PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 2.

☞ "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.*"

MR CALEB OWEN

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

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

It is proper to say, that the article which appeared in our Monday's paper, upon this subject, was published during the absence of the Editor, and written by a friend who had charge of the paper *ad interim*.

It is difficult now, to foresee what would be the effect of such a law, and it is very questionable whether, instead of encouraging American literature, as its American advocates suppose, it would not give to foreign authors the supply of the American, as well as of the foreign market. But the point of view in which it strikes us as most exceptionable, is, that it would enable the foreign publisher to supply the American market, and to fix his own price on the books sold and used in this country. Its tendency would be certainly to transfer the employment of a very large amount of labor from this country to England. At present, strange as it may seem, English works can be printed and sold in this country, for one fifth of the price, for which they are sold in England, and no one not familiar with the subject, can form an idea of the amount of capital, and the number of persons engaged in the supply of paper, and in reprinting English books.

We know that it is argued, that authors are entitled to protection in their literary property, and that by using English copy-right books, the authors are deprived of that which justly belongs to them. In answer to this, we have to say, that it is no point of our duty to protect the property of English subjects, and that this is a commercial regulation of which we, in the United States, are to judge, and they have no right to complain. They have their Corn Laws and other regulations, affecting most injuriously our interests, and when Great Britain shall throw open her ports, and admit our products on the same terms that she does the products of her own subjects, she may camplain; we do not protect the property of her literary men. As it now is, her literature is like the mountain stream, which, the moment it passes her own borders, is no longer hers. We have the right to adopt it and to use it; before we would surrender that right, we must be satisfied that it is our interest to do so, apart from any claims which she may raise on account of her own subjects.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL FOR INDIGENT BOYS.—The meeting at the Baptist Church, corner of Sharp and Lombard streets, on Monday night, for the purpose of taking active measures for establishing and putting in operation a Manual Labor School for indigent boys, was attended by a large and respectable class of citizens.—About ten thousand dollars were subscribed on the occasion in aid of the institution. A single ndividual put down his name for one half of this amount. The attention of the benevolent is particularly called to the claims which such a school as that proposed has upon them.

THE COAL TRADE.—The product of the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawana coal regions of Pennsylvania, during the present year, have been 793,000 tons. During the next year, remarks the American, "the vast region of the Susquehanna Valley will begin to be developed, and its mineral treasures sent to market through the Tide Water Canal. In five years they will be little, if any short of the amount now sent down to Philadelphia. If Baltimore desires to secure the rich and certain harvest of prosperity connected with the Coal Trade of the Susquehanna, she can have her wish by putting forth early and appropriate efforts to that end."

Besides the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the rich mineral treasures in the neighborhood of Cumberland, in our own State, will be soon thrown open. The extension of the Rail Road, to that point during the next year, will constitute a new era in the Baltimore coal trade. Simultaneous with the opening of the means of transportation, will commence the active working of the mines.

LIMA.—We learn from Mr, GREEN, of the U. S. Navy, who came passenger in the AMERICA, from Chagres, says the New York Courier, that considerable excitement existed at Lima about the 1st of September, in consequence of an affair between the French Charge and the Peruvian Minister of Finance. The Charge called on the Minister in relation to the claims of certain French citizens, and was treated with rudeness. He challenged the Minister, but the fight was prevented by President Gamarra, who arrested the Minister and placed a guard before the door of the French Charge. The latter then made the subject the matter of an official communication, and demanded his passports. It was rumored that the French Admiral had required the Peruvian Government to dismiss the Minister and apologize for his conduct within ten days, and that the penalty of a refusal would be a blockade of the Port. The frigate Thetis was the only French man-of-war in port.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—Official returns have not been received from Patrick and Braxton.—The first gives a Whig majority of 84, and the other of 93.

The alarm of fire last evening, about 8 o,clock, originated from the burning of a brick building situated at the corner of Stiles street and Falls avenue, occupied, as we learn, by Mr. Lloyd, a an Iron Foundry and Steam Engine manufactory. It is said to have been insured for $2,800, which will nearly cover the loss.

The Mayor of New York is seriously ill. According to last accounts his life was despaired of.

COUNTERFEIT.—A large number of counterfeit two dollar notes of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, are in circulation in Philadelphia. The imitation is said to be a bad one. Our citizens should be on their guard, as there are a great many of the notes of this bank in circulation here.

GOV. HENAGAN'S MESSAGE.—The Legislature of South Carolina convened on the 23d ult., and on the same day received the Governor's message. The recommendations in this document in reference to the Public School System of the State, are forcible and judicious. The policy which too many States, South Carolina among the number, have pursued in regard to the salaries of teachers in Public Schools, is one that should be entirely changed. We are pleased to observe that Gov. Henagan recommends that liberal salaries be paid to competent teachers in that State; and that a good moral character be an indispensable requisite in every instructor.—His remarks on this subject are so well worthy of consideration that we copy them:

"Our Free School System has lately attracted especial attention. I trust that, from the many reports of the Commissioners to our late Governor, you will be able to derive important aid in the patriotic and benevolent effort to place it upon a more useful and correct foundation. Without presuming to give you even the outlines of a system, I would respectfully submit a few remarks on the subject. The pay of the teachers is altogether too moderate. The very small compensation may be said, without much of a figure, to poison the whole system. If we value professions by their usefulness, none can be more important than that of the Teacher. His duties are most irksome and laborious, and no occupation in life calls for a rarer comoination of talent and character. The foundation of a complete education can be surely laid, only in our elementary schools. The importance of a thorough English education, is, to a great extent, overlooked, in our modern systems, and our youth is hurried into the study of the ancient classics, without even a decent knowledge of their own tongue. It is a humiliating fact, that many, fresh from the walls of College, cannot write a page, without betraying their ignorance of the structure of our language. This is no imputation upon the professors, as young men are not sent there to learn the rudiments of English, but are presumed to know them before their admission. It is not my design to depreciate the dead languages, or a knowledge of their literature; but that education is imperfect, indeed, which looks too exclusively to such an attainment. A critical knowledge of our own language, with its literature, should be the primary object of attention, and, under no circumstances, should this be neglected. There can be no occasion for this neglect, as the thorough knowledge of one language only facilitates the acquisition of another. It is no easy matter now, to acquire a good English education in South-Carolina. He who would offer to teach English alone, could not calculate upon making his bread. Our modern notions require something else; and hence, every head of a petty country school, advertises to give instruction in Latin, Greek, Italian and French, and those higher English branches, which can be properly taught only in a College. To know what Homer and Horace wrote, and to be able to read the Grecian and Roman anthologies, is regarded of more importance than the knowledge of our own times and country. The Legislature can do something to reform this state of things, by elevating the character of our Free Schools, and requiring that applicants for admission into the College, should be examined in certain English departments, with which now they are only presumed to be familiar.

There is a more important relation, however, between the Teacher and the Pupil, than the merely intellectual. It is the moral relation.—How vastly important that the teacher should possess the requisite moral qualifications; that he should be able to give that kind of instruction which alone can qualify us for the higher duties of life, which alone can qualify us for eternity. The education of the mind and heart must go together, or better, far better would it be for our children to continue in the depths of native ignorance. I would not convert our Free Schools into Theological Seminaries; but it becomes the Legislature to guard, in every proper manner, the morals of the children, and protect them against those sinister influences which make them any thing but good and useful citizens. In the words of a distinguished modern writer, "Education consists in learning what makes a man useful, respectable and happy." It is all important to elevate the character of the Teachers of our Free Schools. The relation between Teacher and Pupil is of a most responsible nature, and involves all that importance which belongs to authority, on the one side, and submission on the other. In addition to literary qualifications, no one, if possible, should control the education of the youth of the State, who is deficient in moral character. Who, I would ask, are the Teachers of our Free Schools? Are they men to whom the Legislaure can commit, with confidence, the great business of education? What is the amount of their literary qualifications, and what the tone of their morality? It is not my design to indulge in unnecessary remarks upon this subject, but truth requires me to say that, as a class, thay are grossly incompetent to discharge their high and sacred functions. So far as my observations extend, with but few exceptions, they are very ignorant, and possess a very easy morality. With the poor pay allowed them, we cannot reasonably calculate upon a better state of things. The men who take charge of our public schools, and accept so miserable a pittance as the reward of their labors, are they who cannot get employment on any other terms. Necessity forces them to make the offer of their services, and necessity forces the Commissioners to accept them. It is now in South-Carolina a reproach to be a Teacher of a free school, as it is regarded *prima facie* evidence of a want of qualification. Men will not embark in the business of education, from mere motives of patriotism. You cannot command superior talent and attainment, without adequate compensation. The Lawyer, the Physician, and the Artizan, bestow not their labors gratuitously; and upon what principle of reason or justice, can it be expected, that he who has qualified himself, by years of severe toil, for the most useful of all professions, shall labor at a rate which will not supply the wants of nature."

"It becomes my duty to transmit to you a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions of the State of Connecticut, in favor of the Protective policy, which were forwarded to me with request that they be laid before you. The Compromise, as it is called, will expire in 1842. In that Act, is the stipulation, that the revenue, from this source, shall be reduced to the limits of an economical expenditure of the Government.—The solemn pledge is thus given, that no more duties shall be imposed than are necessary to defray our expenses; and according to our understanding of the bargain, the principle of protection, as a distinct, substantive power, is abandoned. I must confess that I am not so much surprised, as pained at this demonstration, on the part of one of the Sovereign States of the confederacy, to fix again, if possible, this odious system upon us. To this violation of the Constitution, this act of wanton, deliberate injustice, aggravated by the recollection of our former arduous struggles against it, South Carolina will never consent. When that day arrives, if it should arrive, I trust we will be found contending against the common enemy with all the means which God and nature have placed in our hands. May Heaven spare us a renewal of those scenes of agitation which lately shook the Union to its centre, and avert that necessity, which would force a Sovereign State to seek common justice, and vindicate her plainest rights by the strength of her own arm."

PISTOLS AND BOWIE KNIVES.—A correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal states that emigrants from the East expose themselves to a great deal of ridicule in the valley of the Mississippi, by carrying an armory of bowie knives and pistols with them; as if they expected to be compelled to fight every inch of their way. At the West, as well as every where else, those escape brawls who do not provoke them; and the peaceable citizen is exposed to no other assaults than the secret attempts of the robber and highwayman,

LATEST FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

We are indebted to the kindness of a mercantile friend, says the American of yesterday, for the annexed extract of a letter, received by the schooner Firm, at New York, dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 2, 1840.

Since our last, we have nothing of political importance to note. The Emperor's accession to the throne has produced a party between the President of the Province of Rio Grande and Bento Gonsalvez, a rebel chief of some importance, but circumstances induce a fear that the war which has so long desolated that beautiful portion of the empire cannot be amicably settled.

Buenos Ayres still continued under blockade at our last dates. There are strong reasons to expect an early adjustment of the difficulty.

Our receipts of Flour have been 6628 bbls. from the United States, and 938 from Europe In first hands there is no stock, and in all hands there may be 9a10,000 bbls. The sales since our last embrace 4365 bbls. Baltimore at 15|| for standard brands; 15||500 and 18||300 for two small parcels branded "family;" 2025 bbls. Western at 13||750; and 800 old American from France at 14||.

A sale of 6,300 bbls. noticed in our last, established a decline of fully 2|| upon previous rates, which being followed by a sale of 2500 bbls. at the same rate, gave a blow to the market from which it has not yet recovered, notwithstanding the large exportation of 8000 bbls. and the small import of the past month. There has been a great scarcity of the more inferior kinds of Flour, which added to the anxiety of the holders of better kinds to sell, explains the near approach of the price of Western to that obtained for Baltimore. The quality of the Western was said to be good. We quote last sales of Baltimore at 15||000, to net $6,46; Western 13||375, to net $5,77; and Richmond 18||000, to net $8,11.

At Montevideo, at last dates, Flour was worth $17 and $18 currency—6,000 bbls. have gone from this place. Rio Grande on the 9th ult. was well supplied—Richmond County Flour had been sold at $18, and Philadelphia was held at the same price. At Bahia on the 17th ult. 14||000 was the highest offer for Philadelphia.

The supply of Coffee was fair during the pas month, while it has continued extremely difficult to make good selections. Whether this may be attributed to the generally poor quality of the new crop, or to its lateness, we are yet unable to say. In our quotations we can make but little alteration, while the sterling price is higher in consequence of the advance of exchange to 30¾ a 31d. We quote choice lots, which are rare, at 4||200; superiors 3||900 a 4||000; good first 3||600 a 3||750; ordinary 3||350 a 3||500. The following statement of the shipments to the United States for the last three months, and for the corresponding period last year, shows a deficit of 73,756 bags, or near 12,000,000 pounds. The exports to Europe last month were 55,573 bags.

Shipments of Coffee to the United States.

1839.		1840.	
July,	29,929	July,	9,222
August,	50,263	August,	25,809
Septem.	59,210	Septem.	29,915
	139,402		65,646

The new crop of Sugar has begun to come in freely, and some small sales have been made at 2||800 for R. and 1||800 for M. The stock may be 1,800 cases. In Pernambuco sugars there is nothing doing—stock 600 bbls. held at 2||200 a 2||400 for white. Our dates from Santos are to the 21st ult. when Sugar came in sparingly and was bought up eagerly. At Bahia Sugar was quoted at 2||200 for white, and 1||700 for brown.

The stock of Hides may be 6,000. We quote small 220 a 225 rs. large 200 a 210 rs. At Rio Grande they would cost 12 cts. on board.

October 7.—Since writing the foregoing, the brig William Price, from Baltimore, with 2,428 bbls. and ship Azelia, from Richmond, with 3,000 bbls. Flour, have arrived. The former cargo has been placed at 13||000 per bbl.

From the N. Y. Express.

THE PRESENTMENT OF THE RECORDER OF NEW YORK BY THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury engaged in the investigation of the "Glentworth papers," as we announced yesterday, have, presented the Recorder of the Court. The following is that portion of the presentment which refers to this case.

"The Grand Jury cannot, in justice to themselves, acting under the sacred obligations of their oaths, permit the present occasion to pass without expressing their views upon the charge which His Honor the Recorder thought proper to address to them previous to their entering upon the discharge of the important trust for which they were empannelled In reference to the charge relating to the examination by the Recorder of the election frauds, and the procurement and possession of "the Glentworth papers," as they are called, no documents have been presented to them, either by the Committing Magistrates, His Honor the Recorder or the District Attorney.

The papers, or documents relating to such frauds, now being in the custody, or under the control of the officers of Justice, had the Grand Jury presented that if it was proper that they should be possessed of them, they would have been furnished for their examination: but concluding, as they conceived they had an undoubted right to do, that there was a difference of opinion among the Judges on their legal possession, they did not feel it to be within their duties to cause any process to be issued to enforce their possession; they are not willing that any act of theirs be construed into an admission that the Grand Jury consider they had been legally taken from the custody of the person under whose control they had been placed, by him to whom they of right belonged.

But on the contrary, the Grand Jury feel bound to present, that in one instance referred to, there was, in their opinion a violation of the rights of a citizen and the law of the land, which secures to every citizen, however humble, an exemption from search and forcible seizure of his property and papers, except under warrant, to be issued by a magistrate, on reasonable cause shown by affadavit, to be within the limit prescribed by the statute and common law of the land.

That the adoption of any other rule would permit any justice on his own volition to force from the custody of our citizens the title deeds to their property, private correspondence, without the consent of the owners, on a mere supposition that something might be discovered bearing on an individual who had the charge and custody of the papers.

And they further present the proceedings of the Recorder to execute the office of a search personally, while in their opinion it may make him a party to any illegality that may have taken place, has the effect to deprive both the accused and the people of his learning and experience in the future progress of such proceedings.

And they do further present, that the publication in the newspapers under the sanction of the Recorder, of the depositions and affidavits taken before him in reference to a complaint necessary to be laid before a Grand Jury, was an act tending to injure the character of the accused previous to a trial by a jury of his country, in violation of that benign principle which presumes a man to be innocent until proved guilty. GEORGE W. BETTS, Foreman.

The presentment having been read and ordered on file, Joseph Goddard, Esq., one of the Grand Jurors, rose and handed to the Court the following.

PROTEST.

We, the undersigned, members of the Grand Jury, do protest against the presentment presented by the Foreman of the Grand Jury, as said presentment is in their opinion against the law and evidence which has been presented to them.

John D. Hawley, Charles J. Dodge,
John H. Guion, Lewis Doty,
Samuel Dick, Thos. J. Guildersleave
Ebenezer Barkley, S. N. Judah,
Joseph Goddard.

New York, November 28, 1840.

From the New York Observer.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLAIM.

Discussion of the subject before the Common Council of the City of New-York, Oct. 29th and 30th, 1840.

We have endeavored to keep the public duly apprized of the ceaseless exertions of the Roman Catholics of this city, to secure the money of the people for their sectarian schools. But we are not prepared to see the question brought so suddenly to a crisis. They, however, have pressed their petition, and last week the Common Council met according to appointment, to hear them in defence of their claim, and also to listen to any statements that might be offered against their application. So great was the anxiety of the public to hear the discussion, that, before the hour of meeting, the Council Chamber and the avenues leading to it, were densely crowded, and it was with great difficulty that the members and parties were able to effect an entrance. We were fortunate in securing a seat, and shall put on record a candid narrative of this important and interesting debate. The petition of the Roman Catholics was first read, asking the Common Council to designate their schools, named from certain of their *saints*, as entitled to receive a portion of the Common School Fund of the State. Bishop Hughes appeared as the advocate of this petition.

Next was read the remonstrance of the Public School Society of this city. Theodore Sedgwick and Hiram Ketchum, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the P. S. Society.

A remonstrance was also read from the pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Bond, Dr. Reese, and Rev. Dr. Bangs supported the remonstrance. After these documents had been read,

Bishop HUGHES took the floor, and spoke for more than two hours in behalf of the claim. He took up in order the remonstrance of the Public School Society, and of the Methodist pastors, and the report of the Board of Assistant Aldermen rejecting a former application of the same nature. His speech was ingenious, respectful and as able as any indefensible position would allow a skilful pleader to make it. He urged the common and oft repeated and as oft exploded argument that our present system of common schools tends to infidelity, and (when that argument was sufficiently plied,) that the same system tends to Protestantism. In support of these positions, he contended that religion was excluded from the schools, and that the books used for reading contained sentiments calculated to prejudice the minds of the children against the Roman Catholic religion. Especially did he object to the use of the Protestant Bible, for which he said he had no reverence, and which his church did not receive. In allusion to a remark in the Methodist remonstrance that the religion of the Roman Catholics justified the burning of the heretics, he offered to stake $1000, to be expended for charitable purposes, which he would pay if they would prove this assertion, provided they would stake a similar sum to be paid if they failed. [This offer of the bishop to make a bet did not seem to savor of much confidence in argument, or of much regard for the common principles of morality, and was particularly out of place before a *political* body, by whom betting is known to be a misdemeanor punishable by statute law.]

The Bishop labored to secure popular sympathy for the Roman Catholics, whom he represented to constitute *one fifth* of the whole population, and whose rights of conscience he contended were crushed by the present school system.—This was his strong hold, and it afforded him a fine field for appeal to the principles of universal toleration, which are so sacredly cherished in this country, [and we would add in every other free country where the Bishop's religion is not in the ascendency.]

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., spoke in behalf of the remonstrance. He gave a brief and lucid history of the school system of this State, stating that the fund which was orginally but $20,000 would, in 1845, amount to $,500,000. This city receives $34,000 yearly, and raises by tax a corresponding sum according to the requirement of the statue, and in addition raises an extra sum of $70,000, which is imposed by a special law, that was called for by the citizens themselves; so that more than $140,000 per annum are to be distributed among the schools. The Common Council is to designate the schools that are to draw their portions from this fund, and formerly certain *religious* societies had received a part, but having abused their trust in *one* instance, by applying the money to sectarian purposes, the system was changed, and since that time all religious societies have been excluded.

Mr. S. then remarked that the two arguments of Bishop Hughes were certainly contradictory.—The Bishop says 1. The present schools do not teach religion, therefore tend to make infidels; and 2, They do inculcate principles that tend to make the children Protestants. These objections answer each other, for both cannot be sound. He then proceeded to show what sort of religious education the schools now give, and here he drew a clear distinction between religious and sectarian instruction. He said there were certain great principles which were universally admitted—by Catholics, Protestants, infidels and all—such as, Thou shalt not steal; Thou shalt not kill; Thou shalt not bear false-witness; Honor thy father and mother; &c., where were common in the Protestant and Catholic Bible, and which are carefully and constantly taught in these schools. He had compared the two Bibles, and while on certain doctrines there was a difference of *words*, in these great truths there was a perfect harmony. The Bible without note or comment, inculcating these sentiments had always spread virtue and peace, but it was the notes and comments of the Roman Catholic version, inculating transubstantiation, fasts, penances, &c., that had laid the world in blood and ashes.

Mr. S. showed clearly that the Bishop had altogether mistaken the nature of the question when he had attempted to defend the particular interests of the Roman Catholics in this subject. If any other denomination had made the same demand, it would be resisted in the same way. There was no disposition to oppress *them* more than others, and their claim could not be allowed without destroying the present admirable school system. If the Catholics succeed, other sects will make the same demand, and the whole fund will thus be frittered away and a large proportion of the community, not connected with any denommation, will be unprovided for.

HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq. followed on the same side. His speech was certainly one of the most eloquent forensic efforts to which it has ever been our pleasure to listen. He commenced by taking a review of the efforts made in years past by the Roman Catholics and other religious denominations, to get possession of a portion of the School fund. Almost all of them had tried, and *all* had become satisfied that the existing system was the best, except the Roman Catholics, who still persevere in their application. He showed that the present system was the result of a mutual compromise, by which all the sects had the same privileges, and none were oppressed. There was a great difference between being *taxed* to support sectarian schools, and in being taxed to support a system which all enjoyed in common. If, because religion is essential to morality, and morality essential to the welfare of the state, the citizens were called on to contribute to a fund that was to be divided among various religions denominations, then it would happen that Bishop Hughes would be taxed to support Dr. Brownlee's religion, and Dr. Brownlee would be taxed to support the Pope's religion, &c. &c. But such taxes would never be paid. The Protestant or the Roman Catholic would either of them go to the stake before they would submit to such a system.

In the public schools of the city the spirit of compromise was continually cherished. Every concession had been made respecting the books, that could be reasonably demanded. They had been expurgated of every thing offensive, and no difficulty lay in the way of making an arrangement, until they came to the Bible.

What, said Mr. K., is to be done with the Bible. *It is hard to give up that Bible.* He then pronounced a most eloquent eulogium upon the Protestant translated Bible, and declared that wherever it had gone, liberty and peace were enjoyed, and wherever it had not gone, there was darkness and despotism. He did not know how far the Trustees of the Public School Society might be disposed to go in their sincere desire to make the schools acceptable to the Roman Catholics, but, said he, I speak for myself and many others when I say, if it is necessary to give up the Bible in order to make this compromise, THE COMPROMISE CAN'T BE MADE. But is there no alternative? He then alluded to the fact that it had been proposed to make extracts from the Protestant and Catholic versions to be read in the schools, but this could not be accepted, as the *Pope's opinion* on the subject had *not been obtained*. Thus a foreign Potentate was to dictate to the American people what was to be read, or what was not to be read in their own schools. This monstrous and revolting truth Mr. K drove home upon the mind, till every citizen in the room possessed of the least American feeling must have been roused to a spirit of the most determined resistance to such foreign interference. If, said he, the Pope may *thus* dictate, what hinders him from saying whether or not the Constitution of the United States, or the Declaration of Independence may be read in the Common Schools of America!

Coming to the Bishop's assertion that conscience was invaded, he not merely refuted the idea, but rendered it most thoroughly contemptible. In the course of a thousand pages of books, perhaps the Roman Catholics found fifty lines which they did not like. And a Calvinist would, doubtless, find as many offensive to him; and a Methodist as many he did not approve. And should they each and all object to the books because they did not harmonize in every particular with their views? There were, in these books, passages from Jefferson's writings, and some political opponents might say, I can't go Jefferson—I have conscientious scruples against having my children imbibe his sentiments; I must have a separate school. There were also some fine passages from Webster, and a good democrat might say, I can't go Webster; my children must not learn from him; I must have another school. Now, suppose every man in the community should be permitted to strike out of these books every passage that he did not altogether like, *what would be left?*

Following up this train of remark, Mr. Ketchum continued his argument until there was not a shadow of a plea left for the sectarian claim of Roman Catholics. Having spoken about an hour he sat down, having acquitted himself as did also his junior associate counsel. Mr. Sedgewick, to the entire satisfaction of that portion of his fellow citizens whose views he repesented. The speeches of both these gentlemen were the more valuable and effective from the fact that, as lawyers, they bore the highest testimony to the power of religious principle, and its indispensable necessity to secure the safety of the state.

When Mr. Ketchum concluded his remarks it was in order for the Methodist clergymen to be heard; but Bishop Hughes desired to be allowed to speak for a few moments in reply.—Dr. Bond waived his right, as the Bishop was anxious to speak, and the following incident occurred.

Bishop Hughes replied particularly to that part of Mr. K's argument having reference to their conscientious scruples, and said that he would give a specimen of the school books used, that the Common Council might judge whether there was nothing in them offensive—He then read a passage from a book called "The Irish Heart," in which the Romish religion was spoken of reproachfully, and expressions used offensive in the highest degree to every believer in that church. Having read and commented upon this passage, he was ready to submit whether they ought to be required to send their children to schools where such books are read.

After he had concluded his observations, one of the Trustees arose and desired to make a statement. Leave was granted, and he said in substance as follows: "Some time since a series of Temperance tales were published, and several volumes having been examined by the Committee on books of the Public School Society, were ordered to be placed in the Library. The Trustee, whose duty it was to purchase books, supposed the order to extend to the volumes of the series to be published, and purchased this, "The Irish Heart," without being aware that any thing offensive was contained in it. The passage complained of was soon discovered, and the *book was withdrawn, and the gentlemen on the other side were long since apprized of the fact.* Whether, with the knowledge of these circumstances, it was generous and fair for the Bishop to come here and urge this book against the public schools, I will not undertake to say."

The feelings of the assembly at this announcement could scarcely be restrained. The Bishop rose and said: This is the first time that I have heard these facts.

The Trustee replied that the matter was of public notoriety, and had been often repeated.

There was but one sentiment in the Chamber respecting this affair, and as it was now after 10 o'clock in the evening, the Common Council adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock, P. M. the next day.

Long before the hour a still greater crowd assembled, and comparatively few were able to gain admittance

Dr. BOND, editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, spoke in defence of the Methodist remonstrance, and was followed by Dr. Reese. Our position did not allow us to take any notes of the debate, and we shall therefore not attempt a report. This we regret the less as the discussion assumed a *theological bearing*, and, as the President remarked in the course of the evening, was entirely irrelevant. Dr. Bond, however, most abundantly proved from the Rhemish Testament that the notes of this book teach the lawfulness of murdering heretics, and if the doctrines of the Roman Catholics are always the same, they must believe the same now.

After these gentlemen had concluded, indulgence was given to any one who chose, to make remarks upon the subject. Rev. Dr. Knox of the Reformed Dutch, Rev. Dr. Bangs of the Mehodist Episcopal, and Rev. Dr. Spring of the Presbyterian church, in brief and pertinent remarks, bore testimony to the united opposition of the various denominations to which they belonged, against any and every application like this, coming from Roman Catholics or any other religious sect.

Bishop Hughes was then heard in reply. He reviewed the whole ground of the debate, and certainly acquitted himself with masterly ability. No one could hear him without painful regret that such powers of mind, such varied and extensive learning, and such apparent sincerity of purpose were trammelled with a false system of religion. His time, however, was principally employed in reviewing Dr. Bond's speech, and he distinctly disavowed the Rhemish Testament as having ever been received by his church.

H. Ketcham, Esq. spoke briefly in reply, and closed the discussion. The hour of midnight having nearly arrived, the Common Council adjourned to Monday evening, their usual time for meeting. The subject now lies with that body to be decided, and our prayer is that such a decision may be made, as shall promote the best interests of the American people. We cannot, however, but feel that momentous consequences depend on the decision. The liberty of this people, may be involved in this Roman Catholic question. If the point be how yielded, and one sect be permitted to enjoy peculiar and exclusive privileges, especially if the Roman Catholics are allowed one-third of the Common School money or $46,000 out of $140,000, what shall hinder that sect from continuing its demands and exactions until Church and State are as thoroughly united here as in the countries of the old world,

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 30.

ASHES—Ashes received from the opening of the Canal to the 28th of November, inclusive:

November 1st,	barrels 27,829
" 28th,	3,951
Total,	31,780

STOCK ON HAND.

First sort Pot,	barrels 1,133
Second "	498
Third "	144
Condemned Pot,	49
	1,824
First sort Pearl,	barrels 3,025
Second "	147
Third "	79
Condemned Pearl,	9
	3,260
Pots,	barrels 1,824
Pearls,	3,260
Total,	5,084

Shipment of Ashes from the 23d to the 28th of November:

Pots,	barrels 465
Pearls,	42
	507

The demand continues animated for Pot Ashes for shipping, and sales have ben made at $5,75, being an advance of 25 cents from the prices of the previous week.

The prices of Pearls are firm at $5,75, but not much demand. We advance our quotations at $5,75 a $5,87½ for first sort Pots, and $5,75 for first sort Pearls per 100 lbs.

There is a little more enquiry for fruit at private sale, independent of the large sales by auction. 1000 boxes MR. Raisins sold at $2 14½ a $2 15; 190 bags Laguira Coffee sold at 10½c; and 200 St. Domingo at 9½c.

Cotton is firm; 500 a 600 bales were taken principally by manufacturers, at Friday's rates. Flour was rather inactive; the receipts of Western are large; Michigan is worth $4 75; Genesee and Ohio common brands $4 81½ a $4 87½; sales of Georgetown were made at $5 25; Baltimore Howard street at $5 25, and Richmond City Mills (Clark & Co's brand) at $6 25—for the South American market. Wheat may be considered nominal at $1; Corn is taken at 45 a 48c for new, and 53c for old.—Rye at 61 a 62. A parcel of 8000 bushels were taken at 61c. North River Oats in quantities, are sold at 40 a 42c. Prime Pork in barrels is sold at $11 25 a $11 75, and dressed Pork in the hog, at $4 62½ a $5—the market is well supplied. Beef in quarters, is freely offered at 4c, and Mutton at 3½c per lb. Honey of first quality is sold at 12½ c per lb. per hive. Bale Hay has been rather scarce, and advanced to 62½ a 68¾c.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Nov. 28.

COTTON—Since our last report the operations in Uplands have been to a fair extent, principally for northern account, at prices embracing qualities noticed in our last review and at prices unaltered from previous accounts. The following sales embrace the bulk of operations for the week:—8 at 7¾; 41, 7¾; 54, 8; 15, 8¼; 14, 8½; 33, 8¾; 10, 8¾; 173, 9; 95, 9½; 273, 9¾; 528, 9 3-4; 36, 9 7-16; 134, 9¾; 213, 9¾; 827, 9¾; 31, 9-78; and 83 at 13 cts. per lb.

RICE—We report sales of this article for the past week, at ½ per cwt. advance—900 tierces were sold at the following prices from $2 to $3¾ per cwt.

ROUGH RICE—6003 bushels sold at 83 cents per bush.

FLOUR—No sales of Flour occurred during the week of any extent—several small sales transpired not worthy of report.

GRAIN—There were no arrivals of Grain during the past week, the prices remain same as per last report.

BACON—Is dull.

LARD—Is worth 11 to 13c per lb.

EXCHANGE—On England, 8¼a9½ prem.

France, 5f, 15c; a 5f, 20c.

New York and Boston, Sight Checks 1¼; 60 days 1 dis

Richmond, 2 per cent discount.

Bank of Charleston rates of Exchange, on the North,—

New York, 1½ per cent premium.
Philadelphia, 1 per cent dis.
New Orleans and Mobile, par.
Savannah, 5 per cent discount.
Columbia par, Camden, 1 per cent dis.
Savannah Bank notes, 5 per cent dis.
Spanish Doubloons, $16¾; Mexican, $15¾.

RICHMOND MARKETS—Nov. 30.

Our markets are rather dull.

TOBACCO—Operations confined mostly to loose parcels of the new crop, which can be no criterion of the market. Very few hhds. coming in, and the inspections very small. Prices have a tendency downwards.

FLOUR—This artticle has fallen a shade since the recent foreign arrivals. Sales have been made to-day at $4 7-8.

WHEAT—Not much doing. Prices the same.

CORN—45 a 50 cents.

☞At a meeting of the STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUBS OF THE CITY, held at "North Bend," on Thursday Evening, the 26th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, a majority of the Tippecanoe Clubs of the city have determined to commemorate our recent glorious triumph by some public celebration,

Therefore, be it Resolved, That a GRAND PROCESSION of the Whigs of the city and State, shall take place in Baltimore, on the SECOND THURSDAY of December next, and that each Tippecanoe Club of the city be 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 2d 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 of a resolution of the Standing Committee of the Tippecanoe Clubs, viz:

Major JAS. GRIEVES,
Capt. GEO. C. BAKER,
PETER LEARY,
JOHN EWIN,
C. RYAN. dec 1

☞The COMMITTEE OF FIVE FROM EACH TIPPECANOE CLUB, TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONTEMPLATED WHIG PROCESSION, WILL MEET AT "NORTH BEND," ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 2d of December, at seven o'clock. d1

☞THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUBS OF THE CITY will meet at "North Bend," on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 2nd of December, at 7 o'clock.

dec 1 THOS. CARROLL, Sec y.

☞TIP. CLUB No. 2—Will meet at White Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. Members are requested to be present, as business of importance demands their attention.

de 2 PA R. S. BUTLER, Sec'y.

☞At a meeting of the Whigs of the Twelfth Ward, held on Monday evening, 30th ult., the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the general Committee of Arrangements:

WASHINGTON BOOTH, | JAMES S. PIPER,
LEVI FAHNESTOCK, | THOMAS LLOYD,
JAMES THOMAS. de 2

☞TWELFTH WARD.—The regular meeting of the "Twelfth Ward Tippecanoe Club" will be held at Clark's Tavern, West Baltimore street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d inst at 6½ o'clock. The whig voters of the ward generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

JOHN R. PIPER,
LEVI FAHNESTOCK,
de 2 Secreteries.

LINSEED OIL, &C —
73 bbls Linseed OIL, warranted pure and in fine order
2500 galls English Linseed, in hhds. of 120 bushels each.
1500 galls Refined Whale OIL, for sale by
BROWN & WILSON,
de 2 No. 52 S. Frederick st.

TIN PLATES, &C.—
300 boxes Tin PLATES, 1-3 X approved brands
100 whole boxes 14X20 IC Roofing TIN
800 bundles Hoops, from 5-8 to 1 ½ inch
360 do. Rod IRON, 1-4 to 5-8 inch
100 rolls Sheet BRASS
300 bundles Iron WIRE, from 0 to 18
200 Stone Annealed do 19 to 31
6 sets Tinners Tools—for sale by
BROWN & WILSON,
de 2 No. 52 S. Frederick st.

260 PIGS DUTCH GOVERNMENT BANCA TIN, in store, for sale by
BROWN & WILSON,
de 2 No. 52 S. Frederick s'.