PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25.

☞ "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.*"

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston Mercury has raised Mr. Van Buren's flag, and says:

"But experience will dispel the delusion and expose the cheat. The people will, ere long, discover that there is no substantial relief in the *change* which has been urged upon them so vociferously, and which they have been taught to desire so impatiently, and the whole Republican party re-organized will in a few years accord to MARTIN VAN BUREN the WELL DONE which Republican South Carolina will proudly testify by her vote—and not the less proudly because she will vote almost *alone*. It is a point of honor with South Carolina to vote for Mr. Van Buren now. She opposed Jackson's administration when it was strongest after having struck with the foremost to bring it into power. Foremost in opposing Van Buren, until he risked his power for her principles—she will be the last to desert him. She has planted her gallant standard on his side—and the clearing up of the smoke of the disastrous battle, will show it waving there still. We must defend the body of Patroclus—and strike in the name of the fallen, more sternly than if he were cheering us on to improve a victory already achieved. Let the time-server faulter, and the traitor betray, but it never was hers to embark

'On the smooth surface of the summer sea,
But to desert the ship and seek the shore
When the wind rises and the tempest roar.'

It was never more true than in this instance, that—

'The fewer men—the greater share of honor.'"

By this, and similar articles, which appear in the leading administration papers, we presume that the party have resolved to rally again on Mr. Van Buren, at the end of *four* years.

The article concludes:

"We expect from the President that his closing official acts will marshall the neucleus of the party which has sustained him to the last, and proudly sustain him still—strictly upon the Democratic platform; we expect in his closing message a legacy of sound principles—according to which the great battle of freedom may be begun and be continued. We expect it confidently, for it is due to his own fame, and alike due and important to the party, who are much prouder of being defeated with him, than if they shared the triumph of his enemies."

The same paper nominates Mr. Tazewell as the person to be voted for Vice-President! *I recollect that John Tyler was the only man who, late at night, recorded his vote against the bloody bill!!!* And yet South Carolina rejects him, and votes for Martin Van Buren!!! "*Quem Deus vult perdere*" &c.

IMPRISIONMENT FOR DEBT.

We observe that efforts will be made to agitate anew the Bankrupt bill. Upon a question in which so much depends on the details, we may expect to find great difficulty and difference of opinion, even among the friends of the general principles of the bill, but it has always seemed to us that the most efficient remedy, and one which might be carried with slight efforts, is the repeal of the law authorising imprisonment for debt.

New York has found it to be her interest to adopt such a law, and in this advanced stage of civilization, it is matter of surprise that this remnant of barbarism should continue a stain upon our statute books.

It enables one creditor to deprive the wife and children of the unfortunate debtor of the personal services of the husband and father, upon whose daily labor they depend for support; it enables one creditor to take from the other creditors the only means of payment, and compels the unfortunate, to take the benefit of our insolvent laws when he would have made his way and paid his debts.

It enables a single creditor to deprive the State of the services of a valuable citizen, and is opposed alike to the dictates of humanity and to a wise public polity.

NEW SCIENTIFIC THEORIES.

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains a communication from a Mr. Thomas Bassnet, of Ottawa, Illinois, in which he declares himself to be the discoverer of a new philosophical system, entirely at variance with that popularly received at the present day. But he declines publishing to the scientific world, at this time, the principle upon which his new theories are based. Some two years ago, he made propositions for publication to the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, and offered to submit to him his manuscripts for perusal. Since that time, some circumstances have transpired, we presume, to sour his mind, as he now withdraws the offers he made, and does so under the exhibition of some feeling. In his communication, he says:

"I am well acquainted with the pile of evidence by which modern systems of science are upheld; but I also know that the principles on which they are based are unsatisfactory to their firmest advocates. Let us look into astronomy and chemistry; we there see a principle or principles producing ponderosity, cohesion, affinity and the like—giving figure to the planets, and preserving them in their orbits; rendering matter solid, hard, tenacious, ductile, &c.; forming innumerable compounds from a few simple elements; binding articles of liquid into drops, and varying them into tubes; and for all such phenomena we have different agents under the generic title of attraction, of which no mechanical explanation can be given. Yet these systems are styled orthodox; and he who stands foremost in his department—Herschel—says, "there is now no danger of any revolution in astronomy." It requires, therefore, some hardihood or science in me, to assert, as I now distinctly do, that it is absolutely necessary to raze this beautiful fabric to its foundations, if we would divest practice of its difficulties and make theory and observation agree. I take the position that no physical effect is produced by any other than an intelligible physical cause. I call in question the whole system of Newton and La Place. I can show their results to be scarcely approximating to the truth, and can show to what cause the *apparent* demonstration of their propositions is owing. In a word, I can show the true law of gravity and its cause.

"You perhaps believe that learning has made me mad; but I pretend not to learning. The world is too apt to consider learning and wisdom synonymous. If men would apply for wisdom first to make a right use of learning, we should not have so many visionaries in the world. Such are the mad, and I shall thank no one for classing me with them. I profess to be engaged in the pursuit of truth, for the truth's sake; and if our learned bands, or societies and institutes were thus engaged, do you think such truths as I now possess would long remain concealed? Let no one expect that a philosophy which would rescue science from her unholy alliances with error and infidelity, and join her hands with religion in spreading the knowledge of the truth over the earth, will be acceptable or even tolerated, as long as transcendentalism, mesmerism, the science of rain-making, and kindred errors, find so many followers."

He then proceeds to say that he will not, henceforth, "go about peddling the truth, nor throw any more pearls before swine." That if publicity is ever given to his doctrines, it must be under fitting auspices. And that, if the requisite facilities are not at his command here, he will, in all probability, "like Columbus, of old, seek in other lands, and perhaps among people of another speech, for influence and patronage." The tone of this communication is certainly not in the right spirit. There may be truth in the new theories entertained by the professed discoverer; but it is certainly premature to get out of temper with the public before the public have had an opportunity to examine and judge of the very important pretensions assumed. This is the age of new discoveries, and improvements in science and art, and it is also the age of pretension and delusion. Against all these the public mind must stand protected, and in the position of defensive indifference, the true as well as the false is often rejected. This fact, all real discoverers should keep steadily before their minds, and be prepared for scepticism and coldness of reception. If the principles they advocate be true, the steady development of truth, which is one of the characteristics of this age, must and will bring them into the light. To become irritated, and to indulge in censure upon the public, will effect no good; and would indicate rather the agitation of a superficial, than the profound calm of a truly philosophic mind.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

By the arrival of the Ann McKim, we have accounts from Macoa, up to the 24th of June, and of the arrival of the British fleet. Extracts from the Canton Register, are given in the New York Herald, from which we make extracts below. It will be seen that the British Government forces have, in all probability, taken possession of the Jinghal District, and the province Chekeaug; which is represented to be a populous island, similar to the Isle of Wight; fertile and populous, and well suited for a military depot.

We have long foreseen that the pacification of Europe, and the progress of science and manufactures on the continent, and in the United States, would compel Great Britain to look to Asia as a market for her surplus manufactures; and it is almost impossible now to anticipate the results to follow this conflict with China. We do not yet know enough of the character of her people, or of her internal resources, to say how far she can resist this formidable invasion. The wealth of ages has been accumulating in her coffers, and the overthrow of her commercial policy, it is supposed, will be opening mines of wealth to the skill, enterprise, and industry of British capital; and by reviving manufactures and commerce in Great Britain, benefit the rest of the world.

The following are the extracts referred to:

Thus, then, 1840 years after the christian era, the Caucasian and Tungusian races are on the eve of being brought into hostile contact; the Tungussian race tracing its parternal form of government, on which principles the people and their families are governed at the present day, to more than two thousand years before that epoch! Surely this is a great event in the annals of the world! Two great nations, wide as the poles asunder, after a commercial connection of more than two hundred years, are now about to rush into mortal conflict. Jacta est alea—the die is cast, and it is useless for us now to dilate upon the causes of the disruption of two vast empires, even if we had not on many occasions in many numbers of the Register, discussed, fully as we think, the most moving incidents which have caused the present hostile position of England and China; but we express our deliberate opinion, that the motto of England—Dieu et mon droit—can be most justly made the war cry of her sons on the shores of the celestial empire, should its government unhappily continue obstinate in its ignorance, and confident in the enchantment with which it has enthralled so large a portion of the human race for centuries: for it is not an unfair conclusion that the numbers of the population of the Chinese empire has had nearly a relative proportion of the rest of mankind as far back as the third century B. C.—when Tsin—the burner of the books, the destroyer of the literati, and builder of the greatf wall—conquered the contending states and consolidated the various principalities into one empire, as at the present day.

There is no doubt that every particular arrival and every movement of the British squadron is immediately communicated to the governor of Canton; and H. M. ships and regiments having now arrived in the Chinese waters, the delicacy which we felt sometime ago in alluding to their expected arrival we feel now to be useless and unnecessary, perhaps the more the governor now knows the better for both sides, as such knowledge will only serve to increase his already awakened fears: fear and avarice are the most impressible passions of the Chinese officers.

The point of destination to the northward we know not; we have not authority on which we can raise even a surmise; the movement may have been made merely for the purpose of gaining a higher latitude and placing the fleet beyond the range of tyfoons, but we fervently hope the object of the expedition is to take possession of Tinghae district in the province of Chekeang:—in other words, of the island of Chusan, and with the overpowering force that has already sailed we think this object could be obtained without spilling a drop of blood.

This island bears nearly the same relation to the province of Chekeang as the Isle of Wight does to Hampshire. In possession of this fertile and populous spot as head quarters—and the military possession of this district would be a severe blow to the imperial government, for part of the celestial territory would then be in the hands of strangers—from thence a mission might be sent to the Peiho, or north river, which is navigable for large boats up to the city of Tung chowfoo, 12 miles E. by S. from Peking. We have little doubt that, should a mission be sent, as a politic and friendly preliminary proceeding becoming a civilised nation and the high standing of England, it will fail; no answer will be given, much less positive and satisfactory answers. It will be ordered away, H. M. ships will be ordered to leave the Chinese waters, and the British troops to evacuate Tinghae; then, perhaps the imperial dragon may deign to give an answer but not till then. In the then emergency, it rests with the commanders-in-chief to adopt such measures to compass the object of the expedition; which are, in the language of Lord John Russell, to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to Her Majesty's subjects, by the Chinese government; and in the second place, they were to obtain for the merchants trading with China, an indemnification for the loss of their property, incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese government; and, in the last place, they were to obtain a certain security that persons and property, in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained upon a proper footing.

Add to this, from the speech of her Most Gracious Majesty, that "the interests of the British nation are to be protected and the dignity of the British crown is to be sustained."

We pause here to remark that the loss of property was incurred by much more than threats of violence; we were forcibly detained prisoners, our supplies of provisions were stopped, and our native servants were ordered away, and eventually, the lives of the hong merchants and our own were in peril.

We have ventured to express our opinion as to the policy of taking immediate possession of Tinghae, because we think it is only by such a decided step that any impression can be made on this haughty, ignorant, but self-confident government; it will be also only acting towards it as its organ, the high commissioner, acted towards the British merchants:—"If opium is not surrendered in THREE days, the hong merchants shall lose their heads." Our operations against the Chinese government should be *pari passu* with their own against all other government We must be fire with fire—threaten the threatener: the Tungusian is not to be treated with on the same terms as the Caucasian race; and in ruling or coercing those tribes, the saying of Ferishta, the Mogul historian, when speaking of Humaioou, the Emperor of Hindostan and father of Acbar, should be remembered:—"In one word: *had he been a worse man, he would have been a greater monarch.*"

Bonaparte also observed—"that he who gives himself up to war or politics, must suppress the feelings of his heart."

From the Chinese government, we must expect nothing but falschood, deception, breaking of promises and treaties, treachery in all its most revolting forms, flattery, cringing, suppleness, while warring or treating with it; pride, haughtiness, contempt and unrelenting cruelty if unsuccessful or in its power; but it should be borne in mind that the tribe of Mantcho Tartars who subdued the empire did not much exceed 20,000 soldiers; and that their dynasty has become unpopular, particularly so under the actual monarch, whose reign is considered as having been throughout extremely unhappy, and only distinguished by national misfortunes: for during the last 21 years, dearths, inundations, famines, earthquakes and numberless calamities by flood and fire have abounded.

We conclude with an ardent wish that the Chinese government may see the danger in which it is involved, and act justly, and retract its high pretensions in time; but under any the most favorable circumstances we think it will be a long time—the duration of which we can at present form no opinion—before any amicable foreign relations will be renewed: but it may be shortened by protecting and conciliating the people, and by respecting private property afloat or on shore, not only in China, but in all the British settlements where there are Chinese colonists.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER AND PORT OF CANTON.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, KBL, C. B. K. C. H., Commodore of the First Class, and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels of war, employed and to be employed on the East India Station and seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the commands of Her Britannic Majesty's government, I do hereby give notice that a blockade of the river and port of Canton by *all* its entrances will be established on and after the 28th instant.

Given under my hand, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship the Wellesley, in Macoa Roads, this twenty-second day of June 1840.

J. J GORDON BREMER.

By command of the Commander in Chief,

WM. DYER, Secretary.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H., Commodore of the First Class and Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majest,'s ships and vessels employed and to be employed on the East India Station and seas adjacent.

With a view to the convenience of British and other Foreign Merchant Ships resorting to the coast of China in ignorance of the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton, notice is hereby given that the senior officer off that station, has been instructed to permit them to repair to, and remain at anchorages in the neighborhood of the port, which he may see fit to indicate from time to time.

Until further notice, it is to be understood, that the anchorages of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience, are Capsuymoon and Macao Roads.

Given under my hand, on board Her Britanic Majesty's ship Wellesley, in Macao Roads, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DYER, Secretary.

H. M. ships and transports in the Chinese waters on the 23d June, 1840, forming part of the expedition to China.

H. M. S. Druid 44, Capt. Smith; H. M. S. Volage, Capt. Warren, and H. M. S. Hyacinth, Capt.———.

ARRIVED.—9th. H. M. S. Alligator, 28, Capt. Kuper.—16th Comp's armed steamer Madagascar, Dicey.—21st H. M. Ships, Wellesley, 74 guns, Capt. Maitland, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer; Cruizer, 16, Commander H. W. Giffard; Algerine, 10, Commander T. S. Mason, and Rattlesnake, troopship, Com. Brodie; H. E. I. Comp's Steamers, Queen, Capt. Warden; Atalanta, Capt. Rogers; and with the transports Blundell, Trail; David Malcomb, Malcomb; Defiance, Evatt; Eagle,——; Edmonstone, Macdougal; Ernaad, Hill; Indian Oak, Rayne; Isabella, Robertson; Cole, John; Alams, Eales, Medusa; Purdie, Mermaid; Sedgwick, Rahomany; Lauderrs, Rustomjee Cowasjee; Gallie, Stalkart; Dixon, Sulimany; Maclarlane, Victoria; Potter, Wm. Wilson; Hawkins from Singapore—22d H. M. S. Conway, 28; C. Drinkwater, Bethune, Esq. captain; Larne, 20, J. P. Blake, Esq. captain, with transports—Elizabeth Ainslie, Lyster,——, Futtay Salem, Gillet, Mahomed Shah, Ovenstone, from Singapore, 11th inst.

ARRIVED.—Ship Ann McKim, Martin, from Canton and Whampoa, June 28, with teas and silks. to Howland & Aspinwall. She made the passage to St Helena in 44 days, and has been 60 days thence.

FOREIGN PORTS.—*Canton*, June 23—arr Panama, Benjamin, N. York. sld Robt. Browne, Mansfield, Manilla; ready, Nuconia for New York.

Whampoa, June 23—In port, ships Adelaide, Globe, Merchant, Niantic, Washington. The Horatio, from N York, had not arrived.

ANTICIPATED ABDICATION.—Among the foreign rumors, is one that the Emperor of Austria is about to resign his throne in favor of Charles Joseph, his brother. Of all the sovereigns of Europe, we should think that Louis Phillippe would most gladly relinquish his regal honors. Not even holding the throne in hereditary possession, and living in daily fear of assassination, he can have but few motives for clinging to his royal prerogative.

Extract of a Letter.

I want you to go immediately to your newspaper editors and inform, that owing to the heavy rains, one of the Bridges over Little Elk Creek has been injured, but it will be repaired immeditaely; the regular passenger train will not be intercepted.

MRS. KINNEY.—On Friday last the Supreme Judicial Court sitting at Boston, returned a true bill against Hannah Kinney, for the murder of her husband, George T. Kinney by poison. The prisoner was accordingly placed at the bar and arraigned for trial.

EXPLOSION.—The Trumbull county, Ohio, Democrat, gives the following.

Mr. Hill, of Coitsville, Ohio, while engaged in digging a well at the depth of fifty feet; heard a rumbling noise, but did not know whether it was above or below. On again descending with a candle, at the depth of twenty feet, the carburetted hydrogen gas, in conjunction with the atmospheric air, suddenly ignited, occasioning a loud explosion. The flames ascended to the height of thirty feet above the surface. Mr. Hill had fallen to the bottom of the well, and when taken up he was dreadfully burnt. His clothes being reduced to tinder. He expired in three days afterwards.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company was held in Charleston on the 19th instant, at which various resolutions were passed, looking to the relief of the Company from existing embarrassments. It was resolved to petition the Legislature of South Carolina so to modify the charter of the Company, as to reduce the stock of the Company one fifth; thus making each stockholder liable for four fifths of the stock standing in his name; and thereby lessening the amount of his future instalments. Such a reduction would extend to the stock held by the State, the city of Charleston and the Banks; but an appeal is to be made, setting forth the embarrassments which have rendered necessary to the stockholders this measure of relief, and urging upon them to waive the proposed reduction.

A committee of six were appointed to enquire and report at an adjourned meeting whether the present organization of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road Company may not be so amalgamated, as to add to the efficiency, unity and economy of their administration. Also to go upon the road, and thoroughly examine every department of it, and see if the number of officers, agents and laborers cannot be reduced, their duties consolidated, money saved, and greater efficiency secured. A resolution approving the purchase of slaves to work upon the road was also passed. The whole of the action taken by this meeting, indicates a determination on the part of the stockholders to prosecute the work with energy. The meeting adjourned to meet on the first Monday in January.

FLORIDA.

The Globe contains the following letter from Gen. Armistead to the Secretary of War, from which it will be seen that the prospect of ending the Florida war by negotiation had failed, at least for the present.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA.
FORT KING, Nov. 15, 1840.

SIR: Early this morning, I was informed by the Arkansaw delegation, that some of the prisoners in camp had disappeared during the night. On sending out to the Indian encampment, it was discovered that all the Indians had gone.

Thus has ended all our well-grounded hopes of bringing the war to a close by pacific measures; confident in the resources of the country, the enemy will hold out to the last, and can never be induced to come in again.

But the day before yesterday the chiefs not only expressed a willingness but a desire to emigrate to the West. Acting up in full faith to the promises I had made to them, their conduct is only to be attributed to the faithless disposition which has ever characterized them.

The partial delay caused by the armistice has not tended to the injury of the operations in Florida, inasmuch as it has been conducive to the health of the three regiments which have suffered so severely—they will now be enabled to take the field in larger force.

Immediately upon the withdrawal of the Indians, orders were transmitted to commanders of regiments to put their troops in motion, and before this communication reaches you, they will be scouting in every direction.

Having left nothing unattempted with the means in my power, I shall now press the war with increased energy, and hope soon to apprise the Department of the capture or destruction of some of the enemy.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the order issued on the renewal of hostilities.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Brig. General Com. Army of Florida.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

LOSS OF THE SHIP NORWAY.—It is our painful office to report the loss of the ship Norway, Eldridge, of Boston, thirty three days out from Havre to New Orleans, on Soil Bank, Dog Key, having run on the rocks that abound in that region. The Norway was standing for the Key, with all sail set, when her proximity to the reef was discovered, but unfortunately too late to wear ship. She had a large cargo of French goods, for the New Orleans market, on board, which will be almost a total loss, together with the ship. On board were the Hon. H. R. Dennis, ex-Governor of Louisiana, and family, and others, making 22 cabin passengers, and 60 in the steerage. The cabin passengers were taken off by the Henry Lee, Gardiner, for this port, by whom the Norway was fallen in with. The steerage passengers were taken into Key West by the Hallowell, and wreckers were in sight when the Lee left, to take off the captain and crew, and save as much of the vessel and cargo as possible. Happily no lives were lost, nor remained in jeopardy.—*Apalachicola Advertiser of the 11th inst.*

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.—The London Standard of a late date says,—"A report prevails in Paris, that, sooner than yield to the sort of domination it is desired to impose upon him the King will abdicate. It is even asserted by the Commerce, that a meeting was lately held, of the members of the royal family, at St. Cloud, in consequence of the agonizing state of excitement under which the Queen has labored since the attempt of Darnes, at which the question of abdication was seriously discussed; and that on the following day Madame Adelaide set out for Brussels in order to induce King Leopold to repair to London and ascertain the feeling of the British cabinet in the event of Louis Phillippe's abdication in favor of his son. Such a mission, however, would be wholly unnecessary, seeing that no doubt can well be entertained of the favorable disposition of England toward the King of France and his dynasty. A letter from Paris, published in the Journal de Loiret states, in confirmation of the rumours of abdication, that such an event was considered inevitable. Such a course would rather increase than diminish the difficulties by which the crown of France is surrounded; and supposing that a great public duty were sacrificed to the wishes of the Queen, the King's abdication would hardly diminish the anxiety of mind under which she labors.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR DAVIS.—The following details in regard to the late assassination of Professor Davis, of the University of Virginia, are given in the Fredericksburg Arena:

The evening of the 13th was the anniversary of the rebellion in college, some three or four years ago. A student named Semmes, of Georgia, and another Kincaid, of South Carolina, determined to celebrate it by a disturbance. Their influence failed to enlist any other student in the scheme. They proceeded to fire pistols and make a great noise on the lawn—disguised and masked. Professor Davis, who, as chairman of the Faculty, was charged with the preservation of order, on hearing the noise, opened his office door, and stood therein a few minutes. One of the masked students, Semmes, approached him and made a noise. Mr. Davis made an effort to remove his mask—the student retreated a few paces and fired. The ball took effect, as we have already stated. Semmes and Kincaid were both arrested, and the former fully committed, after examination, for trial.

A New York paper states that it has been ascertained, from careful and often repeated experiment, that the electric fluid travels at the astonishing and inconceivable velocity of two hundred thousand miles in a single second of time! So that if a wire were passed round this globe of ours, this subtle agent would travel the circumference (about twenty-four thousand miles) in about the eighth part of a second!

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

RESULTS AS FAR AS HEARD FROM.

ACTUAL RESULTS.

We shall give our readers the admitted results of the State elections as fast as they come to hand.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

	H.	V. B.
No. 1.—MAINE,	10	
No. 2.—RHODE ISLAND,	4	
No. 3.—NEW HAMPSHIRE,		7
No. 4.—CONNECTICUT,	8	
No. 5.—NEW JERSEY,	8	
No 6.—MARYLAND,	10	
No. 7.—OHIO,	21	
No 8.—PENNSYLVANIA,	30	
No. 9.—NEW YORK,	42	
No. 10.—GEORGIA,	11	
No. 11.—KENTUCKY,	15	
No. 12.—INDIANA,	9	
No. 13.—MASSACHUSETTS,	14	
No. 14.—DELAWARE,	3	
No. 15—MICHIGAN,	3	
No. 16.—TENNESSEE,	15	
No. 17.—LOUISIANA,	5	
No. 18.—VERMONT,	7	
No. 19.—VIRGINIA,		23
No. 20.—NORTH CAROLINA,	15	
No. 21.—MISSISSIPPI,	4	
No. 22.—MISSOURI,		4
	234	34

Necessary to a choice 148.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The following table shows the popular vote, in the several States, as far as the official returns have been received:

	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
MARYLAND,	33,529	28,754
PENNSYLVANIA,	144,918	143,675
RHODE ISLAND,	5,213	3,263
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	26,158	32,761
CONNECTICUT,	31,598	25,282
OHIO,	148,141	124,780
NEW YORK,	225,812	212,519
DELAWARE,	5,987	4,874
GEORGIA,	40,349	21,989
VERMONT,	32,445	18,009
MASSACHUSETTS,	72,913	52,368
Harrison's vote,	766,143	678,274
Van Buren's vote,	678,274	

Harrison's majority, 87,869 in 11 States.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

ATLAS OFFICE, Saturday, 4 o'clock.

Huzza for the old Bay State!—Harrison's majority over 20,000!

The votes for Presidential Electors have been counted by the Governor and Council, and they stand thus:

For the Harrison Electors, - - 72,913
For the Van Buren Electors, - 52,368
Majority for the Harrison Electors over the Van Buren, - - - - 20,545

Worcester county gives Harrison 4773 majority. Stand aside, Lancaster and Genessee!

Parmenter is elected to Congress, in the 4th district, by 62 votes.

Williams is defeated in the Bristol district by 26—no choice. Borden will be chosen—next trial

TRANSATLANTIC STEAM SHIPS.—We believe says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that we are at last enabled to announce the establishment of a New York line of steam ships between New York and England. The preliminaries are, we understand, nearly completed, and in a short time the keels of four gigantic vessels will be laid. They are to be about 2000 tons, with engines of 800 horse power. The construction and performance of the English steam ships have been narrowly and patiently investigated; and it is intended that the New York steam ships shall make the passage in ten days, on an average. We shall probably be able to speak more at large in a few days.

NAVAL.—The U S ship Macedonian, Commander Wilkinson, bound to the West Indies, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Friday last.

The U S sloop of war Levant Commander Smoot, bound to the West Indies, dropped down from the Navy Yard yesterday morning to the anchorage off the Naval Hospital.

The U S sloop of war Boston, Commander Long, was to have sailed from Boston on Friday last for the East Indies, to join the squadron. She will touch at Rio de Janeiro, and from thence accompany the U S frigite Constellation, under the command of Com. Kearney, to her destination.

Capt. Stevenson, of barque Globe, arrived at Philadelphia, reports that the U S schr Enterprise, Lt. Com Ellery, had captured a short time previous to the Globe's leaving Pernambuco, in the harbor of Bahai, a piratical brig, under American colors, the captain of which escaped on shore; the brig had been sent in charge of a prize Lieutenant to Rio de Janerio, for condemnation.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: It is stated that Mr. Paulding has ordered the Ohio home, at the request of Commodore Hull.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

HEALTH OFFICE, Nov. 24, 1840.

Report of interments in the City of Baltimore for the last week, ending Monday morning, viz:

Organic disease of the heart,	1	Stillborn,	2
Consumption,	11	Inflammation of the bowels,	1
Jaundice,	1	Sudden,	1
Infant found dead,	1	Asthma,	1
Drop y in the head,	6	Typus fever,	1
Worms,	1	Catarrhal Fever,	1
Dropsy,	1		
Convulsions,	3	Total,	41
Apoplexy,	1	Under 1 year	8
Dysentery,	2	Between 1 & 2	2
Congestive Fever,	1	" 2 & 5	3
Intemperance,	1	" 5 & 10	3
Old Age,	3	" 10 & 21	2
Scarlet Fever,	1	Above 21	23

Males, 16—Females, 25—41—of which number, 12 were colored persons 9 free- 3 slaves.

By order, DAVID HARRIS, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

On the 22d instant, by the Rev. George P. Adam, SEMUEL B. FREEMAN to Miss JANE MYERS, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, 22d instant, by Elder John Healey, JOSEPH EVERIST to Miss FRANCES ANN DAVIS, all of this city

On the 11th instant, at Friends' Meeting House, East Marlborough, Chester county, Pa. NICHOLAS U. MOTT, of Baltimore city, to RUTH, daughter of William J. Cloud, of the former place.

At Washington, on the 23d instant, GEORGE W MILLAN, to MARY F. J. LEE, of Fairfax county, Va.

DIED,

On the 17th instant, GEORGE H TUCKER, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 19th instant, Mrs. MARY PALMATORY, in the 62th year of her age.

On the 19th instant, SOPHIA C. only daughter of William and Mary Naylor, in the 5 h year of her age.

On the 15th instant, Mrs MATILDA O. consort of Mr. William Lewis, of Long Green, and daughter of William Slade, Esq of My Lady's Manor, Baltimore county.

In Allegany county, Md. MICHAEL SOYSTER, aged about 70 years. Also, Col. JOHN FOLCK, an old resident of that county.

At Philadelphia, on the 22d instant, Mrs. ANNS TREAKER, aged 98 years.

Near Hawesville, Ky. on the 5th ultimo, Mrs. SUSAN A HAWES, wife of the Hon. A. G. Hawes, of Kentucky.

NOTICE.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he is now fully prepared to copy Deeds, Wills and Leases—post and open Books, and to do writing of all kinds with neatness and despatch. He is also prepared to collect accounts of all kinds. Mechanics and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call. He will also write Letters or Agreements on the most pleasing terms. He is also prepared to make out insolvent papers on the most accommodating terms. Advice given and received on all subjects connected with business. Places procured for those wishing employment. Houses rented, bought, or sold. Those wishing good Clerks, Salesmen, Porters, Ostlers, Waiters, Chambermaids, Seamstresses, Cooks or Servants, Assistants or Apprentices, can procure them at the office of LEWIS F. SCOTTI.

n23 Basement Story, Lemmon's City Hotel.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

MONEY MARKET.

The New York Express of Monday has the following:—

"The recent draw of specie from this city, although not direct on the Banks, has had its influence on the money market. The amount of specie on hand has diminished, and the Foreign balances, as they are termed, have also diminished. The ability of the Banks in this way has somewhat lessened. The offerings at the Banks within the last ten days are increased, and there are indications of a still greater demand for money. For the last six months, money has been most abundant. So little paper has been offered, that Banks have sought paper in the street, and have been ready to take 4 and 6 months paper freely. The Banks now find that there is a greater call, and they are no longer obliged to take long notes or seek for paper. There is, however, no pressure, the banks curtail all acceptable notes at the usual time of two and three months.

"It is the pervading sentiment, that the Philadelphia and most of the southern banks in good credit, will resume specie payments speedily. A resumption will materially benefit this city. There are several millions of dollars due to this city and the East that have long remained dead, which will be realised as soon as those banks pay specie.

"The Banks South, should they resume in January, will probably have selected a favorable period. The great Southern crop is now ready, and must go to market. Europe will take a large portion of it; the East also will want a supply, so that a large portion of the balance comes due.

"Foreign Exchanges are again setting in our favor.—Sterling are dull at 108 a 108½, and those on Paris 5,15."

The New York Herald says:—

"The news from England did not have much effect upon the markets yesterday. In stock there was but little doing, and prices mostly declined North American Trust and Banking Co. 1 per cent; United States Bank ¾ per cent; Vicksburg ½ per cent; Delaware and Hudson improved ¾ per cent; Long Island 1-3 per cent. Sales of bills on Philadelphia were made at 2½ a 2¾ disc. In State stock the market is more heavy than it has been. It has been stated, that in case of a war in Europe, a demand for securities would spring up that would materially improve their value. Sales yesterday were made as follows:—

$7000 Ohio sixes,	98
1900 Indiana bonds,	76
200 Arkansas bonds,	78
1900 Florida bonds,	68
1000 State of Maine sixes (at Boston)	99¾
16 0 Treasury notes, fives,	100

NEW BOOKS.—We have lately received from Philadelphia and New York, the following works: —Dr. Chalmers' Works, in 8 vols., the 1st and 2d on Natural Theology; 3d and 4th on Christian Revelation; 5th, on Moral Philosophy; 6th, Commercial Discourses; 7th, Astronomical do.; Memoir of Dr. Nisbet; Memoir of Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Dwight, Missionaries; Bishop McIlvain on the Oxford Divinity. Illustrations of Popery; Popery an enemy to Civil and Religious Liberty, by Dr. Brownlee; Dr. Nevins on Popery; Dr. Brownlee's Letters to the New York Roman Catholic Controversy; Lectures on the points in Controversy between Romanists and Protestants. Charnock on the Attributes of God, 2 vols; Miller on the Christian Ministry; Kingsbury on the Sabbath; The Flower Garden, &c.

All the Books and Tracts of the "Presbyterian Board of Publication," together with a general assortment of School and Theological Books, Stationery, &c., for sale on reasonable terms, by DAVID OWEN,
No. 2½ N. Gay Street.

No 24

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Manual Labor School for Indigent boys, held on the 16th instant, it was Resolved, that a Public Meeting be called in furtherance of the objects of this Institution. In accordance therewith,

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public Meeting of the citizens generally, favorable to the successful establishment of this humane and charitable institution, will be held at the Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. Hill's,) Sharp st., on MONDAY EVENING next, 30th inst. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock precisely. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

W. W. HANDY, President.

WM P. STEWART, Secretary.

Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1840. aprsc

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

THE printing materials and subscription list of the "Daily Evening Gazette," which was established for the purpose of advocating the election of the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are now offered for sale. At no period within the last eight or ten years has so favorable an opportunity presented itself for the establishment of a new paper in the city of Baltimore, as at present, and the terms on which the Gazette will be sold render it an object to a man of enterprise. Apply at the office of the Gazette, Exchange place. n6

TO SEAMEN, WAGGONERS AND OTHERS.—The subscribers have received a large supply of Mattresses suitable for Berths of Vessels, Steamboats, Waggoners Beds, &c., which will be sold by the hundred or single one, by application at the Bedding Mart. B. O. HODGES & CO.

N. W. & S. W. corner of Lombard and Light streets. no17-dtf

EUTAW HOUSE.

Corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets, Baltimore.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the patrons of this establishment, their friends, and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the same. The EUTAW HOUSE was completed and first opened in 1826, at which time it was furnished throughout in the every best manner, and without regard to cost. The comfort and convenience of its interior arrangements, its high and airy location, combine to render it proverbially pleasant and healthy. It is particularly well adapted for the accommodation of FAMILIES and LADIES, having a great number of Private Parlours, Ladies' Ordinary, and a splendid Drawing Room, with private entrance on Baltimore street. In every respect, the Eutaw House is second to none in the United States and it is the intention and firm determination of the proprietors, to spare no exertions to promote the comfort and gratification of their patrons, and at *rates* which no exception can be taken. The stock of *WINES and LIQUORS* on hand, has been mostly imported expressly for the use of this establishment, or selected from the private stocks of some of the most celebrated carousers of the city. The *BATHS* attached to the house are in complete order, and open at all times for the use of the guests.

ISAAEL HUSSEY,
F. W. ELDER
late firm of Elder and Son.

Je 8

ALBANY LUMBER.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive in the coming week a cargo of ALBANY POPLAR, consisting of Chair Plank, Scantling and 5-8 4-4; also, WALNUT BOARDS, which will, with the CURL MAPLE CHERRY and WALNUT SCANTLING now on hand, make a good assortment. He would respectfully invite the trade to call before purchasing. A constant supply will be kept on hand.

ALSO FOR SALE LOW.

500,000 feet Shipping CULLINGS
400,000 White pine SHINGLES
6,000 feet running measure ARK LOGS
60,000 feet 4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 3 and 4