

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

We are pleased to see that the press in different parts of the country is becoming aroused to the importance of the question at issue between England and this paper. Among others, the Bangor (Me.) Whig has spoken out distinctly in the following—

"Gen. Duff Green, of the Baltimore Pilot, has entered upon a heavy discussion with the Bishop of the Catholic Church, as to the effect of Catholicism upon the political institutions of the United States. This discussion originated in an attempt of the Bishop to secure to Martin Van Buren the Catholic vote of this country. The discussion has met much opposition from the fact, probably, that it has been thought to be intended rather as a theological than a political matter. The General, however, disdains any wish to interfere with the rights of conscience or a broad toleration of civil and religious rights—His opposition is the use of religious power to political purposes. He thinks Bishop England entered the field of politics on the eve of an important election, in accordance with the claims of his religious system, and thus rendered his conduct a fit subject for remark. And the issues involved in the controversy are; did Bishop England act in accordance with the religious system he advocates, and if so, such a system is a safe one for our republican institutions?"

Whatever others may think of the matter, we cannot but regard the discussion as one of importance to all friends of the widest extension of civil and religious liberty, whether Catholics or Protestants.

The following is from the Luthern Ostrerer published in this city.

A PROTESTANT COMMERCIAL DAILY PAPER IN BALTIMORE.—The religious protestant community of this city, have long and loudly complained, that among the many Dailies, both small and large, published in Baltimore, there was not one sufficiently independent to speak out on the Roman Catholic question. The popish influence among us is strong and arrogant, and there were not a few who were of opinion, that all our papers stood more or less in awe of lat influence. Some of our Dailies, no doubt, endeavored to steer a neutral course, while in others, though edited by Protestants, it was thought that a strong leaning towards the Romanists, could be distinctly perceived. Items of intelligence laudatory of their zeal and tending to their aggrandizement, were freely published, but it was not so easy to procure the insertion of articles of a body of character. Whether this opinion was well-founded or not, we have not at present time inclination to examine. Certain it is, that protestants of every denomination have complained, and complained again and again, and sometimes in not very measured terms. Hence a thoroughly independent daily paper, open to a free discussion of the political character and tendency of Romanism in our country, has long been deemed an important desideratum in this city; efforts have several times been made to get one up, but heretofore without success. At length, however, such a paper has been started, and it is conducted by one of our ablest public writers.

So far as this paper may favor either of the two great political parties of our country, we say nothing, and on this ground we would not write one word to its praise or disparage. It is only in view of its character in reference to Romanism, that we notice it, and submit it to the judgment of our readers to decide for themselves how far it may be entitled to their patronage. A large body of the protestant community in Baltimore rejoice in its establishment, and will undoubtedly give it their support.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE POST OFFICE LAW.—Mr. Coddington, Post Master of New York, has commenced legal proceedings against the publishers of the New World, for an alleged violation of the Post Office law. It appears that, in pursuance of a very common practice among the publishers of some weekly newspapers, a handbill, upon which was printed the contents of the New World for a certain week, was enclosed in a number of that paper, and sent to an agent. The postmaster at the office where that agent lived, instead of delivering the package, which he had opened, returned the handbill to Mr. Coddington, who has instituted proceedings against the publishers for the purpose of recovering the penalty of five dollars for every such offence. The section of the Post Office law which Mr. Coddington thinks there was an evident intention to violate, is the following: "If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter, or other thing, or any memorandum in writing, in a newspaper, pamphlet, or magazine, or in any package of newspapers, pamphlets, or magazines, or make any written or printed memorandum thereon, which he shall have delivered into any post office, or any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by the post free of postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence."—Sec. 30, Act. 2, March, 1827.

AN IMPORTANT PROCEEDING.—An important suit, says the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, has been tried within the last week in Mobile, which will excite a general interest in Alabama.

The suit is brought by the State Branch Bank against a debtor, who sets up as a defence, the unconstitutionality of State Banks. Much ability is said to have been displayed on both sides of the argument. The Court has taken the case under advisement. Whatever may be its decision, the case will go to the Supreme Court.

Mr. WILDE—A correspondent of the New York Signal, writing from Rome, says:—"At Florence I found Mr. Wilde, the Georgian, who wrote the lines beginning, 'My love is like the summer rose.' He is engaged in making laborious researches for the life of Dante, which will be the most complete we have ever had."

The Norfolk Beacon, of Monday, says: "NAVAL.—The U. S. Sloops of War Yorktown, Comander AUSTIN, and Dale, Comander GANNETT, bound to the Pacific, dropped down to Hampton Roads on Saturday and went to sea yesterday morning with a fine wind from southwest."

Gen. GLASCOCK, of Geo., has declined the democratic nomination for Congress in place of Judge COLQUITT resigned.

IMPORTANT TO COMMERCE.—By the schr. Robert Mills, arrived last evening from Matanzas, says the N. O. Bee, we have been informed that the Mexican government has permitted the introduction of the articles which were lately prohibited.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTING FORSALE.—That excellent collection of oil paintings, now to be seen at E. M. HALL & Co. 128 Baltimore street, are to be sold this evening. The pictures will be open all day for inspection.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

From present indications, I think it more than probable, that we shall have a called or extra session. In fact both Mr. CLAY and Mr. WEBSTER have already publicly intimated such a contingency, and if it really take place we shall, in addition, have the question of the Tariff before the nation.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday, after an able speech from Mr. WRIGHT, in favor of rather in vindication of the course pursued by the President in relation to the finances. Mr. WEBSTER replied, after which a short executive session was held.

THE MURDER OF MR. SUYDAM.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser says, that it is believed at New Brunswick, that the murderers had made arrangements to entrap another individual, and murder him also. This person was a Mr. Cheeseman, a mason, to whom Robinson was indebted. He was requested to call at Robinson's house, on the same day of the murder, but was prevented from calling at the appointed time. The opinion is strengthened from the fact of another hole being found in the cellar, similar to that which contained the body of Mr. Suydam. One of the brothers of Robinson testified that, when on his way to church, on Thanksgiving-day, he called at his brother Peter's house, and was refused admittance.—Peter told him that he was engaged, and could not see him. It is the opinion of the physician that, from the appearance of the head, Mr. Suydam suffered much before he expired—three blows were probably given. The skull was split, longitudinally, from the crown to the occiput! The Newark Daily Advertiser, of Wednesday, has the following:

"Some further corroborating particulars concerning the murder at New Brunswick, have been since our yesterday's publication. Mr. Evans has been to that city for examination and immediately identified Robinson as the man who exchanged Mr. Suydam's watch at his store in this place for the watch and spoons found in his possession. Robinson's brother was examined, and testified that Robinson offered him \$50 to set fire to his dwelling-house, for the purpose of receiving the insurance, as it supposed, as he had obtained his policy of insurance, which he transferred to Mr. S., and which was found in his possession. It has also been ascertained that a hole in the cellar was dug some days before Mr. S. was decloyed to the house. The Freedomist this morning reviewed the essential statements made yesterday, and adds:—

Mr. Suydam had entered upon the first floor above the basement, and gone into the back room, and from the appearance of blood on the floor, had been struck as he was about coming out, near, or at the door of the back room. The marks of blood are perceptible on the floor at the door, on the door post, and in the entry, although they had been carefully painted over to conceal them. The first blow was on the back of the head, with, perhaps, the back of a carpenter's adze, and followed by two others on the top of his head with the edge of the instrument. The body was then dragged down the cellar stairs and there buried.

Robinson and his wife resided in the house, but his wife had gone to New York before the murder, and neither of them have slept in the house since. After being exposed by the Coroner for a short time to the view of the multitude who had assembled about the Court House, the body was removed to the residence of the afflicted family, and duly interred with solemn ceremony yesterday afternoon."

THE RESUMPTION.—Bicknell's Reporter of Wednesday says:—"It is generally conceded that a resumption on the part of all our banks will take place on the 1st of next month, and a hope is cherished that this great movement will pass off quietly, and without the least agitation of the public mind. We have heard the opinion expressed in some quarters, that the U. S. Bank would soon exhibit a general exodus of her condition for the benefit of her stockholders in particular, and the public in general. The liabilities have been very materially reduced within the last six months, and her friends affirm that she is in a much better condition than is generally supposed. It must be apparent to every observing mind, that if she can present any thing like a favorable statement, it is her policy to do so.—She has been assailed in a variety of shapes for a long time past, and appears to have thought it the wisest course to publish nothing in a formal or official manner.

We repeat, for the use of our friends at a distance, that the only bank note circulation in Philadelphia at this time, consists of the notes of the U. S. Bank, and the Banks of the interior of this State, and of the Institutions of the neighboring States. All the Philadelphia banks, with the exception of the U. S. Bank, have withdrawn their own notes from circulation, and very materially reduced within the last six months, and her friends affirm that she is in a much better condition than is generally supposed. It must be apparent to every observing mind, that if she can present any thing like a favorable statement, it is her policy to do so.—She has been assailed in a variety of shapes for a long time past, and appears to have thought it the wisest course to publish nothing in a formal or official manner.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this House, so far as may be compatible with the public interest, copies of all documents in the Department of State and other Departments, showing the origin of any political relations between the United States and the Empire of China; the first appointment of a Consul to reside at or near Canton; whether such Consul, or any other subsequently appointed, has ever been recognized or re-recognized in capacity; and the present relations of the Government of the United States and that of the Celestial Empire.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the fees and emoluments of district attorneys of the United States, or of directing such fees and emoluments, beyond a limited amount, to be paid into the Treasury.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1840.

IN SENATE.—The Vice President appeared and took the Chair. He communicated to the Senate a letter from the War Department, covering a report of the board of Dragoon officers assembled at Carlisle for the purpose of witnessing an exhibition of improved repeating fire arms, and water proof ammunition, invented by Samuel Colt. Sundry memorials and petitions, mostly of a private nature, were received. In the reports from committees, the following bills were introduced:—

A bill to regulate the pay and emoluments of purser in the Navy.

A bill to regulate and establish the Navy register.

A bill supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

A bill to prevent the counterfeiting of any foreign copper, gold, silver, or other coin, and to prevent the bringing into the United States of uttering any such foreign copper, gold, silver, or other coin.

A bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Also, with an amendment, a bill supplementary to an act to provide for the adjustment of titles to land in the towns of Detroit, Michigan, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Mr. Tallmadge asked and obtained leave to introduce the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the one Presidential term:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which article, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

"The President of the United States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter."

After the introduction of a number of bills, mostly of a private or local nature, on motion of Mr. BENTON, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause to be prepared and communicated to the Senate, tables of the rates of exchange, foreign and domestic, and of the prices of bank notes and specie, on or near the first day of each month, at New York and Philadelphia, during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840; and that he accompany the same with a synopsis of the rates of exchange, foreign and domestic, and the prices of bank notes and specie, at New York and Philadelphia, in previous years, as far as the last can be done from the materials now in the Treasury Department.

Mr. MERRICK submitted the following resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the Senate a statement showing the quantity of land sold in each year since the year 1823 which had been reserved to the United States for the respective periods of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 or more years, the amount for which the same has been sold; and also showing, in parallel columns, the quantity of public lands sold in each of said years, which had not been subject to private entry for five or more years, and the amount received for the same.

Also, a report showing the total quantity of public land ceded to each of the respective States within which they lie, for colleges, academies, schools, and other purposes, distinguishing between the quantities of public land so ceded for each particular purpose.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Among the petitions presented, was one signed by a large number of the citizens of Washington, for a renewal of the charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. DELLETT, of Alabama, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time for completing the census in those States or Territories where the same has been prevented by sickness or other causes which the officers having that duty in charge could not control.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—The resolution moved by Mr. ADAMS yesterday, came up in order, for consideration.

Mr. ADAMS explained the object and the importance of the information sought to be obtained by his resolution.

At the suggestion of Mr. CUSHING, the resolution was amended so as to insert "other Departments" after Department of State; and, as modified, the resolution was agreed to, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this House, so far as may be compatible with the public interest, copies of all documents in the Department of State and other Departments, showing the origin of any political relations between the United States and the Empire of China; the first appointment of a Consul to reside at or near Canton; whether such Consul, or any other subsequently appointed, has ever been recognized or re-recognized in capacity; and the present relations of the Government of the United States and that of the Celestial Empire.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the fees and emoluments of district attorneys of the United States, or of directing such fees and emoluments, beyond a limited amount, to be paid into the Treasury.

The SPEAKER then called the States for resolutions; when

Mr. CLIFFORD, in pursuance of his notice of yesterday, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the settlement of the claim of the State of Maryland, on account of the services of her militia. The bill was read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. LANGOLIN, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House what "subordinate Custom-house officers have been dispensed with within the period of two years" last past, to which he refers in his report on the state of the finances; and what had been the rate of compensation previously paid to those officers for their services. And also what additional number of Custom-house officers has been appointed or employed within the same period, in the several collection districts in the United States; and at what rates of compensation, with the dates of their appointment and employment respectively.

Also, in what cases and to what extent "the compensation of officers and lighthouse keepers has been reduced." And also, in what cases (if any) the compensation to any officer in his Department employed in the collection of the duties, or otherwise, has been increased. And that he present the required information in such tabular form as to exhibit the comparative number of officers and the amount of their compensation, in each collection district, at the commencement and close of the said period of two years next preceding the date of his said last annual report on finances, and also the relative cost of collecting the revenue from customs to the amount collected in each of the last two years, compared with the cost of collection and amount collected annually, since the 4th day of March, 1825. And that he also inform the House what officers "now employed in the collection of duties, whose further services it has been believed could be safely dispensed with, in consequence of the reduction of late years, at the different places where they are stationed may be discontinued, whose offices cannot be abolished without new legislation."

General HARRISON was born on the 9th of February, 1774. He will therefore be 67 years of age in February next.

From the National Intelligencer.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCO PLANTERS. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1840.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. The Hon. JAMES GARLAND appeared and took his seat as a Delegate from the State of Virginia.

J. S. SMITH, Esq., from the committee appointed yesterday to inquire into and report the amount necessary to "defray the expenses of the present Convention, and the means of providing said amount, as well as to defray any arrears of expense incurred by the last Convention," made a report, which concluded with a resolution providing that each member pay into the hands of a Treasurer to be appointed the sum of \$5, to be applied to the purposes above.

The report having been accepted, the resolution was adopted, and Geo. C. WASHINGTON Esq. of Maryland, was elected Treasurer.

Hon. DANIEL JENIFER, from the Committee of thirteen members appointed yesterday "to consider and recommend such measures as may be deemed most expedient to be adopted by this Convention," made the following Report:

Mr. JENIFER, from the committee appointed by the President to consider and recommend such measures as may be deemed expedient to be adopted to accomplish the objects of this Convention; reported that the limited time allowed them has compelled the committee to confine their report to a general review of the subject.

That since the adjournment of the Tobacco Convention which met in this city on the 1st of May last, there has been no change in the burdens and restrictions imposed upon the tobacco trade of the United States by the nations of Europe, except in some unimportant matters by one or two kingdoms; and the facts stated by the committee in their report to that Convention are now referred to, and by us reasserted, and their arguments and suggestions adopted. Since the publication of the documents by Congress at their last session, no correspondence has been received at the Department of State on this subject, except a few unimportant communications from Sardinia and Belgium. No change has taken place with foreign Governments in regard to this staple; and from what has already transpired, we have no hopes of a favorable action on their part until the Congress of the United States shall adopt measures commensurate with the object.

Great Britain still continues her excessive duty of seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred pounds, or eight hundred per cent. on the prime cost of this article of our produce, while we continue to receive the product of the labor of her citizens at an average duty of two and a half cents.

France yet continues her still more odious monopoly of regie, retaining in the hands of her King, or those to whom he sells the privilege, the sole right to import, manufacture, and sell American tobacco in that Kingdom, by which the quantity of American tobacco consumed in France has been reduced to six or seven thousand barrels per annum, from which she derives a revenue of ten millions of dollars.

Russia, Spain, Portugal, and some of the minor Powers of Europe adhere to their various monopolies under different names, but all tending to the manifest oppression of this our staple. And the Germanic Powers included in the Zollverein or commercial union of Germany have also, in the slightest degree, retained their commercial system, in which tobacco is the article most heavily taxed, as it is in every nation in Europe, except Holland and Belgium. They have met us in that spirit of equality and justice which should ever exist between nations having friendly commercial relations; who have rights to insist upon, and never should be satisfied without a free exchange of commerce on equal and reciprocal footing.

Treaties with several of the European Governments expire in a few years, and a just regard to the planting interest requires that they should not be renewed unless the odious burdens and restrictions imposed upon the staple of tobacco be modified.

The treaty with the Hanseatic Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, expired by limitation in December, 1839, but continues in force until twelve months' notice shall have been given of its termination; and it affords a fair opportunity now presents itself to our Government to do us justice with these Powers.

The American Ministers at the Court of Great Britain have for many years urged, with great ability, on that Government, the propriety of diminishing the duty on tobacco as a matter of justice to the United States on general principles of policy and free trade between two friendly nations; and an answer to our Ministers in 1825, in all their communications with our Minister in 1825, in all their communications with the United States. Their remonstrances have met no other response than an act of the French Chambers extending the law creating the monopoly of American tobacco to the year 1852.

By negotiation, therefore, nothing can be expected from her. The last ray of hope from that source has expired, and the American Tobacco Planters must look to that tribunal which can alone afford them relief for the evils they endure—the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, who, their constituents must appeal for a redress of the grievances herein set forth. And we rejoice that this appeal has been most ably seconded from other sources in various States in the Union.

Amongst our agents abroad communications from Mr. DORGE and Mr. MILLS have been received by our Government, which evince a noble zeal and labor in the different spheres to which they have been called.

We have seen with pleasure a resolution introduced into the Senate of Georgia to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives to use their best efforts to have a law passed by Congress to tax all French wines, silks, and brandies in proportion to the duty which they pay on our tobacco in their ports. The Governor of Virginia has called the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject in his message to them at their present session, and submitted whether it is not expedient, through their representation in Congress, to enforce the just claims of their tobacco planters to a reduction of the enormous duties imposed on tobacco by most European Governments.

And, as early as January, 1837, the Legislature of Maryland unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States be requested to take under their special care this highly important and much neglected subject, and that they be particularly present to oppose all and every adjustment of the present tariff without obtaining for the tobacco interest a fair and equal participation in the benefits to be derived from such adjustment."

In conclusion, your committee recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the only effectual remedy for the evils the tobacco interest labor under from the high duties imposed by Great Britain and the monopolies of France and other nations of Europe, which have been particularly mentioned to oppose all and every adjustment of the present tariff without obtaining for the tobacco interest a fair and equal participation in the benefits to be derived from such adjustment."

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In conclusion, your committee recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following resolutions:

manifested a disposition to abandon or modify their present oppressive duties and restrictions imposed on tobacco from the United States.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Government of the United States, that the treaties now in existence with foreign countries which contain no stipulations for reciprocity in duties on their respective products be not renewed.

Resolved, That the Governors of the several States of this Union engaged in the cultivation of the several Legislatures of their respective States to the subject of the American tobacco trade with foreign nations.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and that the Senators and Representatives from tobacco-growing States be earnestly requested to take such speedy and efficient means as in their judgment may be best calculated to accomplish the object contemplated by this Convention.

The Report and accompanying resolutions having been read—

The Convention was addressed at great length by Hon. Philip Triplett and Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, of Kentucky; Geo. Stewart, Esq., of Baltimore; Hon. Jas. Garland, of Virginia; Walter Bowie, Esq. and Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland; Hon. Walter Coles, of Virginia; Hon. Wm. D. Merrick, of Maryland; H. J. John Jameson, of Missouri; and Thos. F. Bowie, Esq., of Maryland.

After which, the Report and resolutions were put:

On motion of Hon. D. Jenifer, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Mayor and City Council of Washington for the use of their Hall for the accommodation of the members of this Convention.

And, on motion of the same gentleman, it was also unanimously

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to convene this Convention at any time he may deem the interest of the planters may require it.

On motion of Robert Bowie, Esq., it was Resolved, That the Treasurer be requested to call upon the absentees for their contribution to defray the expenses of this Convention.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned sine die.

HENRY GODFREY WHEELER, Reporter to the Convention.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 15th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Kepler, EDWARD T. OWENS, to SUSAN G. daughter of Benjamin Buck, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday, 16th inst. by the Rev. C. M. Tippet, THOMAS GREENFIELD to Miss MARGARET W. KRETCHMER, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening 15th inst. by the Rev Mr. Steel, HOPKINS HADAWAY, of Talbot county, to Miss FULMERA ANN LAYTON, of this city.

At Philadelphia, on the 14th inst. JOHN R. DICKEY, of Baltimore, to CATHERINE, daughter of the late John Barrington of Philadelphia.

In Talbot county, on the 3d inst. GEORGE EDWARD MUSE, Esq. of Dorchester, to Miss MARY H. P. daughter of the late Dr. John Rogers, of Talbot county.

DIED.

On Thursday evening the 17th inst. Mr. SOPHIA ATKINSON, consort of Henry Atkinson, aged 32 years.

In Talbot county, Md. on the 31st inst. Mr. THOMAS FRAMPTON, in the 95th year of his age.

In Dorchester county, on the 29th Oct. Mr. JAMES WILSON, in the 94th year of his age, leaving behind him a widow wife, 85 years of age, and with whom he had lived sixty-nine years.

At Detroit Michigan, on the 3d inst. LEWIS CASS, son of Lt. Col. John Garland, U. S. Army.

Another Revolutionary Soldier, died at his residence in Washington county, Md. on the 7th inst. Mr. MARK COYLE, in the 86th year of his age.

BUFFALO OVERSHOES—5 cases just received per Bolton, TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, 2 South Charles st.

NSUBORDINATION: A STORY OF BALTI- more, by the Author of the "Subordination." Numbers 1 and 2 of this story have been published by Knight & Colburn, and are for sale at the principal book stores in the city. de 15

DUNCAN'S PATENT MECHANICAL LAMPS.—A very superior article, giving as much or more light than two common Argand Lamps. A few of the above just received and for sale by

CANFIELD & BROTHER, corner of Market and Ch. Chas. sts. de 16

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken large and commodious Warehouse No. 32 South Charles-st. for the purpose of conducting the BREEDING and FUR- NISHING business, would recommend to his friends, that even as a measure of revenue, these exclusive duties on this article, to a great extent, defeat their own object. But arguments have proved unavailing, and Great Britain continues her duty of 7 1/2 cents per pound on this product of our labor.

With equal ability our Ministers in France, commencing with Mr. Jefferson, in 1783, and continued down to the present time by Gen. Cass, have remonstrated against the French system of monopoly as injurious to the American tobacco-growing interest and unjust by its departure from that reciprocity and equality which two friendly nations had insisted upon with some sternness in their communications with our Minister in 1785, in all their communications with the United States. Their remonstrances have met no other response than an act of the French Chambers extending the law creating the monopoly of American tobacco to the year 1852.

By negotiation, therefore, nothing can be expected from her. The last ray of hope from that source has expired, and the American Tobacco Planters must look to that tribunal which can alone afford them relief for the evils they endure—the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, who, their constituents must appeal for a redress of the grievances herein set forth. And we rejoice that this appeal has been most ably seconded from other sources in