PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 20.

☞ "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.*"

TO BISHOP ENGLAND,
INQUISITOR GENERAL OF THE U. STATES.

In the Miscellany of the 24th Oct. you say:

"The whole drift of the article is to create in the minds of our fellow-citizens, or indeed rather to confirm and to extend the false impressions already in many places existing. 1. That Catholics owe civil or political allegiance to the Pope. 2. That the Pope claims such allegiance. 3. Then he insinuates, in application, that Mr. Van Buren anxious to get the Catholic vote, flattered the Pope, that he might profit by his influence over his American subjects. 4. He charges Mr. Van Buren with having interfered in a misunderstanding between two priests of Phil'a. thus blending Church and State to get political capital by enlisting the good feelings of the Catholics of this country 5. He then declares that Bishop England's conduct should awaken the fears of the Protestants when they shall have taken this view,—thereby insinuating that, in this case, the "Inquisitor General" is but the instrument of the Pope, directing his American subjects how to vote."

I have quoted this paragraph entire for the purpose of setting the public right as to what I did say, and further, of confirming upon you by your own admission, that you are in fact the Inquisitor General, and are precluded from hereafter denying it, as I am well convinced you will be disposed to do before this controversy is ended. You are the admitted Editor of the Miscellany. You have been charged by me with being the "Inquisitor General;" in an article written expressly for the purpose of disproving the truth of my statements, you quote the words "*Inquisitor General;*" thus referring directly to the charge without contradicting it, and by doing so admit its truth. From the manner in which you have conducted this controversy, I do not believe you would have made this admission, if you had been aware of its importance. Of this, however, I shall hereafter treat, and what I have said is only by way of explanation, and to justify me in designating you by that term. You have adopted it, and I do not intend to permit you to lay it aside.

Having said so much, I proceed to examine the conclusion of your article of the 24th Oct. which is given below, at length.

The purpose of this article was to benefit Mr. Van Buren, and to assail Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, and the Whig party. The attempt to impeach my veracity by charging that I had misstated Mr. Van Buren's agency in the correspondence with the Pope, is a part of your tactics. I made no pretension to any knowledge of the correspondence, or of Mr. Van Buren's motives, beyond what appeared upon its face, as extracted from Niles' Register, into whith it was copied, and credited to the Evening Star. I am for the first time informed by you, that the correspondence commenced under the previous administration, and make my acknowledgments to you for the additional facts contained in your article before me. They furnish much matter for serious reflection, and prove that Mr. Van Buren has done much more than I had supposed to conciliate Catholic votes; and prove further, that your efforts to unite Church and State in this country commenced further back than I had supposed. They show, too, that you have a profound knowledge of human nature, and understood well the character of General Jackson. You knew the old man's weak point, and you put your finger upon it. You knew that he was prepared to condemn whatever Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams had done, and that the surest way to obtain his acknowledgment of the spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope, was to say to him that Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams opposed its exercise, and to insinuate that, by taking a different course, he would conciliate the Roman Catholic interest; and therefore, you not only wrote to General Jackson that Mr. Adams had directed a letter to be written from the State department by Mr. Clay, in which the cause of the "two priests is countenanced by the Government in such a manner as appeared to interfere with the freedom of agency of the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church," but you also insinuated that such an interference was the commencement of an union of Church and State, and charged that it was an "unconstitutional meddling with the affairs of (your) ecclesiastical body, productive of serious mischief." Not content with writing this letter, you next day called upon General Jackson, and played your part so well as to obtain from him an expression of *his full coincidence with the views expressed by you,*" and his order that you should be furnished with copies of any documents in the department that would aid you in assailing Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. These, it seems, you published, together with the opinions of Mr. Taney and Judge Gaston, of North Carolina, intended to strengthen your denunciation of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, whom you charged with an "UNCONSTITUTIONAL MEDDLING WITH THE AFFAIRS" of the Church of Rome.

I do not profess to go beyond your own statement for the facts. It shows that an application was made by Harold and Ryan, two priests, to Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, "ALLEDGING THAT ROME WAS INTERFERING WITH THE POLITICS OF THE U. STATES," by changing the station of two Dominican friars from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, and that Mr. Clay, as Secretary of State, charged with the foreign correspondence of this Government, at the request of these two, who, we suppose, were American citizens, addressed the Pope of Rome upon the subject. I do not go into the merits of that controversy at all. It is the principle asserted with which I have to treat, and the dangerous consequences to flow from it, as well as the artful manner by which you have endeavored to establish it. What is the principle you have asserted, and to establish which you have called in to your aid the Chief Justice, and Judge Gaston. It is indeed important, and one for which, if established, you would deserve well of your master, the Pope. It is that principle under which the Pope has exerted his power in all his conflicts with the civil jurisdiction of other States, and which, if admitted in this country, would establish his control over the Catholics here, as in Europe. I confess my surprise at the extent of jurisdiction claimed by you for he Pope, and my greater surprise to find that Mr. Taney and Judge Gaston have given the opinion which you quote.—If the Pope, and the other high officers of the Romish Church, may exercise the power here claimed, of transferring priests from place to place, against their consent, he may do it against the consent of the churches, and it recognizes a spiritual control incompatible with the civil rights—the rights of "*conscience,*" and of "*opinion,*" and is inconsisent with our free institutions. It asserts a power to control American citizens, incompatible with the obligations which they owe the State. For it follows, that if they are compelled to obey the Pope, and to go at his command, against their own consent, they are liable to be withdrawn from the service of the State by an authority paramount to its authority, and against the consent of the State, as well as of that of the citizens themselves. Do you not see, sir, that the exercise of such a "spiritual jurisdiction" may be inconsistent with the rights of the State and of the citizens, and that the principle asserted vests a power in the Pope, over American citizens, greater than is vested by our Constitution in either the State or Federal Governments?—and hence to establish it would enable the Pope, whenever you shall have succeeded in converting a majority of the people of the United States to the Roman Catholic faith, to "*exterminate*" "*the liberty of opinion,*" "*the liberty of conscience,*" *and the execrated* "*liberty of the press*" in this country, as they were exterminated in unhappy Poland. If he has the right against their will, and against the will of the people to whom they have been preaching, to transfer priests from point to point in the United States, he has the right to compel them here, as in Poland, to teach the Russian catechism, or any other which may be constructed for that purpose; and after reading his denunciation of the liberty of opinion, the liberty of conscience, and of the press, given forth in his encyclical letter, no one can doubt his readiness to adopt the same means to extinguish liberty, and to consolidate the "Church and State" in this country, that were used in unhappy Poland.

But, sir, you have quoted the opinion of Judge Gaston, as well as of the Chief Justice, to prove that this act of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay was unconstitutional. I am gratified that you have brought this matter so fully before the public; because I know that great efforts will be made, much as you are opposed to Gen. Harrison, to urge Judge Gaston upon him as a member of his cabinet; and I am one of those who believe that the opinion which he has given in this case, as well as the fact which I am about to state, furnishes matter for serious reflection in connection with such a proposition. By the 32d article of the constitution of North Corolina, it was provided:

"That no person, who shall deny the being of a God, or THE TRUTH OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil government within this State."

Judge Gaston, being a Roman Catholic, was elected a judge, and took an oath to support the constitution of which this was a part. Now, sir, we do not believe that Judge Gaston, being a Catholic, admits the truth of the Protestant religion in the sense intended by the constitution; and it has been charged, that his taking this oath goes far to show "that the Roman Catholic religion not only admits, but approves of false swearing, when Papists can gain advantage thereby." And I must confess, that as yet, I have seen no satisfactory explanation of his taking this oath. It is true that Judge Gaston says that he became satisfied that his religious principles did not incapacitate him from taking the office, and denied that he obtained an indulgence from the Archbishop of Baltimore; yet we believe that no good Protestant could swear that he believes in the truth of the Roman Catholic religion. I must believe that there is something, which we Protestants do not understand, in the Roman Catholic faith, which would enable such a man as Judge Gaston, still adhering to that faith, to swear that he believes in the "truth of the Protestant religion;" and taking into consideration the claims which you advance for the Pope's ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and these illustrations of the influence of your religious creed upon the political opinions of Judge Gaston, and the demonstration which the late elections have furnished of your power to control foreign Catholic voters, I see just cause to apprehend fatal results from the further extension of your spiritual and political influence; for if such is the effect of your creed upon the minds of such men as Judge Gaston, educated in this land of liberty, (by Jesuits, it is true,) what must it be upon the mass of uneducated voters, imported from Catholic countries, where the will of the priests is the law of the land, and the liberty of opinion, the liberty of conscience, and the liberty of the press, are denounced and extirminated. I will only add my surprise that, in 1835, so great was the Catholic influence in this city, that not a single political press dared to publish a communication calling in question the propriety of Judge Gaston's conduct; for however well suited it may be to the atmosphere of Italy, his exposition of constitutional law does not comport with my view of our republican institutions.

"3. Mr. Van Buren did not interfere between the two clergymen in Philadelphia, and was not Secretary of State at the period of the misunderstanding, nor was he at all applied to by the said clergymen. The application was made by the Rev. Wm. V. Harold, and the Rev. John Ryan, on the 2d of July 1828, to the *Honorable Henry Clay*, then Secretary of State, under the administration of *his Excellency*, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Mr. Van Buren was not in the Cabinet and had no concern whatever in the transaction. On the 9th of July, 1828, Daniel Brent, first Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State wrote, in the absence of Mr. Clay, by direction of the President, to Mr. Brown, the American Minister at Paris, directing him to see the Pope's Nuncio in that city and "respectfully interpose" to prevent the superiors of Catholic religious orders from telling their missionaries in this country where they should officiate. The same Rev. gentlemen communicated with the Secretary of State (Mr. Clay) upon the same subject on the 22nd of September 1828, and on the 9th of October Mr. Brent answers them, by direction of Mr. Clay, acknowledging another letter of theirs of October 4. On the 13th of October, Mr. Brown wrote from Paris to Mr. Clay, informing him of his interview with the Nuncio, (the present Cardinal Lambruschini, Papal Secretary of State,) which letter on the 21st of November Mr. Clay communicated to Messrs. Harold and Ryan, and on the 22d of November Mr. Clay wrote to Mr. Brown that he may consider his duty in this case as performed, except the mere transmission of the result to be expected from Rome in answer to the Nuncio's communication.

On the 26th of November Messrs Harold and Ryan again communicated by letter with Mr Clay upon the subject.

Pope Leo XII died on the 10th February 1829. On the 4th of March Andrew Jackson became President, and Martin Van Buren was named Secretary of State, after the termination of this blending of Churh and State, placed at his door by Gen. Green. On the 2nd of April Pope Pius VIII. was elected.

On the 9th of May, the American Consul had an audience, at which the Pope expressed his most favorable sentiments towards the United States "because the Catholic people there enjoy the same protection as the other citizens of a different creed and have no disabilities according to law."—The charge made by the two priests Harold and Ryan was, that Rome was interfering with the politics of the United States because the superior of the Dominican Order, to which they belonged, changed their station from Philadelphia to Cincinnati; and upon their application to the Secretary of State, the President interfered, and Rome assured him that it had nothing to do with politics, but with clerical duty. On this account, the new Pope used the declaration which the Consul thus describes, at an audience which took place before Mr. Van Buren had sent any dispatches to him: "His holiness desired me particularly and repeatedly to assure the Government of the United States that he will never interfere in politics." "He requested also that I should express his wish, that the citizens of the U. S. A. professing the Catholic religion, may in future meet with the same protection they have found to this time."

"'The manner in which I was received by his Holiness and the Cardinal Secretary of State, and the sentiments expressed by them both will, I am sure, afford great satisfaction to his Excellency the President, and to yourself: and I should feel highly honored if you would make me the interpreter of the sentiments that you might think proper to reciprocate with those expressed by his Holiness.'

"That it is untrue that Mr. Van Buren, as Secretary of State, interferred between the priests, it is untrue that he sought thus to make political capital and it is untrue that he sought to use the occasion to enlist the good feelings of the Catholics of the Country.

"The Hon. Henry Clay was then Secretary of State, and John Quincy Adams was President.

"The fourth of General Green's allegations is then utterly void of truth.

"We now proceed to discover the ground of charging Mr. Van Buren with flattering the Pope to procure through him the Catholic vote.

"We have shown the process by which, when Mr. Adams was President, and Mr. Clay Secretary of State, Rome was called by the Government of the U. S. to account for changing the appointment of two Dominican friars. We have seen that the new Pope uses such kind expressions, gives explanations and assurances and makes such a request, that the American Consul sees the impossibility of not reciprocating this courtesy on the part of the United States, and he writes this opinion to Mr. Van Buren, who appears for the first time in this transaction, on the 20th of July, 1829, upwards of twelve months after its origin! And what does he write? Merely a complimentery letter, reciprocating the courteous sentiments expressed by his Holiness. Upon this letter we shall have other remarks to make, but this is the head and front of Mr. Van Buren's offence. Mr. Van Buren in this letter did only what he could not aeoid doing as a public officer, and thus General Green's third proposition is untrue.

The whole series of documents alluded to were procured, not without some difficulty, from the files of the office of the Secretary of State, and were published in the Miscellany in the months of January and February, 1839. Other documents would then also have been published which could now be very usefully employed to show more of General Green's untrue statements respecting the Pope and the Catholics; but a delicacy, we think, a false delicacy, of some "eminent clergymen," now passed from this life, of the same sentiments that General Green attributes to some who yet remain, prevented their being spread before the public eye; they can, however, yet, if necessary, be printed.

"We proceed now to the General's fifth untruth. He insinuates that Bishop England is an agent working according to the wishes of Rome for Mr. Van Buren, and, in consequence, of this union of Church and State.

"As soon as Bishop England learned that such a correspondence had taken place, he being in Philadelphia, addressed a note to Mr. Harold, then preparing to leave this country, in which he stated—"He also believes that the ex-President has interfered in the concerns of the Church in a way in which he neither could nor ought." (Sept. 17th, 1829.) On the 26th of September, the Bishop addressed a letter to President Jackson, complaining of the interference of the government with the Church in two cases, one of which was that which the General has paraded against Mr. Van Buren, and concerning which the Bishop wrote."

"'The second case is more recent; it occurred last year. Two priests in Philadelphia were considered to have caused trouble in the Church of that city. The See of Rome, not its civil government, was called upon to take cognizance of their conduct. The Pope desired that all parties concerned in the disputes should withdraw from the Church of that city, so that peace might be thereby restored. In conformity with this direction, the Bishop of Philadelphia withdrew to Rome; the two priests applied for protection to the department of State, and the President directed a letter to be written from that department, in which the cause of these two priests is countenanced by the government in such a manner as appears to interfere with the freedom of agency of the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church, and to cause several citizens to dread that the repetition of such conduct would be the commencement of an union of Church and State, as well as an unconstitutional meddling with the affairs of our ecclesiastical body, productive of serious mischief to ourselves, and affording a just cause of jealousy to our fellow citizens of other religious denominations.

"I have therefore humbly to request, that your Excellency will cause enquiry to be made in the office of the Secretary of State for such documents as might there exist, relating to those or any similar cases, and also that copies thereof should be furnished to me for publication, so that the citizens at large should be satisfied that no private or unconstitutional interference in their religious concerns shall be permitted by the President of the United States.'"

"Next day, at an interview, President Jackson expressed his full coincidence with the views of Bishop England, and gave the direction for furnishing the documents; but the Bishop found it necessary to call on Mr. Daniel Brent three or four times before they could all be found. Three documents were furnished by the Bishop to this office for publication, and were published on September 4th, 1839. The Bishop also stated the case to the Hon. John Mc P. Berrien, then Attorney General of the U. S., to the Hon. R. B. Taney, then Attorney General of Maryland, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., and to the Hon. Wm. Gaston, now a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, to obtain their opinions, amongst other things, as to the right of the U. S. government to interfere. Mr. Berrien, through delicacy, declined giving an opinion. Mr. Taney's opinion concludes in those words:—"And such an interposition on the part of the U. S. government, as is here suggested, would be an unwarrantable invasion of the rights of the Roman Catholic citizens of this country, and a palpable violation of the principles of the Constitution." (Nov. 23, 1829.)

Mr. Gaston said—

"'The law leaves to all unquestioned freedom of conscience, and it would travel as completely out of its proper sphere, by forbidding such admonitions to be given, as by compelling them to be obeyed.'

"'The aid of the government is not needed to protect him against admonitions addressed to his conscience; and those entrusted with temporal power, we here have no right to interpose to prevent his receiving, or to induce him to disregard them." (Nov. 26th, 1829.)

"So far then from blending Church and State, Bishop England opposed their being blent. And it is equally untrue to impute to him such a disposition, as to state that he seeks to procure votes against General Harrison and for Mr. Van Buren, and to insinuate that he does it by the procuration of the Holy See.

"We said that General Green's poisonous production was imbecile. Our ground for the assertion was because, as we have shown, his miserable effort was sustained by five notoriously false allegations.

"Mr. Daniel Brent, in his letter to Mr. Brown, (9th July, 1828) points out Mr. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, as the primer adviser of the whole transaction; and surely Mr. Horace Binney and Mr. Martin Van Buren do not draw in couples.

"We must take this up again."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Toleration" is received, and would be inserted with some slight modification. It is our purpose to conduct a free press; we have no desire to wound the feelings of a single individual, except where it becomes necessary, in the discharge of a public duty. Hence our paper will ever be open to communications written in respectful terms, whether we approve of the principle they controvert or not, provided they have merit, and the facts stated, be pertinent to the issue. Where they are on our side, as in this case, it is important that they should be given with the strictest accuracy, and that we should know the source from whence they came.

The Richmond Whig says :—"We learn from the New Orleans True American that Dixon Hall has been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Alabama over Mr. King." Mr. Hall was supported by the Whigs—this may be so, but we do not understand how we should receive such news via New Orleans.

GEN. LEAKIN.—About two weeks ago, Gen. Leakin, while aiding in suppressing a riot in front of the Patriot Office, received a severe blow on his knee, from a stone or a brick bat. The injury thus received has confined him to his house almost ever since. And we now regret to learn that, owing to a great exertion, to visit a daughter, lying dangerously ill at the house of a friend, and now no more, the curative process which was going on slowly, was interrupted, and he has suffered a relapse, which has confined him to his bed in much bodily pain.

THE LATE HUBBARD TAYLOR.—The Kentucky papers announce the death, at an advanced age, of this venerable citizen. He voted as an elector for Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and was a veteran in the Legislative Councils of the State. It is no small praise to his memory, that he was in the front rank of the practical farmers; who, besides uniting theory to practice on that great subject, found time to enrich his mind with political and miscellaneous reading. He has left an enviable name for integrity and patriotism.

VERMONT.

ROMAN OCHRE—DISCOVERY OF THE MINE.—The recent discovery of an ochre mine in Vermont, promises to be of great importance, in every point of view. The article is superior to any thing of the kind now known to be in existence. The best ochre now in use is obtained from Rochelle, France; but the Vermont ochre must eventually supersede this altogether. The Vermont ochre forms a surface of marble smoothness, which is entirely impervious to water, and is of course extremely durable. When saturated with oil, instead of shrinking and drying away, it swells and increases its bulk. It was discovered in a small stream of water, the superincumbent mass of earth or decayed vegetable matter having been washed away by the action of the stream. The attention of the discoverer, Mr. Miller, was attracted by the color of the ochre, and the absence of that scum or crust on the surface of the water, which uniformly accompanies oxyde of iron. The ochre is found in a rich layer near the surface of the ground, then follows a stratum of mica slate, and then another layer of earth. The mine is worked now at the rate of twelve barrels per day. A barrel weighs three hundered pounds, and the price ranges from nine cents to fifty cents per pound. *N. Y. Herald.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of North Carolina were to assemble by law on the 16th inst at Raleigh.—It will be recollected that the duty of electing two Senators of the United States to supply the unexpired terms of Mess. Brown and Strange, resigned, will immediately devolve on it. Ex-Senator Mangum, Ex-Governor Swain, Judge Badger, Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, and other distinguished gentlemen are spoken of, for the appointments to be made.

The Alabama State debt is $10,860,000, and is invested in the capital stock of the banks.

THE JEFFERS CONSPIRACY.—On Tuesday, Willis H. Blaney, George Gideon, and Henry Gideon, were held to bail, to answer, at the Philadelphia Court of General Sessions, on the charge of a conspiracy against George Riston.

The value of assessable property in the State of Maryland, is said to be $100,345,740.

GOV. PORTER, of Pennsylvania, has issued his proclamation, declaring the success of the Harrison electoral ticket.

The New York Board of Aldermen have made an appropriation of $150,000 to the Croton aqueduct.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.—Gen Gaines delivered a lecture on the National Defence, before the St. Louis Mechanic's Institute of St. Louis, on the evening of the 9th instant.

It is stated that Cunard's line of steam packets will, during winter, run into Portsmouth, N. H., on account of the difficulty of making Boston harbor, through this season.

TRADE WITH TEXAS.—There is now a regular line of packets between Philadelphia and Matagorda. C. Foy, Esq. is the Texan Consul at the former place.

SNOW STORM.—It snowed in Philadelphia through the whole day on Wednesday.

LOSS OF THE BRIG ANTELOPE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The schooner Caroline, at Washington, N. C., on the 11th instant, from New York, picked up, floating in a long-boat in the Gulf Stream, the first mate, crew, and several passengers (10 in number,) of the brig Antelope of Philadelphia. The brig foundered the day before, carrying down with her the captain, second mate, and two passengers. She was bound from Philadelphia to Florida, with government stores. —*Philadelphia Ledger*

THE MINT.—On the invitation of a gentleman connected with the mint, we on Thursday visited that establishment and were highly pleased with all we witnessed. The high state of mechanics, which the complex machinery give evidence of, the extreme cleanliness of the building, and the well arranged order with which the whole process of coining is carried on, are truly admirable. There are at present some twenty-five men employed there, every one noiselessly fulfilling his province.

In the smelting department there are six furnaces—two of them were on Thursday in operation. The men employed in this department wear large stuffed gloves on their hands, resembling "boxing gloves." One man, through the aid of a long tongs, raises the crucible out of the furnace and pours the liquid metal in a cast iron mould—a second man opens this mould, pushes it over to a third, and throws the ingot just cast into a receptacle for it; a third man fastens up the mould opened by No. 2, and places it in a position to be ready to receive an ingot in proper time. Doctor Riddle presides over a department, and it is said he has introduced into it many beneficial reforms.

The ingots are next assayed and then taken to the rolling room; here they are again placed in a furnace, where a certain heat is infused into them preparatory to their being rolled.—The rolling is performed by the application of machinery, and consists in rolling out the ingots, whether silver or gold, to a consistency of a required breadth and thickness, resembling in shape iron hogshead hoops. These are next conveyed to the adjusting room, were they are adjusted, so that when cut out in circular peices for eagles, half eagles, half dollars, quarters, dimes or half dimes, they will be found of proper weight. This being done, these silver or gold slabs are, by other machinery, cut into exact circular sizes of the designed coins. They are next brought to the mill where the edge is raised on them. This mill is another evidence of the perfection of machinery. The round peices are put into a kind of hopper, where they are placed over one another in a pile, and drawn out one by one, the edge is raised by their coming in contact with a piece of grooved metal, as thay go round, after which they drop down. They are finally taken to the coining room, where by machinrey also, they are one after another drawn under the stamping press, where they receive the necessary impression, and come out good and current money of the United States, to which the most scrupulous Bentonian could not object.

The whole of the machinery is worked by a powerful and splendidly finished steam engine, placed in the centre of that part of the building where the coining which we have endeavored, imperfectly, to describe, is carried on.

SMOKING.—Doct. Macauley of St. Louis, while lecturing before the Mechanic's Institute of that place, recently told the following amusing anecdote of smoking:

"A young gentlemen, very much devoted to smoking, had paid his addresses to a young lady, whose parents objected to the union, merely because he indulged, as they thought, too freely in the use of tobacco. The young lady, however, prepossessed in his favor, prevailed upon him to abandon the habit, that their union might take place. The antipathy of the mother, however, to smoking, continued unabated, and she was still sceptical as to the fact of his reformation on that score, and to test her daughter's account that he had given up the practice of smoking, she invited him to spend a few days at her house, with the family. No symptoms of smoking appeared till one evening, when the mamma, before retiring to rest, fancied she smelt something like the fumes of tobacco in his bed-room. She looked through the key-hole, and lo! and behold! the gentleman was caught in the act, puffing away, with his feet upon the grate and thinking, no doubt, of many happy days with his beloved object. The mother, in haste, ran down stairs, called for her daughter; said she had found him still smoking, and wished her to come up immediately and see. They flew up stairs; the mother looked again into the key-hole, saying to the daughter, "did I not tell you he still smoked; look in and see"—"*Ah, but mother,*" said the daughter, "*does he not smoke beautifully?*"

SAVINGS BANK.—The amount of deposits in the New York Savings Bank, is upwards of there millions of dollars.

☞ HARRISON CONVENTION & CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Harrison Convention will meet at the Convention Chamber, "North Bend," on Friday evening, the 20th inst, at 7 o'clock.

☞ The WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE are requested to meet at the same time and place.

By order:
LEVI FAHNESTOCK, } Secretaries.
ROBT. K. COLEMAN, }
no 20

☞ SECOND WARD.—The Tippecannoe Club No. 2, will hold its regular meeting to-morrow (Friday) evening, at White Hall, at 6½ o'clock. The members of the Club are requested to be punctual, as business of importnace demands their attention. By order:
no 20 R. S. BUTLER, Secretary.

MARRIED,

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. John M. Duncan, ROBERT H. COLEMAN to SIDONIA, daughter of Jacob Ayres, Esq. all of this city.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Skaiph, JOSEPH MINWEGEN to Miss ELIZABETH MILLER, all of this city.

in Frederick countr, Md. on the 12th instant, DENNIS SHOEMAKER to Miss LYDIA ANN FOGLE.

At Guilford, Conn., Capt. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD, of Kyme, youngest son of the late Gov. Griswold, and master of the New York and London packet ship Toronto, to Miss HELEN MARIA, daughter of the late Edward Powers, Esq. of Cincinnati.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. ANN M. JOHNSON, in the 56th year of her age, wife of James Johnson, and daughter of the late Rev. Lewis Richards.

On the 18th inst., of consumption, Mr. JAMES OGLE, in the 40th year of his age.

At Salem, Mass., Captain GEORGE SMITH, aged 78 years. He was one of the crew of the letter-of-marque ship Astra, of Salem, commanded by Richard Derby, which vessel brought the first intelligence, in 19 days passage from Havre, of a treaty of peace having been concluded between Great Britain and the United States in the year 1783.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having been appointed Trustees for the benefit of the creditors of Alexander Gaddess and Henry C. Benteen, in their copartnership and individual capacities, by Deeds of Tru t, dated the 16th inst., hereby notify all parties indebted to said Gaddess & Benteen, or either of them, to make payment to the subscribers—and all to whom said Gaddess & Benteen, or either of them, are indebted, to present their claims duly authenticated to us.
WM. J. WARD, } Trustees.
no 20-d4t WM. A. TALBOTT, }

CARPETING.—T. PALMER, intending to close his Carpet business, will offer on THURSDAY NEXT, 26th inst., at warehouse, No. 108 Baltimore st., his entire stock of Carpeting—consisting of Saxony, Wilton, and Brussels, with rugs to match, of choice patterns and superior manufacture. Also, Ingrain, and English Venitian, all widths; 3 ply for stairs, (a new article) English Floor Cloth, &c. To those of our friends and the public, who are in want, will yet have an opportunity (previous to the day of sale) of supplying themselves. no 20-4t

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

IN consequence of the advanced state of the season, the Boats of the Baltimore Steam Packet Co. composing the Line running from Baltimore to Portsmouth, Va., in connexion with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, and Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, and Wilmington and Charleston Steamboat Line, will on and after Wednesday next, the 18th instant, make but three trips per week, leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, arriving at Portsmouth in time to forward passengers to Charleston without a moment's delay.

Passengers for Richmond leaving Baltimore on either of the above days will sleep on board the Bay Boats and arrive in Richmond the day following by 3 or 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare to Norfolk, (meals included) $6
Fare to Richmond, (meals included) $9
Fare to Weldon, (meals include 1) $14

JOHN C. MOALE, General Agent,
Baltimore Steam Packet Company.
no17-d

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

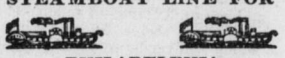
STATE OF TRADE—CIRCULATION OF PRIVATE BILLS The following interesting business article is from the N. Y. Herald :—"In looking forward to the probable extent of the spring business, there is every probability that a large and lucrative business will be transacted. The only impediment in the way of a large business this fall has been the deranged currency, whereby large capitals have been locked up in the south, and the old system of business entirely broken up, by the refusal of the specie paying banks to countenance the paper of the suspended districts. A general resumption will now, in all probability, restore confidence, assisted by the moral effect of the change in the administration, in those institutions which actually resume; many will be unable to do so, and will be discredited. The crops of the south, which constitute its means of purchase, have, during the past year, been unusually large, and those about to come to market are nearly as abundant. The purchases of of the south have, in the same period, been very limited, and that section of country must be greatly in want of goods. The actual debt of the south to the north is really small, although the depreciation of southern bank notes make the apparent balance in favor of New York large. On New Orleans exchange is actually at par, and on Mobile less than the cost of transporting specie. This is at the commencement of the year, when the fall trade is nearly or quite over, and but a very small proportion of the crops have come forward. For spring purchases, it is very evident both the means and the disposition of the south will be large.—The west has bought to a fair extent, but yet the exchanges have continued to fall. The instant that the banks can feel assured that bills falling due at distant points will be paid in a specie currency, confidence will extend to the mass of individual notes which, after all, make up the largest portion of the currency of the country. A very large portion of the actual business done, is by means of notes of individuals, without the intervention of bank paper in any shape. A wholesale dealer sells a bill of goods to a country dealer and receives his note at short date, which is lodged with a city bank for collection; it is then sent on by the bank for collection, and when paid at the country bank is passed to the credit of the city bank, which, on notification of the fact, passes it to the credit of the dealer, who checks out the amount in favor of some creditor. Other notes are discounted and the amount passed to them in the same way and checked out. The dealer thus sells his goods, receives pay. and pays awsy the amount in discharge of his own debts, entirely through the agency of individual's bills and his own check; as far as the banks are concerned, the transaction comes under the head of deposites only.

These constitute the medium by which a large portion of business is done; and this class of paper is more particularly influenced by a want of confidence. The seller is more cautious whom he trusts, or in other words, whose note he takes—he is more disposed to take only cash or bank notes immediately convertible. If the notes are payable at a distance, the standing and general policy of the bank, in the notes of which it is probable payment may be made, becomes a matter of solicitude. The bank expands too much, and depreciates its paper to the loss and inconvenience of the creditor city. The general character of the banks, therefore, affects confidence in the individual notes. As soon as this is the case, business must cease, for be conducted for cash only. This has been the case for the two past years. Matters, however, seem to be assuming an appearance of recovery, and trade cannot but be large—individual notes again command their wonted confidence. The enormous amount of this class of bills circulated is not generally known—and the means do not exist to form any exact estimate. In England, however, by means of the stamp duty, a very close approximation to the truth may be reached. Mr. Latham, a Yorkshire banker, recently made a calculation for the five years, from 1835 to 1839. He first took the official number of stamps for each year, and then ascertained the average amount of each bill. On strict enquiry among the largest bill brokers, he ascertained the average date of the bills was three months, and that the foreign bills circulating amounted to one-fifth. On these data he arrives at the following facts:

	Total bill circulation.	Total outstanding at one time.
1835	£405,403,051	£104,350,762
1836	485,943,473	121,485,868
1837	455,084,445	113,771,111
1838	465,504,041	116,376,000
1839	528,493,842	132,123,000

"How insignificant does the bank circulation appear in contrast to this almost incredible amount of private paper in circulation. In this country the extent of this class of paper is, perhaps, nearly as great as that of England, on account of less real amount of capital, the extent of the country and the average larger term of credit. The surplus exports form one class of foreign bills, and the imports and manufactures form several different classes each—the bills of the jobbers to the importers and manufacturers; the bills of the retailers to the jobbers, and, in many cases, of the consumers to the retailers. The internal movements of produce also create a large amount of bills; all these cannot form a circulation of much less than $2,000,000,000 in a year, or $1,000,000,000 outstanding at one time, the steadiness of which depends upon $100,000,000 of bank paper, which, in its turn, rests upon $40,000,000 of specie. The banks are thus the pivots on which the mass of credits turn, and, if well conducted, are beneficial; but, if ill conducted, the same mass of individual credits may be managed by individual brokers, and perhaps with greater skill and precision."

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR



PHILADELPHIA.

THIS Line will discontinue running after Wednesday next, 18th inst. until next spring.

No freight, by this Line, for Philadelphia, can be taken after Tuesday, 17th.

All persons indebted to this Line will please pay the same immediately, it being desirable to close the years' business this month. T. SHEPPARD,
no16-d1m P Agent.

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 McGUYER," of Alleghany County, Pa. (no doubt a false name and false residence,) loaded at Joseph Taylor & Son's, Baltimore, on the 24th of September, for *Robert Hazlett, Zanesville, Ohio*, but has not delivered his load. Said Wagoner is a man about 5 feet 10 inches in height, red face, and had a Pennsylvania wagon with five horses. His load consisted of

7 Boxes, weighing 320, 435, 520, 300, 450, 62, 35,
1 Crate, " 710, 2 Trunks, weighing 25, 35,
185, 215, 245, 245, 28, 50,
12 Bales, " 185, 270, 245, 245, 145, 40,
5,000 lbs.

And contained, among a great variety of other goods, the following, viz:—Black and colored French Merinoes; black and colored plain and figured Silks; Silk Gloves; Ribbons; figured Blonde; black Silk Lace; Cotton and Linen Edgings; needle-worked Collars; black Silk Velvet; changeable colored Silks; 1 piece black India Satin; Pongees; Lutestring Cravats; Mouselaine de Laine Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Mull do. do. white Satin; pink, blue and white Florence; sewing Silks; fancy Prints; scarlet and yellow Flannels; brown Drillings; Tickings; figured red Flannel; black Cloth; do. ribbed Cassimeres; Sattinetts, various colors; Kentucky Jeans; Canton Flannels; bleached Muslins; fancy Woollen Shawls; colored Cambrics; black Mohair and Lambs' wool Hose; mixed do. Saxony Yarn, white, blue, mixed and scarlet clouded; 500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 8, 9 and 10, Guilford factory, made by James Owings, of Baltimore; Carpet Chain, red, green yellow, purple, black and blue colors; 1 bag Candle Wick; 2 bales Cotton Laps; 5 bales brown Sheetings; 1 crate of Queensware; Coney, Spanish and Muskrat Caps; men and boys' Sillet and Cloth Caps; Florence Braid 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, JONES & CO. Pittsburgh.
SAMUEL HAZLETT, Washington.
October, 1840. no 16

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

54 BBLS MESS AND PRIME BEEF
5,000 lbs. Western FEATHERS
For sale by TALBOT JONES & CO.
au 1 eodd