PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 7.

☞ "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.*"

The Southern mail, due yesterday morning,—and the Eastern mail, due Satuaday night, had not arrived when our paper went to press. They are probably detained by the snow storm.

WANTED.—One or more suitable persons to act as agents for this paper in this city.—None need apply but those who can come well recommended, and all applications must be in writing.

WANTED ALSO—Several persons to act as general agents, in the Eastern, Southern and Western States.

NOTE.—Subscribers, Post masters and all others are requested to aid in extending the circulation of the Pilot and to act as agents, and to appoint some suitable person in every village or neighborhood to act as an agent.

☞ Post masters are authorised by the regulations of the Department to forward letters enclosing money for newspapers, *free* of postage.

WANTED.—An experienced and competent person as an associate editor. To one every way qualified, a liberal compensation will be given.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The new relation which this press bears to the public, imposes a necessity for extraordinary efforts to extend its circulation; and I therefore propose to issue a specimen number, to be distributed gratuitously to Post-masters, Ministers of the Gospel, and others who may take an interest in the progress of Romanism in the United States.

The purpose of doing so is, that it may be known throughout the United States that I propose to treat the Church of Rome as a political institution, and to examine how far the extension of her spiritual jurisdiction, in this country, is compatible with our free institutions.

That those who desire to patronise a free press, open to the discussion of this subject, may do so, by subscribing themselves, and by inducing others to subscribe.

To this end, all Ministers of the Gospel, Post-Masters, Merchants, and others, are invited to act as Agents, and a commission of twenty per cent. will be allowed for obtaining subscribers to the Weekly paper.

It is not intended to devote the editorial columns *exclusively* to this subject. I propose to render the Pilot a valuable record of current events, in which posterity may find the history of present times detailed with fairness; and, as far as practicable, without personal or party bias; and, as the Catholic movement is among the most important of the present age, that, with others, will be noted—not in the bitterness of sectarian animosity, but in the spirit of a free press, which regards the public liberty, and dares defend it. As the best means of diffusing information, I intend to reprint such works of undoubted authority as will present a true history of the Church: of its intrigues, its purposes, and its doctrines, in times that are past, that we may judge the future by the past. For, truly has it been said, that

"History is experience, teaching by example."

That the public may judge of the economy of this mode of enlightening the public mind, I would refer to Professor Ranke's "*History of the Popes,*" a work which costs, to import it, *nine dollars;* being a large octavo, in three volumes. It will cost subscribers, as printed in the Weekly Pilot, about *seventy-five cents!!!*

The Weekly Pilot is printed in pamphlet form, on a double-sized sheet, may be bound into a volume, and, in addition to the selected History, will contain important Public Documents, current Foreign and Domestic news, interesting items of General Intelligence, and Editorial remarks, all for *two dollars and fifty cents per annum.*

That this is the best mode of counteracting the Catholic movement is to me most obvious. Many will read in a political and commercial newspaper an extract from history, who would not read a book. It will be found in the news rooms, the public houses, the merchant's store, the mechanic's shop, and in families where religious books or religious newspapers would not come. Men will examine and consider the civil and political aspect of Papacy who would not give a thought to its religious faith, and as it is in fact a civil institution, that is the character in which it should be discussed. May I not therefore expect that Ministers of the Gosdel will give me their countenance and support? May I not expect the travelling ministers of the Methodist church to take an active part in obtaining subscribers? I confidently rely on them all to do so

COL. BENTON.

This gentleman and his party professes to be opposed to bank monopolies, and are now illustrating the difference between profession and practice. They incorporated the present Bank of Missouri, elected a partizan Directory, and, chiefly by his agency, borrowed from the General Government funds to put it in motion.

To foster this Bank, this anti-Bank party passed a law driving the agencies of the banks of other States, out of the State of Missouri.—The Merchants of St. Louis opened accounts with the Bank, and by their deposites enabled that Institution to raise its discounts to more than two millions on a capital of $800,000 paid in. In the attempt to maintain the dogmas of Mr. Benton, the Bank was compelled to suspend specie payments, or to refuse to receive on deposite the currency in which the business of the city was carried on. In this emergency the merchants opened accounts with the Insurance offices, who received the current bank notes on deposite and discounted business paper on them. This has given offence to Col. Benton, and he and his party are now pressing the Legislature to deprive the Insurance companies of this right, and thus force the merchants back into Mr. Benton's Bank.—The following are the closing remarks of the Missouri Republican on this subject:

"But admit, for the present, that this power does exist, and the Legislature may curtail the powers of these insurance Companies, what is the result? Will the community be forced back into the Bank? No: So long as the Bank's resolutions stand unrepealed, and she refuses to receive at her counter that currency which the whole community are compelled to receive as money, they cannot and wil not go back to her. Break down these Insurance Companies and the trading community are driven, whether they will or not, into the hands of the Brokers and private capitalists.—Brokers and capitalists will profit largely by the destruction, whilst every other portion of the community must suffer. This is the inevitable result of all the hurrah about the Insurance Companies. It is a new experiment, got up for the double purpose of forcing business into the Bank, and for carrying out the abstract theories of a few political demagogues."

For the Pilot & Transcript.

GEN. GREEN: I much approve, and I suppose that every American, who rightly estimates the republican institutions of his country, does approve, the stand you have taken against the political interference of Bishop England, in our late election. From the time of the Reformation to the present period, the religious tenets and dogmas of the Church of Rome have been fully and thoroughly examined, discussed and refuted; but as she claims divine inspiration and infallibility, and, therefore, admits no other standard but her own decrees, the controversy must necessarily be interminable. Religion, though so essential to human happiness, is a subject to which the natural man is averse; and being not immediately connected with his worldly pursuits, he is generally disposed to take it on trust, without much inquiry. To this it is owing, that men distinguished for learning and professional eminence, still adhere to the Romish faith, acknowledging a foreign potentate, as the representation of God upon earth, and the Supreme Dictator in their spiritual concerns.—It is only in this way, that we can account for that men of such highly cultivated minds, as Mr. Taney and Mr. Gaston, continue to be zealous papists; that they have been taught on their mother's lap, to believe implicitly on the priest, and to hold, that all religious inquirers are sinful, so far as they involve the exercise of private judgment; which is strictly prohibited by the Church, of which they profess to be members.

Your press, I believe, is the first political one, that has assumed the duty of warning this nation against the anti-republican tendency of Romanism, and to expose its insiduous hostility to our free institutions, and also to demonstrate, from the acts, genius and character of the papal Church, that she is ever grasping at civil power and wealth for self-aggrandizement, and for worldly pomp and grandeur. History teaches us that in all countries, where she is established in full authority, the monastic orders of Jesuits, under the pretence of solemn vows of poverty, have accumulated immense wealth for the Romish Pontiff to wield for civil as well as ecclesiastical purposes. Although a distinction is made, by her adherents, between the exercise of spiritual and temporal authority, yet it is not difficult for a Church, which interdicts to her members all free religious inquiry and private judgment in matters of faith, and denies the rights of conscience, to make them confound spiritual and civil matters, if the pretended good of the Church should need it. To prove this position, we have only to refer to the history of the Church, from the period of the Emperor Constantine's conversion to the time of the Reformation, which checked the Papal power in some degree, but did not do away its exorbitant pretensions and claims; as the Church declares herself unchanged and unchanging. Let us for a moment suppose, that the Remanists constituted fifteen-sixteenths of the American people, as the Protestants now do, who does not believe that, in such case, the genius and character of Papal power, backed by the Holy Alliance, would soon destroy our free institutions, and that the office of *Inquisitor General* would soon not be merely titular, as it now is, in these United States.

To understand the character and pretensions, and the usurpation of the Romish Church, it is necessary to examine her acts and doings with nations, whose rulers maintained the Pope's supremacy; and more especially, since the expansion of the human intellect has introduced more liberal principles of government. We all must admit, (even the most sceptical,) that all the mighty efforts of Papal Rome have been directed to their overthrow and extinction.

There is another view of this subject, which I wish to present in this communication, that necessarily has a bearing on our political institutions. The European journals have for several years past, published accounts of the conversion of Protestant nobility and princes to the Romish faith, and also of a more tolerant disposition on the part of the Protestant sovereigns of England and Prussia towards it. It may not be generally known, that among the learned politicians and legitimist writers of Europe, there are some who are opposing the progress of liberal principless, the liberty of the press, and the rights of man; and who, in casting about for the most effectual means of accomplishing their purposes, have concluded that the ecclesiastical system of Papal Rome is the best adapted engine to crush the liberty of nations. It is, therefore, in this way, that it has enlisted the interest and wishes of princes, to favor the Papal doctrines. Those who claim to govern by divine right, find that these doctrines inculcate implicit obedience on their subjects, who are kept in abject slavery and ignorance, and acquiesce in their degradation, by the instrumentality of a corrupt priesthood, who divide the spoils with the civil rulers.

The grand object of the Holy Alliance was to employ the combined power of those princes, organized by treaty stipulations, to degrade their subjects and to keep them in passive submission. The late emperor of Austria on a visit to one of the universities of his dominions, after being honored with an exhibition of science by the students, remarked, that he wanted good and obedient, not learned subjects. When we make further inquiry, and behold that power, worldly interest and splendor are paramount objects of the Church of Rome, and contemplate the means which she possesses to attain them, and is ever ready to employ,—such as dispensations, indulgences, absolutions and jusuitical casuistry to quiet the consciences of her corrupt instruments, we may well have fears for the liberty of our country from her machinations. Prince Metternich, who is at the head of the Holy Alliance for political objects, is a patron of the Popish missions to diffuse Romanism in our nation; and from a view of these facts, is it not apparent to the most superficial inquirer, that it is a hostile movement against our free institutions?

I send you this communication, as an evidence of my good wishes, and the interest I take in your undertaking "to warn the American nation against the insidious encroachments of the Court of Rome on our civil and religious liberty," and that you will succeed, and be amply remunerated for your patriotic labors, I feel no doubt, by the liberal patronage of all true lovers of our country. A SUBSCRIBER.

From the St. Louis Republican.

BANK AFFAIRS.

Our Jefferson correspondent notices the call of Mr. Smith of Lincoln for the correspondence received from the London Agents of the Bank of Missouri. As his account is brief and, with Locofocos, may not be so authoritative as that in the Argus, we copy from it all that is necessary for our purpose.

"The next subject was somewhat more interesting. It came up on the following resolution of Mr. Hans Smith: "Resolved, that the President of the Bank of Missouri be required to give to the committee of examination of the Bank of Missouri all the correspondence that may have been received from foreign bankers on the subject of the sale of the State Bonds."

"In support of his resolution Mr. Smith stated that since the committee had left St. Louis, they had understood that offers had been made for the purchase of the State Bonds in the event of Harrison's election to the Presidency. As the committee desired to make an immediate report, and believed this correspondence might throw light on the subject of their investigation, he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

"Some member suggested that this proposition was premature, as the the House had not been informed of the organization of the Senate.

"Mr. Hans Smith remarked that there could be no valid objection to the resolution from this source. That the correspondence alluded to had taken place was certain. The President of the Bank had informed him that such letters were in his possession. They had been received, but could not be communicated by the President of the Bank alone without the consent of the Directory, or the requisition of the House. A rule of the Bank made it the duty of the President not to disclose any thing connected with the transactions of the Bank, unless the Directors should first authorize it to be done. In the present case, the House alone was competent to reach the information desired, at least it was only through the House that the purposes of the committee could be accomplished. They wished to report immediately, and wanted the letters with that view. The President of the Bank was in town, had many of the letters with him, and was ready to delivered them upon a call of the House. The letters might be innocentin themselves—that was to be seen—at any rate their production could do no harm. Their authors might probably be like many of our own citizens, believing the success of Harrison certain, and willing to make extravagant offers in contemplation of that event. There was another matter. There had been ample reason from other sources to believe that the influence of British money had been brought to bear on our domestic elections. That had been denied. We now have the evidence to prove it, said Mr. Smith. The proof can be immediately put in our hands, by a call of the House, and he hoped the call would be promptly made.

"Mr. Wood, of Clay, said he had no objection to the passage of the resolution, but thought it premature, as the Senate was not yet organized. He moved to lay it on the table.

* * * * * *

"Mr. Young, then, with his usual eloquence and perspicuity, entered into a discourse about white-washing, &c , and resumed his seat,

"Mr. Smith explained the course of the committee. They had made a minute scrutiny into the conduct and management of the Bank. They had not left a single rumor or charge against it unexamined. But their plan had been, on hearing any evil report, to investigate it fully. And had they been informed of the existence of the correspondence in question, they would have called on the Directors for explanations. They did not hear of it, however, until after they had left St. Louis. On mentioning it to the President of the Bank, he said that he knew not how the report had got out, being excluded himself with the Directors, by a strict rule of the Bank, from revealing it. It was now certain that the correspondence existed. The committee believed it to be their duty to get possession of the correspondence, and they were solicitous as public agents to perform that duty. Some of the letters were at St. Louis—the rest the President had with him in the city. The latter could be furnished at once; and the former sent for. The committee wanted them to guide their own action. They did not seek to dictate to the House. Nor were these letters necessarily such as ought to be presented to the House. Of that the committee would have to judge, unless the House should subsequently demand them of the committee. There were other papers in the same situation. For example, the Bank of Missouri had brought suit against a bank in New York. The papers connected with it in the possession of the committee were not fit to be published at this time, as they might be used as evidence in New York against our Bank.

"Other remarks were made by members, when the resolution was modified so as to require all the correspondence the President of the Bank may have with him at Jefferson, and the balance as soon as practicable, and adopted without dissent."

We believe we understand this move and its objects. Some time ago, if we have been correctly informed, the London Agents of the Bank, with whom the State's bonds had been deposited, by President Smith, to sell, wrote to the Bank, that state stocks were depreciated and could not be expected to rise until there was a change of Administrations. This is the substance of the correspondence. The object of H. Smith's motion is to get these letters out so as to enable Col. Benton to use them in Washington, in support of the charge, that foreign capitalists were attempting to bribe the American people, interfering with elections, &c. &c. We doubt not that this correspondence will figure largely in Congress this winter. Let every one remember that it is between a Locofoco Bank and their own *foreign agent.* Aside from this, we are glad the correspondence has been drawn out, the people will now see why it is that the bonds of Missouri have gone a begging in the market.

But there is another thing about this that requires explanation. How does it happen, that John Smith, president of the Bank, CARRIES WITH HIM, when attending to his own private business. THE RECORDS AND PAPERS OF THE BANK? By what right does he take from the files of the Bank papers and correspondence, which, by the rules of the Directors, he is prohibited from exposing, and carry them to Jefferson City? Is there no infraction of his official oath in this? We confess that we are astounded by the declaration that President Smith, had in his pockets, at Jefferson, papers of the Bank's which he had no right to remove from the rooms of the Bank. Again: Is this done with the consent and connivance of the Cashier? Does he tolerate the President to take from the Bank, important papers and carry them wherever his electioneering tours may lead him? If so, where is the abstraction to stop? What security is there for papers of any description in the Bank? If the President, when he goes on an errand of electioneering for his post, may carry away the correspondence of the Bank, why, may he not carry away her books, the notes of individuals or any papers. This, to our mind, is the highest stretch of power we have witnessed in this Locofoco concern. It is time the people should look to it. It is indeed something new, that the President of the Bank, shall be tolerated in carrying in his pockets the papers and records of the Bank.

But, why did Mr. Hans Smith stop at calling for the letters of the correspondents? Why did he not also call for the action of the Board of Directors on these letters, and the reply of President Smith to them? This would have explained at once, the light in which they were viewed by the Board, and who there were that thought it was an attempt on the part of foreign capitalists to influence our elections. Since a part has been called for, let the public have the whole. Let us see the Ayes and Nays on the question of removing these London agents, and the President's replies. We advise the Colonel to look into this, or he may find himself in a most awkward predicament.

They were answers to other letters, and declined taking the Bonds in the course of negotiation, for good and sufficient reasons therein mentioned, among which were, the pressure in the money market there, the prospects of a short crop, and their lack of confidence in the manner in which things appeared to be managed in this country. They however looked forward to the time when American stocks would regain their wonted credit; when a change of Administration would restore that confidence which was formerly had in American State stocks, &c, &c. These, I believe were about the ideas expressed, and nothing more—certainly nothing worse, and it will be hard to make more, or worse, out of the correspondence. They were just such letters as prudent business men would write, whether Englishmen or Americans. However, as they are ordered to be printed, you will see them, it is hoped, in a few days.

After this disposal of the letters, Mr. Sterling Price (speaker) offered the following joint resolutions:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: I. That the Bonds of the State of Missouri, in the hands of Frederick Huth & Co., London, be recalled, and taken out of the European Market.

2. That the two letters from Frederick Huth & Co., dated London, June 3, and September 11th, 1840, dispose the evidence of a direct interference on the part of British capitalists, in the internal politics of the United States, and especially in the Presidential election of 1840, and in favor of changing the American Executive.

3. That the said letters contain internal evidence of a belief in the minds of British capitalists, that the value of American Bonds and Stocks in their hands, will be increased by the election of the Federal candidate to the Presidency in 1840.

4. That the said letters contain internal evidence of a design on the part of British capitalists, to bribe the American people with their own money.

5. That any legislation on the part of Congress to increase the value of American Bonds and Stocks, in the hands of British capitalists, will be an alarming compliance with the belief, and expectation of said capitalists, and will be a reward to them for their interference in our elections, and an encouragement to continue their interferences in time to come.

6. That any assumption or guarantee of said debts, or any provision for paying them, on the part of the General Government, or any attempt to appropriate the public land revenue to their payment, will be an invitation to British capitalists to interfere in our Legislature as well as elections, and an inducement to them to use all the means known to the moneyed power to obtain the passage of laws favorable to their interests, and tending to enhance the value of Stocks and Bonds held by them.

7. That all the modes of assuming, guaranteeing, or providing for the payment of the State debts in Europe, the most objectionable and injurous would be by appropriating the public land revenue to that object; as thereby, in addition to all evils of an actual assumption of said debts, the public lands would become virtually mortgaged to foreigners who would immediately feel an interest in the sale and disposition of said lands, adverse to the interests of the people, their influence in Congress to procure the same to be sold for the highest possible price, and to prevent all equitable reductions of price, and also preventing all donations and pre-emptions to actual settlers.

8. That it is unconstitutional, degrading to the character of the States, tending to consolidation, and involving corrupt practices on the part of foreigners, for Congress to engage in any schemes to sustain State credit in Europe.

9. That a copy of these resolutions, and of the two others to which they refer, be furnished to the Missouri delegation in Congress; and that the same be spread on the journals of this House.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed; and after the transaction of sundry matters of minor importance, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 20th, 1840.

[Yesterday's letter contained the substance of the proceedings of the forenoon session. It was made up at the time, because the afternoon session did not commence until 3, and the mail of that day, which crosses the river, was closed at 4 o'clock.]

Thursday, Nov. 19th 1840, Afternoon.

The House met agreeably to adjournment, and in a brief space, thereafter, Mr. Smith of Lincoln, from the Bank Examining Committee, submitted a report upon the condition of the Bank, which was read, accompanied by some ten or dozen letters which, being numbered and referred to in the report, but forming no part of it, were not read. The accompaniments formed *part* of the correspondence of the Bank, called for a few days ago.

A motion was made to lay the report on the table and print This was promptly and strenuously opposed, by others, and a motion was made to recommit the report, with instructions to make papers No. 1 and 2, part of the report. These papers were letters from certain Bankers in London to the President of the Bank of Missouri, in reply to letters from him, upon a proposition to them to purchase Missouri State Bonds. From what I could learn of these letters, it appeared that these Bankers had refused to purchase those Bonds, because they had no confidence in the party in power which waged an incessant and implacable war upon State and Corporate credit, and held that States were not bound for their liabilities.

Upon the motion to recommit, a spirited, interesting, and an able debate sprung up, which lasted, during the session, which did not terminate until after candle lightning, in which not less than a dozen persons participated, some of whom spoke several times. Among the speakers were, Messrs. Mitchell, Doniphon, Bogy of St. Louis, Wood, McLean, and Churchill, for laying on the table; and Messrs. Smith of Lincoln, Price (Speaker,) and Thompson for recommitment. Others spoke on both sides. but I did, learn their names.

During the debate, the whole length and breadth of the merits of the Presidential Election were brought up and amply discussed. On the one side it was argued, and proven "as clear as mud," that the President elect instead of having been elected by the people of the United States through the ballot boxes, *had been elected in the city of London.* This, I ought to have said, was boldly asserted, but not proven, but these two letters were to prove the fact. It was also asserted in the same unqualified manner that 16 or 20 millions of money, (I disremember which,) had been sent over to this country to accomplish this desideratum. It had long been known to the leaders of the Whig party, that Harrison would be elected; for, at the most gloomy period of their prospects, when no Democrat, and the great mass of the Whig party themselves, believed the election of Harrison impossible, a son-in-law of Henry Clay, residing in Nashville, could find no less than $200,000 to hazard on the election of Harrison. Such was the sum, both of argument and evidence, of the election of Harrison in the city of London, through the instrumentality of some twenty millions of British gold.

The re-commitment was opposed on account of the unfair, exparte, one-sided course proposed to be taken. The Whig members saw through the whole matter. The Locofocos had been defeated, and now they wanted to furnish themselves with a plausible reason for it. They had been often defeated themselves, and they never became satisfied, and resigned to their fate, until they had satisfactorily ascertained the causes of their defeats, which generally proved to be occasioned by a want of votes. But they had no objection to the re-commitment, provided *all* the correspondence of the Bank, (and not two detached, isolated letters of that correspondence) was made part of the Report. Gentlemen objected to the inclusion of the whole correspondence, because it amounted to bushels of papers; but how happened it,—that Mr. President Smith should bring with him these two letters and forget to bring with him the letters which drew these forth from the London Bankers. Let text and context, question and answer, appear together. The election is now over, but it is not long since it had taken place. Previous thereto, the pretensions of Harrison were ostensibly held in derision. If elected at all it was to be by hard cider and coon-skins; but now that he is elected, another reason is sought for, and it is found in British gold. A certain very great man, now in this city, had been heard to say thus much to himself. I cannot pretend to give even the more prominant points of the knock-em-down arguments and severe thrusts, made by the Whig speakers, on their opponents, during the debate.

During the debate, the circumstance was very much marvelled at, how the existence of this correspondence, (with the London Bankers,) came to be known. The President and Directors had enjoined on themselves the most inviolable secrecy in relation to it; yet it leaked out.—Mr. Smith, of Lincoln, heard of it on his way from St. Louis to this city, and mentioned the fact to Mr. President Smith, who marvelled exceedingly thereat, and could not divine how the fact had eseaped from the keeping of him and his colleagues. At that very moment, he had the same letters in his pocket, bringing on to this place, for the express purpose of making them public. The secret, however, of how a knowledge of their existence became scattered to the winds, was disclosed. Samson's heifer had been in the plough. Col. Benton had been informed of, and doubtless had read these letters, and had mentioned their contents at Palmyra, from whence the information took a direction, after the manner of tornadoes, that intersected the rout leading from St. Louis to Jefferson City.

During the debate, Mr. President Smith was in the House, and is said to have been busily engaged in conversations with members, though this I do not know to be the fact, for I did not know the man. I saw a gentleman go up to Mr. Price when he was speaking, and correct him by whispering in his ear, and then I learnt who Mr. Smith was, by physiognomy. It is also said, that during the debate, "the prince, the chief of many throned powers, who led the embattled seraphim to war," was seen in the rotunda. If so, it is probable that he was in the House during the same; in which case, if great men have feelings, he must have heard some things he did not like, and witnessed a triumph in argument by no means grateful.

I will endeavor to give a sketch of this debate hereafter, if I can find leisure to make it out.

Upon the meeting of the House this morning, and after the transaction of some minor matters, Mr. Price withdrew his motion to recommit with instructions which left the House to make some other disposition of the matter. The report was then adopted, and on motion the correspondence referred to and numbered therein, ordered to be read. The letters were read in the order of their dates; and, it so turned out that the letters first in the order of *number* were last in order of *date.* They were dated June the 3d, and September the 11th, 1840. They turned out to be as veritable a mare's nest, as ever was stumbled upon—a mountain bringing forth a mouse. Two thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday afternoon, 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Kearney, BENJAMIN C BAYNE, of St. Mary's county, to Miss MARY E. VAUGHAN, of Baltimore.

On Thursday, 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Kepler, DANIEL MATHANAY to LOUISA P. H. MORRIS, all of this city.

On the same evening, by the same, ROBERT T. WILKERSON to ADELINE R. MORRIS, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 3d inst. JOSHUA, infant son of Francis and Mary Turner.

On the 30th ult., JOHN THOMAS, youngest son of the late Joshua Sindall, aged 4 years.

On the 26th ult. at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, of mental aberration, C. S HINCKLEY, artist, a native of Hallowell, Maine, but recently a resident of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Providence.

☞ FOURTH WARD—There will be a meeting of the 4th Ward Tippecanoe Club on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th of December, at 7 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Daniel Steever, at the corner of Hillen and Potter streets. Punctual attendance of every Whig in the ward is earnestly requested. By order,

d5 JOS. C. BOYD, Rec. Sec.

☞ The General Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the Standing Committee and five Delegates from each Tippecanoe Club, will meet at "North Bend" on Tuesday evening the 8th instant, at 7 o'clock. By order, ALEXANDER GOULD, JR. } Sec'rs.
d7 LEVI FAHNESTOCK. }

JOHNSON HELLEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COLLECTOR,
WASHINGTON CITY.
de7 1y*

RUBBER OVER SHOES—
6 cases Men's Rubber Over Shoes,
2 " Women's do just received, for sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE,
d7 2 South Charles street

BONNET BOARDS—
30 gross blue and white; 12 do super white, just received, for sale by
TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE,
d7 2 South Charles st.

JUNK PAPERS—
2 Tons Trunk Boards—assorted Numbers,
4 do Binder's do
2 do Band Box do
100 Reams Cloth PAPER,
200 do Hardware do
300 do Kentish Cap do
200 do Grocer's Bag do
For sale by
TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE.
d7 2 South Charles street.

BALTIMORE LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE. No. LXXII. for December, 1840, issued this day. Subscriptions received, and single Numbers sold, by DAVID OWEN,
2¼ N. Gay st.

CONTENTS OF THIS NO.

1.—A Relic of a great and good man of the Eighteenth Century, being a Farewell Sermon, by the Rev. John Craig, of Augusta County, Virginia—delivered Nov. 1764, in Tinkling Spring Church, Augusta; on the Dissolution of the Pastoral Relation of Mr. C. to that Church.
2.—Sketches and Recollections from my Note Book, No. VIII.—The Spirit and Movements of the Papacy.
3.—Foreign Labors in the Abolition Controversy, No. VII.—Glasgow Discussion.—Fourth Night.—Abolitionism.
4.—Latest News from Father Mathew, and Teteto-Païsm in Ireland.
5.—Brief of Pope Gregory XVI., to Boyer, President of Hayti.
6.—Relations of the Government of the United States with the Pope of Rome.
☞ Notices, Receipts, Accounts, Answers to Letters, &c. &c.

This is an original work, devoted to the advancement of Knowledge, Liberty, and Religion.

It is published in the city of Baltimore, on the first day of each month. It contains forty-eight pages in each number—and is furnished to subscribers at $2.50 per annum, if paid in advance, or on subscribing; or $3, to be paid within the year; which commences with the No. for January.
d1 eodlw

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. 2¼ N. Gay Street.
No 24

LEAD—225 pigs Missouri Lead, now landing, for sale by ____ SELLMAN & CROOK. d3

PROSPECTUS.

The Protestant community are unwilling in any way to abridge the rights of conscience, and hence are slow to believe, although it has been publicly charged from the pulpit, and in religious newspapers, that there is a well arranged conspiracy to overthrow our free institutions; and that the Church of Rome, in alliance with the most despotic governments of Europe, is making extraordinary efforts to disseminate Romanism in the United States, entertaining a hope that the time is near at hand when the seat of its empire may be transferred to this country. The arrogant pretensions of Bishop England and his associates, the acknowledged agents of foreign despots; their establishment at prominent points in the United States of Catholic presses, conducted by their ablest writers, and their open attempt, during the late election, to consolidate Catholic voters as a political body, constitute a crisis, calculated to arrest the attention of the American public; and, warranting an examination into the truth of these charges, and how far our civil institutions may be affected by the purposes in question.

It is believed that, as Romanism is a civil institution, to discuss how far its predominance in the United States may affect our civil rights, and abridge our religious privileges, belongs appropriately to the political press. The undersigned, therefore, proposes to treat it in its political aspect, and to discuss its bearing upon our institutions.

It is proposed to render the Pilot a valuable commercial and political paper; to give to it a high moral tone, carefully excluding from its columns everything which may be offensive to the religious public. Important public documents, and the leading speeches in Congress, on both sides, will be given at length, and with the political matter and news, published in a weekly paper of double size, in quarto form, suited to binding, constituting a candid and impartial history of the times, with an index carefully prepared for future reference.

The Pilot will be a free press—as far as possible, without partisan bias: asserting at all times the opinions of the editor with independence, yet dealing with fairness and candor towards political opponents. In asserting our purpose to speak of Romanism as any other political influence, we by no means propose to devote the paper exclusively to that subject. We consider it a political question, having a most important bearing upon our institutions, and believe that it should be discussed, that it may be understood. We know that we have to encounter many prejudices, and particularly in this community; but we are confident in our hopes that patronage sufficient to defray the expense of publication may be secured in support of the paper. With this view this prospectus is submitted. Respectfully,

DUFF GREEN.

TERMS:

The Daily Pilot per annum	$6 00
" Weekly Pilot per annum	2 50
" Semi-Weekly per annum	4 00
Where five subscribers at one post office unite, and remit free of postage, they will receive five copies of the Weekly Pilot for	10 00
And five of the Country for	15 00
And for a greater number at the same rate.	

The payment in all cases to be in advance. The Editor reserves the right to continue the paper, unless all arrearages are paid; and in that case the price of the weekly will be *three dollars* per annum, and of the country five dollars per annum.

The daily will be enlarged as soon as the local patronage will justify it.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET—Nov. 25.

From the New Orleans Bee.

At a late hour last night a list of 1,000 bales of Cotton was disposed of, and which were not included in our semi-weekly review of yesterday. The price of this lot has been kept secret. The market to-day has again presented a very animated appearance, and fully 2500 bales have changed hands at very full prices, if not at a slight improvement in our quotations. The demand has in a great measure extended to finer grades, which are eagerly sought after for the northern factories.—Amongst the sales alluded to we notice 200 bales at 7⅞c, 70 at 9¼—250 at 8 1 10; 50 at 9¼—154 at 8¾—400, of which a selection of 100 bales, very choice, at 11⅛c, and the balance at 10c, besides various other lots, the particulars of which we are unable to give.

An active inquiry has existed throughout the day for Sugar, and about 250 hhds were disposed of generally for export, at rates varying from 5 a 5⅛c. We notice a sale on plantations of 120 hhds, at 5⅞c, and another of 250 at the same price. We understand that the cane has suffered some damage from the late severe frost which occurred three days ago, but do not apprehend that the injury has been as great as some persons pretend to believe. The inquiry for Molasses is limited to small sales, at from 23 to 24c; 22c is freely offered for large sales.

The FLOUR market has been quite brisk to-day, and some considerable operations have been effected at $4 50, from the levee; amongst which we notice a few sales for export. Holders are exceedingly firm at these rates, and generally refuse to dispose of well-known baker's brands at the current quotations.

In other descriptions of WESTERN PRODUCE the transactions continue to a fair extent, and the market is well supplied with provisions of all kinds. We quote clear branded Mess Pork, at $17—Mess, $16; Prime, $14.—Bacon—sales of Sides at 8¼a9c. Shoulders, 6¼a7 cts.—Lard continues dull at 10a10½c for the very best quality.

We have no alteration to notice in EXCHANGE. Sterling, 8¼a9 per cent prem. ($4 82½a$4 85 per £1 sterling) France, 5 15—New York, 60 ds. 8. par to ¼ per cent dis, and in good demand. There is a fair inquiry for Sight Checks, at 1¼a1½ per cent prem.

MATTRESSES, BEDS, &c.—The subscriber has just finished, and has on hand ready to deliver, the most extensive assortment of Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Matresses, Comforts, Cotts, &c. in the United States, all of which will be sold lower than goods of the same quality can be found in this city, by immediate application at the Bedding Mart, N. W. and S. W. corner of Lombard and Light sts.

N. B.—Any Goods purchased at the Establishment which does not prove as recommended, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. d4tf

MANTLE CLOCKS.—CANFIELD & BRO. have just opened a large assortment of Gilt, Alabaster, and Ebony CLOCKS, of the newest patterns, which they offer at very reduced prices, wholesale and retail, corner of Market and Charles streets. no3

SHEET ZINC—64 casks Mosseman's first quality SHEET ZINC, for roofing—numbers 10 and 11.—This invoice of Zinc is pronounced by dealers in the article to excel in quality and beauty of finish any lot ever offered. For sale by BROWN & WILSON,
d3 52 S. Frederick st.

CHESAPEAKE SAVINGS FUND.
No. 10 LOMBARD STREET.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extraordinary and unprecedented run upon all institutions of this city, engaged in the issuing of small notes, the *Chesapeake Savings Fund* has redeemed every dollar that has been presented, and WILL still continue to redeem all that may be offered for redemption. It is also prepared to make advances upon notes drawn payable ten days after demand, provided Bank Stock or other good security to double the amount is pledged as collateral. Its transactions, as heretofore, will be managed so as to afford security to the holders of its notes and credit to itself.
d3 tf W. RICHARDSON, Cash'r.