

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 17.

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."

THE RESULT.

The result of the elections, on the business and general prosperity of the country is being already realized, to some extent, but the difference cannot and never will be known.

There were immense sums of money due, and the adjustment of which was depending on the election. Had Mr. Van Buren been elected the creditor would have had no hope of better times; he would have issued his execution—forced his mortgage or executed his trust—as it is, he has a prospect that property will increase in value, that security will be enhanced in price, and hence is more available in the hands of the debtor. The creditor will call the debtor to his aid, and having the benefit of his co-operation, the debt will be secured and surplus left; whereas had Mr. Van Buren been elected, the whole property of the debtor would have been sacrificed and the debt unpaid. The extent of the good done in this way no man can tell.

Next, the impression is now universal that we are to have better times—and this impression will give better times. He who has funds to invest will not keep them locked up, because he knows that property will increase in value, and give him the interest on his money. He that is in debt, can now sell property, and will no longer be forced to give usurious interest. It follows, that large sums heretofore employed in usury, will now be had at fair rates of interest, or else invested in property, and thus become active.

The miser who hoards will get more confidence; he will partake of the common feelings and bring his treasures into activity. The banks will now make loans to men of business, and enterprise will not be proscribed as it has been; and hence the mechanic and laboring man will once more find employment and comfort. Joy and prosperity will once more gladden the heart of many a man, who has for years been borne down by the cruel experiments of this wicked administration.

FOREIGN VOTERS.

From the National Intelligencer.

CHICAGO, (ILL.) Nov. 2, 1840.

"The polls have just closed—1,431 votes taken—a monstrous poll for a city containing 5,000 inhabitants. Locofoco majority 183—1838, when the same vote was cast, the Van Buren majority on Congressmen was 432—a part of the CANAL voted here. The locus expected 300. They consider this a Harrison triumph. Reports from the country come in favorably. There are 12,000 foreign voters, (unnaturalized) in this State. They vote in mass the Van Buren ticket, owing to the supposed opposition of the Whigs to the foreign franchise. The chances are that the Van Buren ticket will be elected; but we have hopes that the farmers of the northern and middle parts of the State will balance the enormous foreign vote in the southern counties and on the Canal line.

If none but native and naturalized citizens were entitled to vote, we should make a clean sweep for old Tip; but it is hard work to count the dead weight of 12,000 alien voters."

We would call the attention of our readers to the fact here stated, and ask why is it that prominent statesmen hesitate to modify our naturalization laws, so as to prevent this control of foreign voters? Why is it that the Globe and other administration papers, who have said so much about foreign gold, say so little about foreign votes? Is it not because this foreign influence has already assumed a distinct and consolidated shape, and seeks to purchase political immunities by forming political alliances with those who will bid highest for their votes?

Does it not follow, that it is an interest which will always be thrown on the wrong side, and thus defeat the popular principle of our Government? If this foreign influence is thrown into the scale of the minority, who thus obtain the control of public affairs, it follows that this is a government of the minority, and not, as we have boasted, of the majority.

Do not these things require the attention of every man who loves liberty?

TRANSPORTATION OF SILK.—The Journal of the American Society states that the importation of silk into the United States, during the year ending 30th of September, 1839, amounted to nearly twenty-three millions of dollars. Compared with other articles imported, that of silk is one fourth more than the amount of any other. The amount of manufactures of cotton imported was \$14,692,397; of iron, \$1,051,668; of cloth and cassimere \$7,078,906; worsted stuffs, \$7,025,598; other manufactures of wool, \$3,567,161; one half the value of silks and worsted stuffs, \$1,169,042; total woolen goods, \$18,813,801. The importation of sugar amounted to \$9,024,632; linen, \$6,731,278. So that the importation of silk nearly equals that of woolen and linen together, and is equal to half of the other fabrics combined.

VELOCITY OF ELECTRICITY.—Professor Whewston of Liverpool, was engaged about a year ago in ascertaining the velocity with which the electric fluid passed through the different metals. He had a small reflecting mirror which he made to revolve, and to exhibit sparks of electricity produced in front. He caused the mirror to revolve with great rapidity, and to such a velocity as it carried that he found wheelwork could not register it. He then placed a piece of paper on the mirror, which immediately moved backwards and forwards, and beat the air into sounding waves, from the note of which he ascertained the number of vibrations which the mirror made by its revolutions. If a half-crown be thrown upon a table it will produce the note A sharp, which require 700 vibrations in a second to be produced.

The total vote polled in Pennsylvania, at the Presidential election, according to the Reporter, is 285,086. There were 343 votes thrown for Birney, the Abolition candidate.

Jacob Cook has been appointed Deputy High Constable, in place of Madison Jeffers.

DENTAL COLLEGE.—We had the pleasure last week of attending the introductory lectures of the professors of this institution, and are gratified to state that they were fine specimens of the taste and talents of the learned gentlemen composing the faculty. It is creditable to our city that she is the first to move in this important enterprise, and we hope the institution which has first commenced its career may be successful in elevating the standard of excellence in Dental Surgery, and driving from the profession the armies of ignorant pretenders, who now infest the communities of every city and village in the country.

The lecture of Prof. Hayden upon Dental Literature, was a combination of mental strength with great practical experience, and contained many useful hints to the aspirant for honours in science generally. Prof. Thomas E. Bond, Jr., was exceedingly happy in illustrating the ridiculous progress of empiricism, and we would that every quack in the country had been present, to hear the delineation of his character and witness the repeated assurances of the audience of their belief in his truth.

Prof. Harris on Theoretical and Mechanical Dentistry, covered nearly the whole ground of the student's collegiate course, and gave much useful instruction that will be valuable to the dentist in his constant practice. Dr. H. is one of the most indefatigable and industrious of his profession, and is destined to become an ornament to the science he is chosen to teach.

The lecture of Prof. Baxley was on the elementary principles of Animal Organization, in which he showed himself not only a complete master of his subject, but possessed of the tact of communicating to others, which renders him invaluable as an instructor. Having enjoyed the pleasure of attending his lectures on Anatomy, while professor in the University of Maryland, we are prepared to speak of him as a teacher of this intricate and interesting science. His superior is not to be found, his equal rare occurrence. We regard him as about the most able and scientific lecturer the University of Maryland ever had,—none have equalled him in that institution since the days of Wells.

We understand that the class for the present year is formed, and the college in actual operation. The class is made up of intelligent and highly respectable young men; and we doubt not, if they are as industrious in acquiring knowledge as the professors are prepared to communicate it, they will become distinguished in their profession.—Visitor.

RAILROAD WHEEL WITH WOOD TIRE.—Mr Henry Disles, an Englishman, has introduced a new rail road wheel which the Liverpool papers compliment highly. It consists of a common wheel with a deep channelled tire, in which blocks of wood, chemically prepared to render them impervious to wet, are fixed, with the grain placed vertically, and are then fastened with one or two bolts to each. The wheel, when so fitted and turned, presents rather a deeper rim than usual, and shows a wood-faced tire.

The wheel is stated to possess many advantages; that the wood wears a considerable time; that it can be easily either returned or refitted, and this without the usual cost or labor; that it works smoother and easier than iron-tired wheels, with the advantage of going well in wet weather upon inclined planes, having a sufficient bite on the rail, without dropping sand to assist it in this respect; and, lastly, an important result will be, that the rails themselves will suffer less wear, and that the fastenings, sleepers, and blocks will receive less injury, and thereby favor the laying of rails on stone blocks wherever they are considered most desirable.

THE D'HAVEVILLE CASE.—This case, which has attracted no inconsiderable degree of interest, was decided in Philadelphia on Saturday last, by the unanimous decision of the Court, that the child should remain in the custody of its mother. The opinion of the Court will be found on our first page.

Mr. T. D. Rice, the original Jim Crow, commenced an engagement at the Front Street Theatre last evening, and at an early hour the house was crowded to greet the favorite Jim.

SPECIE IN NEW ORLEANS is worth from 2 to 3 per cent. more than Bank paper. U. States Treasury notes and American gold, bear the same value.

One hundred dollar counterfeit notes, on the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie are in circulation. The paper is dark and greasy, and the filling up badly done. The signature of T. P. Handy, cashier, is mis-spelled.

EASTERLY STORM; OCEAN SWELL, &c.—The easterly storm that has prevailed for so many days, has created an unusual tide, and done much injury to the lower wharves, and the property upon them. It has caused a remarkable swell in the bay, which has risen six feet above Nahant beach, where the surges are announced by the rocks in a wful manner; whilst at great Nahant, they have thrown their spray over the billiard room, besides carrying stones of considerable size, as far as the fields in the vicinity of the cottages of Messrs. Sears and Crowninshield. The effects of the storm at the peninsula have been distinctly visible, with a good glass, from some parts of the city, presenting a sublime spectacle, and large parties have gone to view its effects upon the beach, where thousands of fish have been driven ashore from their storm disturbed caverns.

In the harbor, it is thought that much damage has been done to the islands, particularly at Green Island, where it is feared that two dwelling houses have been washed away. The fishing craft have been unable to put out, and we have had no fish market for eight days—an occurrence scarcely seen in twenty years, and a circumstance unparalleled in the memory of the oldest housekeeper.

2 P. M. The outer Telegraph station reports the two buildings on Green Island to remain safe and uninjured by the storm.—Bot Trans.

NOVEL MODE OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR A PERIODICAL.—A new weekly periodical, to be called "The Repository of Useful Knowledge," is about to be issued in Havana. Its terms of subscription are rather novel. It is to be published by the Savings Bank lately established there. The price of subscription is \$6 per annum—two of which are decreed to be the actual cost of the work, and the remaining \$4 are to be deposited in the Bank to the credit of the subscriber, who is to receive 6 per cent interest. It is calculated that the subscription to the public, that each subscriber can receive the work for twelve years, and have his \$24 dollars in his pocket at the end of the term.—N. Y. Signal.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We were visited on Saturday night, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, of yesterday, between 9 and 10 o'clock, with an extraordinary storm, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. Shortly after 9, the buildings in various parts of our city trembled and shook for several seconds, as if through the agency of an earth-quake. Many of our citizens were alarmed, and the pause which immediately succeeded the shock, especially to those who were in situations of quiet and repose, calculated fully to experience the terrible sensation—was marked by a feeling of awe and solemnity. We have since been informed that the waters of the Delaware were agitated by a heavy and unusual swell at the same time.

CELEBRATING A VICTORY.—The Whig Association of Dock Ward, says the Philadelphia Ledger, have passed a resolution, recommending the different wards to take into consideration the propriety of calling a town meeting, for the purpose of making collections to be applied to the purchase of fuel and other necessities of life for the benefit of the suffering poor, during the ensuing winter. This, they believe, will be the best practical demonstration of joy at their victory that they can make. It is certainly better than night processions, and wasting gunpowder.

ELDRIDGE ACQUITTED.—Dr. Eldridge, whose trial has occupied the attention of the Court of Criminal Sessions for some days, was acquitted on Saturday last, and the Jury determined that the costs should be paid by the county. The principal difficulty was, as we understand, a doubt as to the identity. The Doctor was remanded, to await a trial upon another charge.

The following just tribute to the talent of our townsman, J. N. McJILTON, Esq., we copy from the Boston Transcript. The editor of that paper is a man of fine taste, and a just discrimination. Praise from him, is always the expression of a true sentiment of admiration.

POEMS BY J. N. McJILTON.—These poems evince much originality of thought and fertility of imagination, with many allusions to the feelings of the poet. They are various in description and in length; the longest is "the triumph of Liberty," which is good, but not equal to the "smaller pieces." The "tonic of Bezzaris," "Confidence," and "The old Elm," are among our favorites, and we have observed, with pleasure, "God walks in judgment," which we had previously admired in the old daily journals. As a whole, the book is far superior to any collection of miscellaneous poetry we have seen for a long time; the defects proceed from a faulty style—not from substantial matter; and we have to complain more of inharmonious versification, than of common place thought; there is lack rather of rhyme than of reason. The work is got up in handsome style, and is for sale by Otis, Broaders & Co.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.—A meeting of the Tobacco Planters of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, was held at the Court-house of that county, on the 19th ult., at which the following preamble and resolutions were passed, in reference to the enormous duties levied upon Tobacco in other countries, which amounts to one hundred to eight hundred per cent.

"That in conformity to the principles of our Government, we cherish and entertain towards all nations feelings of amity and respect, and desire a perpetuation of the same so long as they can be maintained upon just and liberal principles. That as a Government we have extended the same rights to all nations, and offered to all, trade and commerce upon terms of mutual reciprocity; and whilst our liberality has been freely accepted and extensively enjoyed, we have received, in return, comparatively little else than monopoly and exclusion. That whilst several of the nations of Europe are literally inundating our country with their luxuries, nearly double, thereby poisoning our morals and enervating our constitutions, TOBACCO, the most valued staple of nearly two millions of American freemen, is allowed to be taxed in their countries from one hundred to eight hundred per cent. That whilst the powers of reason have stripped this exorbitance of every legitimate basis of support, it is still persisted in, regardless of its unfeeling exaction, and sought after to be sustained as a revenue principle: That a longer submission to so gross, palpable, and oppressive an imposition, is incompatible with our feelings of independence, and at war with the principles of international justice: That while in a spirit of peace we have submitted to the odious and monopolizing Corn Laws of England, we utterly repudiate, as revolting to our sense of justice, the idea of a longer submission to the enormous and oppressive duties now imposed upon our Tobacco. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we highly approve the call of a Convention of Tobacco Planters, to assemble at Washington City, on the 15th of December next, and earnestly urge our sister counties to hold timely meetings and respond to the call. Resolved, 2d. That our Representatives in Congress be instructed, and our Senators requested, to use their utmost exertions for the introduction and support of such measures, as shall in their wisdom be deemed best calculated to procure a speedy reduction of the duties upon Tobacco to a rate compatible with the most favored articles of foreign importation. Resolved, 3d. That the sincere thanks of the meeting be cordially tendered to the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, for the zeal which he has manifested in his advocacy of the Tobacco-growing interest.

NEW YORK ELECTION. CONGRESS.

1st Dist. Charles A. Floyd, of Suffolk, V. B. 2nd, Joseph Egbert, of Richmond, V. B. 3rd, John McKean, of New York, gain, V. B. 4th, Robert Wood, of New York, gain, V. B. 5th, Charles G. Ferris, of New York, gain, V. B. 6th, Anton Ward, Westchester, gain, V. B. 7th, Richard D. Bove, Dutchess, gain, V. B. 8th, James G. Clinton, Orange, gain, V. B. 9th, John Van Buren, of New York, gain, V. B. 10th, Robert McCollins, Columbia, gain, V. B. 11th, Jacob Honeck, Jr. Schoharie, gain, V. B. 12th, Hiram P. Hunt, Rensselaer, gain, V. B. 13th, Daniel B. Bussard, Albany, gain, V. B. 14th, Frederick H. Linn, Schoharie, gain, V. B. 15th, Nicholas B. Doe, Saratoga, gain, V. B. 16th, Bernard Bahr, Washington, gain, V. B. 17th, Thomas A. Tompkins, Essex, gain, V. B. 18th, Hy Van Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, gain, V. B. 19th, John Sanford, Montgomery, gain, V. B. 20th, Andrew D. W. Doug, Lewis, gain, V. B. 21st, John G. Floyd, Oneida, gain, V. B. 22nd, David P. Brewster, Oswego, gain, V. B. 23rd, Thomas C. Chittenden, Jefferson, gain, V. B. 24th, William B. Brown, Oswego, gain, V. B. 25th, Samuel Gordon, Delaware, gain, V. B. 26th, John C. Clark, Chenango, gain, V. B. 27th, Lewis H. Corlies, Cortland, gain, V. B. 28th, Samuel Pringle, Chemung, gain, V. B. 29th, Victor Birdseye, Yates, gain, V. B. 30th, A. L. Foster, of New York, gain, V. B. 31st, Christopher Morgan, Cayuga, gain, V. B. 32nd, John Maynard, Seneca, gain, V. B. 33rd, Francis Granger, Ontario, gain, V. B. 34th, William A. Gillet, Yates, gain, V. B. 35th, Timothy Childs, Oneida, gain, V. B. 36th, Seth M. Gates, Genesee, gain, V. B. 37th, John Young, Allegany, gain, V. B. 38th, Stanley N. Clarke, Cattaraugus, gain, V. B. 39th, Millard W. Clarke, Erie, gain, V. B. 40th, Charles F. Mitchell, Niagara, gain, V. B.

Members of the present Congress, who will supply a vacancy. Van Buren men, 51; Whigs, 19.

Notes of the Consolidated Bank of New Orleans, altered from \$50 to \$500, have been thrown into circulation.

DROWNING.

The following judicious rules are drawn up by Mr. D. O. Edwards, of Chelsea, who turned his attention to the subject from having recently witnessed the drowning of three men in consequence of their own misdirected exertions. His belief is, that the majority of deaths of this kind arise from the same cause.

RULES TO GOVERN PERSONS WHO HAVE FALLEN INTO DEEP WATER.

1. As soon as you find yourself at the surface of the water, whether you are raised by your own buoyancy, let your body quietly take its level, when the water will reach a little above your chin.

2. Place one leg a little forward, and the other a little backward, and stretch out your arms on either side, keeping them under the water. By a slight paddling motion you may regulate the position of the head, and prevent it from gravitating downwards. Make no efforts, but wait tranquilly until success arrives. You cannot sink.

3. Do not lay hold of your companion or assistant, or you will infallibly sink him, without benefiting yourself. The best swimmer has no more buoyancy than the other, and will sink by the exertion of a very little force.

4. Be perfectly passive until your helper seizes you by the hind locks of your hair. Upon this endeavor to second his efforts by throwing yourself on your back. Hold your neck still, and let your hind head sink into the water; then try to propel yourself slowly and regularly kicking against the water.

5. Be careful to keep every part of your body under water, except your face.

6. If two or more persons are immersed together, let them keep near each other. By this arrangement, one boat may save the whole party at once; but, if they are dispersed, one at a time only can be picked up.

RULES TO GOVERN PERSONS WHO ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE DROWNING.

1. In removing a body from the water, whether into a boat or drawing it along by your own efforts, always keep the face upwards.

2. Recollect that you have no more natural buoyancy than the person you are attempting to rescue; therefore do not attempt to raise him out of the water, or you will sink yourself. By a gentle traction you may draw him towards the boat or the landing place, without fatiguing yourself.

3. Always aim at seizing the hair of the hind head, and keep it near the neck, and make a loop of the handkerchief, thus you ensure his face and your own being above the surface.

4. Keep your most powerful arm disengaged for swimming, and keep the other projected forward, having hold, as already directed, of the hair of his hind head. In this way you may advance side by side, the drowner, spine on his back, and you prone on his breast.

5. As you approach the persons immersed, let them know by a shout; the voice reverberates with double distinctness from the surface of the water, and the prospect of approaching aid adds to the confidence and consequently to the strength of the distressed.

6. Let your movements be deliberate, firm, and gentle. With a view to remove apprehensions about the weight of wet clothes on a person immersed in water, Mr. Edwards says:

To ascertain the increase of weight which clothing adds to the body in water, make a complete suit of raiment, consisting of a cloth surcoat, a waistcoat and trousers, a linen shirt, a pair of cotton drawers, a pair of cotton stockings, and a pair of Wellington boots. The weight of the bundle when dry was seven pounds. It was kept immersed in water, and under a heavy weight for an hour, until every particle of air was expelled from the interstices. It weighed in the water just one pound. Immediately after being taken out of the water, it weighed twenty-one pounds.

These calculations are intended, and when tested by personal experiment, ought to imbue the mind of every man with the conviction—the firm, confident conviction—that he is naturally buoyant in the water. For, deducting the effects of fear and the weight of clothing from the fifteen pounds of sustaining levity belonging to the body per se, the remainder would be eleven pounds eight ounces, which is quite enough to prevent the immersion of the breathing apertures, that is, the mouth and nostrils.

AN AERIAL VOYAGE IN ENGLAND. Mr. Green, with six passengers, ascended from Norwich, in the Nassau balloon; and after reaching an altitude of 8,000 feet, made a descent at Motton. The grappling iron caught a tree, but the aeronauts suffered not the slightest inconvenience.

The steamship Columbia has been sold at Havana, and is to run in connection with the Natchez, between Charleston, Havana, and New Orleans. Three trips a month are calculated upon. Thus a complete line of steam navigation will be established between New York and New Orleans.

Two boys going home one day, found a box in the road, and disputed who was the finder. They fought a whole afternoon without coming to a decision. At last they agreed to divide the contents equally, but on opening the box, they found it was empty. Few wars have been more profitable than this to the parties concerned.

Hatching Eggs by Art.—Above 30,000 birds, chiefly the common fowl, have been hatched by the ecaleobion, in Pall mall, during the two years it has been before the public. The eggs used have exceeded 40,000, being a failure of about one fourth. Most of the birds are reared and fatten well, the average loss being less than in the farm yard.

A gentleman of London is said to have made a contract for the exclusive navigation of steamers up the Amazon for 45 years, and is negotiating for a communication, by steam, between England and Brazil.

A DESERTER OF A NOVEL CHARACTER.—A naval officer who held a civil employment at Rhode Island, during the American war, of independence, and who was of a spare, skeleton-like figure, was stopped by a sentinel like one night. On his return from a visit, and shut up in a solitary box, the soldier declaring that he should remain there until his officer came his rounds at twelve o'clock. "My good fellow," said Mr. W. "I have told you who I am and I really think you ought to take my word." "It will not do," replied the soldier; "I am by no means satisfied." "Then," taking from his pocket a quarter of a dollar, and presenting it, "will that satisfy you?" "Why, yes, I think I will." "And now that I am released, pray tell me by which you detained me at your post?" "I apprehended you," said the soldier, "as a deserter from the church-yard."

The above officer, when a young man, and a stranger to London, stopped a gentleman to ask some inquiries for the approaching winter; by presenting good beds, pillows, mattresses, &c., will do well to call at the Bedding Mart before they get scarce, as they cannot fail to be suited, from the Beddy Mads Goods, which the subscriber has, and always keeps on hand, and will be sold very low for cash by immediate application at the Bedding Mart, N. W. & S. W. corner of Lombard and Light streets, No. 17 dt.

MAKE READY FOR WINTER. BEDS, PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, &c. All persons wishing to make comfortable arrangements for the approaching winter, by procuring good beds, pillows, mattresses, &c., will do well to call at the Bedding Mart before they get scarce, as they cannot fail to be suited, from the Beddy Mads Goods, which the subscriber has, and always keeps on hand, and will be sold very low for cash by immediate application at the Bedding Mart, N. W. & S. W. corner of Lombard and Light streets, No. 17 dt.

TO SEAMEN, WAGONERS AND OILERS.—The subscribers have received a large supply of Mattresses suitable for the use of Seamen, Wagoners, Bed, &c., which will be sold by the hundred or single one, by application at the Bedding Mart, N. W. & S. W. corner of Lombard and Light streets, No. 17 dt.

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CHILDREN AND POLITICS.

A Harrison Association composed of 4 boys has been formed in New York. This is to be regretted. Politics soon enough attend the attention of adults in this country, without introducing to the prejudices of lads the exciting questions with which candidates for office are so frequently associated. During the contest in this city, three or four processions of a political character were organized for the amusement of lads. Political banners were borne, mottoes were displayed, and thus the feelings of a number of children were enlisted in grave and important matters, the merits of which they of course could not understand. These demonstrations should be discouraged, the commencement of which is fraught with injury, both to morals and to patriotism. The effects of early prejudice are frequently all potent in after life. If, therefore, the youthful mind receive a false impression in boyhood, and before it attains a condition of intelligence and reason to enable it to decide for itself, the consequences cannot be injurious. Street parades, moreover, are not likely under any circumstances to be productive of much good to children. They give them a relish for rovydism and violence, and erase those lessons of order and propriety which it is the duty of every parent to inculcate. It is well enough, perhaps, to embrace every opportunity of imparting to the rising generation, proper and impartial information as to the political history of the country, and the cardinal principles of the leading parties of the day; but efforts to enlist the feelings and excite the prejudices of children in questions of a partisan nature, the real merits of which they do not understand, cannot be too earnestly deprecated.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A DISCOVERY.—Some three or four weeks since, a party of farmers assembled together at a mound on the premises of Dr. Higgins, for the purpose of digging into the same mound, and ascertaining what it contained. They accordingly commenced operations, and after digging some three feet below the surface of the mound, they came to a layer of hard earth, similar to brick. On breaking through this layer, they were not a little surprised to find a large roll of old Continental Bills, neatly enveloped in an untanned buffalo skin. On further search a number of ancient coins were found, composed chiefly of zinc, brass, copper and pewter. But what is most remarkable, an iron time-piece was found nearly at the bottom of the mound. This watch, or time-piece, was marked on the inside of the dial, "Fouchre, Patre 1800," and on the back of it was engraved "hon vivat." The watch weighs 28 ounces, and is somewhat rusted. The works are composed of brass and steel, and it is similar in style and make to the English hunter's watch of this year. Several other articles were found, the names of which our informant did not recollect.—Cincinnati Ledger.

MR. ESPY'S THEORY CONFIRMED.—There can be no doubt that the heavy rain in this quarter for a week past, which has inundated our meadows, our valleys, our roads, and our cellars, are owing to the loud and reiterated azules of artillery, fired in every town and city, as a mark of rejoicing for the election of Harrison.—Boston Courier.

PASSENGERS. In the packet ship Virginia, from New York for Liverpool—E. Richardson, Liverpool; J. P. Brown, Sheriff; W. Weyman, New York. In the ship Burgundy, from New York for Havre—Mrs. L. de Gourlay, Mr. Draper, Mr. Halsted, of Paris; C. Buffon, of New Orleans; Mrs. L. de Gourlay, Philadelphia; Mrs. Jacques, Mr. W. Coster and family; Mrs. J. Dinno, Mr. Cechaw and lady, G. Stoppant, P. Stoppant, J. B. Boulard, Mr. Dermon, Mr. Meuser, E. Berr, all of New York; T. Webb, of Middle-town, Conn.; and J. in the steerage.

MARRIED. On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Keger, WILLIAM M. WEEMS to Miss SARAH, eldest daughter of Alexander Stephens, all of this city. On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, CHARLES THOMAS HARRISON, formerly of Talbot county, Md., to Miss MARY JANE BANMAN, of this city.

DIED. In Dorchester county, Md., on the 31st ult., Mr. JA COB HOWARD, in the 65th year of his age. In Washington, on the 14th inst., Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES B. BROOM, of the U. S. Marine Corps, in the 45th year of his age.

HARRISON CONVENTION AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Harrison Convention will meet at the Convention Hall, "North Bend," on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. LEVI FAHNECK, JOHN C. COLEMAN, Secretaries.

THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, the 17th inst., 5 o'clock. N. F. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB.—You are requested to attend a special meeting of the Club, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, to be held at the General Wayne inn, corner of Market and Second streets, the chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely. Business of importance will claim your immediate attention. JOHN W. WOODS, Secy.

FIFTH WARD TIPEGANOUE CLUB.—The members of this Club are requested to meet at Sharp's School Room, Eckler street, near Baltimore street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock. Business of importance will be presented to the meeting, and it is hoped every member will attend, punctually at the hour. JOHN W. WOODS, Secy.

NINTH WARD TIPEGANOUE CLUB.—You are requested to attend a special meeting of the Club, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be presented to the meeting. JOHN W. WOODS, Secy.

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS. In consequence of the advanced state of the season, the Boats of the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., comprising the Line running from Baltimore to Portsmouth, &c., in connection with the Portsmouth and Branch Railroad, and Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, and Wilmington and Charleston Steamboat Line, will on after Wednesday next, the 17th inst., be reduced to three trips per week, leaving the lower end of Spar's wharf on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, arriving at Portsmouth in the forenoon, and returning to Baltimore on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, P. M. Fare to Norfolk, (meals included) \$14 Fare to Richmond, (meals included) \$18 Fare to Weldon, (meals included) \$24 JOHN C. MOALE, General Agent, Baltimore Steam Packet Company.

TO SEAMEN, WAGONERS AND OILERS.—The subscribers have received a large supply of Mattresses suitable for the use of Seamen, Wagoners, Bed, &c., which will be sold by the hundred or single one, by application at the Bedding Mart, N. W. & S. W. corner of Lombard and Light streets, No. 17 dt.

MAKE READY FOR WINTER. BEDS, PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, &c. All persons wishing to make comfortable arrangements for the approaching winter, by procuring good beds, pillows, mattresses, &c., will do well to call at the Bedding Mart before they get scarce, as they cannot fail to be suited, from the Beddy Mads Goods, which the subscriber has, and always keeps on hand, and will be sold very low for cash by immediate application at the Bedding Mart, N. W. & S. W. corner of Lombard and Light streets, No. 17 dt.

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