

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN - EDITOR.

BALTIMORE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 16.

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

CONFESSIONS OF A FRENCH CATHOLIC PRIEST, to which are added, "Warnings to the people of the United States," by the same author, edited by Samuel F. B. Morse, A. M. Professor, &c. &c., in the University of the city of New York, published by D. Van Ostrand, is the title of a work for sale by Mr. Owens, N. Gay street, and placed by him on our table. Mr. Morse, in his preface, says:

"This work, the production of a French gentleman, now in this country, who was but lately a Roman Catholic priest, has been put into my hands for revision and publication. It cannot fail at this time of being deeply interesting. Some points, indeed, are of the greatest political importance, for they add to the proofs of a systematic design in Europe to make a strong Popish party in this country, for what purpose it is not difficult to conjecture."

The editor adds: "The public may rest assured that the author is what he professes to be. He is no fictitious character. He is personally known not alone to me, but to several gentlemen, whose standing and well known to the community. His testimonials, which he showed me, are of the highest character."

The whole work is full of interest, bearing upon its face the impress of reality; and of it may be said, that truth is stranger than fiction. His account of the manner in which he was entrapped by his confessor; of his blind piety, and fanaticism; of his unsuccessfulness; of his becoming enamoured of one of his penitents; of his despair; of his own exertions to smother his love; the advice of his own confessor; his view of the clergy, and their intemperance; their licentious conversation; their morals; his history of a young nun; her conversation; her rescue; his regrets at being a priest; the immorality of the confessional; views in relation to marriage; his desperate resolution, of his shutting himself up in a monastery at La Trappe; his mode of life; his account of the boldness and success of Popery; essence of the confessional; its use with men in political matters; continual relations of priests with the female sex, from their childhood; abominable instruction; impossibility of a young priest remaining virtuous and performing this office in its extent; the manner of entrapping women in the confessional; the corruption of the clergy; purgatory; superstitions; manner of living; indulgences; despotism of bishops; customs of priests; and, his warning to the American people, indicate the subjects treated of, and make up a small volume of 255 pages, replete with interest, which should be in the hands of every American reader. The following are his closing remarks:

"When Louis XVIII., in 1819, granted his charter, which gave no rights to the French, all the true Catholics, and the clergy above all, chafed by the recognition of the people's rights, left no means untried to violate and distort it, till they destroyed it by the ordinances of 1830. During this long struggle of fifteen years, between absolutism and liberalism, my fellow-priests used all their power to revive their party, especially on the great day of elections. Then our bishops (creatures of the king) sent us their circulars, in order to warm our zeal and ardor."

"And we, the faithful slaves of our spiritual superiors, used our influence, made public prayers for good elections; we preached, we went to visit our parishioners—in the catechism in the confessional, in order to warm our zeal and ardor."

"What! shall your beautiful America, which, without passing through the tedious period of childhood or youth, has sprung with one leap to the level with nations of the old world, while every friend of his fellow creatures sees with delight that Catholicism is nearly at an end in many countries of Europe; in America, on the contrary, it seems to grow youthful and vigorous, as in the days of its brightest triumphs. Never, perhaps, in any country has it strided on so victoriously. In America it spreads its wings, which has in former times entrapped Europe; that net, which a bloody struggle and prodigious endeavors have been necessary to cast off."

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"The priests are not yet strong enough to engage with you in a pitched battle, to attack openly your institutions, your liberty, your religion, whose existence is incompatible with their designs. It is not yet strong enough to establish among you an inquisition, although the Pope has trusted the Bishop of Orleans with this office, if we believe Mr. Morrisey, a Roman priest. It has not yet obtained laws, privileges, exemptions and immunities, as in Europe, nor made America a large convent; but have they not multiplied those establishments of dirty monks, vicious and corrupted fellows, greedy and rapacious, innumerable, besides the convents of the fruit of which they devour? You have already 28 cloisters. It is not yet strong enough to preach an impious crusade against heretics, as it does in France daily; by the mandatory letters of bishops; to shut your schools, where the Bible is taught; to interdict your Bible societies, as is done in my country; to forbid, if it means it, to preach, to invade every day, gradually; and in the day, in which it will feel itself powerful enough to attack you close, the wrestling will be murderous and terrible. The serpent is not yet strong enough to confront the vigorous claws and beak of the American Eagle; wait till it becomes older; yes, but it protects it."

"Americans! your carelessness reminds me of that of those people who the hollow roaring of Vesuvius could not awaken from their lethargy; they were buried under the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. You seem to wait for the fatal day of explosion. You perhaps charge me with exaggeration, but the threatening words of Demosthenes solicited the attention of the Athenians to the designs and invasions of Philip, the sly and ambitious Greek, who, with his cunning, and the tool of his priests; and the clergy, seeing that Philip becomes day by day as despotic as his predecessors, rallies itself around him, and unites once more the throne and the altar."

Such as these are the men, with whom you ally yourself, Americans; whose suffrages you beg, whose assistance you ask, whose aid you seek, the men with whom you would divide the future destinies of your country. I wish you would but look at the history of Popery and see if ever a Catholic country has been happy.

Americans! be united as the stars upon your flag against these Catholic designs. Open your eyes and see. Popery overflows—invades you—and you are not aware of it; it strides with the steps of a giant to the conquest of your glorious land, and you do not resist it; you stretch out your hand to it. It is awake, but you sleep; it is zealous, busy, and you remain in rest and indolence; like the spider, which extends its web and lays its eggs for some years, and you are not aware of it. The result of such blindness cannot be uncertain. When I see your tranquillity and your security, I can easily conceive their hopes, designs, and triumphs. You will never understand the great importance the Pope sets on the conquest of America. He knows that Europe escapes from his power, he wishes to annex himself to this new world. How many times have I heard, and have myself said, that "the light of Catholicism would ere long be in the American continent, but would be renewed in America" like the sun, which seems to descend below the horizon to lighten another hemisphere.

The Pope is now making desperate exertions to do this. He wishes to accomplish this purpose. That diabolic institution for the propagation of the faith, (a member of which I was, and which I have increased with my savings) puts immense sums of money at the disposal of the Pope. As in the time of Luther, the Catholics exchanged their weekly offering for some years to build St. Peter's at Rome, now Gregory XVI. sells the same goods to Catholicism—to subvert America. Three centuries have rolled away, and obstinate Popery, without being corrected by the hard lessons of experience, perseveres in its abominable course.

Astonishing! None in France, among its thirty-three millions of inhabitants, none in this celebrated and proud nineteenth century, dares, or even wishes to raise his voice against such immorality. On the contrary, every good Catholic groans and sighs for the blindness of the millions of his countrymen, in offering his money for their conversion. Men, women, servants, boys, alone for their sins with the money, which passes into the hands of the Pope, for the propagation of the faith in America. The letters of missionaries are printed in each month, and published everywhere, at the expense of the selling, and in those letters, as in the old legends of monasteries, daily prodigies, miracles, visible assistance of God, &c., are stated as a proof of their divine mission. But the Protestants—and above all, your ministers—are treated with their usual Catholic charity; your independence and press are treated as the true and only obstacle to the complete introduction of Catholicism. To warm our zeal in the seminaries, those accounts are faithfully read daily; and in each year, young priests, brought up in ignorance, prejudice, superstitions, and hatred of all freedom, set out with large sums, (the price of indulgences) to destroy the plague of Protestantism, and ingraft Popery in its stead."

"So many exertions, indeed, are crowned with some success. Listen to their oracles. "In thirty years' heresy will be destroyed in the U. States," (annals of Propag. of Faith.)

"Do you understand, Americans? In thirty years. The author of this prophecy is a grand Vicar, who knows well his resources and means of success. Perhaps this may appear incredible, and even absurd. But compare the present state of the Roman religion in your country with its state thirty years ago. If some time since your friend of America had told you that you should see on your soil convents, monasteries, and seminaries, the asylums of seductions and idleness, you would have laughed at this prediction."

"Would it have been groundless, however? Your land is covered with those institutions of Catholics, who, under the shelter of your laws, taking advantage of American liberty, give themselves up to the cloister life, recruit their armies of both sexes; and you cannot penetrate into those retreats, and their number increases every day."

"This Popery invades you in spite of your riches, learning and civilization; no barriers, no gates, no seas can stop it."

"While in Europe mankind begins to breathe from the Papal yoke, while one hopes that all the exertions of the Pope to assume again his former tyranny will be like the arrow darted by the trembling hand of old Priam, while every friend of his fellow creatures sees with delight that Catholicism is nearly at an end in many countries of Europe; in America, on the contrary, it seems to grow youthful and vigorous, as in the days of its brightest triumphs. Never, perhaps, in any country has it strided on so victoriously. In America it spreads its wings, which has in former times entrapped Europe; that net, which a bloody struggle and prodigious endeavors have been necessary to cast off."

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ANECDOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE TIMES.

The American of Saturday says: "A gentleman of this city having visited the South-West on mercantile business during the past summer, happened to be in the town of Franklin, Tenn., when Gen. Jackson passed through it on his return from some political meeting, to which he had gone as a partisan. The citizens, aware of his approach, stood in groups along the streets and before the hotel doors. As the General was slowly moving along, he took off his hat and bowed—but no returning salutations were seen. The people stood like statues, fixed and motionless; no hat was lifted; no cheer sent up. Ten years before, said our informant, the air would have been rent with acclamations on such an occasion there."

In addition to this, a friend has just told us, that one of our most respectable citizens, a member of the society of Friends, a day or two before the Presidential Election, received a letter from a relative, lying upon a sick bed, expected to be at the point of death, urging him to go and see her. There was a great conflict in his mind, as to what he ought to do. To go, was to lose his vote. If he remained, he might never again see his sick friend in life. He reasoned, however, thus; if I go, I shall certainly lose my vote—if I remain, I may still discharge my duty to my country, and may afterwards discharge my duty to the sick. He acted accordingly, and, after having voted, visited his friend yet alive.

AND ANOTHER.—A young lady, about to be married, wished a clergyman in New Jersey to perform the ceremony, and wrote to him requesting him to do so. In reply, he said, that if the time could be so arranged that he could come and perform the ceremony, and return in time to vote he would do so, but not otherwise, as he held that to be a religious duty.

Think you, reader, that the cold and formal reception of Gen. Jackson on the enthusiasm in behalf of Gen. Harrison, proceeds from any personal ill will to the one, or of personal attachment to the other? It is probable, that neither the respectable Friend, nor the minister of whom we have just spoken, knows General Harrison personally. It follows, that the enthusiasm which animated the body of the people in the late election, resulted from a deep conviction of a necessity for a change of rulers; and we should always remember, that General Harrison is but the instrument in achieving a bloodless revolution, and that the object will be defeated if we forget what is due to our country, and sacrifice the spirit of liberty in blind idolatry to men.

MR. BRAHAM, the distinguished vocalist, will be at Boston on the 20th and 22d inst., to assist the Handel and Haydn Society in two grand musical entertainments to be given at the Melodeon. A year or two ago, says the Boston Transcript, we heard a musical amateur who had just crossed the "rolling deep," say he would walk twenty miles with peas in his boots, to again hear Mr. Braham sing a song.

A society has been formed recently, in London, for the purpose of preserving Oriental literature. At present, the whole literature of Asia, with the exception of Tibet and China, exist only in manuscript. The society just formed, will cause standard works in every branch of Oriental literature, to be printed in the original text; thus multiplying and preserving important works now accessible to only a few.

MR. RUSSELL gave a Whig Concert in Boston on the evening of Wednesday last. In the chorus of "O, what has caused this great commotion, motion motion," all the audience joined, to the no small gratification of the vocalist.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A friend of the Philadelphia Inquirer who is a close observer of all moral and social improvement, says that he has noticed, within a week or two, that there has been an increase in the number of Marriages. This is not at all surprising. Many a matrimonial consummation, no doubt, hung upon the result of the Presidential election. A prospect of good times will crowd the hymenal altar.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN AT NEW YORK.—The officers, and members of this valued institution gave a "house-warming," last Friday, evening, in honor of their removal to the new and excellent apartments provided for them in the building recently erected by the Athenaeum and Society Library.

The population of Southwark is 27,593; being an increase in ten years of 6,763.

AN ORPHIC SAYING.—The good-humored editor of the Boston Post thus darkly intimates the result of his experiments in betting on the election: "We had two Whigs, washed yesterday, and put a new suit of clothes on each of them, and hope the rescals will go to meeting next Sunday and ask forgiveness for having bet. We shall have to clothe about a dozen of the scamps for a year to come, and some of them in pretty costly style too."

The Abolition ticket received about 1000 votes in the State of New York.

There are three theatres and one circus open in New York.

Five thousand Mormons recently assembled in Hancock County, Illinois.

DRAINING ON A LARGE SCALE.—We see it stated in the London Athenaeum, that the draining of the great lake called the Sea of Haarlem, which has been contemplated by every successive Dutch government for the last three centuries, is at length to be accomplished, by means of a single and ingenious apparatus, the invention of the civil engineer Ditz. The construction of this machinery is kept secret; but it is stated that it can be readily transported from place to place, and will be worked by a steam engine with double boiler, and of 120 horse power. The calculated results of its operations are given; and as it is the intention of the government to work ten of the new machines at once, the draining of the great lake will occupy, it is estimated, 300 days, (two years and two months). The ten machines, with their steam engines, and the maintenance and working of them during that space of time, will cost about 400,000 of our money; and this amount is stated to be less than one-tenth of the sum which this vast undertaking would have cost by any of the processes hitherto proposed for its achievement, even if practicable.—Boston Transcript.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 4th instant, contains the following painfully interesting particulars of the wreck of the schooner Delaware, bound to New York from San Luis, Texas: "The Delaware was commanded by Isaac Brookfield, who had with him his brother Charles, and John W. Hoffman, of Egg Harbor, who were acting as mates. The vessel was bound from San Luis, Texas, to New York; and, when compelled to abandon her—she having sprung a dreadful leak and capsized—the captain, with two passengers and two negroes, took to the other boat, with the brother Charles, and the other mate, Hoffman, together with two other negroes, left the sinking schooner in another. Captain Brookfield and his companions were at sea in this open boat one whole week, existing upon raw ham and brandy, their only provisions, until they at last made the Southwest Pass, and landed upon the pier at the Balize, Louisiana, where Capt. Brookfield expresses himself in terms of the warmest gratitude for their kind treatment. They supplied the poor wretched man with food and clothing immediately; and from Capt. Hopkins, also, of the Pretence, they experienced the most humane attention. He brought them to the city, put them on their feet, and necessary and comfort on the way, making them, with his gentle courtesies, almost forget their sad and melancholy misfortune."

A different fate befel the other boat, which was capsized, and the unfortunate men clung to the bottom while strength lasted, until one by one they sank in the sea, and the poor wretched boat, with the captain's brother, and the other mate, the maniac. When found, his senses were entirely lost, and he entreated the people who came to save him, not to take away his boat, for he was on his way to Galveston, and was having a very prosperous voyage. The poor fellow's intellect was quite gone, and he could scarcely have survived many more days, had he not been picked up, completely restored, and brought to the city by Capt. Snell, of the brig Swan, from Philadelphia, which vessel arrived here on Saturday evening.

The lost schooner was half owned by her captain, Isaac Brookfield, who saved nothing from the wreck but a few hundred dollars, which he brought off in his pocket.

THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL.—Rufus Dawes, Esq., a fine poet, and a man of profound philosophical cast of thought, is, at present, delivering a series of lectures in New York on the "Sublime and Beautiful." A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser thus alludes to the first lecture:

"I cannot give you an analysis of the lecture without doing it great injustice, and shall not, therefore, attempt it; but I will only say, that the lecturer more than fully sustained the character as a poet and philosopher. He showed in the lecture that he is competent to the task of treating the high theme he has chosen, in a manner no less philosophic than poetic, and at once instructive and interesting to all persons of a refined taste, who allow themselves to think. Mr. Dawes is not content with a superficial and shallow surface of things; but is evidently accustomed to think analytically—to trace events to their causes—and thus is able to show a beauty and grandeur more interior and more exalted than that which meets the eye. He rises from the phenomenal to the real, and does not attempt to explain natural facts, without a reference to spiritual causes. He does not, therefore, with the materialist, deal merely with the objective; nor with the transcendentalist, merely with the subjective; but, like a sound philosopher, looks at both."

The sublime and beautiful, therefore, when treated in the manner which Mr. Dawes proposes, and for which he has shown himself so well qualified, is seen to be a subject more worthy of interest to all reflecting minds, having relations vast as truth and love. The lecturer has certainly opened the gate to a magnificent field; I hope he will be as successful in exploring it. If he should, (and I cannot doubt it) I am sure that all who are so fortunate as to accompany him, and who have met with as beautiful, and to appreciate sublime thoughts, will find themselves amply repaid for their trouble."

ATMOSPHERIC EFFECT.—We are all aware, if the weather be damp and foggy, that a lightning-bolt does not, therefore, with the materialist, deal merely with the objective; nor with the transcendentalist, merely with the subjective; but, like a sound philosopher, looks at both."

YANKEE TRICK.—During the revolutionary war two brothers, from one of the eastern ports, were commanders of privateers; they cruised together, and were eminently successful, doing great damage to the enemy, and making money for themselves. One evening, being in the latitude of the shoals of Nantucket, but many miles to the eastward of them, they espied a large vessel, which, having the appearance of a merchantman, and made towards her; but, to their astonishment, found her to be a frigate in disguise. A very high breeze prevailing, they hauled off in different directions. One only could be pursued, and the frigate gained rapidly upon him. Finding he could not run away, the commanding officer had recourse to stratagem. On a sudden he hauled down every sail, and all hands were employed with setting poles, as if showing his vessel off a bank. The people on board the frigate, amazed at the supposed danger they had run, and to save themselves from being grounded, immediately hauled off, and left the wily Yankee "to make himself scarce," as soon as night rendered it prudent for him to hoist sail, in a sea two hundred fathoms deep.

INDIA RUBBER.—This most remarkable article, which only a few years ago was sent to this country as ballast, now sells, in a fine state, as high as ten to twelve per pound, when spun into thread. One firm spins as much India rubber thread every week, as would reach from London to Canton, the country it is imported from. There are twelve patents for this article, and these patents have cost more to defend in law than the amount paid for India rubber since the article has been known to us as of any value. Experiments are now making in England and France to apply the article to the cure of consumption.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of maintaining all. "But you have sons big enough to earn something, and help you now," said a friend. "The difficulty is, they are too big to work," was the answer.

The following is from the New York Commercial Advertiser. It is pleasing to note the prevalence of such sentiments in the Whig party:—

"REJOICING FOR VICTORY.—We have received a communication on this subject, with the sentiments which our own are much in unison. The writer objects to any extravagant, noisy and expensive celebration, as at once useless, wasteful, unbecoming and in bad taste. We think so too. The contest in which we have engaged was not a strife of passion, but of principle. Its result we believe to be vastly important to the people and the institutions of the country; and that result imposes on the successful party duties of high responsibility. To meet and fulfill those duties, it becomes them to exert all their ability and display all the best attributes of human nature. The first good work to which attention should be given is that of conciliation. Although the people of the country have been so many years standing in opposition to each other, they are yet one people; and so far as is possible they should be brought to act together as one people for the common good. We believe that without any violence to principle and opinion the two parties may be induced to approach each other, in ministering to the public weal, much more closely than would be inferred from the past; and that foundation may be laid for the determination of future political contests with less violence of effort, less excitement, and much less of personal ill-feeling. To accomplish this desirable object should now be our study and our care; and as one means towards an end so beneficial, we would counsel great moderation in the display of feeling. We have gained a great victory; the best way to rejoice over it is, to improve it. We can gain nothing by creating morification and ill-will in the bosoms of our friends and fellow citizens who have differed from us in opinion; by convincing them that we were right we can gain much; and we all know to insult prejudices is not the way to overcome them."

Our friendly correspondent suggests, as a suitable method of rejoicing, the commencement of a public and general subscription for the relief of the poor, and the like. We are likely to exist during the approaching winter. We recognize the benevolence of this suggestion, but doubt its expediency. Politics and charity cannot well be brought to work in unison. Means for the relief of the destitute are generally best devised and carried out by individual effort; and even if a considerable sum were to be raised by such a subscription as our friend proposes, we apprehend that disadvantages would follow, more than sufficient to counterbalance all the good.

We would suggest, however, to all who may be disposed or invited to contribute money for a celebration, whether they might not better employ the sums they are willing to give to such a purpose, in aiding the many benevolent institutions existing among us, or in ministering to the wants of those meritorious and needy fellow-creatures of whose necessities they have personal knowledge."

The New York Star says: "We are pleased to observe the moderation which characterizes the great opposition party under the excitement of their recent victory. It would be unwise and ungenerous to taunt the 'rank and file' of our opponents with the vices of the selfish demagogues by whom they have been deluded."

ALMANAC.

Table with columns for 1840, SUN RISES, SUN SETS, MOON'S PHASES. Rows include 19 Monday, 17 Tuesday, 16 Wednesday, 15 Thursday, 20 Friday, 21 Saturday, 22 Sunday.

BOARD OF TRADE. The following members constitute the Committee on Arbitration for the month of October: James H. Corner, James H. Keigler, Wm. H. Perry, Hugh Jenkins.

EXCHANGE READING ROOMS, SHIP LETTER OFFICE, LETTER BAGS UP, Por Valparaiso, Lima, &c.—Burgess Lark, with despatch. For Montevideo—Barque Encomens, with despatch.

COMMERCIAL RECORD. NEW ORLEANS MARKET, Nov. 7. COTTON.—Yesterday, a reduction of 1/8 per lb. took place on all qualities under "fair," the better kinds being scarce, commands our full quotations. The sales of the 7th were 2,500. We note in the three days, sales of 700 Mississippi and Louisiana 8 1/2 16ths, midling fair; 600 good middling Mississippi, 8 1/2; 700 do poor middling, at 8 3/4; 300 do very good middling, at 8 3/4; 300 do full fair at 9 1/2; 300 Louisiana, good middling at 8 3/4; 1,100 Miss. very good middling, at 8 1/2; 600 do, good fair to good at 10 1/2; 24 do cross good, at 11 1/2.

Flour.—The market for this article has remained very quiet for the past three days, and the few sales which have been made, were at a reduction from former quotations; 4 1/2 to 4 7/8 have been the going rates for small lots. There are some orders for flour from Havana, but we understand the limits are below our lowest figures, and they still remain unexecuted. The stock is quite light, and the demand limited. Receipts this week are 307 bbls.

Flour.—Continue firm at 4 1/2 Liverpool, and 1 1/2 cent to have in American ships, several having been taken at the above rates in the last few days. To New York cotton is taken at \$1 1/2 per bale—to Boston \$1 1/4 per bale.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TROPICAN CLUBS OF THE CITY will meet at "NORTH BEND" on MONDAY AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M. TIOS, CARROLL, Secy.

HARRISON CONVENTION AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Harrison Convention will meet at the Convention Chamber, "North Bend," on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. The Whig State Central Committee are requested to meet at the same time and place. By order LEVI FARNESTON, CHIEF CLERK, Secretaries of the Convention.

WAGONER RUN OFF, WITH A LOAD OF DRY GOODS. \$400 REWARD. For the apprehension of the Wagoner and recovery of the Goods, or Three Hundred Dollars reward for the Goods alone. A WAGONER, who signed his receipt, (JOHN A. MCGUIRE, of Allegheny County, Pa. (no doubt a false name and false residence), located at Joseph Taylor & Son's, Baltimore, on the 24th of September, for Robert Hazlett, Zanesville, Ohio, a large quantity of his load. Said Wagoner is a man about 5 feet 10 inches in height, red faced, and had a Pennsylvania wagon with five horses. His load consisted of 7 Boxes, weighing 320, 435, 539, 200, 67, 35, 1 Crate, " 710, 2 Trunks, weighing 35, 25, 185, 315, 345, 345, 345, 345, 5,000 lbs. And contained, among a great variety of other goods, the following: viz—Black and colored and figured Silks; Silk Gloves; Ribbons; figured Blouse; black Silk Laces; Cotton and Linen Edgings; needle-worked Collars; black Silk Velvet; changeable colored Silks; 1 piece black India Satin; Pongees; Lustrating Cravats; Mouseline de Laine Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertions; Muslin do, with a fine state, blue and white Flannels; sewing Silks; fancy Prints; scarlet and yellow Flannels; brown Drilings; Tickings; figured red Flannels; black Cloth; do, ribbed; Cassimeres; Satinets; various colors; Kentucky Jeans; Canton Flannels; bleached Muslin; fancy Woolen Shawls; colored Cambrics; black Mohair and Lambs' wool Hosiery; mixed do. Saxony Yarn, white, blue, mixed and several colors; 400 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 8 and 10, Gulfair factory, made by James Owings, of Baltimore; Carpet Chain, red, green, yellow, purple, black and blue colors; but handle Wick's 3 hales Cotton Laps; 3 hales brown Shuckings; 1 crate of Queensware; Coney, Spanish and Muskrat Caps; men and boys' Silet and Cloth Caps; Florence Braud Bonnets, with a great variety of other articles. The above reward will be given upon application to either of the undersigned. ROBERT HAZLETT, Zanesville. JOSEPH TAYLOR & SON, Baltimore. KNOX, LLOYD & CO. Wheeling. ATWOOD, COLEMAN & CO. Philadelphia. SAMUEL HAZLETT, Washington.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THIS Line will discontinue running after Wednesday next, 16th inst., until next spring. No tickets are to be taken after Tuesday, 17th. All persons indebted to this Line will please pay the same immediately, by sending their names to T. SHEPARD, over 64-dm. P. Agent.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The partnership existing heretofore in Washington City under the name of Hamilton & Denham, is this day dissolved by consent. J. H. HAMILTON, Z. W. DENHAM, no 14.

FOR RENT.—A two story Stone House with 10 rooms, and a store attached to it, with a large yard, on Cathedral street, near the Richmond market, and a few steps from the Susephanna Railroad, and a good stand for a small grocery business. Rent \$10 per month.

ALSO—WANTED TO RENT, a small two story Brick House, suitable for a small grocery store, in a Brick House, suitable for a small grocery store, for which a fair rent will be given, on application to LEWIS F. SCOTT'S General Intelligence and Agency Office, No 2 West Fayette street.

CLORINE TOOTH POWDER, for cleaning the Teeth, healing Sore Gums, and purifying the Breath. It is superior to anything else ever invented, but it is confidently believed that it will give general satisfaction to those who use it. One proof of the superiority of this article is, that there are many who, after having used it four or five years, pronounce it to be the best dentifrice they have ever tried. Prepared by J. K. WYLER, Corner E. Baltimore and High streets. Baltimore. N. B. None genuine, without the fac simile of the proprietor upon the side of the box. 35 30

WILLIAM LUSBY, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 7 South street, 5 doors from Baltimore at the RESPECTABLE Tailors and Dressers and the public, who has received by the latest arrivals, a handsome assortment of GOODS, which, together with his former stock, will make his assortment complete, and is prepared to make up to order in the most approved style, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for their patronage, and assures them that no exertion on his part will be spared to give every customer satisfaction. oct29 432

REMOVAL.—RICHARD DUVAL respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 210 BALTIMORE STREET, five doors West of his former stand and nearly opposite Hanover street, where he has on hand and still continues to keep a large and choice selection of CLOTHING, consisting of super Velvet, Fancy Braclets, Imperial, threeply, super and fine, Ingrain and Venetian Carpeting with Rugs to match, Floor Oil Cloths, Fancy and Plain Floor Linings, &c. &c. &c. He has also on hand a large quantity of the most fashionable styles of the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for their patronage, and assures them that no exertion on his part will be spared to give every customer satisfaction. oct29 432

FIFTH WARD TIP BALL.—THE FIFTH WARD TIFPANCEAN VOTERS, to contemplate holding a Complimentary Ball to the Ladies of the Ward on MONDAY, the 16th inst. at WASHINGTON HALL. The following gentlemen have been appointed Managers, from whose Tickets may be procured. 1st Ward—John A. Robb, 2d—R. H. Coleman, 3d—C. C. Egerton, 4th—E. Reineker, 5th—James Murray, 10th—L. Klocke, 6th—J. A. Henderson, 15th—T. G. Pitts. oct29 432

FIFTH WARD.—Gen. S. C. Leakin, John W. Spear, T. Yates Walsh, James H. Valiant, Wm. Hope, J. H. Mitchell, John D. Wheeler, G. D. Spurrer, W. H. Stewart, Ed. Mason, Wm. H. Ward, J. H. Harrison, James H. Simpson.

The Managers are requested to meet at Sharp's School Room, Exeter street, near Market street, on Thursday Evening, the 13th of October. oct29 432

LECTURE ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—DR. BAXLEY will commence his Lectures in the College of Dental Surgery on TUESDAY, the 10th inst. at 8 o'clock. The following members of his class, are requested to call upon him at his office, Fayette street, on Monday, 9th inst., from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

DR. BAXLEY, on this occasion to say, that he proposes to embrace in his Course of Lectures the more interesting and important subjects of Anatomy and Physiology generally, so as to afford to the Students, who are desirous to renew their acquaintance with these departments of knowledge, and to others who may wish it, an opportunity to attend such a course of instruction. oct29 432

SHOE STORE.—JAMES HANCE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from South st. to that stand, No. 70, LEXINGTON STREET, near E. W. (formerly occupied by Mr. T. Newton, who has been kept on hand full and complete assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and CAPS, and will be happy to serve his customers. Having none but the best of journey-men in his employ, his work cannot fail to please, and invites persons wanting good Shoes to give him a call, where they will be served upon the most accommodating terms. oct29 432

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM HAND, for a term of years, to be hired about the 1st of February, having five years to serve from that time. He is smart and active—and was raised in the country on a farm, and has never lived in the city. For further information apply to F. SCOTT'S General Intelligence Agency, and Intelligence Office, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement of Barnum's City Hotel. oct29 432

WARD.—The advertiser wishes to procure a comfortable Residence, with a small tract of land, within two miles from Baltimore, for which he will give in exchange a Dwelling House, in an eligible part of the city. A note addressed to P. P. P. and left at the Pilot office, will meet with prompt attention. oct29 432

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Susquehanna Bank are hereby notified that an Election will be held on Monday, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the second Monday of December next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M., for nine directors in his employ, his work cannot fail to please, and invites persons wanting good Shoes to give him a call, where they will be served upon the most accommodating terms. oct29 432

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The executors of John B. Robinson, deceased, are hereby requested to present claims to the subscriber for payment by the 1st day of January next; and all persons indebted to the estate are notified to settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, summary measures will be resorted to collect them. HEN