PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 24.

☞ "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.*"

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the mail of yesterday we received our Boston and New York exchanges, and extract from the Express, Herald, Commercial and Boston Atlas.

The Commercial gives a statement of the affairs of the Bank of the United States, published by Mr. Jaudon in London, showing a surplus of upwards of *three* millions—the effect was favorable to the Bank.

NAPOLEON.—The remains of Napoleon have reached France, but had not, up to the latest dates, been landed.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The Senate was engaged the chief part of the day in discussing a private claim, to wit, a bill for the relief of Hannah Leighton, widow of the first officer who fell in the Revolution.

The bill was warmly advocated by Mr. PIERCE, WEBSTER, and CRITTENDEN, and opposed by Mr. KING, CALHOUN, and WRIGHT. It was, however, carried, by a vote of 29 to 18.

Mr. BENTON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to tax bank notes, or other paper in circulation in the District of Columbia.

The Navy Pension Bill, and those relating to pay and emoluments of pursers, were postponed until the 1st Monday in January; and were made the special order for that day.

"A DEED WITHOUT A NAME."—Under this head a correspondent of the Louisville Journal writing from Columbia, Adair Co., Kentucky, details the circumstances of a most heart-rending murder and suicide. The facts, briefly stated, are these: A Mr. Jacob Burke, a plain and honest farmer, residing about two miles from Columbia, lost his wife about two years ago, for whom he entertained a more than ordinary fondness. After her death he became morbidly sensitive on the subject of his two little boys, in their lone and motherless condition. One of these was five years old at the time of his mother's death and the other seven. To add to his misery he took to drink, and from this cause his mind was measurably destroyed. In this condition, he determined, it is supposed, to take his own life, but unwilling to leave his children behind him, he first, with an axe, while they were asleep, nearly severed their heads from their shoulders, and then went to the barn and hung himself!

OHIO.—The Columbia Statesman contains an abstract of the population of Ohio, as shown by the late census, obtained from Mr. Patterson Marshal. The following is a summary of the whole:—

Free White Males,	- -	779,769
" " Females,	- -	718,824
Total White Population,		1,498,593
Free Colored Males,	- 8,637	
" " Females,	- 8,465	
Total,		17,102
Total Population of State,		1,515,695

The official returns of the votes for Governor of Ohio were counted by the Legislature on the 12th inst. and the result declared as follows:

For Thomas Corwin,	-	145,441 votes
Wilson Shannon,	-	129,312 "
Thomas Morris,	-	5 "
William Sawyer,	-	1 "
Isaac Statton	-	1 "
Josiah Spencer	-	1 "

A bill passed the House of Representatives of Ohio, on the 14th instant, providing for a repeal of so much of the act of last session, as prohibits the issuing and circulation of notes under five dollars, by the banks of that State. The course of action of the Senate, upon the bill, was deemed uncertain.

THE CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The returns of the Marshals from thirty-nine counties show a population of 1,336,565. The population of the whole State ten years ago was 1,348,233. There are yet seventeen counties to be heard from, which will swell the population of the State to nearly 2,000,000. The Harrisburg Reporter says about 1,840,000. These returns, the same paper says, "will show Pennsylvania entitled to nearly "her own" at a congressional ratio of 75,000, which it ought to be."

The change of Administration in this country, commencing on the 4th of March next, is already beginning to have a beneficial effect upon our foreign relations in anticipation of the event. A statement of the affairs of the U. S. Bank, forwarded to England at the request of the stockholders there, and exhibiting a surplus of over three millions of dollars, has given confidence to all those interested in American affairs, which the (as there considered) election of an Administration favorable to it, has greatly confirmed. The London Chronicle, of 30th November, adds the following, which indicates confidence in State securities:

"Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, who, if not members of the new cabinet, will at least form two of its leading and most influential supporters, have on all occasions advocated the binding obligations of the various States for the repayment of the loans which they had contracted; and no doubt is entertained that such also will be the policy of General Harrison."—*Boston Atlas.*

"THE OLD SWEDES CHURCH."—Messrs. Editors. During a recent excursion to Wilmington, Delaware, I visited the old Swedes' Church, erected in 1698, near the banks of the Christiana, and was grieved to find that this venerable building was rapidly going to ruin. One of the doors was open, or thrown from its hinges, and the condition of the interior lamentably indicated that it is frequented by persons who have little regard for the sacred purposes to which it was originally dedicated. The chancel has been torn from its place, the pews have been ruthlessly broken down, and the tombstones, which cover the remains of the former pastors, are strewed with rubbish.

Can no hand be stretched forth to save this ancient Church from destruction? Where are the descendants of the Rambos, the Hendricksons, the Benksens, the Stilles, the Paulsons, the Mattsons, the Swennsons? Cannot the Swedish blood running in their veins be excited to some efforts for the preservation of that edifice in which their fathers worshipped the Almighty?—*Phil. Ledger.*

From the N. Y. Express.

TWENTY DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The taking of St. Jean d'Acre—Reported submission of the Pacha—Probable termination of the Eastern Question—The brightest prospects for prolonged peace—Birth of an infant Princess to Great Britain.

The Steamship Acadia, from Liverpool, 4th inst., was telegraphed at noon, Sunday, and arrived at East Boston at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Acadia arrived at Halifax on Saturday, at 10, A. M., 14½ days from Liverpool, and left for Boston same day, at 7½ P. M. making her whole passage in less than 17 days.

The news is most abundant, and of great importance. We shall give in our next the full particulars of the taking St. Jean d'Acre, which the English papers set forth as a most brilliant affair.

A second edition of the Malta Mediterranen contains news from Alexandria, which confirm the reports prevalent at Paris of the submission of the Pacha.

There was a good deal of anxiety for the safety of the President Steam Ship, which reached Liverpool in sixteen days. She carried out the news of the election of Gen. Harrison.

Another overland mail from India was expected on the 5th.

Texas is recognised by England, and no mistake—on condition of paying her share of the Mexican debt.

A London Letter says "the accounts brought by the Virginia, (packet ship) from the United States are considered very satisfactory, and it is presumed will have an effect upon those articles immediately connected with that market. The demand for money has considerably abated, and discounts have become easier, but the Bill-brokers yet show a great deal of caution in their operations, and keep a supply of money on hand; the rates of interest are now 5½ to 6 per cent on first Mercantile Bills, and 6½ to 9 per cent on secondary and inferior paper."

Great alarm was felt in England before the arrival of the President. She was insured for 35 per cent premium, a few days before her arrival.

Letters from Liverpool say there is an improved demand for cotton, which caused a slight advance in prices. This, says a letter, has probably been occasioned by the offer of the Bank of England to advance loans upon *long* Bills, &c., which has relieved many persons at Manchester and elsewhere, by enabling them to make use of a certain portion of their capital which had been for many weeks locked up as useless, after the former limitation to discount bills only under 75 days' date.

The old established Bank of Wright & Co. of Covent Garden, and also of Messrs. Barker & Co. have stopped. John Wright is largely connected with the United States, in our Stocks, and his failure must injure the sale of them.—The Messrs. Halkes, of Deal, and Johnson & Co., Irish bankers and merchants, have also stopped.

The Steam Boat Mail was detained in Boston till 7 o'clock in order to bring on her papers and letters. For extra's we are indebted to the Journal and Courier, and to Harnder's Express for our files.

Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, transacted business with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had an interview with Lord Normandy, at the Home Office.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Her Majesty the Queen was safely delivered of a daughter on the afternoon of the 21st ult.—The London Globe of that day says—

The interesting crisis which was known to be near, but not so near, has arrived. Her Majesty was early this forenoon seized with the usual symptoms, which continued to increase, with all the appearance of a favorable termination. Information was communicated to the Duchess of Kent, and the other members of the Royal family in town, who were immediately in attendance. The cabinet ministers were also summoned, and repaired to the Palace with all possible despatch. This afternoon her Majesty was safely delivered of a daughter. The Queen, we rejoice to say, is to all appearance as well as her subjects can desire, and the illustrious infant bids fair for life.

At five and twenty minutes to three, a salute was fired from the Tower, and other guns announced the joyous intelligence to her Majesty's subjects in the metropolis.

Faom the Observer of Sunday.—

PARTICULARS OF THE ACCOUCHMENT OF HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Nov. 21, 1840.—The prayers of the devoted people have been heard by heaven; a successor in the direct line has been born to the British Throne; and the beloved Queen of these wide spread realms is as well as her best friends can wish her. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a Princess was brought to the world by her Majesty; and the hearts of all her subjects were made glad by the auspicious event.—Even while we write, the bells of the thousand temples of the Lord, which London contains, are pealing out a joyous welcome to the young stranger, and hundreds of thousands of happy hearts are putting up their thanksgiving to God for the blessing he has vouchsafed to accord this nation.

That the first offspring of the royal marriage should be a female no one will regret; the constitution of this country has so provided for the transmission of the royal dignity, that it becomes a matter of slight importance, indeed to the nation. The young Princess becomes the heir apparent, and in default of male issue, succeeds to the Crown, as did her mother. From the moment of her birth she takes the style and title of Princess Royal, and as next in succession to the throne, she enjoys, as a matter of right, all the immunities and privileges of that exalted station. In the event of male issue, however, her claim is at once superceded; and she then subsides into the station of the first female of the royal family, still retaining the title of Princess Royal, of which nothing can deprive her.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—We believe it is now fully understood that no brevet will take place in the army or navy. The birth of a Prince or Princess can offer no justifiable reason for a general promotion, when the general exigencies of the public service do not require such an addition to the national burthens as would be entailed by such a promotion.

The daily bulletin of the Queen's health was discontinued yesterday morning, her Majesty continuing to go on perfectly well. The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty yesterday morning at Buckingham Palace. During the whole of the day her Majesty and the Princess Royal were going on most satisfactorily.—*Court Circular, Tuesday.*

ANOTHER INTRUSION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Last night the inhabitants and attendants at Buckingham Palace were much alarmed by the singular circumstance of a boy having been found secreted under a sofa, in a room adjoining her Majesty's bed-chamber. An alarm was given and he was immediately secured and handed over to the custody of the A division of police. He has given his name as Wm. Jones, and it is almost certain he is the lad found in the Palace about twelve months since. We are happy to state that her Majesty has experienced no alarm from the circumstance. Whether the young scamp is insane, or is stimulated by the sheer love of mischief, and the desire for notoriety, may be doubtful. He will, however, being manifested a determined perseverance in his annoying intrusions be prevented from repeating them for some time to come.

"Whitehall, Nov. 21, 1840.

"My Lord—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that at two o'clock, this day, her Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

J. RUSSELL."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The following is a copy of the Gazette, which was published last night, and despatched by the mails to all parts of the kingdom.—

"LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

"SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1840.

"Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21, 1840.

"This afternoon, at ten minutes before two the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess His Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Kent, several Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Councils, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-Chamber, being present.

"This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered, that a Form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 29th of November, or, the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

"Her Majesty and the young Princess are, God be praised, both doing well."

BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.—The following details were published in the Malta Times of the 15th ult.

The seige appears to have been one of the most brilliant on record, and proves that British genius and British valor have lost none of the power which rendered them, in days gone by, the dread of their enemies and the admiration of the world.

The result of this glorious affair is the reduction of the fortress, declared by the French incendiaries to be impregnable, to a heap of ruins, with a loss to the enemy of upwards of 2,000 killed, 3,000 prisoners, and a large number of wounded, the precise number of which has not yet been ascertained; besides a large quantity of artillery and munitions of war, among which 390 pieces of field artillery and 200,800 in specie; Acre having been the grand depot and arsenal of Mehemet Ali. The garrison was supposed to have consisted originally of 6,000 men.

The attack commenced a few minutes before two o'clock on the 3d inst.

The carnage appears to have been dreadful, and the loss to the British seamen and marines, was as we have already said, very trifling.

Ibrahim Pacha was at Zeble, with from 15,000 to 20,000 men; but it is expected he will retire immediately, without so much as attempting to stand against the allied forces.

The base lies circulated by the Paris papers of the betrayal of St. Jean d'Acre into the hands of the besiegers for British gold, received from the above account abundant refutation.

One of the letters describes the state of the town thus:—"On landing, the place known to be strong was found even still more so than was conceived, and thanks may be returned to the Almighty, that this strong hold of the enemy has not cost the allies a greater loss of life.—The town is one mass of ruins—the batteries and most of the houses are literally riddled all over; the killed and wounded lying about in all directions, lifeless trunks cut asunder, some without heads, others without legs and arms. Hundreds dying from the blood flowing from their wounds, and no one near to help them. The scene was truly awful."

Along account of the bombardment concludes in these words: "Such is the account of the taking of Acre, written twenty-four hours after the attack began, a city which baffled Bonaparte and a French army—and has undergone, both in ancient and modern history, more numerous and desperate seiges than any other city in the world."

ACRE, Nov. 3.—Acre was taken to-day by the combined British and Austrian fleets after a cannonade of four hours and a half. The ships opened fire yesterday, at 3 p.m. and closed at dark, the whole sea side of the town having had its guns dismounted or silenced. We ceased fire at 4 p. m. with the intention of recommencing at daylight, little thinking that we were already the victors, nor did we know of the surrender till we saw our own union jack hoisted on the citadel at dawn of day. About 60 guns had been actually dismounted or silenced by our fire, when a stray shot or shell found its way into their powder magazine, which blew up with a tremendous explosion, buried 1200 men in its ruins, and covered the whole city with its wrecks.

In the course of the night mountaineers came down and commenced a struggling engagement of musketry with the Egyptian army outside of the town, which continued till the enemy evacuated, which happened about 2 A. M. to-day, and sunrise showed us the combined flags, British, Austrian and Turkish, flying side by side on the citadel. Two thousand prisoners were taken, and the mountaineers are hourly bringing in the fugitives. Our whole loss is unaccountably small, 23 killed and some wounded. The shot flew over head, cutting the rigging to pieces, but hardly touching the hulls. It is ascertained that 20,000 shot and shell were fired into the town in four hours. The ships engaged were the Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Thunderer, Bellerophon, Edinburgh, Benbow and Revenge,—the Turkish Admiral—frigates Pique, Castor, Carysfort, Tribot—the Austrian Admiral—brigs Hazard and Wasp—besides the steamers in the offing. Such is the account of the taking of Acre, written within twenty hours after the attack began; a city which baffled Buonaparte and a French army, and has undergone, both in ancient and modern history, more numerous and desperate seiges than in any other city in the world.

FRANCE.

PEACE.—The speach of Mr. Guizot on the Eastern Question, in the Chamber of Peers, is gratifying to the best feeling of all who truly desire the mutual prosperity of England and France. M. Guizot solemnly avows as his convictions, as a Frenchman and as a Minister of the Crown, that France has neither moral nor political interest in upholding the dominion of Mehement Ali, in Syria, and that no insult was intened to be offered to her by the Treaty of July—that the full execution of that Treaty by the Powers would neither affect her influence nor her honor—and cuts the ground completly from under the feet of the war party.—And be it remembered, that there is no better authority upon all facts connected with the Eastern Question, than M. Guizot. His position as French Ambassador at the court of London, when the Treaty of July was under discussion; his office as Minister of Foreign Affairs, which subjects to his inspection all the papers which formed the groundwork of his predecessor's policy; and above all, his own exalted moral character—are so many undeniable guarantees, for the scrupulous accuracy of his statements, and so many attestations of the respect, due to his opinions.

The Paris National of Dec. 1, speaking of the loan which the government was about to contract, says—

This new loan is the necessary, the inevitable consequence of the financial confusion which has prevailed these ten years. For ten years the resources of the country have been squandered, scattered to the wind. In spite of the repeated warnings of the Finance Committee, and to gratify a selfish and improvident policy, expenses have been accumulated on expenses, prodigalities. Peace has been used as if war had been forever effaced from the list of future contingencies; in the midst of unparalled prosperity, the secret has been found of opening the abyss of the deficit. And now, for a mere demonstration of some timid and insufficient measure of precaution, it is necessary to have recourse to a loan. If at least these new sacrifices served to any purpose, if for the money which it wrested from us our honor were protected—But no! We pay for a disgraceful peace, the price which we formerly paid for glory. We arm 500,000 soldiers to watch the interior, of which fears are entertained, and to quiet foreign powers, of which we are accomplices.

HOLLAND.

Preparations are making throughout the kingdom to celebrate the coronation of the new King. A data from La Hague of Dec. 1, says:

His Majesty King William Frederick Count, of Nassau, arrived at Berlin on the 27th of November. Preparations are making here for a great general illumination on Saturday next, the 5th of December, on occasion of the solemn entry of His Majesty King Frederick William II.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 30.—It appears to have been resolved by the magistrates of this city, that the King's birth-day shall not be formally kept on the day itself, but on the day when his Majesty makes his solemn entry into the city. A twofold fete may then be celebrated with all possible splendor.

INAUGURATION OF THE KING.—The following account of the inauguration of the new King is given in a letter from Amsterdam, of the 28th ult. on which day the ceremony took place. The King ascended the throne, and being seated and covered, commanded, the Secretary of State to read the whole of the Constitution. This being done, the King rose, and having uncovered his head, pronounced the following oath with a loud and distinct voice:

I swear to the people of the Netherlands to maintain and observe the fundamental law of the kingdom, and that, on no occasion, or under any pretence whatever, will I depart from it, or suffer it to be departed from. I moreover swear that I will defend and preserve, to the utmost of my power, the independence of the kingdom, and the integrity of its territory, and likewise the public and individual liberty—to maintain the rights of all and each of my subjects, and to use, for the preservation and increase of the general and individual prosperity, as a good king ought to do, all the means which the law places at my disposal—So help me God!

The Presidents of the two Chambers then came in front of the throne, and each delivered the foll owing declaration:—

We declare, in the name of the people of the Netherlands, and in virtue of the constitution, that we receive and inaugurate you as king, that we will maintain the rights of your crown, that we will be obedient and faithful in the defence of your person and royal dignity and we swear to do all that good and faithful States General are bound to do—So help us God!

THE EAST.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 11.—*Important from Syria—Taking of St Jean d'Acre.*—On the 9th inst, the Eupurates returned from Syria, bringing the news of the taking of St. Jean d'Acre, on the 3d, after a bombardment of three hours only.

The principal fire was directed against the powder magazine, which was blown up, and the fortress was immediately taken by assault. The loss of the Egyptains is enormous—1200 blown up with the powder magazine, 400 wounded, and 3000 prisoners. About 2000 more escaped with Mahmound Bey, the Governor of Acre. Ibrahim Pacha is so hemmed by others allies that there seems great doubt if he can escape.

Orders have been sent to different provinces of a new levy of men for Syria, and also a number of Bedouins are under orders to march immediately there.

TRIESTE, Nov. 22.—The news of the taking of St. Jean d'Acre has caused a great sensation here. The allied troops found immense quantities of ammunition and provisions in the fortress. It is surprising that the Egyptian troops, who might have embarked the night of the 3d in saving the public treasure, neglected to do so.—There was at Acre a sum of two millions (query, piasters or florins?) which belonged to the Egyptian government. The news of the taking of Damascus has come by way of Athens; but many persons doubt it, though it is said to come from good authority.

PASSENGERS.

In the steamship Acadia, from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston—Messrs. Wm Parker, Hon George Smith, Bernard Verral, Chas Cunningham, J E Churchill, Robt Christie, Lieut Hinde, Richd Chearnley, Geo Hardinge, Capt John Brown, M Ellison, Capt D Grant, Mr and Mrs Creighton, Mr and Mrs Mayor, and servant, Mr and Mrs Dennis, Miss Kennedy, Mrs and Miss Stevenson, Mrs Starton, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr and Mrs Shaw, Geo R Lewis, Joseph Allen, Edw Wolff, R B Hancock, Mr and Mrs Barber, Charles McGregor, W H Smith, M Fitzpatrick, M Dickson, Wm Lottmer, P Laurie Sloane, G C Perkins, F W S Coolidge, A R Ward, Lewis Lyman, John Harley, W S Alley, Rev N Adams, Rev Dr Cook, Jeffrey Brock, Wm Barker, M Redmond, M Witherby, F A Delano, W Orwin Bookee, J Charlton, M Stanton, N Neles, jr, C J Mersch, M Lambert, Rev Wm Rintoul, M Stevenson, C F Shaw, C J Blackburn, M Wrigley, M G Dorr, Anthony Dufriche, M Porby, Wm W Hilley, Arthur Skin, E Duval, H Mortsman, Chas Hubbard, E F Stivelen, M Pettier, M Druin, M Lucent, Wm Bosta, T Savage, G Rideut, Lewis Leo Wolf, Robt N Tinson, Jno Maxwell, M Roberts, M Riccarty, Smith Gray, C Cunningham, B Verral, John Masson, M Vitt, G H Starr, M Hunt, F A Francklyn, G Parsons, M Hoffman, M Adams, Miss Haulback and Miss Stewart.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 2.—The imports of the week is 7089 bags, viz: 2005 from the U. States, 3 03 Brazil, and 1892 from Egypt. The sales of the week are 17,000 bags, of which there are taken on speculation 500, American. The market has been dull all the week, and there is some concession in prices, but hardly such as to require distinct alteration in the quotation of prices, current.

Dec. 3.—The sales amount to 14,000 bags, of which 2500 bags arrived in day. The market is dull and on the decline. The arrivals are two vessels from Brazil, one from Virginia, and two from Bombay.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, Dec.—Scotch.—A fair demand was felt for most classes of scotch this week, and the rates previously obtained were steadily supported. A good spring enquiry from the United States would materially add to the firmness of the trade. Imports this week, 22 bags; previously this year, 12,750 bags—total 12,772 bags. Foreign.—Our foreign wool market was somewhat bricker this week, and a tolerable number of transactions took place in the course of Saturday, the 28th ult. Middling bankes wools are in good request. Imports this week 556 bags; previously this year 53,8 9 bags; total 53,561 bags.

LEEDS.—Both the cotton and silk weaving here is in a very depressed state. It was calculated last week that upwards of 1,500 weavers were out of employment.

LEEDS.—There has been more business done at the cloth halls this week than last, in particularly so on Tuesday, which was decidedly the best market of the month. The demand is principally for wool-dyed black, fine green, and blues, of fine and middle quality, the supply of which continues very limited.

MANCHESTER.—Things have not improved since Tuesday, we noted many bales, they are rather worse. The only business of any note was a quantity of yarns for shipping to India, but at prices following the late rise, and some 8d per lost lower than last week. A large lot of fillies has also been sold, fair quality, at 10d per lb. All numbers are much lower than they were a fortnight ago.

LONDON MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 2d.—*Times.*—The accounts received this morning from Manchester are of a more cheering character than any received for some time past. Money was becoming more plentiful, and this more easy of discount, owing, it is said, to timely interference by the London discounting broker. He had taken off a great number of the bills of the foreign houses, and thus relieved the local money market. The prospects of trade were also improving. The extreme Mediterranean market, in consequence of the events which have occurred in Syria, was again considered to be opened, and orders have arrived from the United States with anticipations of more and larger by the next packets. In the East India trade, there was also the appearance of a great increase of business but the long dated bills which are usual in that trade were likely to create some impediment, unless that can be removed by the late notice from the Bank, which will allow them to be taken up deposite, though not actually discounted. Some of the more extensive manufacturers have begun to work extra time; and printers and weavers are working night and day, having more orders on hand than they can execute, in anticipation of the demand for printed goods from America.—*Boston Atlas.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1840.—Among the memorials presented was one from persons interested in the French claims for spoliations prior to 1800.

The following bills were introduced on leave, twice read, and appropriately referred:

By Mr. PRESTISS: A bill in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

By Mr. LINN: A bill for the relief of the heirs of Nathaniel Pryor.

By Mr. CALHOUN: A bill to cede the public lands within the limits of the new States on certain conditions therein named.

On motion of Mr. RUGGLES,

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of interdicting by law the allowance of salvage to the officers and crews of revenue cutters and of public armed vessels employed by the Government in affording relief to merchant vessels during inclement seasons and at other times.

On motion of Mr. FORTUE,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the survey directed by the act of 12th June, 1838, entitled "An act to ascertain and designate the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid before the House, among others, the following communications:

I. From the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied with a list of officers on furlough, or leave of absence, showing the names of the officers, with the cause of absence, the time absent, the expiration of furlough, the time those on furlough or leave have served at sea at any one time for the last twenty years, and how often their furloughs leave been renewed, &c. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

From this return it appears there are on leave or furlough, 1 commander, 32 lieutenants, 4 surgeons, 7 assistant surgeons, 9 pursers, 13 passed midshipmen; total 66.

II. From the Secretary of War, a report from the Commissioner of Pensions, containing the information which is required to be laid before Congress at each session by the joint resolution of the 29th May, 1830, in relation to pensioners, Revolutionary, invalid, or otherwise, who shall have made application for pensions or an increase of pensions, and who, in his opinion, ought to be provided for, but whose cases may not be embraced by the laws. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Among the petitions presented, were several praying for the passage of a general bankruptcy law.

Mr. NAYLOR'S CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. RIVES moved to take up the report of the Committee on Elections, made at the last session, on the contested election between Mr. Naylor and Mr. Ingersoll, of Penn., for the purpose of fixing a day for the consideration of that case, and proposed that to-morrow be assigned for that purpose.

After some conversation between Messrs Rives, Crabb, Fillmore, Naylor, Garland, and Stanly,

Mr. RIVES varied his motion to the first Tuesday in January, in which form the motion was agreed to.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. BARDEN, on the 17th instant, came up in its order for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instricted to inquire into the expediency of setting apart three hundred thousand dollars per annum of the proceeds of the public lands for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in Ohio to its western termination, to be constructed in a continuous line from East to West, and of distributing the residue of the said proceeds among the several States upon the principle of what is called Mr. Clay's land bill, taking the census of 1840 as the basis of the distribution.

When this question was under consideration on the 17th instant, the question pending was that it lie on the table, and that question being put by yeas and nays, it passed in the affirmative by a vote of 105 to 82, and was laid upon the table.

Mr. PROFFIT, of Indiana, moved the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the expenditure of $150,000 in each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, during the year 1841, on the Cumberland Road.

Mr. PROFFIT would say a word or two, he said, as it might possibly have a good effect upon this House, and upon the portion of country which he in part represented. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, all the public implements, steamboats, and instruments employed in the construction of the public works, had been ordered to be sold under instructions from the General Government. He saw, also, that, on the lake border, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsan, the implements and instruments had also been directed to be sold by the authority of the United States. He did not wish to create any excitement, prejudice, or sectional feelings, but he called on the House and country to take notice of what he said, that the time would soon come, unless a different course of proceeding were adopted, when eight States and Territories of the West, in spite of all their efforts to keep out sectional feeling, would be constrained to make their weight felt on this floor. They had asked a fair distribution of the expenditures and proceeds of the General Government. During the last year, not one dollar had been expended in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, or Wisconsan. Every day something was heard about Southern rights, feelings, and interests. He saw, also, by the records, that appropriations had been made for the Berwick branch of the Pisciaquin. He asked, why was it the West, which was an empire in itself, was to be trampled on in this way? Here, a deliberate vote had been given that this great work of the Cumberland Road should be abandoned. The weight of the West had already been felt in a majority of 26,000 from one State, 19,000 from another, and 13,000 from a third; and in the next Presidential contest, gentlemen would see half a million of votes poured down to decide these matters. And, if some things were not done, he would go home and ask his people whether they would not force both sections of the country to do justice to them.

Mr. P. adverted to the annual journey made to the forty thousand Indians, who, he complained, on the borders, in Arkansas, were, in the absence of postal roads, obliged to come necessarily 100 a great Western Congressman to assemble at some central point, and to travel to consult justice to be done to them. He, on the Ohio, force such a step on the West. Whenever the South had asked an appropriation of the public funds, the West had come boldly forward and voted for it. So with the North, and yet the West might ask in vain.

Some prediction he would make, and he assured gentlemen they would see it verified. They would witness an agitation, a union, a determination on the part of the West, which no power on this floor could resist.

Mr. P. alluded to the increased representation which the Western States would have under the new census, and the still greater increase in 1852; when, he said, the West would teach the nation a lesson which it had long been wanting, and would compel it to do justice.

He desired that the vote on this resolution might be considered as at last vote as regarded the Cumberland Road. If the work was to be abandoned, let the People of the West know it.

Mr. W. COST JOHNSON (round whom the members crowded so thickly as to render it very difficult for the Reporter to know what was going on,) offered an amendment to the resolution, which was as follows:

"And also $80,000 for that part of the Cumberland road in Maryland between Rockville and the Monocacy river."

Mr. J. was then understood to say that he did not know how often this question has been pressed at the last session of Congress, nor how often it had been introduced at his. His object in rising was to present the amendment he had proposed, and to say to gentlemen of the West that in all their efforts to procure the continuation of this road, they had invariable opposed the most important part of it, namely, that which lay between Rockville and Fredericktown, in Maryland. [Much laughter.]

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PROFFIT) had hinted at nullification. He (M. J.) had heretofore heard of nullifying laws already passed; but the gentleman from Indiana went further than this—he was for forming a Western Confederacy because Congress *would not pass laws.* [Laughter.] He (Mr. J.) commended the gentleman's patriotism in the efforts he was making in behalf of this road, but submitted to him whether it would not be better to accept this amendment as a part of his own proposition.

Mr. PROFFIT said he would do so, if the gentleman would so modify it as to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of the proceeding.

Mr. W. C. JOHNSON having consented to modify his amendment,

Mr. PROFFIT accepted the amendment as a modification of his own proposition.

And the question being on the adoption of the resolution as modified,

Mr. HUNTSMAN said he supposed the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PROFFIT) spoke by authority from the whole Western country. He (Mr. H.) spoke only for his particular district, and he would say that if the gentleman from the West must have their money, the most easy way would be not to aid in getting up a tariff to make their pork and whiskey, and rice in exchange for cotton. This would be a fair bargain. If gentleman wanted money, let them come and trade for it. They could beat his (Mr. H's) people at trading much better than they could the Yankees. Let them, then, bring on their products and make a fair swap; they would do more by this than by calling conventions or levying armies.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution, and the question was about to be put, when

Mr. WISE moved that the resolution do lie on the table, and the yeas and nays were taken on this motion, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alford, J. Allen, Atherton, Banks, Beaty, Bidlack, Blackwell, Botts, Boyd, A. V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, Samson H. Butler, William O. Butler, Wm. B. Campbell, Carroll Carter, Clifford, Coles, Conner, Mark A. Cooper, Wm. R. Cooper, Crabb, Craig, E. Davies, John Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dellet, Doig, Earl, Eastman, Fine, Fisher, Floyd, Garland, Gerry, Goggin, Griffin, Habersham, Hawes, Hawkins, Hill of Virginia, Hill, of N. C., Hopkins, Hubbard, Jackson, Jones, Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Kenn, Ukendale, Kille, Lewis, Lowell, McCarty, McClennan, McClure, McCulloch, McKay, Marchand, Miller, Montanya, S. W. Morris, Nisbet, Parmater, Parris, Pickens, Prentiss, Rayner, Rives, E. Rogers, Ryall, Shaw, Sheard, John Smith, Stanly, Strong, Sumter, Taliaferro, Waddy Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Vanderpoel, Vroom, D. D. Wagener, Warren, Watterson, Jared W. Williams, Henry Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Wise—94.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, John W. Allen, Andrews, Baker, Barnard, Boardman, Bond, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Calhoun, Carr, Casey, Chittenden, Clark, Cranston, Crockett, Cross, Curtiss, Cushing, Davis, J. W. Davis, Garret Davis, Dennis, Dixon, Doig, Duncan, Edward's, Everett, Fillmore, Galbraith, Gentry, Giddings, Goode, Granger, Green, Hammond, Wm. S. Hastings, John Hastings, Henry, Howe, Hunt, James, Jameson, Jenifer, Chas. Johnston, Wm. C. Johnson, Kempshall, Lane, Lincoln, Marvin, Mason, Medill, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, C Morris, Morrow Naylor, Newhard, Dale, Osborne, Palen, Parrish, Paynter, Pope, Pope Profit, Randall, Barden, Reynolds, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Simonton, Truman Smith, Thomas Smith, Stuart, Swearingen, Sweeny, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, P. J. Wagner, Welder, John White, Wick, Thos. W. Williams, Winthrop—92

And so the resolution was laid on the table.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Morgan on the 17th instant, came up, in order, for consideration:

Resolved, That the Post-master General be requested to communicate to this House a statement of the amount expended by the Post Office Department for special agents employed by the Department; the names of the agents employed; the sum paid to each, and for what service rendered.

The resolution was read and agreed to.

The following resolutions, moved by Mr. Botts on the 17th instant, came up for consideration:

1. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House the amount of Treasury notes and drafts that have been issued and drawn since the 1st of January, 1840, with the respective dates at which such notes and drafts have been issued and drawn;—together with the names of the persons to whom or in whose favor and for whose benefit such drafts have been drawn, and the services, consideration, or object for which they have been drawn.

2. *Resolved*, That he be directed to report at what time or times, and what amount of Treasury notes, if any, which of such banks, and at what time, what amount, and what description of funds, if any, were received from the banks in which such deposites were made; and whether said money was left in deposite in said banks, or transferred to the Independent or Sub-Treasury as directed by law, and at what time the interest commenced on the notes thus deposited.

The resolution was read, and adopted.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Schriber, GEORGE MOOR, to Miss SUSANNA CLARK.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. P. Pincus, MARCUS M. CROWCHIN to Miss TERESE FRENCKEL, all of this city.

On Monday evening, 21st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, JOS. SHAW, of England, to MARY FENTON, of this city.

At Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the 6th instant, HENRY A. LIMMONS, formerly of Philadelphia, to HENRIETTA E. daughter of the late Henry E. Mayer, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

DIED,

On the 23d instant, JOHN BUCK, in the 65th year of his age, after a painful illness of many years.

On the 15th instant, ANN F. MYERHEFFER, in the 24th year of her age.

In the city on Monday evening, 21st instant, in the 55th year of his age, ROBERT McCLIMOND, of Havre de Grace, Maryland.

On the 16th instant, at the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Mrs. ELIZABETH SEMEITH, wife of the Rev. Rees Keith, D. D.

At Edgartown, Mass., WILLIAM MAYHEW, Esq. aged 92. He was the oldest man in the county—was a member of the Convention in 1789, and one of the last (perhaps the last) of the signers of the