent. and to be irredeemable for thirty-five years, has been taken by Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. and Brothers, of this city. The money is to be applied to the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland.

A Loan of a million of dollars, to bear the same interest and run for the same period, is also required by the State for the completion of the Susquehanna Rail Road to York. Offers will be received by the Treasurer at Annapolis until the 15th of July.—*Balt. Amer.*

On the subject of the two million Loan, we find the following paragraph in the Annapolis Republican of Saturday.

The Maryland State Loan, of two millions of dollars, for which we have had some of the large dealers in stock in competition, such as Messrs. Biddle, Chauncey, Moss, Cohens, &c., was finally taken yesterday by the Messrs. Cohens, of Baltimore, at a small advance upon the limit.—The terms will depend upon whether *Bonds* or *Certificates* be issued, which the Treasurer reserves the right to decide.

Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road.—The whole line of this road, in the State of Delaware, has been put under contract for grading and building the bridges and culverts; and the contractors will it is understood, be on the road next week with a large force. A large body of first rate contractors attended here and put in their proposals on the 1st inst. from whom there was no difficulty in making a judicious selection. On the 20th inst. the board of Directors will meet at Elkton for the purpose of receiving and deciding upon the proposals of contractors for the line of the road in Maryland; when the whole road in both States will be put under contract, and the work will be prosecuted with vigor and perseverance to a conclusion.—*Del. Jour.*

The Kanawha (Virginia) Banner states that the large body of land in that part of Virginia, lately sold in London in 91 parcels—some of them as high as $12 an acre—would be no enviable speculation if any man were to take the whole for the mere taxes, low as the taxes are on lands in Virginia.

Agreeably to arrangements made some time before, the sixtieth anniversary of the Mechlenburg declaration of independence was celebrated in a very imposing manner on the 20th of May in the town of Charlotte. Our readers are aware that on the 20th of May, 1775, more than one year before the National Declaration, delegates from Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, assembled in the town of Charlotte, and in words singularly similar to the emphatic ones used afterwards by Mr. Jefferson, declared themselves independent of the King of Great Britain.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Boston Morning Post.

TRIAL BY JURY.

There probably has been no single institution that has so effectually tended to protect the rights of individuals, and to spread the principles of civil liberty, as the trial by Jury. It is the boast of our own land, and the bulwark of freedom in all really free countries. Hence arbitrary men have ever assailed it; and the bench, when composed of persons of this kind, has always tried, either to break down or weaken its power, by encroaching on its rights, or by efforts to be-little its character and functions. Bigots, too, elsewhere, have followed in this faith, and have lost no opportunity, to show their hostility to the jury trial system, whenever it served to shield a victim from their unholy and rancorous persecution. It is time for jurymen to understand and maintain their rights, and as an encouragement to them, we publish the following relation of the intrepid conduct of a Juryman in Ireland.

THE INTREPID JURYMAN.

Extracted from a late publication, entitled "An excursion from Sidmouth (in Dovershire) to Chester.

BY THE REV. EDMUND BUTCHER.

I cannot help congratulating our countrymen upon the inestimable value of trial by jury. I have lately met with an instance of its excellence, which ought not to be forgotten.

A judge on the northwestern circuit of Ireland, tried a case, in which much of the local consequence of the gentlemen in the neighborhood was implicated. It was a landlord's prosecution against one of his tenants for assault and battery committed on the person of the defendant, in rescuing his only child, an innocent and beautiful girl, from personal violation. When the defendant was brought into court, the prosecutor also appeared, and swore to every fact laid down in the indictment.—The poor defendant had no lawyer to tell his story; he pleaded his own cause effectually, and appealing to the heart and the judgment, the jury found him not guilty.

The judge was enraged, and told the jury they must go back and reconsider the matter; adding he was astonished at their giving such an infamous verdict. The jury bowed, went back, and in a quarter of an hour returned, when the foreman, a venerable old man, thus addressed the bench.

"My lord, in compliance with your request, we went back to our room; but, as we found there no reason to alter our opinion or our verdict, we return it to you, in the same words as before—not guilty. We heard your lordship's reproof, but we do not accept it as applying to us. Individually, and in our private capacities, it is true, we are insignificant men; we claim nothing, out of this box, above the common regard due to our humble yet honest stations; but, my lord, assembled here as a jury, we cannot be insensible of the great importance of the office we now sustain. We feel glad that we are appointed, as you are, by the law and the constitution, not only to act impartially between the king and his subjects, the offended and the offender, but to form the barrier of the people against the possible influence, prejudice or corruption of the bench, to which we do not wish to offer the slightest disrespect, much less of insult; we pay it the respect which one tribunal should pay to another, for the common honor of both. This jury did not accuse the bench of partiality or oppression—no, we look upon it as the sanctuary of truth and justice; still, my lord, we cannot erase from our minds the records of our school books. By them we are taught that kings and judges are but fallible mortals, and that the seat of justice has been polluted by a Tressilian, a Scroggs, and a Jeffreys."

The judge frowned at these words; but the intrepid juror thus proceeded:

"My lord, I am but a poor man, yet I am a free born subject, and a member of the constitution—nay, I am now higher, for I am one of its representatives; I therefore claim for my fellow-jurors the liberty of speech."

The judge here resumed his complacency, and the orator continued his speech:

"We have nothing to do, my lord, with your private character; in this place it is veiled by your official one: we know you here only in that of a judge, and as such we would respect you; you know nothing of us, only as a jury, and in that situation we look to you for reciprocal respect; we know no man, however high his titles or his rank, in whom the law or the constitution would warrant an unprovoked insult to that tribunal, in which they had vested the dearest and most valuable privileges they possess. We sit here, my lord, sworn to give a verdict according to our consciences, and the best of our judgment on the evidence before us. We have, in our minds, discharged our duty, as honest men. If we have erred, we are accountable, not to your lordship, nor to the king who appointed you, but to a higher, the King of kings."

The court was dumb, the bar was silent, astonishment and applause murmured through the crowd—the poor man was discharged.

THE CULTIVATOR.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from the Wabash Country, in Illinois, thus descrioes a *Corn-planter and cultivating machine*, lately invented and introduced into use in that country:—

By way of conclusion, permit me to tell you that the Yankees are outdone! A Kentuckian has invented and brought to this place, a machine called "*a Cultivator*" to be employed in our prairies, which is now undergoing a thorough trial, and answers admirably: it ploughs, drops, (plants) covers, and smooths the rows after the corn is planted, and harrows the ground at the same time.—After the planting is over, the plough is taken off, and the harrow is employed to cultivate the corn, and hill it, the same department of the machine which is attached to the harrow, and covers the corn, is then employed in hilling it. When this process is over, then the plough is attached to a stock, and ploughs the centre of the rows, having mould boards, throwing the earth both sides. When this is over, the harrow is employed again, by dispensing with the hilling department. Several machines have been manufactured here, and distributed through the prairies of the upper Wabash, and give general satisfaction. I saw myself the machine in operation, in planting, covering, &c. Two horses and a boy can do the work of six or eight hands! The original machine is now prepared for planting and tending cotton in the same way, and will be sent to Georgia, and I hope will supersede the hard labor of the slaves in that region of our country.

CHINA.

According to accounts very lately received from Mr. Gutzlaff, a steamboat was building in China, for the purpose of undertaking an expedition into the interior of the empire, by ascending one of the great rivers, and also exploring the most considerable of its tributary streams. It is highly probable that Gutzlaff is by this time in the heart of the empire. He has commenced the publication of a journal in the Chinese language, three numbers of which have been received here. One of them contains a very interesting report on the map of China. This journal is very well received by the natives, and measures have been taken to circulate it all over the country.—*Berlin, March* 23, 1835.

INSTINCT OF PLANTS.

Dr. Hancock says, if a vessel of water is placed within six inches of a cucumber vine, that in 24 hours time the vine will alter the direction of its branches, and not stop till it comes in contact with the water. And if a pole is placed at a considerable distance from an unsupported vine, the branches of which are proceeding in a contrary direction from that towards the pole, the vine will in a short time alter its course, and not stop till it clings round the pole. But the same vine will carefully avoid attaching itself to low vegetables nearer to it, as the cabbage, &c.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

An ingenious mechanician of Vienna has recently invented a new instrument, to which he has given the name *Phonomime*, (from the Greek *phonomimos*, signifying to imitate the human voice.) In outward appearance, the instrument resembles a cabinet-piano-forte; but the key-board is not more extensive than that of the old clavicorde. The tone, which is produced by means of pipes, presents an exact similarity to the human voice, an effect which has never yet been produced so perfectly by any musical instrument.

The Phonomime has four registers; bass, baritone, tenor and soprano, or, as it may properly be denominated, falsetto; for the inventor has, by some ingenious contrivance, avoided any approximation to the tone of the flute or the female voice.

Every chord performed on the Phonomime produces an effect similar to the harmony of sonorous male voices, and the hearer can scarcely persuade himself that he is not listening to a fine chorus executed by men. This effect may be said to be perfect when a vocal composition is performed on several Phonomimes played together.

An experiment of this effect was tried in the house of a distinguished dilletante of Vienna. The instruments and performers were placed in an apartment adjoining the drawing-room in which the company were assembled. The illusion was complete. All present imagined they were listening to a chorus of excellent singers, and bestowed high praise on their fine voices and accurate execution.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[The following list of Baltimore prices is made up principally from the "American," and corrected weekly, for the Cambridge Chronicle.]

Flour—Howard street, from stores, per bbl.,	$6	a 6.12½
" from wagons, "	5.87½	a 6.00
City Mills, "	6.00	a
Susquehanna, "	6.18¾	a 6.25
Grain, &c.—Wheat, W., bush.,	——	
Do. Red, Maryland, "	——	a —
Do. Susq., "	——	a —
Corn, yellow, "	85	a 86
Do. white, "	87	a
Rye, Md. and Susq., "	95	a
Oats, "	46	a 48
Beans, "	2.50	a
Peas, "	1.25	a
Flax-seed, "	1.50	a
Clover-seed, "	4.00	a4.50
Timothy-seed, "	2.50	a
Hemp, country, dew-rotted, per lb.	6	a 7
Potatoes, Mercer, per bush.	—	a
Do common, "	—	a —
Plaster Paris, per ton,	3.00	a 3.50
" Ground, per bbl.	1.37	a
Apple Brandy, gallon	50	a 52
Wool—Saxony, washed, per lb.	62	a 75
Full Merino, washed, "	52	a 62
¾ do washed, "	45	a 52
½ do washed, "	40	a 45
Com. & qr. do washed, "	35	a 40
Full Merino, unwashd, "	24	a 26
¾ do unwashd, "	23	a 24
½ do unwashd, "	23	a 24
Com. & qr. do unwashd, "	22	a 24
Feathers, "	35	a 37
Provisions—Hams, Balt. cured "	11½	a
Bacon, Balt. midlings, &c., "	10	a 10½
Do country ass'd. "	9½	a 9¾
Butter, in kegs, No. 1 to 3, "	12	a 16
Lard, in kegs, Balto., first, "		a 10½
Do Western, "		a 10
Fish—Herrings, No. 1, box,	80	a
Do 2, "	70	a
Do Digby 1, "	80	a
Cod, "	1.25	a 1.40
Mackerel, No. 1, bbl.	7	a
Do 2, "	6.50	a
Do 3, "	5.37½	a
Sailors, prime hands, per month, with small stores,	14.00	a 15.00

Note.—The prices of Flour and Grain are given in the American of Wednesday, but those of the other articles, generally, are the quotations of Saturday.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

[*Compiled and carefully corrected from Baltimore papers, for the Cambridge Chronicle.*]

U. S. Bank, par
Branch at Balt. par
Other Branches, par

Maryland.

Banks in Balt. par
Hagerstown, par a ¼
Frederick, par a ¼
Westminster, par a ¼
Farmers' Bank [Md.] Annap. par a ¼
Payable at Easton, ½ a
Salisbury, 75
Cumberland, ¾
Millington, 80

District.

Washton, Georgetn, Alex. Bks. par a ¼

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, par to ¼
Chambersburg, ¾
Gettysburg, ¼
Pittsburg, 1½ a 2
York, par a ¼
Other Pa. Bks, 1½ a 2
Delaware, [under $5] 3 a 5
Do [over $5] 1½ a 2

Virginia.

Farmers' Bank Virginia, ½ a
Bank of Virgina, ½ a
Branch at Fredericksburg, ¾
Petersburg, do
Norfolk, do
Lynchburg, ¾
Winchester, do
Danville, do
Bk. of the Valley, ½
Branch at Romney, ¾
Do Charlestown, ½
Do Leesburg, do
Wheeling Bks, 1½ a 2
Ohio Banks, 2 a 3
N. Jersey Bks, 1½ a 2
N. York city, par a 1
N. York State, 1 a
Massachusetts, do
Connecticut, do
N. Hampshire, do
Maine, do
Rhode Island, do
N. Carolina, 2 a –
S. Carolina, 1½ a 2
Georgia, 2½ a
New Orleans, 3 a 5
Michigan, 3 a
Canada Banks, 3 a

BROKEN BANKS.

Susquehanna Bank and Bridge, Port Deposite.
Bank of Maryland, Baltimore.
Bank of Salisbury, E. S., Md.
Bank of Millington, Millington, E. S., Md.