PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 21.

☞ "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.*"

FAILURE OF THE MAILS.

We received no mail last night East of Philadelphia or South of Washington.

JUDGE GASTON.

We are aware that this gentleman is highly respected by many who are not Catholics, and that he is a great favorite with the members of that church. We are not surprised, therefore, that a gentleman, for whom we entain the kindest feelings, but who has discontinued his subscription to the Pilot, on account of our strictures on Bishop England's course, has called and left a copy of Judge Gaston's speech in the North Carolina Convention, to which is appended a memorandum that in the *amended* constitution, the word *Christian* is substituted for *Protestant*. We suppose that the gentleman in question is under the impression that Judge Gaston did not take the oath to support the *Protestant* religion. We refer him to the old constitution of North Carolina, where he will find the oath as we have quoted it. Judge Gaston was appointed under the *old constitution*. It was, perhaps, more in reference to him than any one else, that the amendment was made.

We have recurred to Judge Gaston in no unkind feeling. It is believed that if the oath had required an acknowledgment of the truth of the Roman Catholic religion, no good Protestant would have taken it. And when we find that Catholics insist that theirs is the only true Church, there is something startling in the fact, that such men as Judge Gaston can take an oath inserted for the purpose of preventing Catholics from holding such an office. If Judge Gaston believes the truth of the Protestant religion, he is not a good Catholic. Will any one of his Church question the validity of his faith?

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—Already there are numerous indications of a revival of confidence among business men. The result of the great Presidential contest has renewed the hopes and energies which have been so long prostrated; and we may now look for a gradual and healthy restoration of trade to its legitimate channels. The experience which has been derived from the disastrous consequences of over-trading and speculating, will infuse prudence and caution into all classes of business men, and thus effectually check the operations of those who care not how great may be the general derangement, so that they can reap a benefit. We may now look for legislation having in view the interests of all classes; and the capitalist can invest his money in productive industry, with the assurance that no war will be made upon his interests by a corrupt and experimenting government.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—It is pleasant after the excitement of the late election, to see the business men, the bone and sinew of our cities, turn their attention to the means of improving the result. The office holders and their relatives, the office hunters, are busy as ever, but the great body are moving forward on their "own account." Among the most valuable indications of this is that the electioneering notices are giving place to notices of meetings and addresses for the purpose of mental improvement of the Mercantile Library Associations, in our own and other cities, take a prominent place.

EXPORT TRADE OF BALTIMORE.—The total exports of tobacco, flour and corn from Baltimore, during the year ending the 31st of September, were 31,869 hhds. of tobacco; 257,225 bbls. of flour, and 86,849 bushels of corn. If to these be added the wheat, rye and corn meal exported during the same period, there is an aggregate value of exports of domestic produce for the year, of nearly *five millions of dollars.*

The SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY, published in Lees burg, Va., has placed the name of Thomas H. Benton at the head of its columns as a candidate for the next Presidency. Beneath the name is a ball, on which is inscribed "Solitary and alone I put this ball in motion."

THE BROTHER JONATHAN, of Saturday, issued a double number. It contains a full week's reading. If the publishers were to present their readers regularly with such a sheet, the latter would find little use for any other paper. We protest against any such monopoly. *For sale at Taylor's, North street.*

The hack drivers of New York still manifest their dissatisfaction at the introduction of Cabs. Recently, a gentleman from the South, on landing from a steam boat, took a cab instead of a hack. An attack upon the cab and cabman, was at once made by the hack drivers. The cab was overturned, the cabman severely beaten, and the passenger met with a narrow escape of his life. This is but one of a thousand incidents which have occurred, and are daily occurring, of the opposition made by selfish ignorance to the progress of improvement.

SEA WEED.—The Boston Traveller, alluding to the high tides at Nahant, says: "This storm has thrown up hundreds—we might say thousands—of loads of sea weed and kelp upon the beaches, and the farmers are busy with their teams, piling it up for manure. We saw upwards of twenty teams in this employment upon the beach at one time."

CONVICTION.—The trial of George Phillips, indicted for robbing the Mail near Hagerstown, on the night of the 10th August last, took place yesterday before the United States Circuit Court. The jury, after an absence of 20 minutes, returned a verdict of guilty.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—Already we have the December number of this elegant periodical. It is embellished with a most exquisite engraving, "The Death of Luath." It can be had of Mr. Harrison, No. 12, at Gay street; or at Mr. Moore's book store, Market street, below Holliday street.

For the Pilot.

THE DENTAL COLLEGE.

Dentistry is generally considered a modern science, and its practitioners as men of low standing and little worth. This is a mistaken notion. Dentistry is of ancient origin; it was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and even by nations of still older date. Let him who would denounce the Dentist as the follower of a profession of low birth and modern date, search the records of those ancient people, and see if there were no Dentists when they reigned sole dictators to a world. Let him unfold the parchment and decipher the history of a Hippocrates, an Aristotle, and a Pliny, and see if he can there find no proof that Dentistry was a science in those days. If he wants still further proof, let him go to the Catacombs of Egypt, let him examine their contents, and he will find, upon the embalmed inhabitant of a Pharoah's kingdom, the indestructable record of the Surgeon Dentist. Yes! Dentistry is an ancient science, and those who follow it as a profession ought rather to be proud than ashamed of the name of a Dentist. But it is not my intention to trace the origin of Dentistry, much less to write a eulogy upon its practitioners. My object was simply to notice an Institution which has lately commenced operation in this city, and which bids fair to confer a real and lasting blessing, not only upon this, but upon all succeeding generations. Last winter the Dentists of Baltimore applied for and obtained a charter for a College, to be styled "The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery." This institution is now, as above mentioned, in full operation, and if it receives a liberal support, or patronage, it will soon become one of the most useful schools that the enterprise of man ever erected. Dentistry is not merely a mechanical art; true, it requires a considerable amount of mechanical skill to become a good practical Dentist, but, then, this is not the only requisite. A thorough acquaintance with nearly every branch of medicine and surgery is indispensable. The non-attainment of the latter qualification has been the cause of many a bitter tear and mournful sigh; and to this circumstance alone may be attributed the abuse that has been heaped indiscriminately upon the dental profession. This assertion requires no lengthened argument to substantiate it. Alas, too many proofs daily present themselves to our view. Look at that lovely girl, just entering upon the third stage of her existence—behold her dejected look and sorrowful eye. What could have caused that flower to droop? Ask her, and her reply will soon disclose the secret. She has been to a *Dentist*. Yes, she has been to a Dentist, but what kind of a Dentist? If he had been master of his profession; if he had properly understood the healing art, he would not have been the cause of her present lamentable condition. But I have said enough. Time alone will unfold the advantages this institution (the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery) will give to its graduates. An intelligent people will soon learn to appreciate its usefulness. The march of science is ever onward. May God speed its progress, and dispel the cloud of ignorance which prevents us from reaching that high station among philanthropists to which we are justly entitled.

M. C. R.

INDUSTRY.—*It has been wisely ordained by a benificent Providence that the necessities of man, properly administered to, should become sources of enjoyment, and though, according to the primeval curse, the field of existence must be moistened by the sweat of his brow, yet that his very labor should give health to the body and contentment to the mind. It is universally observed, by such as have looked upon life with thinking eyes, that those whom necessity requires to be constantly employed, are the most cheerful among mankind: while, on the contrary, the disciples of sloth, who cling to their couch and loiter their years away, are irrascible in temper, and diseased or imbecile in body; unsatisfied with themselves, and unsatisfactory to all around them.*

The above paragraph, which we find in an exchange paper, floating about with no acknowledged paternity, contains so important a truth that we arrest it for a moment, and call more particular attention to the lesson it inculcates. One of the most unwise impressions that prevail, is that which assigns happiness to a freedom from employment. Thousands toil with unremitting attention in the present, in order to accumulate wealth for future enjoyment. They picture to themselves a condition of freedom from business and freedom from care. A quiet season, when all within shall be contentment, and all without repose. Such a state can never be realized, if it is to be united with idleness. From youth to old age, the mind must be vigorously employed, or it will turn upon itself and create a restless and unhappy temper that will be insupportable. Man was made to be useful, and unless employed in some way, he cannot be useful. The reward of this effort, whether made willingly or unwillingly, is a degree of repose to the mind; and that degree is in proportion to the nature of the desire that creates the industrious activity. In no other way need we seek for quietude of mind. Idleness is a perversion of the mental and bodily functions, and all perversions bring derangement, as a natural consequence, and all derangement produces pain.

It is stated in the Express, that the colored people of the State of New York, are about to present a petition to the Legislature, praying for the privilege of voting.

PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC.—A Phrenological Almanac has been issued in Philadelphia, by Mr. L. M. Fowler. It contains, in the way of illustrations, fifty engravings. This plan of issuing almanacs, containing expositions of particular views in religion, politics, or science, is becoming quite common, and is an excellent way of conveying popular information.

☞ We cut from the *North American*, (Philadelphia paper,) the following hard hit at the Washington Globe:

"It ascribes the success of the whigs throughout the country, to bribery, or, in other words, —so many of its own party sold themselves to the whigs, that they have been able to carry the election by overpowering majorities in almost every state. *When a party has become so corrupt that it can, as the Globe asserts, be bought over in such immense masses, it is evidently no longer fit to be entrusted with the administration of the government.*

ANAGRAM.—Martin Van Buren—Return, Vain Man!—*Phil. Gaz.*

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, Nov. 11th.

Sir,—I have received from No. 8 to No. 26 of the Pilot, but very irregularly. I attribute the irregularity to the desperate and villainous state of the Post-office; indeed I have fears that this may not reach you, and if it does not, it may expose me to the reckless indignation of some wretched Papist in this country, for there are some of them employed in the Department. Ordinary oaths are not binding on them—they are, therefore, dangerous persons.

I regret deeply, that a Whig committee should have seen no danger in addressing you, as it has in Baltimore: the danger is in the *tremulous flattery* the address exhibits to those who will chuckle over it as so much gained.

You know, a few years since (12 or 13) a great man said, "What is a public man worth, if he does not, on some occasions, expose himself." I, a small man, presume to say, "what is a distinguished old editor worth, when, holding the principles you profess, if he flinches from or refrains from unfurling and exposing the deepest and most deadly machinations against the public liberty of mankind, that ever yet existed on this earth. I rejoice, therefore, that you have adopted the resolution you express, relative to Popery. I am not, nor never have been, a member of any Church or sect; but the general Protestant religion is, as I believe, founded in truth.

Some 24 or 25 years ago, a neighbor of mine, a Papist, (one Herbert) went to Georgetown, Ky., to get his sins pardoned; he having went on tick, since he enlisted under Wayne, near Baltimore. It took the price of a good horse and a new saddle to pay up for sins committed, and he offered ten dollars for an *indulgence*, to shoot and break one John Smith's leg, (his enemy)—he could not obtain it at that price, and Smith kept his leg. Fifty dollars, he said, was the price. I always believed Herbert's statement as to that matter, and so did the neighbors.

Some years ago, and when I acted as a Justice of the Peace in Hamilton, a Papist was about to be sworn as a witness on a trial for debt; one of the parties objected to him as an evidence; the objection was overruled; I called him forward to the book, on which I had placed a plain cross; he was told to lay his hand on the book; he did so, rather reluctantly; I then added to the ordinary form of the oath, the words—"and the cross of Jesus Christ,"—on which he instantly and tremblingly withdrew his hand, and was in the utmost confusion, and told the man he was about to swear for, that he had forgotten the subject, and withdrew, to the great astonishment and indignation of every one present—as he had before stated, he would swear to a certain fact of only ten days old.

About two years since, or shortly after Mr. Clay delivered a speech on abolitionism, near the end of which, you know, he alludes to Dan'l O'Connell, as an agitator, &c., I was questioned by a Papist Irishman, a teacher of a Latin class, whether Mr. Clay was not a violent Presbyterian or Methodist? I told him he was neither, but that he probably leaned in favor of the Baptists, as his father was a distinguished minister of that sect, &c. The Papist then went on to say, that Clay would not dare to express himself in that way before Daniel O'Connell; that O'Connell would trample him under foot—that Stevenson was a puppy, and that Clay might yet see the day when it would endanger his life to speak thus about D. O'Connell; that Mr. O'C. was no agitator, but that he *could* be such, for that he could, as easy as crook his finger, raise five millions of men in Europe, and no mean number in North America, and more in South America, but that the *time*, he said, had not yet arrived; but it was not very distant, when the screams of the revolutionary bird would be heard from the Rhine to the Pacific ocean, and that five years' exertion would set the world to rights," &c. That conversation terminated in a manner not likely to occur again between the same persons.

Being 61 years old, my right arm much affected, partly by rheumatism and partly by palsy, renders writing so laborious, that I cannot benefit or gratify, with my correspondence, even my personal friends, and much less yourself. But I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep feelings of regard I have for the man, who *dares* be honest in the worst of times—who dares to exhibit the cloven-foot of Popish hypocrisy as it exists in its struggles for political ascendancy, its sole aim—and for daring to do so in the midst of a population containing a greater number of Catholics than any spot in America.

I rejoice with you in the election of General Harrison; if there be three good men on earth, he is one. He has lived for his country, not for himself. Between this time and March, we look for the burning of offices, to balance accounts in the flames.

God save Gen. Harrison, Duff Green and the public liberty.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—In alluding to the prospects of trade in the West, the Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th has the following among other remarks:

"We have been looking at our wholesale drygoods and grocery stores, and our well-filled hardware establishments, and have been amazed at the heavy stock of merchandize now on hand in our city. All is a perfect jam, "from attic to foundation stone" Crowded pavements, thronged passages, full-packed rooms and creaking timbers, have been the order of the day here for some weeks; and we verily believe that Cincinnati has at this time in store, drygoods, groceries and hardware enough to supply the wants of any two or three states west of her till next Spring. The condition of all things considered, our large dealers have done nobly, in laying in supplies for the fall trader. Their credit in the Atlantic cities, is like that of the State of Ohio in the English money market—No. 1;—and the very prospect of a change of administration of National Affairs, seems to have inspired them with such confidence.

ALTERED NOTES OF A BROKEN BANK.—Five dollar notes of the old broken down Commercial Bank of Millington, altered so as to read "Commercial Bank of New York," are in circulation in Philadelphia, without any alteration of signatures.

An English paper says that in one single establishment, no fewer than *forty-five millions* of steel pens were manufactured between October, 1838, and October, 1839.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CANADA.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—A letter from Woodstock, N. B. in the Quebec Gazette says: "The Americans have determined to throw a boom across the mouth of the Madawaska, (a British river emptying into St. John in the very heart of a British settlement,) and thereby of course not only stopping the transit of timber, but likewise cutting off all communication by land, between the Lower Provinces and Canada." Another letter says that some violent and riotous proceedings took place at the Forks (F. R.) at an electioneering meeting between the Americans and Madawaskians, on the 2d inst.

The Woodstock Times of the 7th inst. says: "We are informed by Mr. Wightman, (one of the party,) that the Boundary Commissioners have been driven from their surveying ground by a heavy fall of snow."

NEW YORK.

A DIVISION OF N. YORK INTO THREE STATES.—A correspondent in the Evening Post urges the division of the State of New York into three distinct States. This, with several articles in the Albany Argus, induces us to think, it is not an isolated movement,—and the Argus writers, indeed, argue with considerable vehemence against the prepondering Whig majorities in the West. The correspondent of the Post says:—"Three beautiful States, each one of them large enough for all good purposes, might easily be formed from our present large and overgrown mass. A line drawn from Lake Ontario near Oswego, to the furthermost angle of Delaware and Broome counties, and intersected at the middle by another line running from the Hudson through the valley of the Mohawk, would just form a division. The part towards the west, I would suggest, might be called the state of Niagara, that to the north might be named Ontario, while the southern part, including the city of New York, might retain the present designation, or what is to be preferred, take that of Manhattan. Such is the project; and here are the reasons for it briefly stated:—*Express.*

1. The state is too large, and the division proposed seems to be a natural one.

2. The interests of these parts must conflict, and to do justice to one by legislation is to do injustice to another.

3. Schemes of internal improvement for which all are bound equally to pay, are of more importance to one region than another.

4. It is desirable to have the government as near the people as possible, so that it may not go wrong; and to confine its power as much as possible, so that if it does go wrong, the evil may be comparatively light.

5. A representative from the borders of Lake Erie is not the most proper person to legislate for constituents dwelling on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

6. The dangers to be apprehended from popular violence are less in a small state than in a large one; in the first place, because there are fewer causes to produce it, and in the second, because the people of a small but compact state are more united in interest and sympathy.

A writer in the Albany Argus from Western New York, whom the Argus endorses as one of the ablest and most estimable residents of that section, says:

"Be assured that nowhere in the whole union will the cause be upheld more firmly, hereafter, as heretofore, than in Western New York. As for the 'breaking up' of parties talked of by a meeting in Greece, that nominated Gov. Cass for next President, that is all "moonshine,' with which the democratic party cannot justly be charged. So far from breaking up—I speak for those whom I have longest and best known hereabouts, in saying that even this great defeat has 'new nerved their spirits,' and determined them more strongly to persevere unto the end in asserting the glorious policy with which Martin Van Buren and the party that sustained him have nobly identified themselves. For myself, I look forward with undoubting confidence that even our reverses may be made influential in promoting the final and more signal triumph of the democratic policy in its purity."

VIRGINIA.

KIDNAPPERS.—The Richmond Star states that the Governor of Delaware has demanded the two men who were attempting to sell three negroes a short time since, under very suspicious circumstances; the facts of which case were stated at the time. The captain of the vessel, however, had unfortunately, been discharged, but it is hoped will be caught again. It appears that the man now in custody has been engaged for two or three years in stealing negroes from Delaware and selling them in Virginia and North Carolina; but the police were never able to catch him. It is stated that he has stolen 35 altogether. The wretch will now get a portion of his deserts.

ALABAMA.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Gov. Bigby's message, to the Legislature of Alabama, says that the cotton crop in that State is at least one-third less than that of the previous year in consequence of the ravages of the cut-worm or army worm. He also mentions the cancelling of unsold State bonds, lately in the hands of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, to the amount of $1,501,000, and that all the remaining unsold State bonds, belonging to the Bank, will soon be subjected to the same process. He recommends a reduction of the Banking capital of the State from $19,860,000 to $6,000,000, and also that the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, should be enabled to resume specie payments and continue to redeem their notes on demand without further interruption,—and that having resumed, they should be restrained hereafter from having in circulation more than two dollars in paper for one in coin in their vaults,—and should not put out bills under the denomination of twenty dollars.

KENTUCKY.

THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF KENTUCKY.—A late number of the Frankfort Commonwealth contains an interesting statistical table, covering an entire folio page, which gives a full view of the taxable property of the State. From this it appears that the whole amounts to *two hundred and seventy-two millions two hundred and fifty thousand and twenty-seven dollars.*

A SUSPECTED SLAVER.—The ship Ceylon arrived at Boston on Sunday from Manilla. Left at St. Helena, bark Jones, Gibbetts, of New York, seized by H. B. M. brig Dolphin, on suspicion of being concerned in the slave trade.

The flouring mills of Troy, N. Y. are siad to send forth daily 15,000 barrels.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
November 20, 1840.

Office of the Pilot and Transcript.

EXCHANGES—

FOREIGN.—There has been very little demand for foreign bills during the week, and transactions have been light. A slight decline has taken place in exchange on London. We now quote bills on

London,	10
Paris,	505
Amsterdam,	40½41¼
Bremen,	79¼
Hamburg,	37a37½

DOMESTIC.—There has been some variation in our Domestic Exchanges. Philadelphia paper is now held at 1¼a1½; Southern paper generally is becoming more scarce in our market, particularly Virginia Bank notes. The large amount of Tide Water Canal Stock notes thrown in our market and the refusal of the Banks to receive them, has had the effect to depress them considerably; they are now selling at 10 per cent discount. Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road notes are also selling at 2½ per cent discount. We quote sight drafts and notes on

New York,	1½a1¼ prem
Philadelphia,	1½a1¼
Virginia,	1a1¼ dis.
Charleston,	1½a2
Mobile,	5
North Carolina,	2a2½ dis
Cincinnati,	5 dis
New Orleans,	2 dis

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS.—There has not been a very active demand for this description of goods generally, yet some of our houses have done a fair business. Prices are firmer, with a tendency to an advance, on all descriptions. Particular descriptions, such as heavy brown goods, may now be quoted at from ½ to 1 cent per yard higher than for some weeks past.

BEESWAX.—Sales of yellow at 28 cents, but little in the market.

CATTLE.—About 700 head of Cattle were offered on Monday, and 600 sold at $2a$2 12½ per 100 lbs., live weight, equal to $4a$6 25, nett; average price, $5 75.

CANDLES.—Sales of Sperm at 40a41 cents per lb., with but little demand. Sales of Moulds at 14a14½ cts. per lb.

COFFEE.—Transactions in Rio have been very limited since the last auction sales. We are not advised of any private transactions of importance. To-day a small lot of Cuba Coffee, 11 bags, were sold at 9 cents per lb.

CHEESE.—Sales of new at 8 cents in casks, and 9 cents in boxes.

FISH.—HERRINGS—There has been some demand, and a slight advance has taken place. We now quote Potomac and Susquehannah at $2 75a$2 87½.

SHAD—The market is entirely bare.

MACKEREL—Sales of No. 1 at $15, No. 2 at $12, and No. 3 at $8—transactions limited. The receipts of the week have been about 600 bbls.

FRUIT.—At auction to-day, there were offered 2468 boxes bunch Raisins; 1620 boxes were sold at $2a$2 10, the balance withdrawn; 1526 half boxes were also offered, and 360 sold at $1 12½.

FEATHERS.—We note the sale of 1000 lbs. Western at 43 cents per lb; which, however, cannot be considered as a fair quotation. We quote them at 44a50 cents per lb. as in quality.

FLOUR.—

HOWARD STREET.—The demand has been quite limited throughout the week. The sales that have been effected were made chiefly in small parcels, at $4 87½a$4 75. The receipt price is $4 87½.

CITY MILLS.—Sales of 1000 bbls. City Mills, on Monday, at $4 87½, which is the general selling price.

SUSQUEHANNA.—Sales at $4 94; stock light.

Amount of Flour inspected during the week ending on Friday evening, Nov. 20:

	bbls.	half bbls.
Howard street,	8,456	40
City Mills,	6,923	859
Susquehannah,	945	000
	16,324	899

Also, 225 barrels Rye Flour.

GRAIN.—Sales of Maryland Red Wheats at 80a97 cents for inferior to prime. Sales of Pennsylvania at 98a100 cents for good to prime.

CORN.—Sales of old Maryland yellow at 40 cts. and of old Maryland white at 45a46 cts. Sales of new Maryland yellow at 43 cts. and of new Maryland white at 41a42 cts. Sales of old Pennsylvania yellow at 48 cts.

RYE.—Sales of Maryland at 50 cts., and of Pennsylvania at 58 cts.

OATS.—Sales of Maryland at 28a29 cts.

CLOVER SEED—Dull sale. We quote $4 75a$5 for good to strictly prime.

HOGS.—Sales of live Hogs at $6 for inferior, and $6 25a$6 37½ for better qualities.

HOPS.—Sales of first sort at 40 cts. per pound.

INDIGO.—We have not been advised of any transactions.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of new Baltimore cured Hams at 12½ cents. There is little doing in Bacon generally. We quote Western Bacon at 10a10½ for Middlings, and 8½ for Shoulders. In barrelled meats there has been very little doing. We quote Mess Pork at $16 75; Mess Beef at $13, No. at $11, and prime at $9. Sales of new Lard at 12½ cents for No. 1. Butter. Sales of Glades No, 1 at 18 cents, No. 2 at 15 cents, and No. 3 at 11 cents.

TOBACCO.—The receipts are very light, and there is but little choice. About 500 hhds. Ohio, being nearly all of that description in the market, were sold at previous sales. We quote inferior and common at $4a$4 50, good $5 50a$6 50; fine yellow $7 50a$10, and fine red $8a$12. In Virginia we are not advised of any transactions.

WINE.—There were offered to-day at auction 435 Indian bbls. Grecian Wine; 5 were sold at 37½ cents per gallon, and the balance withdrawn.

WOOL.—The demand has been limited, and there is but little comparatively in market. Sales of mixed washed at 36½ cents.

WHISKEY.—There has been but little demand during the week. We quote hhds. at 24 cents, and 26 cents for bbls. The wagon price of bbls. 22 cents, exclusive of the bbl.

PLASTER.—There has been a slight advance on last week's prices. We now quote Plaster at $3 25 per ton.

WAGON FREIGHTS.—We quote to Wheeling $1 50, and to Pittsburg $1. We quote by the Canal and Rail Road to Pittsburg for Dry Goods $4 50; Groceries $1 12½. Coffee, $1 per 100 lbs., and Fish at $2a2 25 per bbl.

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 Trust, 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,
WM. A. TALBOTT, } Trustees.
no20-d4t

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)	$6
Fare to Weldon, (meals included)	$14

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

HERRINGS—1000 bbls Susquehanna and Potomac Herrings, of late inspection and superior quality, for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK,
no18 Corner of South & Pratt streets.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c.

Reported for the PILOT & TRANSCRIPT every Saturday by *Jesse T. Peters*, Stock, Exchange and Commission Agent, North West corner of Market and North sts.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.

BANK STOCKS.	Par.	Prices.
Bank of Baltimore,	300	278a2,80
Union Bank of Maryland,	75	56,50*
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank,	50	,33
Mechanics' do	15	14,25
Franklin do	25	17,00
Commercial and Farmers, do	20	21,50
Farmers' and Planters' do	25	21 50
Marine, do	30	25.50
Merchants' do	100	95 00
Citizens' do	10	7 00 a 7 25
Chesapeake, do	25	20,25
Western, do	25	20*
Patapsco Bank of Maryland	25	27,00
Farmers' Bank of Maryland	50	46,00
United States Bank	100	68
RAILROADS & CANALS.		
Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road	100	92*
Baltimore & Susquehanna, do	50	9
Baltimore & Washington do	100	160
Frenchtown & Newcastle do	25	28
Phil. Wilmington & Balt. do	50	44 00
Susquehanna Canal	50	35
TURNPIKE STOCKS.		
Reisterstown	20	6,50
York	20	5.00
Frederick	20	5.00
Harford	50	26
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Maryland	100	no sales
Baltimore	300	
Neptune	100	56,57
American	100	75a76
Baltimore Life	50	48
American Life and Trust	50	
Baltimore Fire	0½	5.25
Merchants' do	50	34
Firemens' do	5	6.00
PUBLIC LOANS OR STOCKS.		
City Corporation 6 per cent. 1890	100	97*
Do do 5 do do.	100	83,50
State of Maryland 6 do do do.	100	97 25*
Do do 5 do do do.	100	84
Do do 4½ do do do.	100	
Balt. & Ohio R. R. 6 pr ct. Bonds	100	94.80
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS,—per share.		
Union Manufacturing Company	50	10
Gas do	150	94.00
Baltimore Shot Tower do	100	250
Phœnix do do do	100	90
Water do	50	68
Md and Virg. Steam Nav. Co	500	
Treasury Notes	100	
Specie	100	1¼ pm
Drafts on New York		1¼a1¾
Do Philadelphia		1¼a1½ dis.
Virginia money		1½ dis.
Doubloons, Pat		16.00
Do Royal		16.25
Sovereigns		5.00
American Gold		1¼
Ground Rents		6a8

*For sale. †Wanted.

☞ Orders for the purchase or sale of any of the above Stocks from a distance, will be promptly attended to, by being addressed to the subscriber. J. T. P.

LIST OF APPLICANTS

For the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland for the last week.

William Wilson,	Joseph C. Brooke,
William Denver,	*Thomas Harris, (col'd)
James W. Cherry,	*Phillip Ewald,
Adam Virtue,	*Henry Morgan,
James Parkinson,	*Daniel Stansbury,
Andrew J. Bandel,	*Henry Anderson, (col'd)
†Elliott W. Sturman,	*Valentine Carter.

——*For debts less than $50.

To appear before the Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors, 4th Jan., 1841, at ten o'clock, a. m. to answer interrogatories.

Day of final hearing before the said Commissioners, 6th March, 1841, at 10 o'clock, a. m. to answer allegations, if any.

†The undersigned is reluctantly compelled to the unpleasant necessity of again applying for the benefit of the insolvent laws, in consequence of the resumption of debts contracted previous to his former application, of which he has already paid over seventeen hundred dollars, of which he can satisfy any of his friends who wish to know; and if a reasonable time had been allowed, he would have paid the small balance of his debts, without resorting to this unpleasant alternative.

E. W. STURMAN.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 19th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Backus, CAMPBELL GRAHAM, Captain U S corps of Topographical Engineers, to ELIZABETH S. daughter of the late William Gilmor, Esq.

On Thursday, 19th instant, by the Rev. Geo. W. Musgrave, WILLIAM MAINSTER to Miss ANGELINE NEILSON, daughter of John Neilson, jr. Esq. both of this city.

At Reading, (Pa.) on Tuesday evening last, OLIVER P. HAUSE, of Baltimore, to CATHARINE, youngest daughter of John McKnight, Esq. of Reading.

On the 12th instant, WILLIAM THOMAS to Miss CATHARINE BAGER, both of Washington Co. Md.

In the Parish of St. James, on the 12th October, Hon. ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, U S Senator of Louisiana, to Miss SUSAN VINSON, of the same State.

DIED.

On Sabbath morning, 15th instant, Mrs. ROSANNA SAVORY, relict of William Savory, of Baltimore city, in the 86th year of her age, in the peaceful and confident expectation of a blissful immortality and eternal life.

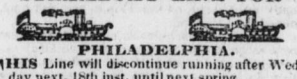
On the morning of the 19th instant, JOHN McCORMICK, aged 63 years, a native of the county of Galway, Ireland, but for the last forty five years a resident of Baltimore.

On Saturday morning, 14th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN SMITH, aged 30 years, consort of Josiah Smith, and daughter of the late John Price, ship builder, of F. P.

On the 18th instant, Mrs. ISABELLA MORRISON, wife of Joseph Morrison, aged 53 years.

In Washington county, Md., on the 4th instant, Mrs. LYDIA HOWER, in the 41st year of her age.

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 35, 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; sinoons; 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 cloaded; 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 bale 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

PATENT COTTON SEINE TWINE.—The subscribers, agents for the sale of Clarkson's Patent Seine Twine, have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied with a full assortment of most approved sizes, which they offer for sale on pleasing terms. SELLMAN & CROOK,
n4 d6t corner of South & Pratt sts.

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