PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN--EDITOR.

BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 19.

☞ "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.*"

"LIBERTY OF THE PRESS."

We do not complain that any one refuses to take our paper, but we have something to say about reasons that may be given for it; because such reasons may be considered as part of the public sentiment which is to guide us in our course. It is the duty of an editor to support the right and oppose the wrong, and he deserves the more credit for supporting the right, when he knows that the right is unpopular.

It has often fallen to our lot to differ with others, yet we have always found that in the end, there are others who approve where we have been condemned. When our article of the other day was penned, we did not believe it possible that there could be a single person in the Whig party who would discontinue his paper, because we thought it would be unwise to get up a procession to make a show of triumph of the late election. Yet we were wrong; and we learn that one Whig is so much resolved to have his own way, that he has actually stopped his paper. Well, we must bear it—and all that we can say to him is, that, in our humble opinion, he will not better his chance for getting an office, either by getting up the procession or stopping the paper. We do not believe that General Harrison will rate his patriotism any the higher for that deed. But, to be serious, we ask the candid and sober citizens who have insisted in getting up a procession, what good can come of it. Do they suppose that, to keep the Whig party rallied as a party, they must keep up the show of organization? If it be for this, we greatly mistake if this attempt at show does not counteract the purpose in more ways than one.

We did not intend to say so much; our purpose was to call the attention of the reader to the following extract from the Zenia Free Press, and to contrast the magnanimity and forbearance of the Whigs with the destructive and rancorous spirit of the administration party. Reader, pause and ask yourself if the country has not made a happy escape. The voice of the people has silenced faction.

THE DEMOCRATIC CITY.

In a correspondence between Martin Van Buren and a committee of his friends in Lancaster, Pa., that city is called "the only democratic city in the Union." It is somewhat singular that while the country has long been the strongest Whig county in the state the city still continues to give a large majority for the administration.

At the election on the 30th ult., the vote for Van Buren, in the city, was nearly double that given to Harrison, while the city and county together gave Harrison a majority of 4,208 votes. It is not simply to the *fact* but to the *character*, of the Democracy (unjustly so called) of Lancaster that we call the attention of the reader. Well would it be for our country if the democracy of Lancaster were an exception to the general rule. Unfortunately it too closely resembles what in other cities is called by the same name. When the wild reckless spirit first exhibited itself in the city of New York it was called Loco Focoism, and all communion with it was shunned alike by the wise and good of all parties. Even the Richmond Enquirer and the Albany Argus denounced it as agrarian and destructive of the fundamental principles of civil liberty. But its disciples were numerous and their votes necessary to the success of the administration. An alliance was formed with the fell spirit which gave it the ascendency in the city of N. York, where it now controls the Van Buren party. Emboldened by success there, it has reared its head in other places, and in none more frequently than in "the only democratic city in the Union." Several times, in the course of the past summer, it has displayed its brazen front. Its last exhibition was on the 30th ult., the day of the Presidential election, a day which every true Democrat, every man who respected the rights of his neighbor would hold sacred to liberty, and would be disposed peaceably to deposit his ballot and retire to make room for others. That the reader may have the truth respecting the outrage, we copy two accounts of the matter, the first from the Gazette, said to be a Van Buren paper, the other from the Union, a Whig paper.

The southwest ward was surrounded by a combination of rowdies, who evidently abused every person whom they had a private pique or malice against.

In the case of Mr. Middleton, (editor of the Examiner & Herald,) we are compelled to record one of the most infamous and cowardly proceedings that men might conceive or be guilty of perpetrating, which deserves the reprobation of every honest man. While offering his vote it was objected, and he was shortly after beaten and maltreated by a number of individuals who infested the polls with disorder and noise during the whole time of canvassing; and this had scarcely subsided, when we witnessed a scene of violence upon our respected townsman, Geo. Ford, Jr., that made us tremble and ask ourselves, is there no law or order? He was thrown upon the pavement and curbs of the street, and kicked and violently struck upon the head by persons who are notorious for their disorderly conduct. Mr. Ford's father, an aged man, was also ill-treated.

The following excellent article, we copy from the "Union" of yesterday.—*Ex. & Her.*

MOST VILLAINOUS OUTRAGE

Last Friday will long be remembered by the people of Lancaster, on account of the daring outrages committed upon unoffending citizens at the polls, by a gang of the most abandoned villains, many of whom are employed upon the public works of the State.

Long before the polls were opened a number of the most worthless rowdies, headed by a notorious villain called George Bowman, took possession of the pavement in front of the Court House. After the polls were opened, every Harrison man who came up to vote was insulted in some manner by these paid bullies. Those who were known to have taken an active part in the campaign, were especially the objects of their revenge. Mr. Middleton, editor of the Examiner, was the first victim. His manly course in the Cameron affair was not forgotten. As he was in the act of swearing to his qualifications as a voter, he was knocked down from the stand by Bowman, jumped upon and cruelly beaten.—There is not the least doubt that it was intended to kill him outright. It was with the utmost difficulty, and at the most imminent risk, that he was rescued from their grasp by John K. Reed, Deputy Sheriff, and others.

An hour afterwards, when he a second time presented himself at the polls, to claim the right of suffrage, the carriage in which he was brought to the Court House, was beset again by the mob, the ringleaders swearing the most horrid oaths, that he should not be permitted to vote, and it was only by the most energetic exertions of the Sheriff, the Mayor, and the friends of Harrison generally, that he escaped the clutches of the mob.

At a later period of the day, Mr. Ford, whose indefatigable exertions in the cause of Harrison and Reform, have rendered him an object of peculiar hate, was attacked by the hired ruffians of the General Government. A dozen or more assaulted him at once, knocked him down and beat him severely. Mr. John Ebler and Mr. Henry Carson were beaten by the mob, and several other persons were more or less injured.

It is generally believed that the principal actors in this atrocious business were instigated to their diabolical work by some who apparently had no share in these nefarious transactions. Be his as it may, we sincerely hope that all concerned will receive the reward due to their villainy. The severest punishment which the law can inflict should be visited without delay upon the heads of all concerned. Our magistrates owe it to the citizens of Lancaster, and owe it to themselves, to bring the offenders to justice. Should these glaring violations of law, these atrocious crimes, be permitted to pass unpunished, deep and lasting disgrace will forever be fastened upon us. Something must be done to secure to all the rights guaranteed to every man by the Constitution and laws.

Although here are two accounts, there is but one side to the story. And what better could be expected from the tone of the leading prints of the party? Even those who once denounced the Loco Focos as the offscourings of the earth, are now encouraging them to deeds of still deeper enormity. Read the following:

From the Globe of the 30th October.

"Will the people submit to such an election? Suppose it should be proved that enough of the electoral votes were controlled by fraud to defeat the election? WILL THE PEOPLE SUBMIT, or will they assemble in their respective States and *declare the election fraudulent and* VOID?"

From the Albany Argus.

"ORDER, PEACE, TRANQUILITY, are BANISHED, and those who cheerfully submit to the will of a MAJORITY, constitutionally expressed, will RISE, in their WRATH, if the spirit of the revolution is not extinct, to RESIST, to OVERCOME, and to PROSTRATE, the factious and fraudulent rule of a conceded MINORITY!"

From the Ohio Statesman of the 30th Oct.

"Our boasted freedom is a burlesque, and the SOONER THE PEOPLE ARE FOUND WITH ARMS IN THEIR HANDS AGAINST THE PERJURED USURPERS, THE BETTER!"

Will not the sober-minded of the party pause and reflect? Will they not look, and see to what their leaders are goading them on? They were the first to raise the cry of fraud, in order to cover their own villainy. And now, when they find that a confiding and a long abused people have cast them off for their misdeeds, they endeavor to persuade their deluded followers that their defeat has been accomplished by fraud, and urge them on to open rebellion. In all this there is no fanaticism—nothing *incendiary!* Yet with what affectation of holy horror do these same papers deprecate the freedom of speech, of the press, and the ballot box, when used to expose their iniquity and to take from them the power they have so long abused.

THE FUTURE.

The Globe, after having labored to create a belief that, if elected, Gen. Harrison would appoint Mr. Webster Secretary of State, now admits, that the editor is entirely at fault as to who will constitute the new cabinet; and building hopes on the expectation that there will be a conflict of interests, and a breaking up of the Whig party, is beating a rally for Mr. Van Buren at the end of the next four years. In this it follows the lead of the Albany Argus. We condole with Mr. Van Buren in his defeat. He is the child of accident, and possesses more tact than most men opposed to him, are willing to admit; but we greatly mistake, if he does not find more than one who have done him homage, when in power, who will refuse to rally on him for another defeat; and we greatly misapprehend the course to be pursued by Gen. Harrison, if he gives to the opposition, *that wishes to be*, the elements upon which to vegetate.

Of one thing we are sure, that no one but those who want to make money out of the party organization, the candidates for the printing, and other offices on both sides, will endeavor to rally a fixed opposition—and the declaration of the Globe, that it is prepared to assail Gen. Harrison's inaugural address—that it is prepared to put forth a creed for the opposition as soon as it knows what there will be to oppose, will have its due weight with the honest of all parties, for we greatly mistake the sentiment of the American people, if they unite in a factious opposition, headed by the wicked and corrupt men whom they have rebuked by so great a majority.

The Whigs of the Fifth Ward, duly sensible of the honor conferred on them a short time since by the presentation of an elegant banner on the part of the Ladies of the Ward, have determined to return the compliment by a Ball, to be given at Washington Hall this evening. The names of the gentlemen comprised in the list of managers, afford full assurance that all the arrangements connected with the occasion will be appropriate and complete.

We are informed that a new march, from Billina's opera, arranged by James M. Deems, Captain of the Independent Blues' Band, now in Europe, will be performed at the Ball, in honor of the Ladies of the Ward.

☞ No mail was received last night south of Washington.

Since the year 1756, 152 newspapers have been started in New Hampshire. Of these, only 34 remain. The average existence of those which have been discontinued is three and a half years. Statistics of this kind, if published in every State, and in every large city, would be very useful in deterring those who know nothing about the expense attendant upon newspaper printing, and yet have an itching to become publishers and editors, from embarking upon a sea where shipwreck visits four-fifths of the inexperienced adventurers. New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, could furnish statements showing a much larger proportion of failures, than have occurred in New Hampshire.

THE MONUMENT TO WALTER SCOTT.—The monument which is about to be erected in Edinburgh to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, the corner stone of which was laid on the 15th of August last, is to be in the form of a tall gothic tower, 180 feet in height, to contain a colossal statue of the great poet, novelist, and philosopher, in marble, from the chisel of Mr. Steel, a Scotch sculptor of celebrity. The whole expense of the monument is estimated at about $12,000.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.—This great work is now completed from Lafayette, at the head of steamboat navigation, on the Wabash, to Fort Wayne, at the head of boat navigation, on the Maumee. The first canal boat from Fort Wayne, arrived at Lafayette week before last.

INTERMENTS.—The number of interments in the city of New York last week were 158—43 men, 36 women, 36 boys, and 48 girls. Died of consumption, 27; convulsions, 18; dropsy in the head, 16; small pox, 10.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CANADA.

WELLAND CANAL.—Amount of tolls received to the 30th of Sept. 1840. £15,388 6 7½
During the month of October, 2097 1 10¼
Amount of Hydraulic Rents to 31st October, 958 6 11½
Amount of fines received, 37 5 0
£19,031 0 5¼

We are informed that letters were received by the last mails from an influential person in London, announcing the important fact that the royal assent would be given to the bill for the purchase of the private stock "at the next meeting of the council." The Welland Canal will then become a great and valuable work to this province—not only for commercial purposes, but as a means of defence—the proposed enlargement of the locks will enable us, in case of need, to protect the shores of Erie and Huron, as well as those of old Ontario.—*Toronto Patriot.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.—The number of ships in the port of Quebec is, as usual at this season, getting thinner every day; there are now not more than forty to clear. From the subjoined statement it will be seen that this has been a good year.

Total number of arrivals up to the 7th November, 1840, inclusive, 1,253 vessels, 431,906 tons.

To the same period in 1839, 1,064 vessels, 357,556 tons.

The number of vessels already cleared this year, exceeds the number that have arrived; this is caused by the new ships built here last winter.

Total number of clearances up to the 7th Nov. inclusive—1265 vessels, 430,988 tons.

To the same period in 1839, 1,070 vessels, 350,837 tons.

MASSACHUSETTS.

POPULATION OF BOSTON.—We have been furnished with the following statement of the population of Boston, compiled from the enumeration made in May, pursuant to the law of the State, and in June, pursuant to the law of the United States:—

	State Census. *May*, 1840.	U. S. Census. *June*, 1840.	
Ward 1	6,870	7,500	630 greater,
" 2	6,817	15,286	8468 "
" 3	7,012	7,348	336 "
" 4	7,380	7,449	69 "
" 5	6,804	6,879	65 "
" 6	7,585	7,288	297 less.
" 7	6,727	6,482	245 "
" 8	7,946	8,135	189 greater.
" 9	6,839	6,748	91 less.
" 10	6,827	6,703	124 "
" 11	7,326	7,450	124 greater.
" 12	5,846	6,185	339 "
	83,979	93,452	
In hospital,	74		
State paupers.	348		
	84,401		

It appears that 74 inmates in the General Hospital, in Ward 5, and 358 State paupers in Ward 12, were not taken in the State Census, which, if added, would make the whole population 84,401; and the population of the two wards nearly the same as in the United States Census. Ward 2, it is well known, contains a large number of sea-faring men. *These were not taken in the State Census*, as they ought to have been. They were taken in the United States Census, which accounts for the great difference between the two enumerations of the population in that ward. In consequence of neglecting to enumerate the sea-faring men in Ward 2, the city loses four Representatives for the next ten years.—*Boston Herald.*

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.—Although well put down in the outset, some parts of the wooden pavement in State street exhibit signs of decay. A correspondent suggests that no such wooden road can be durable in its character, unless the blocks be of pitch pine and the interstices be filled with asphaltum, or some similar substance.—*Bost. At.*

NEW YORK

LAND SLIDE.—The Troy Mail says a large portion of Mount Ida, loosened by the late rains, came down on Saturday evening quite unexpectedly, and totally demolished a small house, occupied by a family of colored persons. The inmates escaped unhurt. On Monday, another avalanche came down near the same spot, bringing with it about half of the orchard which stood upon the side of the hill. Very providentially no lives were lost. The recent land slides are in the vicinity of that which occurred a few years since, when several lives were lost.

The same paper says, "the first severe frost of the season was experienced here Sunday night. Should the weather suddenly become cold, a larger amount of freight would be detained on the canals than was ever before detained since their first opening. The amount of freight now passing both up and down the canals is immense, and our forwarding merchants never were more busy."

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The Philadelphia Ledger says:—The shock of an earthquake which the Inquirer says was felt on Saturday night, might have had its origin in the phenomenon which is noticed in the following communication. We witnessed the storm, but were not so fortunate in seeing the singular phenomena accompanying it:

Messrs. Editors—It may be interesting to your numerous readers to be made acquainted with some particulars connected with the thunder storm on Saturday night last, which was accompanied with meteoric phenomena. An eye witness, walking in the neighborhood of Walnut and Schuylkill Fifth streets, about 9 o'clock, was suddenly startled by the rushing of a ball of fire, as large as one's head, within a few inches of the face of our informant, attended with a strong sulphurous smell, and a sensation of great heat. It exploded on the opposite side of the street, near the square, casting forth scintillations of various colors, with an unusual light, appearing like a rain of fire. A report nearly as loud as a cannon followed. This meteor was witnessed by a few persons. As many heard and unusual sound on that evening, this explanation may account for it.

BEING IN A TRANCE.—For several days past, says the Philadelphia Ledger, there has been no inconsiderable excitement in the district of Southwark, growing out of a circumstance which partakes very much of the marvellous, and has furnished abundant food for the curious and superstitious. The story runs that a young lady, about 18 years of age, living at the corner of Church and Reckless streets, in Southwark, had been lying in a trance from last Friday night until Monday morning; that she was formerly a professor of religion; but unfortunately had became a backslider. It seems that recently she became serious upon the subject, and for the whole week previous, attended religous meetings, and gave herself up to the most earnest devotional exercises, for the purpose of regaining the position she had retroceded from; that on Friday evening she became satisfied with her situation, professing to have found that comfort which she had so ardently sought for. It is stated that upon that evening she fell into a state of apparent insensibility, or torpor, and gave no signs of life or animation until Monday morning, except an occasional exclamation, which seemed to indicate dreaming, or, as some persons who were present asserted, was the holding communion with objects not belonging to the earth. During Sunday, her residence was nearly run down with visiters, eager to witness the scene, or enjoy the speculation of those who spoke gravely and marvellously on the subject.

OHIO.

A RUSH FROM OHIO.—Since going to press yesterday says the Buffalo Advertiser, there have arrived at our port twenty one brigs and schooners with the following produce; 25,600 bush. wheat; 10,716 bbls. flour; 200 casks whiskey, 213 kegs butter; 63 casks of flax seed, and forty bales of Mississippi, cotton. The whole of these vessels loaded at ports within the State of Ohio.

INDIANA

INDIANA INLAND NAVIGATION.—The first boat which passed from Fort Wayne to Lafayette, on the Erie and Wabash Canal, was welcomed into the latter village, a few days since, in a style suitable to that important occasion. As steamboat navigation on the Wabash extends from the Ohio river to Lafayette, the opening of the Erie and Wabash Canal connects the navigation of Lake Erie and the Ohio river, from which the States of Illinois and Indiana must derive invaluable benefits, as it puts then on a footing with Ohio in their acilities of communication with the cities of New York and Boston.

MISSISSIPPI.

Revival of Business at Natchez Landing.—Nothing more conclusively shows the unconquerable spirit of enterprise which actuates the citizens of Natchez than the rebuilding of Natchez under the hill, and its preparation for the opening business of the autumn. It is but six months since every thing was swept from the levee with "the besom of destruction," and most of the buildings that clung to the base of the bluff, and were thus sheltered from the tornado, have since been burned by a destructive fire; yet, like Phœnix, rising the fresher from the ashes of ruin, that portion of our city has nearly all been rebuilt in better style than ever. Those of our citizens who left Natchez for the north just after the tornado, on their return scarcely know where they are standing when they reach the levee, lateley strewed with the "wreck of matter."—*Free Trader.*

BUENOS AYRES.

The following is copied from the British Packet, published at Buenos Ayres, as containing the last accounts of the position of the belligerents:

"Our intelligence this week is chiefly confined to a knowledge of the preparations in train for an immediate campaign. All we know of the military movements in the country, is, that after the desembarkation of the forces of Lavalle between the Baradero and San Pedro, an attempt was made by a detachment of Gen. Pacheco's troops to surprise them before they were all mounted, for which purpose the Arroyo del Tala was forded at night and an attack made upon their encampment. The ruse, however, did not succeed, from the defence offerded by the infantry and artillery, with which arms the assailants were unprovided. The failure, however, was not attended with any loss. From that time General Pacheco appears to have manœuvered with the design of inducing the invaders to leave the coast, in which he has succeeded. Military men describe General Pacheco's movements as most masterly, inasmuch as they are said to have precluded the possibility of a retreat. Gen. Pacheco's division is represented as marching in two parallel columns, on either side of Lavalle, whom they keep constantly in sight, whilst the Governor of Santa Fe, with a considerable force, is rapidly approaching in his rear. The last accounts left the invaders at La Laguna del Duazno, about six leagues south-west of Lujan; their direction apparently being Navaroe, the scene of the battle between Lavalle and Governer Dorrego, 12 years since. In the meantime His Excellency, Governor Rosas, has taken the field, and established his head-quarters at Los Santos Lugares, where an army of 6,000 men is assembled, to act as circumstances may require. Doubtless before our next publication some important event will have taken place."

A canal boat belonging to the Portable Boat Line, with 18,000 pounds of merchandize and 50 passengers, arrived at Pittsburg on Friday, in six days from Philadelphia, having been detained 26 hours on the way. It is no small triumph of science to conduct such a boat, cargo, and number of passengers such a distance across mountains, several thousand feet above tide water without shifting a particle of the cargo.—*Nat. Intel.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Hartford (Ct.) Congregationalist contains an interesting account of the success of Mr. William Jones of Manchester (Ct.) in rearing silk-worms, from which it appears that the use of *air slacked* lime sprinkled over the shelves, and lightly over the worms themselves, once in two or three days during the latter part of the feeding, produced a very decided and favorable effect. Mr. J. produced fifty bushels of cocoons from a single crop of 200,000 worms.

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—The sea was recently sounded, by lead and line, in latitude 57 degrees south, and 85 degrees 7 minutes west longitude from P[illegible], by the officers of the French ship Venus, during her voyage of discovery, at a depth of 3,420 yards, or 2½ miles; no bottom was found. The weather was very serene, and it is said that hauling in the lead took sixty sailors upwards of two hours. In another place in the Pacific ocean, no bottom was found at the depth of 4,140 yards.

AN ACT to incorporate the Baltimore Manual Labor School, for Indigent Boys.

Whereas, Charles Gilman, John R. W. Dunbar, Samuel G. Wyman, John L. Carey, George W. Norris, George S. Norris, William P. Stewart, Jesse T. Handy, Hezekiah C. Magruder, Thomas E. Bond, Jr. William H. Beatty, Frederick A. Levering, John Kettlewell, and others, are desirous to associate themselves for the benevolent purpose of relieving, instructing, and employing indigent boys, belonging to the city of Baltimore, and its vicinity, and to enable them to carry the object of their association fully into effect, have petitioned for an act of incorporation: Therefore,

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said Charles Gilman, John R. W. Dunbar, Samuel G. Wyman, John L. Carey, George W. Norris, George S. Norris, William P. Stewart, Jesse, T. Handy, Hezekiah C. Magruder, Thomas E. Bond Jr. William H. Beatty, Frederick A. Levering, John Kettlewell, and their associates, together with such others as may become donors and subscribers to the same object, in the manner hereinafter provided, be, and they are hereby incorporated by the name of the Baltimore Manual Labor School for Indigent Boys; and they are hereby declared to be one community, corporation, and body politic, to have continuance for thirty years, by which name they shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of law and equity, and in all actions whatsoever, and also to have a common seal, and the same to change, break, alter, and renew, at pleasure; and they shall have power to establish by-laws and orders for the regulation of their Institution, and for the preservation and application of the funds thereof, provided the same be not repugnant to the constitution of this State; and they shall have power to take, hold, and possess any estate, real, personal, or mixed, by subscription, gift, grant, purchase, device, or otherwise, and the same to improve, lease, exchange, or sell and convey at pleasure, provided; That the value of real estate held at any time by the said Corporation, shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2.—And be it enacted, That any person who shall make a donation, at any time, of a sum not less than fifty dollars, to the funds of the said Corporation, shall be a member of said Corporation for life, and any person who shall subscribe and pay to said funds a sum not less than five dollars annually, by such subscription and payment shall become a member so long as he continues to pay the same.

SEC. 3.—And be it enacted, That there shall be a meeting of the members of the said Corporation, in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday of March annually, after the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty one, for the purpose of electing, by ballot, from their number, a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and nine Directors, who, collectively, shall be called the Board of Directors; which officers shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until others shall be elected to succeed them, except in case of vacancy by death, or resignation: in which case it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy by an election from the members aforesaid, so soon as conveniently may be. Special meetings of the Corporation may be called whenever a majority of the Board of Directors shall deem it expedient, or upon the application of fifty members to the Secretary, in writing, stating the object of such meeting, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to give notice that such meeting will be held in the city of Baltimore, at a time by him to be appointed, which time shall not be more than ten days from the time of the application aforesaid; and all notices of the meetings of the said Corporation shall be given by the Secretary by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers, printed in the city of Baltimore, at least six days before the time of such meeting; and at all the meetings of the said Corporation, and of the Board of Directors, the President shall preside, or in his absence the Vice President, and in case of the absence of both the said officers, such person shall preside as the said Corporation, or Board of Directors, may elect.

SEC. 4.—And be it enacted, That the Treasurer shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; and to render accounts of his transactions therein, as often as he may be requested by the Board of Directors; in such sum, and with such sureties as may be acceptable to the said Board.

SEC. 5.—And be it enacted, That the Board of Directors, of whom five shall for a a quorum, for the transaction of business, for the time being, shall have the entire control and the direction of the concerns of the corporation; shall have the appointment of all the subordinate officers of the Institution, and shall have the management of all the donations, subscription funds, and the state thereof, to be managed and appropriated for relieving, instructing, and supporting indigent boys; (and the said corporation shall have power, to admit in their Institution, any indigent boy of the city of Baltimore or its vicinity, above the age of five years, at the request or permission of his parents or guardian, and to accept from his father, or in case his father be not living, from his mother or guardian, a surrender in writing of any such boy to the care and direction of said corporation; and they may take into their Institution any other indigent boys, residing in the city of Baltimore, who have no parent or guardian within this State, and all boys so admitted, shall be maintained and employed in said Institution, and shall be instructed in moral and religious duties, and the learning usually taught in common English Schools, and each boy so admitted into said Institution, so soon as he shall be able to read, shall be furnished with a copy of the Holy Scriptures in the English Language, and each and every such boy shall have the privilege of reading said Scriptures at all suitable times; and when of suitable age they shall be employed in a regular course of labor, and be instructed in agriculture or such other useful occupations, so that they may be prepared to earn their own livelihood.

SEC. 6.—And be it enacted, That the said corporation shall have power and authority to retain and employ such boys on their farm, after they are of suitable age to be bound, and until the age of twenty-one years, or they may bind out such boys, when of suitable age, in virtuous families, or as apprentices to any regular trade or reputable occupation, until the age of twenty-one years, any thing in any law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding—Provided, that any such boy, who shall not have been surrendered to said corporation in the manner herein provided, may be withdrawn from the Institution or the person to whom he is bound, by his parent or guardian, upon payment to said corporation of expenses incurred by them, in the relief, support, and instruction of such boys, and, Provided, further, that nothing in this act contained, shall prevent the said Board of Directors from dismissing any boy from the Institution, whenever they think that the welfare of the Institution will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 7.—And be it enacted, That the first meeting of the Corporation, hereby created, may be called by any three of the persons named in the preamble of this act, at such time and in such place, in the city of Baltimore, as they may think proper, by giving public notice thereof in two or more of the newspapers published in said city at least six days before the time of said meeting; at which meeting there shall be elected a Board of Directors, as is provided in the third section of this act, who shall hold their respective offices until the first Monday in March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until others shall be elected to succeed them: except in case of death or resignation, in which case it shall be the duty of said Board of Directors to fill the vacancy, as is provided in the said third section; and the Courts having cognizance in like cases, as between master and apprentice, shall hear and determine in all charges of ill-treatment, made by the parent guardians, or next of kin to such apprentices of said school.

SEC. 8.—And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize or empower said Corporation to issue any note, certificate, token or evidence of debts, to be used as currency; and the right is hereby expressly reserved to the General Assembly of Maryland, at its pleasure to alter, amend or annul this act of incorporation.

We certify, that the aforegoing is a true copy of the Bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Baltimore Manual Labor School for Indigent Boys," which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at its session of eighteen and thirty-nine.

Given under our hands, this twenty-first day of March in the year eighteen hundred and forty.

JOS. H. C. NICHOLSON,
Clerk Senate Md.
JOHN NICK WATKINS,
Clerk H. D. Md.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

From the New York Courier of Tuesday.

Very little alteration took place in the prices of fancy Stocks to-day; the transactions generally were light and principally on time. Stonington, however, declined 2¾. $3,600 Ohio Sixes, 1856, were sold at 97¾; $6,000 do 1870 at 97¾; $10,500 Treasury Notes at 100, and $4,000 Exchange on Baltimore at 98¼.

Foreign Exchanges are still dull at yesterday's rates—the following are to-day's quotations:

Philadelphia,	2 3 8a2½
Baltimore,	1¼a1⅛
Richmond,	2½a3
Charleston	1a1¼
Interior of S. Carolina,	2a2½
Raleigh,	3a3½
Savannah,	3¼a3½
Augusta,	5a4½
Columbus,	5¾a5½
Macon,	9¼a10
Milledgeville,	10
Mobile,	3¼a3½
Interior of Alabama,	4¾a4½
New Orleans,	1¼a1½
Nashville,	8a8½
Louisville,	8¼a6
Cincinnati,	5a5½
Indiana,	5¼a6
Illinois,	6
Natchez,	25
Union Bank, Mississippi,	60
Grand Gulf,	40
other Miss.,	nominal
Union Bank, Fla.,	28
So. thern L. & T. do,	25a26
St. Louis,	5½
Michigan,	9¼a10

Nothing of importance was done in Cotton to-day.—Flour is rather inactive at $5 00 for Genesee, common brand, and $5 12½ a $5 50 for fancy; and Ohio, in round hoops, at $5a5 25. Southern Flour continues dull; the stock is increased by several arrivals since Saturday—and 200a300 bbls of Georgetown have been sold at $5 28. Indian Meal in puncheons is heavy at $15¼, and barrels at $3a3¼. Buck wheat is in moderate demand at $3 25 per bbl. Southern Corn is rather depressed; of the recent arrivals one parcel, new and old mixed, was sold at 55c—54a55 c is the ruling rates for old, and 50 cts for new. Whiskey arrives slowly; sales are made of States Prison barrels at 27c Sales of Pot Ashes continue at 5¾a5½, and of Pearls at 5¾a5¾, in moderate quantities.—Beef Hams in tackle are worth 5¼ c; smoked do 8a8¼;—Hams 11a12c. Butter, good Western, 14a16; Goshen 18 a19c, for which there is a good demand. Common butter is plenty and dull at 9a12c. There is a fair supply of Cheese, which brings 6a7c, and in Loxes 7½c per lb. In Groceries there is no change to notice.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 9, 1840.

We have had but one American arrival since the date of our last advices, viz: the barque Waban, from Cape de Verds, with salt.

The only receipt of Flour since we last wrote, has been about 960 barrels from Rio de Janeiro, which is selling at $19½ per brl in small parcels. In other respects our market has been latterly much unchanged by the late occurrences at Buenos Ayres. It has likewise had an influence on our produce market, and caused a rapid decline in the high prices last quoted. Prices are still unsteady, and while the present state of things continue, are liable to be almost daily effected. Exchange has declined to 43d, and may perhaps go a little lower.

IMPORTS.—Flour $19½ per bbl; Lumber $50 per M ft; Salt 12 reals fana. on board; Chairs, cane seat, $50a$55 per doz; do wood seat, $22 do; Soap $10½a$11 per qtl;—Startch $14a$15 do; Carolina Rice 18 rls a ; Refined Sugar, in loaves, $4¼a ; do crushed $4; Tea, Gunpowder, 6 and 13 lb boxes, $8¼a$ rls per lb; do Imperial do 8a8½ do; Leaf Tobacco, good quality, $90 per qtl; Virginia Segars $5¾ mil; Candlewick $10a ; Plain Domestics, 28 a30 inch, 85a100 rls yds; brown Drillings 135 rls do; Osnaburgs 140 do do; Shirting Stripes do do.

EXPORTS.—Light Hides, 34 rls pesc. cost on board, 10¼ per Sph. lb; salted do 34 do do 5¼ per do; dry Horse Hides 10a12 rls each. $1 (45-100) a $1 (61-100) Sph. each; mixed Horse Hair $16 qtl 15 per Sph. lb; Wool, ordinary, 15a16 rls a7¾a8¼ per Sph. lb; Grease, 13 rls a 6½ do do; Tallow 15 do a 7 3 15 do; Ox Horns 50 55 mil; 5 5½ do do; Jerk Beef 24 rls qtl $3 qtl.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ HARRISON CONVENTION AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Harrison Convention will meet at the Convention Chamber, "North Bend," on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th inst. at 7 o'clock.

LEVI FAHNESTOCK,
ROB'T. A. COLEMAN,
no17 Secretaries.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

☞ THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUBS of the city will meet at "NORTH BEND" on THURSDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. It is highly important that every delegate should be in attendance.

no 18 THOS. CARROLL, Sec'y.

FIFTH WARD TIP BALL.

THE FIFTH WARD TIPPECANOE VOTERS, contemplate holding a Complimentary Ball to the Ladies of the Ward on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at WASHINGTON HALL. The following gentlemen have been appointed Managers, from whom Tickets may be procured.

1st Ward—John A. Robb,	7th—R. H. Coleman,
2d " M. Gardner,	8th—A. Gould, Jr.
3d " C. C. Egerton,	9th—E. Reineker,
4th " James Murray,	10th—I. Klockgether,
6th " J. A. Henderson,	11th—T. G. Pitts.
12th—L. Fahnestock.	

FIFTH WARD.

Gen. S. C. Leakin,	John W. Spear,
T. Yates Walsh,	James H. Valiant.
Wm. Hope,	Edmund Mitchell,
John D. Wheeler,	G. D. Spurrier,
W. H. Stewart,	Rd. Mason,
Wm. H. Walsh,	Wm. Richardson,
James H. Stimpson.	

WANTED TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, a black girl, from 12 to 15 years of age, a slave for life, for a gentleman. Family leaving this city for Virginia. She will have a good home, and will be well treated, and a fair cash price will be given, on application to LEWIS F. SCOTT'S General Slave Agency and Intelligence Office, old establishment, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement of the City Hotel.

no19

HERRINGS—1000 bbls Susquehanna and Potomac Herrings, of late inspection and superior quality, for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK,
n18 Corner of South & Pratt streets.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The partnership existing heretofore in Washington City under the name of Hamilton & Denham, is this day dissolved by consent.

J. B. HAMILTON,
Z. W. DENHAM.
no14

OLIVER PARKER, CORNER OF CALVERT and Lombard streets, offers for sale—

500 bundles American and English Sheet Iron	10 casks Sheet Zinc
50 packs Russia do	4000 lbs. Lead Pipe
25 tons best American Boiler Iron	200 bundles Iron Wire
400 pigs Lead	5 tons Spelter
100 boxes Tin Plates	10 tons hooped Rod Iron
100 pigs Banca Tin	10 do Band & Scroll do
150 do Cornwall do	10 do Scotch Pig Iron
	English Blistered and Cast Steel

With an extensive assortment of Stoves, ships' Cam boosses, &c., &c. se 26

THE INTEREST OF ALL. A person wishing to purchase Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses Cotts, Comforts, &c., will find it greatly to their interest to call at the Bedding Marts, N. W. and S. W. corners of Lombard and Light streets, where they will find the most extensive assortment in the Union, which will be on the most reasonable terms. v7 dtf

BRAZIERS' RODS—of all sizes, from 3-8 to 4 in.
Square Iron, " " " 5-16 in. to 2 in
Scroll do
Hoop do ½ in. to 1½ in.
Together with a general assortment of STOVES, for sale by OLIVER PARKER,
sep18 corner of Calvert & Lombard sts.

BEAR CREEK HOTEL—(North Point.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has, for the future, taken the said HOTEL under his entire management, and there shall be no exertions spared on his part to render the place worthy of public patronage.

☞ BOATS, BAIT, &c. as usual.

sep 3 HENRY T. HOUCK.

COMFORTS—COMFORTABLE COMFORTS—Just finished, a large supply of Comfortables, an excellent article for the approaching winter; a person ensconced beneath one of those truly comfortable quilts can bid defiance to the rudest attacks of his frosty majesty.

Apply at the N. W. & S. W. corner of Lombard & Light streets. o24

BOARDING.—A few respectable gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated, either with or without lodgings, on moderate terms, by early application at Mrs. VANLEAR'S, No. 4, St. Paul's street, near Baltimore st. oc28-tf