

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 28.

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."

TO BISHOP ENGLAND.

The question under discussion is of too much importance to be disposed of by your refusal to answer my arguments. You admit that societies have been formed, and large sums contributed in the despotic countries of Europe, for the purpose of propagating the Roman faith in this country, and when it is charged that the extension of that faith is dangerous to our civil liberty, you are silent. When I say that it is wrong for you to exert the influence, which your authority in the Church gives, to control Catholic voters, you make a formal defence of your right to enter the field of politics, and by the strongest appeals to their passions and prejudices, endeavor to enlist foreign Catholic voters in the support of your candidate; but the moment that I propose to discuss the whole question, and to enquire into the truth of the sentiment which pervades a large mass of our people—whether you are not in fact the agent of foreign powers whose purpose it is to subvert our liberties, you are silent!

How are we to account for such inconsistency? You do not pretend to disregard public sentiment. So far from this you manifest extreme sensitiveness in relation to it. You have a press at your command, and you have established it that it may aid you in the object of your mission. You must be aware that by withdrawing your church "from the political animosities to which it has given rise," you can do more than you can do in any other way to extend its influence in this country. You are not now to be told that upon the religion of every country depends its civil liberty—that religion constitutes the most essential part of every government. I have quoted extracts from the present Pope's encyclical letter; (an authority which you admit,) asserting the necessity of a union between church and state. Such is the Religion of your Church. Now, sir, I deny the truth of this dogma of the Pope; I deny that the Church should be united to the State, and such is the Religion of these United States. And this is one of the questions put in issue by the controversy between us. The Pope says:

"Nor can we augur more consoling consequences to religion and to government, from the zeal of some to separate THE CHURCH FROM THE STATE, and to burst the bond which unites the priesthood to the Empire. For it is clear that this union is decreed by the profane lovers of liberty, only because it has never failed to confer prosperity on both."

The constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Now here is a distinct issue made. On which side are you? Are you for the Pope and against the constitution of the United States, or are you for the constitution and against the Pope?

You have said that the Pope is the divinely constituted exponent of the doctrines and morality of the unchanging church, and you admit your allegiance to him. By refusing to vindicate the church in a particular of such vital importance, you admit that it cannot be defended. Your silence, then, is evidence against you. How is this to be accounted for?

You do not object to this discussion because it is political—you provoked it by asserting your right to bring your influence into politics, and denounced me in the bitterest terms because I questioned the propriety of your doing so. Why then do you object to it? Is it not because you know that Papacy is hostile to our institutions, and believe that to discuss its bearing upon the liberties of this country would defeat the purpose of your mission among us?

In this aspect of the question it will be seen that, as a servant of Rome, you would carefully avoid all controversy that might awaken enquiry—that may call the public attention to your real object, and hence, although the Pope in his Encyclical letter enjoins upon you to inculcate the necessity of the "Union of Church and State," your paper has for its motto the following extract from the constitution: "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Why this contradiction? Why this concession to the existing public sentiment of this country? Why do you, a servant of the Pope, delegated to teach us the necessity of a "union between Church and State," thus affect to believe that the Church and State ought not to be united? Is it not because you know that until the present state of public opinion in this country is changed, to avow your real sentiments would alarm the members of your own Church, and utterly defeat your purpose of making proselytes? Hypocrisy is the tax which vice to virtue pays in all countries and in every age.

It is thus that I account for your silence, and thus accounting for it, I nevertheless address myself to you, because my purpose is to arouse the people of the United States to a sense of their danger, I will hold you responsible for the doctrines of the Church itself, and deduce my arguments from its past history and admitted principles. Your silence necessarily gives the sanction to this direction.

I have before me a copy of the Bishop's oath. It is as follows: "I, N. Elect of the Church of N. from henceforward will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter the Apostle, and to the Holy Roman Church, and to our Lord N. Pope N. and to his successors canonically coming. I will neither advise, consent, or do any thing that they may lose life or member, or that their persons may be seized, or hands anywise laid upon them, under any pretence whatsoever. The counsel which they shall entrust me withal, by themselves, their messengers or letters, I will not knowingly reveal to any, to their prejudice. I will help them to defend, and keep the Roman Papacy and the Royalties of St. Peter, saving any order, against all men. The legate of the Apostolic See, going and coming, I will honorably treat and help in his necessities. The rights, honors, privileges, and authority of the Holy Roman Church, of our Lord the Pope, and his foresaid successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase and advance. I will not be in any council, action or law, in which shall be plotted against our said Lord, and the said Roman Church any thing to the hurt or prejudice of their persons, rights, honors, or powers; and if I shall know any such thing to be

treated or agitated by any whatsoever, I will hinder it to my power; and as soon as I can, will signify it to our said Lord, or to some other by whom it may come to his knowledge. The Rules of the Holy Fathers, the Apostolic decrees, ordinances or disposals, reservations, provisions or mandates I will observe with all my might and cause it to be observed by others. Heretics, Schismatics, and Rebels to our said Lord or his foresaid Successors, I will to my power persecute and oppose. I will come to a council when I am called, unless I be hindered by a Canonical impediment. I will by myself in person visit the threshold of the Apostles every three years; and give an account to our Lord and his foresaid successors, of all my pastoral offices, of all things anywise belonging to the state of any Church, to the discipline of my Clergy and people, and lastly to the salvation of souls committed to my trust; and will in like manner humbly receive and diligently execute the Apostolic commands. And if I be detained by a lawful impediment, I will perform all the things aforesaid by a certain messenger here specially empowered a member, or of my chapter, or some other in ecclesiastical dignity, or else having a parsonage; or in default of these, by a priest of the diocese, or in default of others, by a regular priest of some other secular or regular priest of approved integrity and religion, fully instructed in all things aforesaid. And such impediment I will make out by lawful proofs to be transmitted by the foresaid messenger to the Cardinal Proponent of the Holy Roman Church, in the co-regulation of the faculty council. The possessions belonging to my table I neither sell nor give away, nor mortgage, nor grant anew in fee, nor anywise alienate, not even with the consent of the chapter of my Church, without consulting the Roman Pontiff, and if I shall make any alienation, I will thereby incur the penalties contained in a certain constitution put forth about this matter. So help me God and the Holy Gospels of God. You admit that the Pope is a temporal prince,—in this oath you have sworn allegiance to him as such; you not only swear that you will help to defend and keep the Roman papacy, and the Royal line of St. Peter, but that you will not consent or do any thing whereby injuries may be offered to the Pope under any pretence whatsoever!!!

What would be your condition if the Pope should, at any time, preach up a crusade against this country, as he did against the infidel inhabitants of the Holy Land? Your first allegiance is to him.

Again, you have sworn that— "The rights, honors, privileges, and authority of the Holy Roman Church, of our Lord the Pope, and his foresaid successors, (you) will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase and advance;" and that you "will not be in any council, action or treaty, in which shall be plotted against our said Lord, and the Roman Church any thing to the hurt or prejudice of their persons, rights, honors, or powers, and if (you) shall know any such thing to be treated of, or agitated by any whatsoever, (you) will hinder it to (your) power; and, as soon as (you) can, will signify it to our said Lord, or to some other by whom it may come to his knowledge."

Here, sir, it will be seen that your obligations to the Pope are such that you cannot become a true and faithful citizen of this Republic. As his Bishop, you are bound to defend his power. As his Bishop, you are sworn to defend, increase, and advance his authority, and in case the Pope shall, at any time, assume power or authority inconsistent with our rights or liberties, you must be false to your oath of fidelity to him, or you must be an enemy to us. Is it possible that any question of the Pope's power and authority can arise? The history of the Church is full of examples. Almost every kingdom has given illustrations, dyed in blood. It is in vain for you to say that these examples belong to the middle ages. Poland, unhappy Poland, was yesterday. The tears of her widows and orphans,—the fires of her smouldering cities,—the desolation of her finest provinces,—her wealthiest, her noblest, and her bravest citizens in exile or in servitude,—declare the purpose and the policy of the "unchanging Church" even at the present moment. And the question before the people of the United States is, how far the establishment of her power in this country is compatible with our rights and our liberty. Whenever that attempt shall be made, you, sir, have sworn that you will array yourself on the side of the Pope, and against the liberty of this country. I am opposed to the further extension of your power.

You have further sworn that— "The rules of the Holy Fathers, the Apostolic decrees, ordinances, or disposals, reservations, provisions, or mandates, (you) will observe with all (your) might, and cause it to be observed by others. Heretics, schismatics, and rebels to our said Lord, or his foresaid successors, (you) will, to (your) power, persecute and oppress."

I ask you, candidly, to say whether any citizen of the United States can, with propriety, take this oath? What reliance could be placed in one who had taken it, in case of a war between the United States and the Pope, or between the United States and a Catholic power, sustained by the authority of the Pope? But we are not without traitors in our bosom. Who can tell when civil war may commence, or when some aspiring statesman may attempt to build a throne upon the ruins of our present Constitution? What, in such a struggle, may be the "mandate" of the Pope? And what will you do if his authority should be enlisted against the public liberty?

It is not surprising that, when such questions are propounded, you prefer to remain silent.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Committee to whom the subject was referred in the South Carolina Legislature, have reported against an amendment of the Constitution of the United States limiting the term of service of the President, to a single term.

GEORGIA. Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, has been nominated by a convention of the Whig party of Georgia, as candidate for governor. An act has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Georgia, requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks.

The proposition to borrow two millions of the Banks of the State, was lost in the Senate by a vote of 39 to 40.

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Times says—"There is a very good feeling in the money market. The European news received yesterday is considered favorable. Foreign and domestic exchanges are dull at our last quotations. Shipments of Specie continue to be made to France, but in small sums."

A resolution has been submitted to the Ohio Legislature, urging the adoption of a law by Congress, to fix the same day or days throughout the Union, for the choice of Presidential electors.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—By this report made up to November, 1840, it appears that during the first year, the Association has accumulated a library of over fourteen hundred volumes, and furnished a reading room with thirty of the most valuable foreign and domestic periodicals. The number of active members belonging to the association, is one hundred and twenty-five, and the number of honorary members, are one hundred and fifty-one. The receipts of the treasurer amount to upwards of fourteen hundred dollars. The success of the Library Association, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of even the most sanguine of its originators. The arrangements which have been made for a winter series of Lectures, have given great satisfaction to the public, as is evidenced by the large audiences in regular attendance. In this, with a spirit worthy of all commendation, the Association has extended the sphere of its influence, so as to embrace nearly all classes of the community. By this arrangement, men of the first intelligence are brought at once into contact with the popular mind, and its effect must be beneficial. The success of the Mercantile Library Association is no longer a problem. It has taken deep root, and exhibits a healthy and rapidly growing condition.

A NOBLE CHARITY.—During the last year the New York Fire Department expended more than nine thousand dollars in various deeds of charity. There is one hundred and sixty widows on the pension list, "the situation of some of whom is calculated, to awaken the sympathy of the most obtuse;" all of them are of excellent character, and have heretofore enjoyed the comforts, and many of them even the luxuries of life.—The trustees have also under their charge at the various schools upwards of nine hundred children, who are attentive to their studies, and seem to feel the importance of a good education. It is gratifying, says the New York Commercial, to see that amid all the clamor against the Fire Department, which has of late been raised, that institution is steadily continuing to do good, and to relieve the distresses of the widow and orphan. A more noble charity than their's does not exist.

LATER FROM TEXAS. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 17th has the following:—"The San Louis (Texas) Advocate Extra of the 17th instant, has received information from Corpus Christi Bay which gives a version of the late outrage on a sloop and crew, quite different from that of our Matamoros correspondent, which we gave a few days ago. According to the Advocate, the armed boat arrived in the sight of the 1st, and boarded the sloop Phoenix, belonging to Aubrey & Kinney, of Texas. They shipped her anchor and hoisted sail, but from mismanagement she went ashore. Having destroyed the sails and rigging of the sloop, they took the crew on board the boat and departed. The mate, Mr. Hurd, succeeded in secreting himself below, and escaped; and from him the Advocate obtained the facts. The names of the men taken are John Allen and James Gibson, both citizens of Texas. Captain Littig was on shore, and also escaped. At the late accounts they were hourly expecting an attack upon the establishment of Aubrey & Kinney, from a party of 2 or 300 Mexicans, who were announced to be approaching under the command of one Rodriguez. The party at the ranch, 25 in number, and having a 12 pounder and their material, were in high spirits, and anxious for the appearance of the invading host.

"On the other hand, it seems still to be believed in Matamoros, that the crew of the vessel was murdered. By the Byron, which arrived at this port yesterday, and brings accounts to the 10th inst., we learn that the American Consul at that port had procured the imprisonment of the boats crew that were supposed to have murdered the crew of the sloop. The Consul still supposed the vessel to have been an American bottom, and was essaying to get possession of all the facts."

By an arrival at New Orleans on the 16th reports were brought from Galveston that a party of Mexican 180 in number, had landed at Corpus Christi Bay, and robbed and burned the establishment of Messrs. Aubrey & Kinney. Congress has indefinitely postponed the bill creating a system of bankruptcy and regulating the collection of foreign debts. The salary of the Chief Justice of the Republic has been fixed at \$5,000. A resolution has been passed by the House of Representatives, directing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to accept of the services of 5,000 men, for the invasion of Mexico, allowing them to have what they take from the enemy, and a league of land out of any they may conquer.

A large quantity of sugar has been made on the Colorado this season. The following is the report of Colonel Jordas of the battle which took place on the 23d of October, in the neighbourhood of Saltillo, about 400 miles west of the Rio Grande.

On the 23d of October we arrived in front of Saltillo, and there found the enemy under General Montoya, consisting of 400 infantry and the same number of cavalry, supported by 2 pieces of artillery, drawn up in order for action. Our whole force consisted of 231 men, 111 were Americans, four of whom, however were sick, thus reducing my command to 120 men, rank and file. My advice was, to commence the attack immediately, but Molano and Lopez judged it to be best to send a communication to the enemy, offering him terms of capitulation: the answer returned was, that Gen. Montoya would confer with Molano, who immediately left us and passed over to the enemy. I now perpetually insisted on making the attack; and Col. Lopez, who still professed fidelity to the cause, consented. The plan was to attack the enemy's right with the Mexican cavalry, while the Americans as infantry, were to advance on the left. We accordingly separated, Lopez on gaining his position, immediately shouted "Death to Texas, and live Mexico: follow me, soldiers, and save yourselves;" and dashed over to the enemy's ranks. The Federal cavalry, to its honor be it stated, remained firm, many having fired at Lopez as he passed. The central cavalry immediately attacked them, but deprived of their leaders, in whom they had put implicit confidence, they offered but a feeble resistance, and in a few minutes retired to the mountains; the enemy knowing from our position, that they could not unite with me, did not pursue them, but concentrating his whole force, consisting, as I before stated, of 800 men, he advanced on the left, and charged us, and was repulsed by our bayonets, and our fire; but neither numbers nor treachery could triumph over the Texian rifles; and after a severe and closely contested fight, they suddenly broke and fled in every direction, leaving a large number of three hundred dead and wounded on the field.

deprived of cavalry, I could not pursue them; had I had 50 horsemen, the Federal forces that day would have entered Saltillo as conquerors. Immediately on the retreat of the enemy, the artillery commenced a severe fire with grape and canister; night approaching, and seeing that they were rallying and surrounding me in every direction, I ordered my men to mount their horses and retire from the field. I must do them the justice to say, that in spite of every discouraging circumstance, they acted with coolness and deliberation. The wounded, six in number, were brought off, and also the arms and munitions of the enemy's dead. Three of my men were left dead on the field. A short time after dark the enemy's cavalry, supported by some infantry, again made a desperate charge; but after receiving a hot and galling fire from the field, leaving us to retire unmolested. How many fell this day I am unable to state, but they must have been considerable—among whom was their commander. On the 28th, I formed a junction at Candela with Col. Gonzalez, and on the 31st we crossed the Rio Grande and arrived at this place (Laredo). The loss is as follows:—Killed—Lieut. James Gallagher, O. S. Staff, private Woodruff.

Wounded—Captain Allen, severely; Captain Still; private Bratt, mortally; Wiggins, severely, and left; Beckham, slightly; Sergt. Blood, private Hull, Blamerhasset, Capt. Donnelly, died at Laredo. Missing—Byrom, Alsbroke, Kelsenger, Mustard, Wash.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Dec. 14. TOBASCO TAKEN. By the Yucatan brig Emelio, which arrived yesterday, we have advices from Campeche to the 28th ult. In that port all was quiet, and no news. Intelligence had been received that Tobasco, which had been besieged by the Federalists for some weeks, surrendered about the beginning of October. The news was confirmed in the campaign. The Mexicans surrendered at discretion. The garrison consisted of near 3000 men—most of whom joined the native party, with the view of remaining in the country. About 300 Centralists, who remained obstinate, were placed in confinement. The Yucatan army captured a large quantity of powder, besides other warlike supplies, and a park of well mounted artillery. Tobasco is now delivered from her Central oppressors, and her citizens will be able to return to their former civil pursuits.

Gen. Anaya, (favorably known to many persons in our city,) was in command of the patriotic and conquering forces, Generals Molonado and Iman, were his associates in the enterprise. The Texian vessels in the Tobasco river at the time of the siege, did not probably encourage the Mexicans to hold out longer than they would otherwise have done. The Austin, we learn, sailed from Campeche on a cruise, a few days before the Emelio left.

The States of Texas, Yucatan and Tobasco, have now a common interest and feeling, and it is believed are ready to unite in the common cause against the common enemy of the three States.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1840. Progress of Resumption in New Orleans—Very Doubtful—Two Parties—State of Trade—Crouds in New Orleans.

Under the impression that this will be worth the postage, in writing that I am fulfilling a promise made you before I left New York. The great subject of resumption, now politics have died a natural death, is the principal subject of discussion here at present. In consequence of the silence and reserve of the banking party, it is known, at least to what course they mean to pursue, and it has been with much trouble and perseverance that I have been able to arrive at the actual state of affairs here, and probable course to be pursued by the banks.

In the first place, there are two parties here amongst the dealers, and by no means contemptible in numbers or influence, who do not desire resumption. The first are those who have acquired a commodation paper running in the banks; these, in that case, would have to reduce their accommodations paper much more rapidly than their facilities or commerce would admit of. The others are dealers, and of course depositors, who anticipate, when the rivers rise, to get discounting from the banks, to enable them to advance on country produce, such as cotton, tobacco, and pork, thereby not only realizing the commissions, but opening new connections in business, which the late prostration of large houses has caused to seek out new houses to do their business; these know that, in case the banks resumption, they will not be able to get a single dollar, and consequently that business will go into the hands of men who can obtain funds from their friends at the North, East, &c.

This is the feeling in the city. Further—The State Legislature consists of planters, commission merchants, lawyers, and doctors principally; and although the crops have been very abundant for 2 years, most of them are still heavily in debt to their commission merchants, for advances made three years ago, to buy negro land, &c. These commission houses, again, are indebted to the banks for these advances, made to the planters, &c.; should the bank resume, they will call on the commission merchant, they on the planter, &c., suits must be the result, for neither have available means, and great distress be the consequence.

It is probable then that the Legislature will compel the banks to resume? I say not for should they do so, they would be cutting their own throats. The course, I feel convinced the banks will pursue, will be, should the Pennsylvania banks resume and the principal intermediate banks between this and them do likewise, the banks here will wait some weeks to see the result, and may decide on resuming in April, May, or June. If only a partial resumption takes place at the North, they will not resume here before the next crop begins to appear in this market.

The banks here labor under another difficulty: the Western banks have for some time, when in possession of New Orleans funds, remitted them to a bank here, arranging thereby for a resumption this winter. In case of a general resumption, they would have to get their funds out speedily, they would immediately require them. If I am correct in my conclusions, as I sincerely believe I am, I think as soon as the great demand for southern funds in your place is satisfied, exchanges will begin to get worse daily, there has always been more or less United States Bank notes received here daily, and until within a few days past a 1-2 per cent discount was obtained. The Merchants Bank, within three weeks, took at par from one broker, \$40,000; but they stopped receiving them 12 or 15 days ago; within the last two days, I am informed from a source entitled to belief, that \$150,000, in United States notes have come into this market, and yesterday a broker informed me he sold \$200,000 at a 1-2 per cent discount.

The question is often repeated, what is the meaning of this? Are the banks sending their bills here to buy cotton with again, or have they granted facilities to others for that purpose? Or are they sending their bills here to get them out of the way, to enable them to use the funds received for them?

POOR ENCOURAGEMENT FOR OFFICE WRITERS.—A friend at Washington writes—"There is much less said here about office than in Philadelphia. Notwithstanding the representations to the contrary, there is very little said here about appointment. There have been office hunters here, of course, but they meet with so many rebuffs, and are treated so coldly, that they very soon betake themselves off. The moment it is known that a man is looking out for an office, and is here for the purpose, his society is instantly cut; the back of members of Congress and all who are supposed to have influence, are turned upon him."

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OF DEC. 14. STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. By the arrival of the steamer Maid of Arkansas we learn that the steamboat Cherokee was blown up a few days ago, by which accident many lives were lost. Her boilers burst just as she was putting off from the shore at Louisiana; several of the cabin passengers and some of the crew were killed by the explosion. Some of the people on the banks of the river were severely wounded by fragments of the boat, and one or two, it is said, were killed. It is reported that sixteen persons were killed or missing by this dreadful calamity.

FARTHER PARTICULARS.—We have since learned, that among the passengers were Capt. Armstrong, the disbursing agent at Arkansas, his daughter, the daughter of Gen. Armstrong, of Tennessee, and Major Rector's daughter. The three ladies were in the cabin, and Capt. Armstrong was on the boiler deck, at the time the accident occurred. Strange to say they all escaped without a regular trace, and the pilot house was thrown on the bank of the river, and the pilot hurled into the stream, from which he escaped by swimming. Capt. Harris's boat is broken, and his life is despaired of. The passengers had barely time to get ashore, when the wreck of the boat sunk in 5 feet water. A Mr. Stevens, who was on the bank of the river, was immediately killed by the sale of the condensation pipe, which passed through his neck. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars in specie, belonging to the Government, was recovered. The engineer and several of the deck hands were killed.

LIST OF KILLED.—Mr. Osgood, of N. Orleans, Mr. Pitman, of Louisiana, Capt. Wyman, of steamer Lady Morgan, Mr. Smith, of Louisville, Senior Forsyth, of Louisiana, Mr. M. M. M. of Van Buren, Mr. Cook, of Arkansas, Thomas Fanning, (boy,) of Arkansas, Thomas Budd, watchman, S. Ohio, R. L. Hubbard, of Conn., Mr. Kensy.

And two other names unknown. **DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.**—Capt. C. Harris, Louis Claute, engineer, Martin Williams, mate, Mr. Clide, passenger, N. Y. Mr. Perry, N. Y., Frederic, German, deck-hand Campbell, fireman, William, cabin-boy.

It is reported that the steamboat Vicksburg and Sultana started yesterday for Vicksburg on a regular race, and that bets were freely taken on the two boats. Sultana being the favorite. Do the rash and inconsiderate officers already forget the fate of the Cherokee, her passengers and crew?

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—A New light has dawned upon the Legislature of Illinois. The refusal of the State Bank to pay the Auditor's warrants, which, in fact, stops the pay of the members, has had a most powerful effect upon the opinions of the Destructives. They have just discovered that the act passed at the last session of the legislature, legalizing the suspension of the State Bank until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, authorized her to remain suspended until the end of the 2d session of the 12th General Assembly. It will be seen by our Correspondent's letters, that a bill has been introduced declaring that this important discovery has been made. We suppose the object is to get the Bank to suspend again and pay the Auditor's warrants.—St. Louis Republican.

COMMERCIAL RECORD. **NEW YORK MARKET.** ASHES—Our market is quite dull for both sorts, although the nominal price is the same, \$5.75. At Havre on the 28th, the market was nominal for Pots at 4 4/8, and Pearls 50.

COFFEE.—The market is very inactive. Although the stock is low, yet there being no demand except for city trade, the sales are small. **COTTON.**—The advices of 15 days later bring us but little of interest. The market at Liverpool and Havre was firm, with increased sales. This has had no influence on the market here. Exporters do not appear in market, and manufacturers buy but sparingly. The stock is low, and holders are enabled to sustain prices.

400 Upland.....9 1/4 11 1/2
150 Mobile.....9 1/4 11
600 New Orleans.....9 1/4 11 1/2
FLOUR.—The price of Flour was without change at Liverpool, but grain was lower.—Our market has not undergone the slightest change. Western is held at \$5, and sales at \$4 91 a \$5; Michigan \$4 87; Georgetown and Howard street \$5 25.

GRAIN.—There is not much doing in the market. Rye is plenty at 57 a 59 cts.; Corn 50 a 52 for new, and 52 a 53 for old; Northern Oats higher, sales at 41 cts.; New Jersey 34 a 35 cts. North River Barley 54 cts.

PROVISIONS.—There is not the slightest change since last week. **MEATS.**—New Orleans is coming into market, and sales are making at a reduction; but little doing in other descriptions, and no change. **SPIRITS.**—Domestic.—In Whiskey no sales have been made worthy of notice. The price remains 22 cts. in drudge hds, and 23 and 24 cts. in brls. But few barrels now remain in first hands, for which they command an advance in price; other descriptions are without change.

TOBACCO.—There has been some little enquiry this week for shipment. From 40 to 50 hds changed hands at from 9 to 10 cents, and 13 do unmerchantable inferior at 6 cents, 6 months.—Also 18 cases Florida sugar leaf, at prices not made public. Foreign descriptions without enquiry.

WOOL.—There has been no sales since our last report. The demand is chiefly for clean coarse qualities, of which the market is barely supplied. **EXCHANGES.**—Domestic.—The rate on Philadelphia and Baltimore is a little improved, while that on Mobile and N. Orleans is getting worse.

MARRIED. On Wednesday evening, 23d instant, by the Rev. John A. Wedd, Andrew HARTMAN, B. of Trumbull county Ohio, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. James Allen, of Baltimore. On Tuesday evening, 23d instant, by the Rev. Sam'l Kepler, CHARLES TAIT MORRIS to Miss AMELIA J. B. JOHNSON, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Johnson, all of this city. On Tuesday evening, 23d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Kepler, EDWARD TURNER to Miss REBECCA S. GOLDBERT, all of this city. On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Geo. F. Adams, JOHN W. HAYS to Miss SARAH E. MYER, 201 1/2 of this city.

On Thursday evening, 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Elder, JAMES A. C. McARD to Miss E. J. JAMES, daughter of the late John Porter, Esq. all of this city. On the 23d instant, in France Geo. G. G. county, by the Rev. Mr. McJilton, OLIVER M. DINEY, of Baltimore, to SARAH ANN HITCHCOCK, of the former place.

At Uniontown, Pa., on the 17th inst. SAMUEL S. AUSTIN, Esq., to Miss ANNA MARIA, daughter of the late Richard Stockton, of Baltimore.

DIED. On Monday, 21st instant, DAVID HUDSON, infant son of John and Rebecca Hudson, aged 30 months and 8 days. On the 23d instant, Mrs. JUDITH MORDICA, wife of Mark Mordica, of Kingston, Jam. On the 23d instant, at Long Green, the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. S. Garrett, Miss JANE C. CHAMBERS, second daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Chambers, of Mount Prospect, Baltimore county. On the 23d instant, Mr. 23d instant, Mr. OWEN A. Philadelphia, on the 23d inst. one of the conductors on the Philadelphia and Read.

DOG LOST.—On the morning of the 23d instant, a large liver colored POINTER PUP, with a white breast, and the bushy part of his ears of a gold color, between 11 and 12 months old. When lost it was just recovering from the distemper, and rather thin of flesh. Any person finding the said dog will be suitably rewarded by the subscriber, corner of Duane street and Pratt street, lower end of Centre Market Space. G. L. BISHURST.

COLD ANCHORS, LEVEES AND LEG-PINES.—A large and entirely new assortment of Gold Anchor, Levees, Gold Levees and low priced silver vertical Watches—just received by late arrivals via New York, and for sale by CANFIELD & BROTHER, corner of Market & Charles streets. **NEW JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,** just received and for sale by CANFIELD & BROTHER, corner of Market & Charles streets. **JOHNSON TILLEN,** ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COLLECTOR, 177 WASHINGTON CHURCH. **INSUBORDINATION: A STORY OF BALTIMORE,** by the Author of the "Subordinate." Numbers 1 and 2 of this Story have been published by Knight & Collum, and are for sale at the principal book stores in the city. **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 Charles sts. **COPELAND AND MUSIC PAPER,** on hand and for sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, 3 South Charles st. **A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE.** Those who are fond of a good cup of Coffee, are requested to visit the Patent Coffee Grinders, an article which has been in general use in most of the Northern cities for many years past, and has given most general satisfaction to all who have used it; it is besides, more economical than any thing heretofore used, and more handy to use—price 1 1/2 cents a box, for sale wholesale and retail, by W. M. J. VAN NESS, Grocer, Centre Market Space. M & W 2w **NEWLY INVENTED HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES.** The subscriber would inform the public that he has been able to see his NEW HORSE POWER & THRESHING MACHINES, and now offers them to the public, believing that they will fully meet the expectations of the purchasers, he thinks that they will be found equal, if not superior to any Machines for that purpose now in use. They are compact, strong and durable, and of the very durable, calculated to work for four years. He also has on hand other Horse Powers and Threshing Machines for sale. He is also Agent of the sale of Mr. Urmy's Horse Powers and Threshing Machines; those preferring these Machines can procure them by calling at his Farmer's Repository, in Pratt street. J. S. EASTMAN **FOR RENT.** Two comfortable Two story Brick Dwelling, in Lovely Lane, adjoining the Court leading to North Bend. For terms apply to W. W. McClellan, or to the subscriber. 236 Bawit G. M. RABORG. **NEW BEDDING AND FURNISHING EM PORIUM.** THE SUBSCRIBER having taken that large and commodious Warehouse No. 32 South Charles st. for the purpose of conducting the BEDDING and FURNISHING business, would respectfully request the public to call and examine his present stock, which will be found to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public—consisting in part of the following articles, viz: Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of every description, varying in price from \$5 to \$50 Hair Mattresses, do 10 to 30 Hask do do 2 to 10 Rush, Down, Cat-tail do 2 to 10 Straw, Cotton, Moss, &c. 1 to 7 Also, a new article of Mattress, called the Elysian Mattress, which, for cheapness, durability and comfort, is unsurpassed by any other Mattress ever manufactured. The above article can be packed up and sent to any distance without injury, and is in every respect a most desirable and comfortable article for use in warm and unhealthy climates—for sale only by the subscriber. JAMES C. HODGES, 32 South Charles st. 10th mo. 24 1014 Baltimore street. **NEWLY INSPECTED HERRINGS.**—500 barrels Susquehanna Herrings, just inspected, and of superior quality. For sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner of South and Pratt streets. **JUNK PAPERS.**—2 Tons Trunk Boards—assorted Numbers, 4 do Binder's do 2 do Band Box do 100 Reams Cloz PAPER, 200 do Hardware do 300 do Keutish Cap do 300 do Grocer's Bag do For sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, 3 South Charles street. **CURRY PIG METAL.**—300 tons Pig Iron suitable for forge and foundry use, for sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, Corner of South & Pratt streets. **CASH FOR NEGROES.** THE Subscriber is authorized to purchase, for gentlemen of the south, a number of Negroes of both sexes. The highest cash prices will be given for slaves for life and good titles. He can always be found at the United States Hotel, opposite the Depot, Pratt street. G. W. PEARCE **GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.**—BEALE H. RICHARDSON has on hand a large assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which he is now selling off at very reduced prices, and in the season is advancing, he will offer his well selected stock at prices which cannot fail to please. On hand, Cloths, of all shades and qualities, from 2 to 2 1/2; Plain and Diamond Beaver Cloths, Flushing, &c. Fancy Casimires, Cassimets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Tickings, a large assortment of English, French and German Broadcloths, Domestic Goods, black ground Calicoes; froche, Merino, Thibet Wool and Silk Shawls; Mouseline de Laine; figured and plain Silks and Satines; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, with many other goods—all of which will be sold low. Call and see. BEALE H. RICHARDSON, 215 No. 105 and 123 Baltimore st near Charles. **BONNET BOARDS.**—30 gross blue and white; 12 do super white, just received, for sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, 3 South Charles st. **200 BOXES 1, 3, X TIN PLATES.**—approved brands; 20 whole boxes 14 1/2 1c. TIN, for roofing—in store and for sale by BROWN & WILSON, 22 S. Frederick st. **EVANS' PATENT SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS, HARVEST TOOLS, &c.** THE subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. EVANS' reverse point, or self-sharpening Ploughs; each share (of cast iron) has two points, and by reversing the action of the principle of self-sharpening, and therefore economy in manure. These ploughs are made in the best possible manner, and will hold on any soil, in any season, as called for in the city; together with my extensive assortment of other make of ploughs and agricultural implements generally. In store, very superior Penney's Grain and Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's and Griffin's Blades; Grain and SCYTHES of Waldron's, Griffin's, and American manufacture; Scythes Smoothes and other Harvest tools; Threshing Machines, Horse and Steam, &c. &c. Also also patterns fit, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Railings for private dwellings and lamp posts and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work. All orders will be met with prompt attention. J. S. EASTMAN 26 Pratt st., between Charles & Hanover st. **UMBRELLAS.**—UMBRELLAS—Just opened—5 cases assorted Cotton, "UMBRELL