PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 26.

☞ "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.*"

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.—On our first page will be found late foreign news by the Great Western. She arrived at New York on Monday. Her dates are three days later than those received by the Caledonia at Boston. The news is of a still more pacific character.

MR CALEB OWENS

Is appointed an Agent, and is authorised to receive subscriptions, and give receipts for sums due on account of this paper.

☞ We received nothing by last night's Southern Mail South of Petersburg.

TO BISHOP ENGLAND,

INQUISITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

One striking feature in the controversy between us is, that the moment that I proposed to discuss how far the further propagation of Romanism in this country is compatible with our republican institutions, you virtually declined to reply to me; thus admitting that your political creed cannot stand the public scrutiny. You have admitted the existence of extensive societies in Europe, under the control of persons most decidedly hostile to our republican institutions, and it has been charged that they have been organized for the purpose of propagating Romanism, as a means of subverting the public liberties of this country; and when I propose to discuss this point with you, you are silent. You understand the nature of our institutions. You are versed in the history of your own Church. You have studied, as it is your business to do, the character of the American people. You admit that your object is to make proselytes. You admit the existence of a deep-rooted prejudice, and you know that you cannot so well advance the object of your mission to this country, as by persuading the American public that, by extending the Catholic religion, they will promote civil and religious liberty. Yet, when I propose to discuss this point with you, you are silent. What is more, you denounce me: and all your presses and partizans unite with you in proscribing me, for daring to ask you to do so. Instead of vindicating your principles, and showing that there is nothing in them incompatible with civil liberty, you denounce me, and raise a cry of persecution, because I propose to enter upon a calm and dispassionate discussion of them. Do you not, sir, admit the truth of the charges against you? Do you not, by your censure and denunciation of me, show that you yourself believe that your principles and purposes cannot be defended? If they are right, there can be no harm in discussing them. Instead of denouncing, you should thank me for affording you an opportunity of a fair and candid discussion. By your denunciation of the proposition, and your silence upon the merits, you admit that they cannot be defended. You may refuse to answer; but, as yet, you have not the power, in this country, to silence discussion, and I thank you for the premature attempt to consolidate the Church and State. You have done more to arouse public scrutiny than any Protestant could have done. Understand me. I make a distinction between the great body of Catholics, especially of American Catholics, and those for whom you act; and I do not judge your purposes by them. Many of them are good citizens, attached to our institutions, and opposed to the objects and purposes which I believe you to entertain. I do not judge Romanism, neither do I judge the Church of Rome, by its American dress. I judge it as it is, with all its foreign alliances, its foreign interests and principles, to ascertain its objects; and it is by examining into this Church, its acknowledged principles, and recorded history, that we are to see what will be its bearing upon our republican institutions.

In the Catholic Almanac for 1836, published in this country, on page 35, we read:

"The authority of the General Councils carries with it infallibility, because they represent the universal Church, which, in virtue of the promise of Christ, is infallible. This unerring authority relates to all questions of faith, morality and discipline, so that the Church can propose to her children only that doctrine which is sound and consistent with truth, only that morality which is pure, only that discipline which is conformable to the maxims of faith."

And, in your letter to Mr. Forsyth, in speaking of the Bull of the present Pope on the subject of slavery, you say he is "the divinely constituted" exponent of the doctrines and morality of the "unchanging Church."

In the Encyclical letter of the present Pope, published in the Catholic Diary, of New York, dated on the 15th August, 1832, addressed to the Patriarchs, Primates, Arch-Bishops and Bishops, he denounces the liberty of the press as *never-to-be-sufficiently execrated and detested*, and tells you that "the subject engaged the closest attention of the fathers of the Council of Trent, and as a remedy to so great an evil, they proposed that most salutary decree for forming an index;" and after telling you that he shudders "at the sight of the monstrous doctrines or rather portentious errors which crowd upon us in the shape of numberless volumes and pamphlets, small in size but big with evil, which stalk forth in every direction, breathing a maledictionwhich we deplore, over the face of the earth," he tells you "no means must be here omitted, as the extremity of the case calls for all our exertions to exterminate the fatal pest, which spreads through so many works: NOR CAN THE MATERIALS OF ERROR BE OTHERWISE DESTROYED THAN BY THE FLAMES, WHICH CONSUME THE DEPRAVED ELEMENTS OF THE EVIL."

By some, it has been supposed that the influence of our free institutions is gradually extending itself over Europe, and that the fetters of despotism, which have so long bound down the spirit of liberty within the pale of the church are being loosened thereby. There are some, who argue that it follows, that if it be true that the influence of our example is regenerating the mon archies of the old world, it is preposterous to suppose that Popery, which they admit to be the bulwark of despotism abroad, can even be so far propagated in this country, as to affect our institutions; and they argue that to oppose it will enable you to raise the cry of persecution, and to beget a sympathy, which shall counteract the force of truth itself. And that it is preposterous to suppose that these European despots, who feel that the influence of our example is undermining their institutions, and endangering their supremacy, should ever undertake to revolutionize public sentiment in this country, by propagating the Roman Catholic faith. To me it seems that the premises assumed concede no argument; for if it be admitted that the influence of our example is acting upon public sentiment abroad, all that remains for despotism to do, is to extinguish our light, and thus exterminate the tendencies to revolution in their own dominions. You are charged with being their emissary; and the question to be discussed is whether the plans, which you have adopted are suited to accomplish their purpose. We have seen that as late as 1832, the present Pope has enjoined upon you, and all other dignitaries of the church to destroy by the flames, all books and pamphlets which assert liberty of conscience, the liberty of the press, and the liberty of opinion; and we have seen that in New York, where it was supposed the Catholic vote would control the elections, an attempt has been made to get possession of the public school fund, expressly upon the ground that books were used which no good Catholic could read. This is one step, and considering the purpose to be accomplished, it is a very bold tone, and shows that hose who have it in charge believe that they have made great progress in the work, for which they were deputed to this country. You, sir, are the Inquisitor General of the United States, and to you no doubt is deputed the task of passing sentence upon excommunicated books. I have before me a work, entitled "The History of the Inquisition of Spain, from the time of its establishment to the reign of Ferdinand the VII; composed from the original documents of the archives of the Supreme council, and from those of the subordinate tribunals of the Holy Office, abridged and translated from the original works of D. Juan Antonio Lloreate, formerly Secretary of the Inquisition, Chancellor of the University of Toledo, &c." This work is full of instruction, and shows what your "unchanging church" has been, and explains what we may expect, if by any means it can be established in this country. I propose hereafter to make quotations.

The author says: "No one could write a complete and authentic history of the Inquisition, who was not either an inquisitor, or a secretary of the Holy Office. Persons holding only these situations could be permitted to make memoranda of papal Bulls, the ordinances of sovereigns, the decisions of the councils of the 'Supreme,' of the originals of the preliminary processes for suspicion of heresy, or extracts of those which have been deposited in the archives. *Being myself the Secretary of the Inquisition at Madrid*, during the years 1789, 1790 and 1791, I have the firmest confidence in my being able to give to the world *a true code of the secret laws, by which the interior of the Inquisition was governed, of those laws which were veiled by mystery from all mankind*, excepting those men to whom the knowledge of their political import was exclusively reserved.—A firm conviction, from knowing the deep objects of this tribunal, that it was vicious in principle, in its constitution and in its laws, notwithstanding all that has been said in its support, induced me to avail myself of the advantage my situation afforded me, and to collect every document I could procure relative to its history. My perseverance has been corwned with success far beyond my hope, for in addition to an abundance of materials, obtained with labor and expense, consisting of unpublished manuscripts and papers, mentioned in the inventories of deceased inquisitors and other officers of the Inquisition, in 1809, 1810 and 1811, when the Inquisition was suppressed, *all the archives were placed at my disposal*, and from 1809 to 1812, I collected every thing that appeared to me to be of consequence in the registers of the council of the Inquisition, and in the provincial tribunals, for the purpose of compiling this history."

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR.—The newspapers and Magazines are bestowing a very liberal share of praise upon "*Ten Thousand a year.*" To these there is one strong exception. The Charleston Mercury thus delivers its opinion upon this performance.

"This tale which began so promisingly, has sadly diluted itself into a wishy washy wilderness of shallows, wherein the writer flounders in the bewilderment of a stranded sea fish If he can extricate himself by a tolerable catastrophe, we say, "let it come!" for we are tired; but if he has not, as we fear, provided for a close to his story—let him leave it unclosed and dismiss the readers of Blackwood whom he has no right to keep in a thorough draught, with the door ajar, *gammoned* by the incessant kissing and crying of the Aubreys. For his first introduction of us to that interesting family which was exquisite, we thank him—we took them "to our heart's core,—yea to our heart of hearts"—but as Hamlet adds, "somewhat too much of this." He has punished them enough, and Titmouse enough, and the reader enough—and if it can possibly be managed, we beseech the worthy, over philosophical, too sentimental, and rather prosing author—let Gammon be at once confounded—Quirk hung—Tittlebat extinguished—Yatton restored—and Kate Aubrey be turned over to the kissing of somebody besides her brother—or—or—or we shall cut the whole concern—as tedious and mawkish.

MARRIAGE WITHIN PROHIBITED DEGREES.—At the last General Convention a Committee, consisting of Bishops H. U. Onderdonk, Moore, and Brownell, was appointed to report at the next General Convention, a cannon prohibiting marriages within certain degrees of consanguinty and affinity. In this report, which will be one of much importance, the case of marrying a deceased wife's sister will be of necessity prominent. We allude to the subject at present, in order to direct attention to the fact that a pamphlet has been published in England, advocating the repeal of the law in that country, which prohibits marriage within the degree of affinity just mentioned. A circular soliciting the repeal has unhappily received many signatures from among the clergy, and the measure is said to receive the countenance and active co-operation of the Archbishops of Dublin and the Bishop of Landaff.—*Churchman.*

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.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

LONDON, Nov. 5th, 1840.

The Great Western takes out, as was anticipated, the speech of the King of the French, on the opening of the Chambers yesterday afternoon. This document reached London at one o'clock of the present day—having been despatched from Paris at 3 P. M. yesterday, and having been, consequently, only 22 hours on the way Considering that the English channel was to be crossed, and that there is no railway on any part of the route, this express, which has arrived at the office of the Morning Post, is amongst the greatest of the achievements of a similar kind.

As your Paris correspondent will undoubtedly have sent you a full account of the opening of the Chambers, and the precise state of parties in that capitol, it is only requisite that I should remark upon the effect which has been produced in London in the course of the few hours which have elapsed since the arrival of the speech of the King. Though correctly anticipated to be favorable to peace, yet the document itself has given the highest satisfaction on the Stock Exchange, being considered not only pacific and rational, but at the same time more explicit and conciliatory than any similar document which has appeared for a long time past. The English funds have been favorably effected by the intelligence; the 3 per cent Consols, having advanced about ⅛ per cent the present afternoon.

Letters received from Paris at a later hour give a more circumstantial account of the opening of the Chambers,—from which it appears that not the slightest popular movement was attempted or had the appearance of having been projected—and the opinion is very general in Paris that the new administration will be supported by the Chambers; those who have been much in the salons since the arrival of the great body of the Duputies, having become satisfied that the preservation of peace and the repression of the propagandists, is the ruling intention, of the members, from almost every part of France Mons Thiers appears to have sunk into very little estimation into the political circles—being now deserted by Odillon Barrott and his party of sixty of the extreme left, who has refused to support him for the office of chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, which appears to be desired by Odillon Barrot himself. The coalition—always a mere knavish and selfish one—between politicians so really opposed as Thiers and Barrot, having now been broken up, it is thought the new administration will be so strengthened by the recruits from both of those parties, as to be possessed of every prospect of being firmly seated in power.

The time has been too short since the arrival of the speech of the King of the French, that more than a general impression respecting it should have been noticed in London, but this is probably the same manner in which the intelligence will be received throughout the kingdom at large. The effect upon business is expected to be highly favorable, and the state of the continental exchanges and the general money market, is thought to be about to improve from this time, as the speech of the King of the French if viewed throughout Europe as terminating the chances of a general war, will cause to be liberated enormous masses of bullion which have recently been accumulated either by the potentates for military chests, or by bankers and speculators, in hopes of a large advance in the value of bullion, in the event of a general European war.

COLLISION OF TWO STEAM VESSLES.—Copious details are given of the loss of a splendid steamer, the Phœnix, a regular trader between Havre and London, belonging to a French company. She was lost at sea, off Dungeness, by coming in collision, at about nine o'clock in the evening, with the steamer Britania, a powerful ship in the same trade, belonging, to the General Steam Navigation Company.

At the time the vessels came in sight of each other, the Britannia was keeping her course, and she saw the Phœnix approaching and altered her helm. The Britannia at the same time altered her helm for the purpose of going clear of the Phœnix, which however, still kept coming down upon the Britannia. As soon as the Britannia saw there was no possibility of avoiding the Phœnix, the engines were stopped and the order given to back astern, but before the latter operation could be effected the collision took place, the Britannia striking the Phœnix, just before the paddle box on the starboard side, the weakest point ot a steam vessel, and cut her down to the water's edge.

The Phœnix immediately began to fill, and the boats of both vessels were lowered, and saved the whole of the passengers and crew oi the Phœnix, who were taken on board the Britannia. The Phœnix went down in 35 fathom water, before the boats reached the Britannia, and was irrecoverably lost.

The passengers belonging to the Phœnix consisted of 40 persons; and the crew, engineers, stokers and firemen, to 30 more, and a majority of them were below in their sleeping berths when the collision took place. The crash is described as tremendous and the water immediately began rushing into the engine room and cabins. The affrighted passengers ran upon deck in their night clothes, and were immediately lowered into the boats. The safety of the females was first secured, and the male passengers followed.

The Phœnix was commanded by Capt. Lefort, a Frenceman, but with an English crew. The loss of vessel and cargo is estimated at £50,000.

The Britannia had her stem knocked away, and a portion of her larboard bows stove in by the collision. The hole was stopped up with blankets and tarpaulins by the crews of both vessels, and the exterior covered over with canvass to prevent the water pouring in. The Britannia was not deeply laden, or she would have shared the same fate as the Phœnix, and every soul on board the two steamers would have perished.

It appears by the report of Captain Lefort, that no blame can be attached to him justly. He was steering nicely, to avoid some fishing lights, when the Britannia was descried, coming directly down upon him. He ordered the helmsman to bear away, and repeated the order, but the Britannia was to the windward of him, and came down so rapidly that it was impossible to bring the Phœnix out of her way.

THE RUSSIAN WAR ON CIRCASSIA.

We believe this contest, of which much is heard—as the bravery of the Circassians is such as to make them famous wherever bravery is a virtue—is not sufficently understood. The Circassians are always spoken of as rebels against the Russian Government, when, in fact, no such character can fairly be given to the contest. The Circassians are Mussulmans, and formerly made part of the Turkish empire. Let the Turkish sway be what it will, it is easier than the iron despotism of Russia. The Circassians, allied by religion and customs to the Turks, bore the appointment of the Turkish Beys without a murmur, more particularly as the inefficiency of the Turkish system did not levy any very hard burdens on the independent and free spirited mountaineers.

The late Sultan Mahmoud, without, of course, consulting the Circassians, ceded their country to Russia. Thus sold like cattle without their consent or knowledge, they might have remained indifferent, had the Russian sway, like the Turkish, been merely nominal. But the Russian Czar strove to put his new subjects under the same serfish tenure of obedience, and absolute possession, by which he holds the rest of his vast empire. They resisted—and they will resist so long as a Circassian lives. Let Russia establish posts thoughout the whole mountainous and chivalric country, and the inhabitants will keep up a guerilla warfare, which will leave no Russian in security, whose body is exposed to a rifle ball.

This cause is evidently that of justice. Their sentiments are noble—their vices few, and but the necessary concomitants of their condition, not the faults of individuals. Their physical strength, courage, and powers of endurance are exceeded by no nation on earth; and animated by the spirit of freemen, they will continue to mow down the serfs of a despotism as long as they are led against them. We, for one, should not be surprised to find that Turkey in ceding Circassia to Russia, had made the Czar a metaphorical as well as a literal present of a whole nation of Tartars. The downfall of Russia may date from the "frosty Caucasus," for in the history of nations, great events have sprung from less causes.—*N. Y. Tattler.*

SALT RIVER.—We are happy to state to our Van Buren brethren that the navigation of Salt River is in excellent order—the whole stream perfectly *boatable.* We found it very pleasant coming *down* a few days since; and we doubt not that, all things considered, the upward navigation will be safe. As it regards the settlement, we say from a great many years' residence, that is comfortable and *retired.* The quarters which our party occupied —a party proverbial for making themselves comfortable—will be opened to the Van Buren men, and we commend to them that agreeable philosophy which we learned and practised in those green retreats; and as it regards our future movements, we say that, having rowed up Salt River our opponents, we reserve the same canoe for ourselves whenever our country's cause shall need our rowing up. —*United States Gazette.*

Our brother of the United States Gazette discourses well and wisely. We, too, have been pursuaded, more than once, to sojourn for a time in the romantic region whereof he speaks: and in fact we have had a domicil there for the last twelve years. although not always occupying the same. On the whole, it is not a bad place to live at—provided one is comfortably situated in other respects. A fellow of good humor, with plenty of bread and butter, and all other eatables and drinkables according, may do very well up Salt River; especially if he has, as we had, company enough and a good conscience. We made a good many improvements while there; the benefits of which we freely make over to our successors. They will be happy in one particular—no British gold there to frighten them out of their senses. We offer them a bit of advice before parting; they have got a "long tarry" before them, and the only way to make it seem short is to be quiet and good-tempered and mind their own business. When they have been there as long as we have, they will know more about a great many things than they do now.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

From the London Courier of Nov. 6.

City, Twelve o'clock.—Consols for immediate transfer opened at 88⅞ this morning, have since been down to 88, and are now about 88¼ to ⅛.—For the 26th instant the quotation has been very dull at 88⅞ to ¼, for there is in fact no speculation going on.

Exchequer bills have advanced to 1s. discount and 1s. premium, and India bonds to 12s. discount. The new three and a half per cents. have been marked 97¼ to ½, and the reduced three per cents 87 to ¼.

The chief business in the Foreign market has been in Portuguese and Colombian stock.

Two o'clock.—Three per cent. Consols are about 88⅛ to ¼ for money, and 88¼ to ⅜ for the account.

Four o'clock.—Consols three per cent. for account, 88⅛; Five per cent. 73 75; Chilian bonds, six per cent.

The following stanzas by Pierpoint must win he unqualified approbation of every true republican:

There is a weapon surer set,
And better than the beyonet,
A weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God,
And from its force nor bolts nor locks
Can shield them—'tis the BALLOT BOX.

Black paint is said to be injurious to wood. A paper published by the London Society of Arts, says in relation to a ship that has been some time in tropical climates:

"It will be found that the wood around the fastenings is in a state of decay, while the white work is as sound as ever, the planks that are painted black will be found split in all directions, while the frequent necessity of caulking a ship in that situation, likewise adds to the common destruction; and I am fully persuaded that a piece of wood painted white will be preserved from perishing as long again if exposed to the weather, as a piece painted black, especially in a tropical climate."

POSTPONEMENT.

☞ THE presentation of the BANNER by the ladies to the Whigs of the First Ward, is POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 30th inst., from the residence of Capt. Jno. M. Martin, Fleet Street, between Market and Ann tSreets. no 26

☞ THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUBS of this city will meet at North Bend, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th instant, at 7 o'clock. THOS. CARROLL, Sec'y. n25

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 24th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, JAMES H. COOK, merchant, of Ohio, to Miss SARAH ANN, third daughter of Gilbert Cassard, of this city.

On the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Steel, LEWIS W. ELMORE to Miss ANGELINE E. GRANT, both of this city.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Moses, SAMUEL DELLEVE to Miss PRETTY NAUMBAURG.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. McJilton, LEMUEL W. ASHLEY to Miss SARAH JANE BLACKISTON, both of Kent County.

At Annapolis, on the 20th inst., GEORGE JOHNSON to Miss HENRIETTA HARWOOD, both of that city.

DIED,

On the morning of the 24th inst., after a short illness Mr. THOMAS POOLE, Printer, a native of Lancaster, Pa., but for several years a resident of this city, in the 32d year of his age.

On the 24th instant, MARY ANN, consort of Malachi Mills, and daughter of the late Larkin Young, in her 38th year.

On the 24th instant, SARAH DOYLE, aged 58 years.

On the 21st instant, CATHARINE MASSON, daughter of William Masson, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 20th instant, MARGARETTA, daughter of Ja . and Ann Hall, in the 11th year of her age.

At Philadelphia, on the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude, CATHARINE WALL, consort of George Wall, formerly of Baltimore.

FOR RENT.

Two comfortable Two story Brick DWELLINGS, in Lovely Lane, adjoining the Court leading to North Bend. For terms apply to W. W. McClellan, or to the subscriber.

n26 2aw4t G. M. ROBORC.

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 or Assistants of any kind, may procure them at the office of LEWIS F. SCOTTI.

n23 Basement Story, Barnum's City Hotel.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Has removed to No. 15 South Street.

JOHN I. DONALDSON, President.

THIS COMPANY makes INSURANCES ON LIVES for one or more years, or for life, at the following rates for every hundred dollars:

AGE.	ONE YEAR.	SEVEN YEARS.	LIFE.
25	1,00	1,12	2,04
35	1,26		2,70
45	1,84		3,75
60	4,35		7,00

GRANTS ANNUITIES—Rates for one hundred dollars

60 years of age.	10,55	Per annum.
65 "	12,27	
70 "	,19	

BUYS ANNUITIES

SELLS ENDOWMENTS for children

RECEIVES MONEY on deposite

EXECUTES TRUSTS

MAKES CONTRACTS in which life or the interest of money is involved.

o9 WILLIAM H. HURLOCH, Sec'y.

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,	24	
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,	5,967	4,874
GEORGIA,	40,349	31,989
VERMONT,	32,445	18,609
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.	

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

MONEY MARKET.

Sales at the New York Stock Exchange, Nov. 24.

75 shares	United States	Bank,		b 60 days	65¼
25	do	do	do	s 10 days	65
50	do	do	do		65¼
150	do	do	do	s 60 days	65
50	do	do	do	b 60 days	65¼

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES AT NEW YORK, Nov. 24th.—$22,000 on Philadelphia sold at 97 5-8; 1,200 on Mobile, at 99 1-8. and $5,000 on New Orleans at 98¼.

The quotations are as follows:

On Boston,	par	a dis
Philadelphia,	2⅜	a 2½
Baltimore,	1½	a 1¾
Richmond,	2¼	a 2½
Charleston,	1¼	a 1½
Savannah,	3	a 3½
Augusta,	5½	a 5¾
Mobile,	3¼	a 3½
New Orleans,	1½	a 1¾
North Carolina,	3	a 3½
Cincinnati,	5	a 5½
Louisville,	5	a 5½
Nashville,	8½	a 8¾
St. Louis,	5½	a 6
Detroit,	9	a 10

Bicknell's Reporter of Tuesday has the following:—

"THE MONEY MARKET.—Business may be said to be gradually improving in Philadelphia. Our Legislature will soon be in session, and we cannot expect any degree of confidence in the monetary circles until the resumption question shall not only be definitely settled, but the resumption itself carried into full and successful effect. All sorts of speculations have been promulgated within the last few days; some of the "knowing ones" affirming that the matter was about to be brought to a satisfactory close, and others asserting with equal confidence that it would fall through. We believe, however, that a loan of 2½ millions has been obtained from the Eastern banks, and that therefore, so far as the resumption is dependant upon that loan, the matter is settled.

"Money, although somewhat more in demand, may be said to be easy in Philadelphia. A Bank officer told us yesterday, that for some time past, most of our monied institutions had found it difficult to obtain enough good paper, with not more than four months to run, to absorb the capital at their disposal. Out of doors, the ordinary rates are from 7 to 8 per cent. according to the quality of the security. Of course, in some instances, where any doubt may exist as to the individuals immediately concerned, higher rates are exacted. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining large amounts of money on mortgage and at 6 per cent, provided the property is valuable and the mortgage takes preference of all other liabilities, that money will become dearer as the day of resumption approaches, and as business resumes a greater degree of activity. On the whole the indications are decidedly favorable, so far as relates to the ensuing Spring, and the tone in all our business circles, is much more buoyant and cheering.

"The money rates at the close of the week were as follows:—

Money, (fair paper out doors)	6 to 8 pr ct.
U. S. Bank post notes,	6¼7

NEW YORK MARKETS, Nov. 24.

COTTON—A fair business is doing this morning, and markets remain very firm at previous prices. The sales yesterday amounted to about 700 bales.

COCHINEAL—A cerroon silver gray Cochineal was sold at auction this morning, at $1 06 per lb.

FRUIT—Some Malaga white Grapes, part of the cargo of the Splendid, were sold at auction this morning.—There was a good attendance of buyers, and considerable competition—41 pots, large size, were disposed of, 10 at $3 37½; the balance at $3 25; 70 half kegs sold at $1 57½; about 100 at $1 75, and the remainder of the lot, say 35, at $1 91½. A lot of Prunes ¼ and ½ lb boxes, was likewise sold at 9¼a10¼c per lb.

FLOUR—For Canal there is rather a brisk demand this morning, and sales to some amount are effected at yesterday's prices. For Southern there is not much demand and no change in the rates.

GRAIN—Wheat remains at $1a$1 02. New Corn is worth 50c, and old 53a54c.

INDIGO—6 cerroons were disposed of at public sale at 70 cts.

MOLASSES—At auction, 50 hogsheads Neuvitas were sold at 29, and 20 hogsheads Porto Rico at 23 cents per gallon.

TEA—10 chests hyson skin, sold as it is, said to be sound—brought 36c per lb.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

We have had a steady Cotton market to-day; the sales are all to the trade, at steady prices.

Nov 7—At our Cotton market to-day, the sales were 3500 bales, all to the trade.

LONDON GRAIN MARKETS—Nov. 6.

The weather during the week has been exceedingly wet.

Wheat was firm at Monday's prices, but little business was transacted. The arrivals were not large.

Flour must be quoted cheaper.

Duties on Foreign Corn payable in London until Nov 11, inclusive: Wheat, 23s 8d; Barley, 7s 10d; Oats, 12s 3d; Rye, 15s 6d.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Nov. 5.

VIRGINIA LEAF—The last month passed over with little or nothing doing, either for export, bonding, or home trade; the only sales made worthy of notice are of 50 hhds of the new importation to dealers; fine quality at 7d and 7½d, and an entire cargo per the St Louis, of 700 hhds on board, at 48s to 48s 6d. The cargo is now sampling, and turns out of good quality, but not so fine as might be expected, considering the high price paid. Several small orders have appeared in the market, but not executed on account of so little leaf being for sale, and for which the holders have been asking high prices; but two or three vessels have discharged, and their cargoes are in course of sampling; four or five more expected daily, and we may therefore shortly look forward to a good assortment, to be on the market at more moderate prices than at present, and which may now be considered nominal.

FLOATING CARGOES—There are two offering, one per the Rhode Island, with about 600 hhds, which is well spoken of by the sellers, for which 27s to 28s is asked; and one per the Statira, which vessel will contain about 360 hhds, but it is not yet known whether some passed tobacco will not be put on board; therefore, the owner cannot name a price for it at present; but few orders have come to hand for these cargoes, and those at lower prices than paid for the four previous sold.

STRIPT LEAF has been almost neglected by the home manufacturers; some few have been sold for Ireland and shipment from 4½d to 6½d.

KENTUCKY LEAF—But little has been done in these; about 230 hhds in all sold for export at from 4½d to 6¼d, and the cargo per the Natchez, with 388 hhds to a dealer on board—the price reported at 37s 6d per 100 lbs.—This cargo is now being sampled, and turns out of good quality. Several other parcels are in the course of sampling, which will cause more competition among the sellers, and a better market for buyers than has been the case for some time past. Prices may be considered nominal, little having been done for exports as yet out of the new importations.

FLOATING CARGOES—None offering, but one likely to come forward shortly.

STRIPT LEAF—The trade have bought pretty freely of the new importations at 1-2d to 1d advance on the prices obtainable for the old stock; indeed, they seem to pay their entire attention to this quality for manufacturing under the new regulations, they yielding so little waste and taking their full proportion of liquer.

MARYLAND—Nothing done in these.

Negrohead has been but in little demand throughout the month; the stock is much increased of the fine qualities, but prices steady.

Stock in London Nov. 1.	1839 Hhds.		1840 Hhds.
Virginia,	5663		3897
Kentucky,	6214		6902
Maryland,	1755		1054
Total hhds,	13,531	Total hhds.	11,783
Stock in Liverp'l, Oc 28,	8563		7350

PASSENGERS.

In the Great Western, from Bristol—Mr. J. L. Reed, Mr. T. Pipkin, Mr. D. Appleton, Mr. J. Currie, Mr. Comrie, Dr. Newton, Mr. Mulenburg, Mrs. Mulenburg, Miss Mulenburg and servant; Mr. J. Philips, Mr. J. Setley, Mr. J. Noar, Mr. J. Taylor, Miss Gough, Master Beach, Mr. T. W. Simonds, Mr. C. W. Churchman, Mr. J. Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. Lamont, Mr. F. Redweld, Lieut. Oswald, Lieut. Trelawney and servt; Mr. James Birney, Mr. W. Dawson; Dr. Prioleau, Mrs. Prioleau, Miss Prioleau and servt; Lieut. R. S. Dawson, Mrs. Fitzwilliam and servt; Mr. A. Batre, Mr. B. Alexis, Mr. A. Bailly, Mr. A. E. Bell, Mr. A. L. Ogden, Mr. B. Cosreyo, Mr. J. Jones, Dr. Macauly, Dr. Harding and servt; George Darling.

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 in 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 eleven 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, Wagoners Beds, &c., which will be sold by the hundred or single one, by application at the Bedding Marts. B. O. HODGES & CO.

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

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 inch ASH

With a large and general assortment of LUMBER, SUITABLE FOR BUILDERS. D. E. THOMAS,

Office head Union dock on the Falls.
Below Pratt street bridge.

☞ The Richmond Compiler, Fredericksburg Arena, Keng Bugle, Chestertown, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of $1 each and charge American" office. au 17

A CARD.

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCH