

**PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.**  
DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.  
BALTIMORE,  
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 1.

**THE OBVIOUS DEFINITION OF A MONARCHY.**  
"The obvious definition of a Monarchy," says Gibbon, "seems to be that of a State, in which a single person, by whatever name he may be distinguished, is entrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue and the command of the army."

**MR. CALLEB OWEN.**  
Is appointed an Agent, and is authorized to receive subscriptions, and give receipts for sums due on account of this paper.

**HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.**—The formation of historical societies has, within the last few years, attracted some attention. In Massachusetts a society of this kind have done much towards collecting early and important information in reference to that State. Connecticut formed a historical society last spring, and have since been actively engaged in collecting curious documents. New York has such a society also, but we believe have not done much yet. The Georgia Historical Society has been recently the most active. Speaking of its transactions the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"It is, we believe, only within the last three or four years that a few gentlemen of literature in Georgia directed their attention seriously to the work of historical investigation touching the early history of their own state. No history of the state had ever been written; and the materials for such a work—whatever original materials might exist—were scattered about among the old trunks and bureaux of the country, or buried in the archives of the colonial department of the mother country."

In order to rescue these materials a Historical Society was formed, which has entered upon the work with great spirit and success. The state was induced to send an agent to Europe to search the records of the colonial department, and his mission was attended with great success. He returned with some twenty or more folio volumes of transcripts of valuable documents, such as will form an excellent basis for a history of the state.

"Meantime the researches of the society at home have been attended with a degree of success equally signal, as an evidence of which the society has already given to the public the first volume of a proposed series of its transactions, which is a book of rare value. Its contents are 1st, A historical oration delivered on the formation of the society by the Hon. William Law; 2d, An accurate account of the provinces of South Carolina and Georgia, written more than one hundred years ago; 3d, A voyage to Georgia in 1735, by Francis Moore, 4th, An impartial inquiry into the state and utility of Georgia, in 1741; 5th, Reasons for establishing the colony, with some account of the designs of the trustees; 6th, A sketch of the life of General James Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony, written expressly for the society, by Thomas Spaulding, Esq."

If we have been rightly informed a movement was made by some gentlemen in this city, about a year since, to form a Historical Society for Maryland. Although we have had two excellent histories of Maryland, still there is much yet to be learned about the original settlement of the state and condition of the colony. Particularly, in reference to the Indian history of Maryland is there a want of correct information. We know little or nothing about them. That they were in a great measure peaceably disposed, may be inferred from the facts, that the colonists had but few quarrels with them, and the early history of our state is not connected with a long series of Indian murders. A society of the kind just named could do much towards rescuing from oblivion the fast fading memorials of these extinct tribes.

**ALBANY AND WEST STONCEBRIDGE RAILROAD.**—We are happy to announce, says the Albany Evening Journal, that three sections of this road in the neighborhood of this city, have been vigorously commenced by the respective contractors, and will be pushed to completion without delay. The remaining sections will certainly be commenced before the 1st of January next.

**AN ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL NEAR PHILADELPHIA.**—An attempt was made on Saturday morning about 5 o'clock, four miles west of the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, to rob the United States Mail. It was the small mail for Lancaster. Although the robbers succeeded in getting possession of the bag, it was found next morning unopened.

**THE GLENTWORTH PAPERS.**—The New York American says that Saturday was the last day on which the Grand Jury would be in session, and adds in a postscript, at half past one o'clock, P. M.

**THE GRAND JURY.**—We just learn that the Grand Jury have thrown out the bills against Glentworth—it being proved that the chief witness, Stevenson, was not worthy of belief on oath. His own near relatives testified to this.

It was understood that the Grand Jury should hold it under consideration, whether they still or not present the Recorder and the District Attorney.

Half past 2 o'clock.  
We just hear that the Recorder has been presented by the Grand Jury. They had not yet come into Court, however at 2 o'clock.

The Legislature of Virginia commences its session to-day.

**COMPULSORY EDUCATION.**—In Prussia, the parent who keeps his child from school, between the ages of seven and fourteen, is by law punishable by a fine of 6d per week, or, if he refuses to pay it, by imprisonment. This law is strictly enforced in some of the towns.

There is a society in Jacksonville, Illinois, called the "Apathokakological Society." What moral reform it is designed to effect we know not. Something of vital importance to the community, judging from the title assumed.

The British and Foreign Bible Society since its institution, thirty-six years ago, has issued 12,034,520 copies of the Bible and Testament, from the depot in London, exclusive of 8,210,176 copies issued by societies abroad.

**A DOUBTFUL STORY.**—The New York Sun contains the particulars of a most painful rumor in relation to the abduction of some fifteen or twenty young women from that city within the last two years. It is stated that they were taken to the coast of Africa, and sold to the native chief. Negro slaves were received in return; and in some cases as many as fifty slaves were exchanged for a white girl. These young women, who were of abandoned character, it is stated, were enticed on board of a slaver, in the disguise of a passenger vessel, under the representation that they were to be taken to Havana. Once in the possession of the wretches who had deceived them by false representations, they were taken to the coast of Africa, and sold or exchanged for slaves, as above stated. We are inclined to look upon the whole story as a plausible fabrication.

**A SCRIBER'S DECEASED.**—The Mobile Journal says—The late Postmaster of New Orleans has, according to the reports of the papers of that city, started for Texas, both a defaulter to Government and an absconding debtor to individuals. He has carried off considerable property with him, and his creditors have started in pursuit, with hopes of overtaking him. His name is McQueen.

The New Orleans Bulletin says—"We learn that the Government is not the only sufferer from the Swartwouting of the late Post Master of this city. Private individuals are taken in for large amounts. Several creditors of the absconding defaulter have started in hot pursuit, and some hopes are entertained of overtaking him before passing the borders of Texas."

**LAKE NAVIGATION.**—On the borders of the great Lakes, the people are preparing for vigorous action on the subject of harbors. The matter will be urged upon the next Congress, for the purpose of having pecuniary appropriations made for their construction. For the want of good harbors, navigation on Lake Michigan is now nearly over for the season. Shipping merchants have suffered so much in the loss of property, and the privations are so heavily felt by seamen, that but few are prepared to encounter them after October. Between the head of Lake Michigan and Chicago, a distance of 250 miles, not a single shelter or port of any kind, presents itself, where a steamboat or vessel may find protection from the violence of the winds and waves in the event of a storm.

**BRAZIL.**—The statistics of the kingdom of Brazil, in South America, remarks the N. C. Commercial Bulletin, show that one half of the foreign importations into that country, is furnished by Great Britain, while the proportion from the United States is only about one-twentieth. So far as regards salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, Brazil is a remarkably fine region. The population is rapidly on the increase, but many years must elapse before manufactures can be established to any considerable extent. In the meanwhile, that empire must depend for many of the luxuries and necessities of life, upon the industry and enterprise of foreign nations. The trade of Brazil forms an important item in American commerce, and should be carefully fostered by our Government.

The Canal round the Falls at Zanesville, Ohio, is so far completed, as to permit the water to be let in. On Friday, a boat passed through the guard lock at the upper end, and into the lock at the lower end of the embankment.

**ALL FOR GLORY.**—Since the invasion of Algiers by the French, about ten years ago, upwards of 50,000 French soldiers have been slain. There are about 70,000 soldiers in that country, 10,000 of whom are in hospitals. It requires the sum of \$100,000 per week to pay and support them.

The total receipts of the late Monument Fair, at Boston, were \$32,836 98—total expenses, \$2,014 45—net proceeds, \$30,822 53.

**MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.**—In the trial of the small note cases before Justice Schaffer, on Saturday, that gentleman delivered the following written opinion, of the justice of which we presume no one can entertain a doubt.  
"I am of the opinion that if a man gives promissory notes, and in such light I view the issues of the defendant—he cannot be allowed the plea that they must be presented in sums of five dollars" in order to evade the payment of his issues of one dollar, there being a proof adduced on trial that those issues were put in circulation by defendant invariably in sums of five dollars. I hold that every issue is a separate contract, bearing on its face the evidence of the intention of the maker—and further I am of the opinion that in the construction of a contract of the kind under consideration, it ought to be construed according to its sense and meaning, as collected in the first place from the terms used in it, which terms are themselves to be understood in the plain, ordinary and popular sense, in which the one dollar issues were received by the public. Under these considerations—I give judgment for the plaintiffs."

**LARGE STEAMBOATS.**—The new steamboat LOUISIANA, Captain Powell, says the N. O. Bulletin, arrived yesterday from Louisville. She is the largest river vessel in our port, being 720 tons by measurement, and is believed to be able to bring from Vicksburg 4000 bales of cotton.

The trial of the young man charged with the murder of Professor Davis, at the University of Virginia, is to take place before the examining Court at Charlottesville next Monday.

A correspondent of the New York Sun says that the distillers of that city consume nearly three times as much grain as the citizens do of bread stuffs.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday states, that Major General Macomb, who has been quite indisposed for the last few days, is now almost restored to his usual health.

Charles R. King was on the 17th instant re-elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Alabama for six years from the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

**A MOURNFUL COINCIDENCE.**—The wife of David Green, engineer on the Persian, died at St. Louis on the 12th inst. The body was preserved in the expectation that the husband would return in time to see it interred. On the 13th instead of the husband's return, came the news of his death.

From the New York Herald—Extra—of Sunday.

**IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.**  
TEN DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.  
Arrival at Canton of Admiral Elliot, with the rest of the British Fleet—Blockade of Canton—Preparations on both Sides for War—State of the Case.

By the arrival last night of the East India ship Globe, Capt. Christopher, in 146 days from Canton, we have dates from that city down to the 4th of July last, being ten days later than the last accounts received from that quarter.

The news from China continues to be highly important to the civilized world.  
Admiral Elliot, with the rest of the Anglo-Indian force, had arrived at Macao. The blockade of Canton was in full force at last—and the Admiral and the rest of the fleet had proceeded northward towards the islands of Formosa or Chusan, or to the Yellow Sea. The destination of the fleet, or its plan of action seems not to be exactly known at Macao. Some suppose that they will take possession of Chusan, an island opposite the great emporium of Nanking; others that they will proceed to the Yellow Sea, and attack Pekin, the capital itself. Whatever plan of action the British have adopted, there seems to be no doubt of the ultimate success, or of the important events that may grow out of the expedition. The whole force of the Anglo-Indian empire, numbering a population of 150,000,000, extending from the Indies to the Burmaprota rivers, will be turned upon the Celestial empire.

By Capt. Christopher himself, we learn verbally, that the Chinese were not in the least alarmed at the force the British have brought against them, and appeared to be indifferent at the effects of the blockade. They may rather like some change than otherwise. The general opinion was that the blockade would be enforced until some settlement could be effected, either in one or two years.

European discipline, steam power, military equipment, and every element of civilized art, will unite in this movement. If the Chinese are dissatisfied with their government, we should not be surprised if the English were to incite a revolution in the provinces, and do as they did in Hindostan, turn one province out upon the other, and make them do the fighting, while they benefited by the conflict.

The next American vessels to sail from Macao, were the Niantic, the Panama, the Washington, and Kosciusko, each of which will bring us very important news. As the British Queen from this port, and the Acadia from Boston, sail to-morrow for England, we should not be surprised if they carried there the first intelligence of the arrival of the British Admiral in the Chinese waters.

**MOVEMENTS OF THE CHINESE.**  
MACAO, 4th July, 1840.  
There remains no longer a doubt as to the authenticity of the Proclamation we published last week, in which the Chinese offer rewards to soldiers and the common people for the taking and destroying of ships of war, and the capture of every man, woman, and child, and the taking of every thing worth taking away, and carry their victims to a dungeon previous to his examination before a magistrate. Here, if the rapacity of the police has left him nothing wherewith to bribe them, he will be exposed to the utmost ill treatment, and the Chinese not unaptly give to their prisons the name of hell; after having endured this punishment several days, though perhaps innocent, he will, by a chain round his neck, be taken before the magistrate, be made to kneel down during the investigation, and should the evidence of his guilt be unsatisfactory, then torture is had recourse to, to extort confession.

If, stretched on the ground, and beaten with bamboos, the prisoner continues to assert his innocence, probably another mode of torture is resorted to, by passing a bamboo under his knees, and tying his heels to his neck. Thus he is lifted up by two men, one at each end of the bamboo, who every now and then drop him with his own weight, and their own additional, with his bare knees upon iron chains. The victim frequently expires under these tortures, and if his innocence is afterwards manifested, no reparation for these injuries is ever thought of. Should the person suspected of the crime, have timely notice of his intended arrest, and escape, then his nearest and dearest friends, such as wife, father, mother, children, brothers, and sisters, will all be thrown into a dungeon, and frequently perish there from want and ill-treatment. Such is Chinese justice in practice, and let us ask, will the British Government ever assent to see its subjects exposed to these horrors? Every possible precaution will be taken to ensure the personal safety of Englishmen in China, as it they were among their own people.

**RETURNS OF DOCTOR PARKER.**—By the Niantic, the Rev. Doctor Parker, says, we learn, about to take his passage for New York, to re-visit, for a short time, his native country, his private affairs rendering this visit necessary. Every one here acquainted with the Doctor's benevolence, and the extent to which it was directed in his profession, will, we are sure, wish him to return to his country, and we are glad to hear that he has returned to his profession, and that he has opened the Ophthalmic Hospital, chiefly for the treatment, as its name denotes, of diseases of the eye. Here the number of Chinese applicants for medical and surgical relief, soon became very great, and in fact Doctor Parker devoted all his time to this establishment, relieving thousands of Chinese with great skill and kindness. The cases which he treated were by no means confined to diseases of the eye, very frequent among the Chinese, but comprised many of the most difficult surgical operations, in most of which he has been perfectly successful, and such was the confidence reposed in him by the Chinese on account of his surgical skill, and kind and considerate manners, that at the end of two years after the opening of the hospital, no less than 4575 patients had been treated by him, and such was the number of applicants for relief that it became necessary to refuse to many admittance on the sick list. This Institution, incorporated with the Medical Missionary Society, continued to prosper until March, last year, when with the imprisonment of foreigners in Canton, it was ordered to be closed by the Chinese authorities, nor has it since been re-opened; but Doctor Parker continued to receive patients at his own house in Canton, and we see from his last periodical report that up to the end of last year he has treated and afforded relief to 7000 sick.

**REMARKS.**—By the steamer Enterprise the Malacca Channel, from 24th April to 7th May, has reached us during the week. An extract which we publish from that of the last mentioned date, is not calculated to convey a very favorable notion of the tranquility of the kingdom of Ava, or the security with which Tharwadee enjoys his throne. An earlier number of the same paper reports the arrival at Amoy of an embassy from China, which at the present juncture was supposed by some to have another object in view besides the ostensible one, of obtaining compensation for the plunder of a caravan of Chinese traders by some partisans of Tharwadee before his accession to power, although the Chronicle thinks that "China is yet too proud to seek for foreign assistance against us, and that besides there has yet been scarcely time for intelligence of hostile designs on our part to reach the Court of Pekin, and he made known to the Court of Ava."

**FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED IN CHINA.**—H. M. ships Wellesley, 74; Mylchreid, 74; him of 14; H. M. S. Porpoise, 19; Albatross, 25; Commodore, 28; L. H. M. S. Porpoise, 19; Mylchreid, 18; Cruizer, 16; Rattlesnake, 16; H. C. Steamer, Atlantic, Queen, Enterprise, Madagascar, and 25 transports.

excitement prevails as to the movements of the English, and as to the measures the Chinese authorities may take. By some of the Chinese it was thought that, in case of the English approaching Canton, the whole of the province would be made to retire within the city walls, and apprehending this, many of the wealthier people have removed into the country, with bag and baggage. Apprehensions of insurrections among the people, now thrown out of employment by the cessation of the foreign trade, are also entertained; and it was thought that they might possibly break out, immediately after all the foreigners shall have left Canton. The fury of the populace would, in that case, probably be first directed to the Hong and warehouses of the Hong merchants. Most of the foreigners by our last advices from Canton, either had left or were about to leave, so that within the next week we suppose there will be none left in the city, except the garrisons now in the provincial city, but whether they be intended to act against an invading enemy, or the refractory people, it is difficult to say. No less than seventeen culprits were executed in Canton, about a fortnight since, for having provided the English at Cap-sing-moon with provisions, and the Governor Lin, it is said, does not manifest any uneasiness on the subject, so says he is grievously ill, and that he spit blood not many days since; but we have so often heard of sickness, when he was enjoying the best possible health, that we know not whether the report deserves credit. Another report about him is, that he has, by bribery and extortion, amassed a enormous private fortune, and that he is now endeavoring to get out of the country, and to return to the Emperor in the most despicable light; he has even added to the report of the Queen's marriage, which he got translated from the Macao papers, the grossest and most indecent calumnies respecting Her Majesty, which it is difficult to believe unbecomingly in a man to repeat. Certainly Lin's character does not improve upon closer acquaintance.

**COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.**—One of the principal objects of the treaty will be properly to secure the lives and liberties of British subjects in China. We doubt much, however, that this will be accomplished by subjecting Englishmen to the laws of this country, in the same manner as its own people. It is too often given way to other considerations; but, in the feelings of western civilized nations, that we hope due provisions will be made, that no Englishman in China is to be judged except by a jury of his countrymen, or by judges expressly appointed by the English government for that purpose. The Chinese, long accustomed to tyranny, long used to submit without repining to the iron rule of their masters, which they have no hope of shaking off, submit quietly to injustice, and suffer punishment, perhaps undeserved as a matter of fact. But European nations are not so patient under injustice, and they are determined to be strong enough to right themselves, if it is attempted, but they ought not even give to the Chinese an opportunity to exert it. Let us suppose that it was settled by treaty that the English residing in China, were to be treated exactly like Chinese, and were to be under the protection of the laws of the latter, and that in the district where an English family lived, a crime cognizable by Chinese law had been committed, and that suspicion, however slight, pointed to the father of that family. Immediately a number of police, armed with swords, would surround the house, and every thing worth taking away, and carry their victims to a dungeon previous to his examination before a magistrate. Here, if the rapacity of the police has left him nothing wherewith to bribe them, he will be exposed to the utmost ill treatment, and the Chinese not unaptly give to their prisons the name of hell; after having endured this punishment several days, though perhaps innocent, he will, by a chain round his neck, be taken before the magistrate, be made to kneel down during the investigation, and should the evidence of his guilt be unsatisfactory, then torture is had recourse to, to extort confession.

**MARRIED.**  
On Saturday morning, CHARLES DUGELY OWINGS, of Baltimore county, to ELEANORA, eldest daughter of John Small, of this city.

On the 28th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Blake, ISAAC WEDDICE, of Montgomery county, to Miss HANNAH GIBSON, of this city.

On the 17th instant, THOMAS STOCKTON, of Baltimore, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of the late Timothy Dow, of New Hampshire.

On the 17th instant, in Franklin county, Va. the Hon. L. GOGGIN, of Bedford, to Miss ELIZABETH COOK, daughter of the late Samuel Cook of Franklin county.

**DIED.**  
On Saturday, 28th instant, Mrs. SARAH BARGAR, wife of Doctor Bargar.

On Saturday morning, 28th instant, Mrs. MARGARET MARTIN, aged 41 years, consort of Mr. John B. Martin.

On Saturday, 28th instant, MARIA VIRGINIA, daughter of Edward and Mary Ann Wells, aged 13 years, 3 months and 13 days.

On Saturday, 28th instant, WALTER BALL, son of the Rev. John and Sarah Rice, aged 7 months.

On Monday, 23d instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas J. Bowie, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, relict of the late Thomas Davis, of Montgomery county, Md.

**AT A MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUBS OF THE CITY,** held at North Bend, on Thursday Evening, the 29th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that a majority of the Tippecanoe Clubs of the city have determined to commemorate our recent glorious triumph by a grand procession, and appoint a committee of five from each Club, who are requested to appoint a committee of five from their respective Clubs, who, in conjunction with the committee, shall have full power to make all necessary arrangements for the proposed celebration.

Resolved, that the several Tippecanoe Clubs of the city be requested to assemble at their usual places of meeting, on or before Tuesday evening next, and appoint a Committee of five, and that the said Committee of five from each Club, together with the Standing Committee of the Tippecanoe Clubs, meet at North Bend, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 3d of December, at 7 o'clock.

**SAML. McCLELLAN,** Chairman, pro tem.  
**THOS. CARROLL,** Secretary.

**SECOND WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.**—The following gentlemen were appointed to meet in Convention, pursuant to a resolution of the Standing Committee of the Tippecanoe Clubs:

Majors JAS. GRIEVE,  
Capt. GEO. C. BAKER,  
THOMAS J. BOWIE,  
JOHN EWING,  
C. RYAN, dec 1

**THIRD WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.**—The members of the "THIRD WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB" will meet in their "LOBBY CABIN" on THURSDAY EVENING, the 1st of December, at 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of appointing five persons to represent the Ward in this Convention to be held at North Bend on Wednesday evening next, to make the necessary arrangements for the contemplated celebration on the 10th of December. Every member of the Club, as well as the voters of the Ward, are generally expected to be present. By order of the President,

**L. MANSHIP,** Secy. dec 1

**FIFTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.**—The members of this Club are requested to meet at Sharp's School room, Ecker Street near Baltimore street, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1st, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing five delegates to meet the Convention which is to assemble at North Bend on Wednesday evening, the 3d inst, to make the necessary preparations for a procession.

**JOHN HENDERSON,** President.  
**JAMES H. YALOW,** Secy. dec 1

**TIPPECANOE CLUB No. 2.**—Will meet at the American Coffee House, Liberty street, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing five persons to act as the Committee of Arrangements for the proposed celebration on the 10th of December. Every voter of the ward is invited to be present; and take part in making the celebration worthy of the glorious result of the election of General Harrison to the Presidency.

**ALEX. SMITH,** President.  
**JOHN W. WOODS,** Secy. dec 1

**SIXTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB AT NORTH BEND.**—Every member of the Club and the Whigs of the ward generally, are requested to attend an important meeting to be held at Union Hall, corner of Baltimore street and Triplet's alley, ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1st, at 6 o'clock, precisely. By order of the President,

**JOHN LEWIS,** Jr. 2d Vice President.  
**R. H. COLEMAN,** Secretary. no 30

**SEVENTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.**—A meeting of the Seventh Ward Tippecanoe Club will be held on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, at North Bend. This meeting is called in compliance with the request of the Standing Committee of the Tippecanoe Clubs, for the transaction of important business. It is hoped that every Harrison voter of the "MOUNTAIN WARD" will be punctual in his attendance at the time and place of meeting.

They have all proceeded to the northward with the exception of H. M. ships Druid, Volage, Mylchreid, Larne, Pyrites, and H. C. Steamer Madagascar, which are at present in the mouth of the Canton river.

**SELF-PROTECTION.**—An old maiden lady, who kept house in the neighborhood of a thriving weaving village, upwards of thirty years ago, was much pestered by the young knaves of the shuttle constantly entrapping her serving women into the willing noose of matrimony. For several years she had scarcely been able to prevail on one of them to remain with her for more than six months. Then, for various reasons, was not to be tolerated much longer; she was resolved, therefore, to have recourse to some remedy. She accordingly hired a woman sufficiently ripe in years, and of a complexion not much to be envied. On going with her the first day after the term, as usual, to make her markets, they were met by a group of strapping young weavers, who were anxious to get a peep at the leddy's new lass. One of them looking more eagerly in the face of the favoured handmaid than the rest, and then at her mistress, could not help involuntarily exclaiming, "Hech, mistress, ye has gotten a nest-egg now!"

The turn for repartee in the Irish of all classes is proverbial. A gentleman, the other day, intending to be smart on some bricklayers, said they were "Odd fellows." "No, no, please your honor," rejoined Pat, "We are Hod Fellows!"

**PASSENGERS.**  
In the packet ship St. James, at New York from London, Mr. Wad, Dr. W. Valentine, Charles Seab, Miss Nowell, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Holman, and Mrs. Proctor, of London, and 59 in the steerage.

In the ship Globe, at New York from Canton—J. G. Reed and C. N. Rogers, of U. S. Army.

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**JOHN HENDERSON,** President.  
**JAMES H. YALOW,** Secy. dec 1

**TIPPECANOE CLUB No. 2.**—Will meet at the American Coffee House, Liberty street, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing five persons to act as the Committee of Arrangements for the proposed celebration on the 10th of December. Every voter of the ward is invited to be present; and take part in making the celebration worthy of the glorious result of the election of General Harrison to the Presidency.

**ALEX. SMITH,** President.  
**JOHN W. WOODS,** Secy. dec 1

**SIXTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB AT NORTH BEND.**—Every member of the Club and the Whigs of the ward generally, are requested to attend an important meeting to be held at Union Hall, corner of Baltimore street and Triplet's alley, ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1st, at 6 o'clock, precisely. By order of the President,

**JOHN LEWIS,** Jr. 2d Vice President.  
**R. H. COLEMAN,** Secretary. no 30

**SEVENTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.**—A meeting of the Seventh Ward Tippecanoe Club will be held on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, at North Bend. This meeting is called in compliance with the request of the Standing Committee of the Tippecanoe Clubs, for the transaction of important business. It is hoped that every Harrison voter of the "MOUNTAIN WARD" will be punctual in his attendance at the time and place of meeting.

**COMMERCIAL RECORD.**

**BALTIMORE MARKET.**

**NEW YORK MARKETS.**—Nov. 29.

**ASHES.**—The season for receipts is drawing rapidly to a close, and the stock of Pot is small and but moderate for Pearls; that of the former is about 9000 and of the latter 3000 bbls. The transactions this week have been steady, and those that would sell have found ready buyers at \$5 75. Pearls the same price but not so active.

**COTTON.**—The Great Western dates are four days later. The market in Liverpool was not quite so firm. These advices have had no influence here; on the contrary, our market is a little better. Prices are 1 cent above those of last week. This improvement has been caused by the limited stock—about 7000 bales and a demand for consumption. Our manufacturers, as it is near the close of the Canal navigation, have taken pretty freely, and there has been some demand for exports, sales as follows—

9000 Upland and Florida, 8 1/2 @ 10 1/2  
500 Mobile, 9 1/2 @ 11  
1500 New Orleans, 9 1/2 @ 11  
Export, from the 1st October last, 63,550  
Same time last year, 69,607  
Same time year before, 59,965

**FOOT.**—The last accounts from Liverpool afford no prospect to shippers. Our best brands would command but a little over \$5. There is consequently no demand for exports to that quarter, and for home consumption the inquiry is small. The stock of Western is accumulating; and it is believed will reach two hundred thousand barrels when the Canal closes. Common brandy goes off slow at \$4 87; Southern \$5 25. Southern Rye \$3 37; Corn Meal \$3.

**GRAIN.**—There is a good deal of Western Wheat in market, but mostly steady. Holders decline pressing a lot on the market at the present reduced rate. The Millers have taken about 5,000 bushels at 100 a 102 cent; this is very low, but if forced, lower rates still would have to be accepted. Rye has come in about as fast as it