PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9.

☞ "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.*"

OURSELVES.

We are greatly indebted to some of the religious papers, for the notice they have taken of our controversy with Bishop England, and confidently hope that a subscription, more than equal to the expense of publication, will be obtained. The daily subscription, in this city, is increasing, and the subject is commanding public attention elsewhere.

The moment that others see that the paper can ride out the first storm, friends will come in: and with the increased circulation, we may expect additional advertisements. Many of our present subscribers have expressed a desire that we should exclude Lottery Advertisements. This we propose to do, when our present contracts expire.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL FOR INDIGENT BOYS.

We would call the attention of the benevolent to the communication of R. L. which we copy from the American. The advantage of such an institution as a means of preventing vice, and relieving the unfortunate, is set forth in strong and persuasive terms. We learn that there are some who would wait to see the school in operation. If all do this, their wishes will never be gratified. Again, others would reserve their charity for a house of correction. This would be a noble charity, but how much better is it to preserve the infant mind free from vice, than to reserve our means to reclaim those who are tainted with moral pollution? Besides, this is the work of charity; the other is more properly the duty of the state. This is now in progress, and in the hands of efficient and deserving citizens. This is begun; let it be finished, and then those who have carried this through will be able auxiliaries to carry through the other.

May we not hope that this inclement season will tend to soften the hearts of those who of their abundance can well spare a small sum for such a purpose?

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL FOR INDIGENT BOYS. There is now a vigorous effort making by a few indiyiduals to procure funds to establish on an efficient scale, a Manual Labor School near this City, for the relief of helpless Orphan Boys; and to afford assistance to indigent Widows, by taking charge of, educating and training up in habits of virtuous industry, their sons who not merely hang heavily on them for bread, but frequently bid defiance to all the wholesome discipline and restraint that maternal love would exercise for the promotion of virtuous habits, and which too generally can be achieved only by the stronger government of the sterner parent.

The object of the Institution then is literally to be a father to the orphan, and a husband to the widow: it is one half of what the Apostle James declares to be "pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father," and in the exercise of which in its most liberal and extended sense, there is no danger of awakening sectarian strifes and jealousies. A somewhat similar Institution for the relief of orphan girls is now in successful operation in Mulberry street, and to extend *its* usefulness, and to endow the one for boys, by a hearty appropriation of the means with which a beneficent Providence has gifted us, cannot fail to bring a divine blessing on the contributors individually and the city at large.

If we would visit the haunts of the poor, and contemplate the squallid misery which surrounds the objects that these two noble charities are devoted to relieve: Where hunger until it verges on starvation is scarcely deemed a suffering, and the warmth derived from the smoke of a few burning or rather mouldering chips is esteemed a luxury: the wonder in our minds would be—not that so many of both sexes become abandoned to every vice and crime, but that a single brand should escape from such a pile of ignorance and woe. Nay more, if we there mark some children evincing more than ordinary beauty or talent, the painful conviction is forced upon our minds, that these bounties of nature, which, under more auspicious circumstances might prove a blessing to society and themselves, can hardly fail to enhance their own guilt and misery, and spread more broadly around them the baleful influences of vice and crime.

I am aware that there are many who give liberally to similar Institutions, under the exclusive care of their own Church, and think that this circumstance should be a sufficient apology for refusing aid to the Institutions in question. To such I say with all kindness and respect—I blame not your zeal for any charity that wears the banner of your own peculiar sect, but we all have duties and charities peculiar to ourselves as individuals and professors of Christianity; and if we should *all* adopt your policy, the great mass of woe and guilt, to which I have briefly alluded, must remain unmitigated and unreformed. But I will venture to say further—that the course you adopt naturally tends to stay the spread of universal benevolence, and to withhold from your own bosom the sweet consciousness that you feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and instruct the ignorant, through love to God, rather than zeal for your own peculiar creed. Devotion to our own sect does not necessarily prove our love to God; for history tells us of too many who freely surrendered all things even life itself, for the sake of their own peculiar views, but the tenor of whose lives forbids even the wisest charity to hope that with their sectarian zeal mingled any of that love for God which the Great Teacher says is evinced by loving our neighbour, "which is the fulfilling of the Law." And what heart that ever made the trial has failed to realize the softening and expanding influences of that love which springs in his bosom towards his fellow man whom he meets amid these scenes of mercy, over which waves no banner but that of Universal Love. There no sectarian animosities intrude; they fly before the glance of the presiding Angel-Love. In the exercise of charities like these, in generous rivalry who shall do most good, not for the honor of a sect, but for the glory of God and the sake of humanity, we shall do far more towards accomplishing that which Divine Revelation has declared to be its own legitimate design, even "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men" than has been effected by all the sectarian animosities of the last thousand years.

Let us then one and all cultivate this almost forsaken field of disinterested benevolence, and we shall reap an abundant harvest in the generous feelings that union in such a cause will waken in our own bosoms towards our fellow labourers: feelings that will put to shame the bigots circumscribed humanity. Whilst we fail not to support the Sister Institution in Mulberry street, let us contribute liberally to endow the Manual Labor School for Indigent Boys—"With good will doing service as to the Lord, and not to men; knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free.—Eph'm. 6 & 7.

Baltimore, December 7, 1840. R. L.

Papers friendly to the institution are requested to give the above an insertion.

RHODE ISLAND.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF RHODE ISLAND.—The Electoral College of this State met at Providence on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd. The electors were all present, and organized by appointing the Hon. Nicholas Brown, Chairman. The four Electoral votes of Rhode Island, were then cast for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, for President, and JOHN TYLER, for Vice President, and sealed and forwarded in the usual manner.

The Providence Journal, in giving the form of the vote, states that it was for William Harrison. We trust this is a mistake, and that there will be no danger of losing the vote of "Little Rhody" by the omission of the middle name of Gen. Harrison.

NEW JERSEY.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY convened at Trenton agreeably to law on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd. Every one of the eight members being present. LEWIS CONDICT, of Morris, was appointed President, and SAMUEL G. WRIGHT, of Monmouth, Secretary. The respective ballotings for President and Vice President resulted in unanimous votes for WM. HENRY HARRISON and JOHN TYLER.

NEW YORK.

The NEW YORK ELECTORS organized at Albany by appointing James Burt President, and Elisha Jenkins Secretary—the meeting having been opened with prayer by Dr. Campbell. The whole 42 votes were given for Harrison and Tyler.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, the day appointed for the meeting of the Electors of the several States. The balloting resulted in the unanimous vote for William Henry Harrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice President of the United States.

☞ VAN COURT'S PHILADELPHIA REPORTER, COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST FOR DECEMBER.—This number, which is for sale by A. R. Wright, 31 W. Pratt street, contains a list of all the new counterfeits. In this list we notice the following:—10's on the Bank of the Northern Liberties, Pa.; 100's Bank of Cleveland Ohio; 3's Bank of Commerce, Buffalo, New York; 5's Bank of Manchester, Vt.; 5's Bank of Warsaw, N. York, 20's Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, N. Y.; 5's Chemical Bank, N. Y.; 1's J. I. Cohen & Brothers, Baltimore; 1's Cumberland Bank, N. J.; 3's Cattaraugus Co. Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.; 100's Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Ohio; 5's Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Portland, Me.; 5's Mechanics' Banking Association, N. Y.; 20's Providence Bank, R. I.; 1's and 2's Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, Delaware.

Extract of a letter, dated

CONNELSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3, 1840.

"GEN. D. GREEN.—DEAR SIR: I wish you to send me five numbers of the Weekly Pilot, which, we understand, will be two dollars, when five numbers are taken at the same office. I enclose you $10.

"It is with great satisfaction we have recently seen some numbers of your valuable paper, and especially, that you have the moral courage to "come out" and manfully discuss the question of *Popery* in its political bearings. It has been, we think, reproachful to the "editorial corps," that throughout our whole country, so far as we have known, not a solitary editor of a political newspaper, of either party, has ventured to *speak out* on this question, although so vitally connected with the institutions and liberties of our country. The disgrace is now in part wiped away, by the course you have taken—we wish you all success. If you send me a 'Prospectus,' I may procure for you some additional subscribers.

"I subscribe for myself, and also for the reading room of the Atheneum, where it will be read by the students of the college. The influence of truth on the minds of two hundred students, is incalculable. Very respectfully, yours, &c."

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Yesterday, for the first time in a great many years, neither House of Congress formed a quorum on the day appointed for the opening of the Session, owing to the unprecedented occurrence of the roads in all directions being blocked up earlier in the season than ever was known before, by nearly as heavy a fall of snow as is recollected ever to have occurred in this part of the country, accompanied by high wind and severe cold.

In the SENATE, sixteen members attended, and in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES one hundred.

In the latter body, it is probable that a quorum of Members will be in attendance to-day; but we have doubts as to the Senate. Without the presence of a quorum in both Houses no business can be transacted; so that it is possible our readers will not have their curiosity gratified by the perusal of the President's Message for a day or two to come —*Nat. Intel. of Tuesday.*

A deaf and dumb person being asked what was his idea of forgiveness, took the pencil and wrote "it is the odor which flowers yield when trampled upon."

A good education is a better safeguard for liberty than a standing army of severe laws.

CONCORD, N. H. Dec 2, 1840.

I improve the earliest opportunity to inform you of the result of the election of a Senator in the Congress of the United States; for four years from the fourth of March next On the first ballot in the House, the vote stood as follows:—Whole number 243—Albert Baker had 1, Jos. W. Weeks 1, Joseph Bell 2, John P. Hale 2, Henry Hubbard 8, James Wilson 72, LEVI WOODBURY 145, and was duly elected on the part of the House. The Senate concurred in the choice, giving him 7 votes—General Wilson had the 2 Whig votes, and the remaining 3 were scattered.

This result has changed the aspect of Mr. Hubbard's affairs were essentially—how he will settle down to private life after so long enjoying the spoils, remains to be seen. He has toiled hard through the late campaign, having traversed the State, repeating the ridiculous charges against the Whigs in general and Mr. Webster in particular, and this is his reward. He has been rejected by the people, and Mr. Van Buren is in no condition now, to take up those of his friends whom the people condemn.

The Whigs of Concord celebrate today the victory of the People over the Office Holders, by a grand salute of 234 guns, and a meeting in the evening, at which Gen. Wilson will speak.—The Whig Association and Members of the Legislature also notice the day by a supper.

It may be of interest to you to know that the Electoral vote of New Hampshire has been given *to Mr. Van Buren.—Boston Patriot.*

FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.

The following is an extract from the governors' message.

The details of our fiscal system have become very complex, not on account of the numerous subjects of taxation, for these are fewer than in most other Governments, nor on account of the rates of revenue assessed for state purposes, for these are lower, it is believed, than any State whose jurisdiction and civil list approximate to our own, but in consequence of the multiplied agencies assigned to the various corporations which form parts of it.

The two great funds of education and improvement, each of which consist chiefly of Stocks of the State and of other corporations, the amount of Stock owned by the Commonwealth proper in the Banks, State Stock held by the Banks, and the relations of debtor and creditor, which exist between each of them and the State, however coovenient they may be in practice, render the accounts of our finances very intricate. The aggregate public debt of the State is about $6,720,948.

The commonwealth holds stocks and funds in banks and other companies to the amount of	2,548,939 83
The Literary fund to the amount of	4,168,116 50
The fund for internal improvement to the amouut of	7,987,583 82
The sinking fund to the amount of	61,547 15
Making an aggregate of	$12,066,187 30

held by the commonwealth and corporations which it has created, and over which it has entire control. From the amount of these stocks, viz: $7,987,583 82, held by the fund for internal improvement, and the amount of these, viz: $2,714,278 41, which are now productive, it will be seen that a large portion of the stock held by the state and the state institutions, are not now available as a means of revenue. Of the aggregate of $12,066,187 30, the sum of $6,887,790 74, is either now productive, or may soon become so, and of that portion of the public funds which is now totally unproductive, there is a large amount held in works of internal improvement and not yet complete, much of which, it is hoped, will ere long become productive. The aggregate of debt, viz: $6 720,948, and the aggregate of funds, viz: $12,066,187 30, both include the sum of $1,247,862 91, of state certificates held by institutions under the control of the state, or in fact by the state itself. Deducting this amount, the debt of the state will be reduced to the sum of $5,473 86, In estimating thepublic debt, it is proper to regard the amount of subscriptions authorized but not yet applied for, on account of some contemplated improvements, viz: $2,787,520.

It will be several years before any considerable portion of our debt is redeemable, and many years before it is entirely so. There is, therefore, ample time, and in my estimation, abundant reason, for the establishment of an adequate sinking fund, which will render the redemption of our debt gradual and easy; and if, in the mean time, the stocks owned by the state and not now productive, shall become so, their proceeds can be applied to augment this fund, or to such other purposes as the interests of the commonwealth may require.

The actual deficit in the revenue of the last fiscal year, exceeded the estimate of the last general assembly, and made it necessary for the executive, under the act of March 18, 1840, to authorise the treasurer to borrow from time to time from the Bank of Virginia, the Farmers', and the Exchange Bank, the sum of $175,700, prior to the 1st of October, and $25,000 since that period. If the policy of loans generally is questionable, there can be no doubt that it is impolite to borrow to meet the ordinary expenses of government. The necessity for imposing the tax is only postponed, and its burden is finally increased by the accumulation of interest. This policy of loans in time of peace, commenced so long since, and has been so gradually connected with the operations of our treasury, that it is difficult even now to put an end to it at once unless an advantageous disposition can be made of some of the Stocks held by the State.—As very little of the revenue which you may assess will be received into the treasury before the 1st of October next, and a large portion of the revenue now in the treasury, will be required to pay the banks on the 15th of the present month, it will be necessary to provide some temporary means of supplying the deficiency. The value of all stocks is of so peculiar and delicate a nature, that the peremptory sale of any large amount, must always affect the price and cause a sacrifice. A discretionary authority to sell, with some alternative provision, in case a sale cannot be effected on advantageous terms, is probably the only means by which our stocks can be used to answer the immediate demands of the treasury.

The banks, which promptly aided the commonwealth during the past year, were required by an act of the last session, to furnish means of paying the interest on the public debt in specie, or its equivalent, when demanded by the public creditors. So far as this demand was made, they were subjected to a loss of the difference between specie and current notes, and it was incurred for the accommodation of the State, I submit whether it is not proper to relieve them from it.

THE PROGRESS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

The November nnmber of the American Repertory contains a very interesting paper, read by Count Darn, to the French Chamber of Deputies, on the project of a law to establish a steam communication between France and this country, and from which we condense the following statistics of the progress of the steam navigation.

It was in 1807 that the first steamboat appeared; it was constructed by Fulton; its engine had a power of eighteen horses, and accomplished the passage from N. York to Albany in thirty-three hours. It was the lot of the United States, whose streams, lakes, and extensive coasts, interrupted by enormous bays, and covered with islands, are so well adapted to the establishment of steamers, to enter the first in his career, and to cement, by means of this wonderful instrument of communication, the bond of unity between the population scattered on its soil in a state of isolation, and almost completely without communication with each other.

The progress of steam navigation from that period was very rapid in this country. We see in an official report, presented on the 13th December, 1838, to Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that thirteen hundred steam-boats have been built in the United States, from 1808 to 1839; of these eight hundred are still serviceable.

In England, the first steamer was launched on the Clyde, in 1811. It is not uninteresting to see the progress made by Great Britain in this particular. The last statistical reports published in Liverpool, give, on this point, the follow data:—There were, in 1812, only 2 steam-boats in England; in 1814, only five; in 1825, there were already one hundred and sixty-eight; in 1835, five hundred and thirty-eight; and in 1839, eight hundred and forty steamers.

In France, the first attempts date scarcely sooner than from 1820; and it was only in 1826, after many fruitless attempts, that a regular service of steam packets was established on the Seine. The state of the rivers of France are greatly calculated to retard the rapid advancement of steam navigation. The Rhone is an impetuous stream, and difficult of ascent. The Loire, extensive and changeable in its course, offers a depth of water which is frequently insufficient; and the Seine has its frequent bends.—In the last account given by the Marine Administration, we see that there was, in 1833, seventy-five steamboats; in 1834, eighty-two; in 1835, one hundred; in 1836, one hundred and five; in 1837, one hundred and twenty-four, and in 1838, one hundred and sixty. This statement does not include government steamers, of which there are thirty-eight, carrying engines of from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and fifty horse power.

Thus England holds the first rank; the United States the second and France the third.

In 1819, a vessel from the United States, the Savannah, crossed the ocean to Liverpool, partly by wind, and partly by steam. Thus our country had the lead again in daring to apply Fulton's machine to long voyages, and this is the more remarkable, that we have always had but few steamers on sea service. This first essay was not repeated until 1835, when the English undertook the passage from Falmouth to the Cape of Good Hope. The Atalanta, with an engine nearly similar to that of the Savannah, accomplished, in thirty-seven days, a distance of twenty-four hundred nautical miles. The Berenice, the Medea, and the Zenobia, performed passages of different lengths on the coast of Africa, and in the Indian seas. All these boats were English. In the Mediterranean, steamers of different nations—Nepolitan, Sardinian, Austrian and French—crossed from one port to another. Lastly, the French service from Marseilles to Alexandria was established, and threw open a new access to the East. The passage to Constantinople, which was sometimes forty-five days in duration, was thus reduced to thirteen days and a half.

From this time the question of the practicability of crossing the Atlantic was agitated; and it having been ascertained that the increase of power in the engine by no means entailed the necessity of a similar increase in the consumption of coal, it was determined that the experiment should be tried; and on the 4th of April, 1838, the Sirius arrived at New York in safety, after a passage of fifteen days. Scarcely had this vessel arrived at New York, when it was joined by the Great Western, which started from Bristol on the 8th of the same month, after a passage of fourteen days.

Henceforth the problem was solved. America was nearer the European continent by half the distance which formerly separated them. The events which have since occurred, have ratified these first expectations. The Great Western has crossed the Atlantic twenty-eight times during the space of fourteen months, without accident, and maintaining an almost uniform speed, the average time of which was sixteen days going, and thirteen to fourteen days coming back. The last voyage within the time mentioned was even accomplished in eleven days and a half.

Within two years past, the English have advanced with gigantic strides in their operations. A first line from Bristol to New York was established in 1838. The company to whom it belongs have four steamers, of four hundred and fifty horse power, namely—the Sirius, the Great Western, the Royal William, and the Liverpool; and it is said that they are now building an iron steamer, which is to have two engines, whose united power will be equal to one thousand horses

Another line was established for the service of London and New York. Two vessels, the President and British Queen, are employed on it. The engine of the President is six hundred, and the Queen five hundred horse power. They can accommodate from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty passengers, and receive a load of from five to six hundred tons. A third line connects New York to Liverpool, so that there are already three establishments sending steam vessels from different parts of England to New York.

Besides these, a contract was sealed on the 4th of July, 1839, between the English Admiralty and Mr. Samuel Cunard, for the transit of letters from Liverpool to Halifax. Mr. Cunard has engaged that there shall be two departures per month, and receives from the government a compensation of $300,000 per annum. The Britannia, of four hundred and fifty horse power, was launched in the beginning of February, 1839. Mr. Cunard's line has been extended to the city of Boston.

Lastly, a more extensive service will connect Great Britain and the West India Islands. There is a company in existence, under the name of the Royal Steam Navigation Company, which is preparing vessels for New Orleans, Mexico, and part of the South American coast. This company the government indemnifies by an annual payment of $1,125,000.

We have entered into these details, in order to show by what successive steps, and at what pains, these great results have been obtained.—Their very tardiness is a pledge and proof of their stability The idea of crossing the Atlantic by steam is not new, but a project, the execution of which has been sought after for the last thirty years. The human understanding has proceeded in this circumstance as it always proceeds in inventions of a durable nature, by uncertain attempts. Fulton's machine received little by little, at the hands of its constructors, those improvements which time and experience are sure to occasion. The end is attained—the facts are undeniable—and the consequences will be of no ordinary character. This approximation of the two worlds, and this new instrument, delivered into the hands of the maratime powers, an uninterrupted chain of communication established among numerous nations, until these, divided by enormous distances, brings forward new relations among them. The flux and reflux of these nations towards one another increases the sphere of action of each. It is more than a revolution of commerce and industry. For when two individuals are brought together, their contact, the conjunction of their efforts and of their minds, changes entirely the reciprocal conditions of their isolate state. When two nations then are brought into closer communication, the effect increases in the proportion of one man to the whole society.

RICHES OF OHIO.

We recently took occasion to illustrate the great resources of our country, and especially the Western portion of it, by the statistics of a part of Monroe county, N. Y. The result of that inquiry was, that the people of that section actually raised near *five times as much bread-stuffs as they could consume*, and therefore *four-fifths* of it was clear profit.

We shall now continue the illustration of this fact, by the *agricultural statistics* of WAYNE COUNTY, Ohio, as published in the *Wooster Democrat.*

Wayne county is a large county containing some 7 or 800 square miles, on the great central table land of the State; partaking of the same general character as that vast *plateau* which extends from the foot of the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. It is not intersected by *any* of the great internal improvements (canal or railroad) in the State. It is therefore a fair specimen of the agricultural condition of Ohio.

The county of Wayne contains about 8000 *male adults*, which may therefore stand as representatives of the *families*. Of these 7000 or seven [eig]hts of the whole are *farmers*.

We [shal]l now see what proportion of *bread-stuffs*, [or] what may be deemed the *staff of life* to man, is raised in this country.

Wheat,	753,000	bushels.
Rye,	50,000	"
Buckwheat,	20,000	"
Corn,	395,000	"
Potatoes,	132,000	"

Of these articles we may *exclude* from men *corn*, which, though *bread-stuff*, is in Ohio cheerfully fed to animals, and *include* potatoes, of which man is almost the only consumer.—We have, then, 945,000 bushels of grain, or its equivalent, used as the food of man.

Allowing the usual average for the *consumption* of these articles by the population of Wayne, and the result is that the people there raise *four and a half times* as much bread-stuff as they *consume*. In other words, of 4½ bushels of grain or potatoes raised in that county, 3½ may be set down for *exportation*. In this great fact we see how it is that such enormous amounts of Ohio flour arrive at the ports of Buffalo and New Orleans. At Buffalo, 27,000 barrels of Ohio flour arrived a single day! But this is only one side of the statistics of this county. There are raised in it:

Oats,	543,000	bushels.
Hay,	38,000	tons.
Wool,	120,000	lbs.
Sugar,	177,000	"
Horses and Mules,	12,000	
Hogs,	35,000	
Sheep,	75,000	

And we may add, there are le[ast] [illegible] 500 barrels of *Whiskey* made in the count[y].

We give these facts as specimens [of do]*mestic industry*, and the substan[illegible] this prosperous natio[n]. We doubt w[hether any] thing like it can be found in the his[tory of na]tions. It is every man (with few [illegible] tions) sitting under his own (not vine and fig tree) fruit trees, looking over his own waving fields, enjoying the rewards of his own labor, secured by wise and equal laws, under a free government and a merciful Providence. It brings us back, in idea, to the days of Abraham, with the addition of blessings which Abraham knew not of. This is Democracy in America, which needs neither the comments of Philosophy nor the songs of Poetry to be seen, felt, and understood.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

CENSUS MEMORANDA—1840.—Through the politeness of Mr. Sibley, U. S. District Marshal, we were yesterday favored with the general aggregate of the recent United States census of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as taken under his direction during the last summer. The official returns are not yet so far complete as to be arranged into counties, but the total amount of the population is found to be 739,306, which is an increase since 1830, of 129,292, or 21 per cent. This is doing wonderfully well for the "Old Bay State," and will enable her to hold her own in the next Congress, allowing the ratio to be fixed as high as 61,500, with a small fraction. The ratio, however, will not probably exceed 60,000, in which case she will be entitled to her present number of 12 with a fraction of 19,306. Should however, as may be the case, the ratio be fixed as low as 56.870, which will be an increase of more than 9000 over the last ratio, she will be entitled to 13 representatives in the next Congress, or an increase of one. This, however, is not to be expected, and she will do far better than most of her neighbors, who, we are sorry to say, will not hold their own, as may be seen by the following table, which we have gleamed from various sources.

	1830.	1640.	Gain.
New Hampshire,	269,633	284,481	14,848
Vermont,	280,652	291,848	11,196
Connecticut,	297,711	310,131	12,420
Massachusetts,	610,014	739,306	129,292
4 N. E. States,	1,458,010	1,625,766	167,756
New Jersey,	320,779	373,272	52,493
Delaware,	76,739	78,107	1,368
Michigan,	31,639	212,000	180,361
	1,877,167	2,289,145	401,978

It being an increase in the above seven States of 401,978, a little over 21 per cent.

In 15 counties of Pennsylvania, including the city of Philadelphia, the result is as follows:—

In 1830	1840.	Increase.
407,928	554,083	146,155

Or, 35⅓ per cent. At this ratio Pennsylvania will contain about 1,800,000; but we hardly think it will come up to that.

New Jersey will hold her own at 60,000, with a considerable fraction, and so will Delaware.

Maine will probably gain one. Rhode Island, may hold her own, but it is somewhat doubtful. It would be cruel to cut her down one half "at one fell swoop," but she must take her chance. —*Boston Atlas.*

A MUTE'S APPEAL.—At the recent destructive fire at the village of Canajoharie, Mr. BACKUS, the mute printer and publisher of the *Radii*, was stripped of every thing he possessed. "It is now about four years since," to use his own language, "we undertook the doubtful experiment of exhibiting to the world a mute editor. A man deprived of two important channels of intellectual interchange. A man with a wife in like circumstances, whom former ages had elevated but a little above the brutes. A man who could look around and see thousands in a like condition, without any attempt to arouse them from their lethargic degradation. This was undertaken by the proprietor of this paper."

The experiment was successfully prosecuted, until Mr. BACKUS was visited by the misfortune to which we have above referred. An effort has been made in Albany, and in other places where this most worthy and deserving man is known, to raise a sufficient sum to enable him to resume the publication of his paper. The Evening Journal suggests that those out of the city of Albany, who are disposed to contribute to such a fund should leave their gifts with the Postmasters in their respective places of residence, with a request to forward the same to the Hon. J. L. Rathbone, Mayor of Albany, by whom it would be properly applied.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, 6th instant, by the Rev. Isaac P. Cooke, CALEB S. RIGDEN to Miss SARAH ANN GREEN, all of this city.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Damphoux, JOHN MERRITT to Miss HENRIETTA J. HUTTON, both of this city.

In Allegany county, on the 23d ult, Dr. HENRY HERMANN to Miss ELIZABETH HOPKINS, both of that county.

DIED,

On the 7th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN HARRIS, aged 47 years, consort of Samuel Harris.

On the 7th instant, WM. JAMES McGEE, son of John and Margaret McGee, aged 10 months and 7 days.

On the 5th ult, HENRY BULLIN, in the 45th year of his age.

At Washington, on the 5th instant, Mrs. NANCY CRAVEN, relict of the late John Craven, Esq. in the 87th year of her age.

At Frankfort, Ky, JAMES G. DANA, Esq., reporter of the decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky—a gentleman of talents and great personal worth.

☞ TIPPECANOE CLUB NO. 8, will meet at Head Quarters, on Thursday Evening, Dec 10, at 6½ o'clock. It is requested that members will be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be brought forward for their consideration.

d9 SAMUEL ARCHBOLD, Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE—A Public Meeting of the Washington Temperance Society will be held at St John's Church, Liberty street, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 11th instant, at 6½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Nadall and several members of the Society. The public, generally, are invited to attend.

☞ The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order of the COMMITTEE.

d9 WT&F

LEDGER PAPERS—

2	cases	White	Wove	Super Royal
2	do	Blue	do	Royal,
2	do	do	do	do
3	do	White	do	do
6	do	do	do	Medium,
6	do	Blue	do	do
2	do	do	Laid	do
8	do	do	Wove	Demy,
16	do	White	do	do
20	do	do	do	Flat Cap,

Of Hudson's, Hubbard's, Sturges & Co., Franklin Manufacturing Company, and of Butler's Manufacture.

d9 TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE.

NUTRIA CAPS—2 cases first quality, for sale by TURNER, WAEELWRIGHT & MUDGE,

d9 2 South Charles st.

BLEACHING POWDERS, &C.—8 casks Tennant's fresh Bleaching Powders; 10 do first sort POT ASH; 20 do Cram's first quality SALÆRATUS. For sale by BROWN & WILSON,

d8 52 S. Frederick st.

200 BOXES 1, 3, X TIN PLATES—approved brands; 50 whole boxes 14×20 1c. TIN, for roofing—in store and for sale by

d8 BROWN & WILSON, 52 S Frederick st.

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.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, letters testamentary with the will annexed, on the estate of ELIZABETH HALL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May, 1841—they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given und[er my hand], this 27th day of Nov. 1840.

SARAH E. PATTERSON, Ex'x.

no 28

GREY PIG METAL.—200 tons Pig Iron suitable [for] forge and foundry use, for sale by

SELLMAN & CROOK,

n4 d4t Corner of South & Pratt s

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, anb 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.

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,

2½ 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 Tetoto-Papism 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 eod1w

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 Christien Ministry; Kingsbury on the Sabbath; The Flower Garden, &c.

All the Books and Tracts of the "Presbyterian Board of Publication," together with a general assortment of School and Theological Books, Stationery, &c., for sale on reasonable terms, by DAVID OWEN,

No. 2½ N. Gay Sueet.

No 24

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 Mosselman'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.

NUTMEGS—1000 lbs. prime fresh Nutmegs for sale by BROWN & WILSON,

d3 52 S. Frederick st.

260 PIGS DUTCH GOVERNMENT BANCA TIN, in store, for sale by

BROWN & WILSON,

de 2 No. 52 S. Frederick st.