PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 30.

☞ "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.*"

MR. THOMAS H. FOWLER,

Green street, one door south of Market, is an agent, and authorised to receive subscriptions to the Pilot.

TO BISHOP ENGLAND.

One of the most extraordinary features of the controversy between us, is the series of letters written by you, addressed to Mr. Forsyth, in which you undertake to prove, that domestic slavery is recognized and approved by the scriptures and the canons of the Romish Church.

These letters were intended to neutralise Mr. Forsyth's letter to the people of Georgia, commenting on the Pope's bull against slavery and the slave trade, and charging the Church of Rome with lending its influence in aid of the wild spirit of abolition—which is truly the monomania of the present age. Your intimate knowledge of the political parties of this country, convinced you that the Pope's bull, with Mr. Forsyth's comment, would arouse the apprehensions of the planters of the South, unless counteracted by the most active efforts on your part; and hence you undertake to demonstrate that the bull relates to the slave trade, and not to domestic slavery, and quote the scriptures and the canons of the Church to show that domestic slavery is authorized by the New Testament, and by the Church of Rome. This was on your part, a master stroke of policy. Your purpose was to withdraw the Church from the political animosity which you saw would arrest its progress in the Southern States, unless you could satisfy Southern men that the Pope was opposed to the abolition movement.

In your address to your Diocese at Charleston, on your return from Europe, you say:

"The prelates of the Church of Ireland, are ready, as far as our heirarchy shall require their co-operation, to give to them their best exertions in selecting and forwarding from amongst the numerous aspirants to the sacred ministry that are found in the *island of saints*, (Ireland,) a sufficient number of those properly qualified to supply our deficiencies. I have had very many applications, and accepted a few, who, I trust, *have been judiciously selected.*"

Now it so happens that we have the fullest proof of the sentiments of these Irish *saints*. I have before me the Dublin Monitor, of the 29th October last, in which is given at large, an account of a meeting at the Rotunda, in aid of the abolitionists in America. On the platform were seen Mr James Birney, Henry B. Stanton, John O'Connell M. P., Dr. Madden and others.

The Chairman said he was authorised to state Mr. Daniel O'Connell's regret that he could not be there that day to raise his voice in the cause of negro freedom, and he had requested him to say that such was his admiration for Messrs. Birney and Stanton, that he would traverse the whole extent of the country to hear them, and that nothing but an engagement which he could not break could prevent him from being present (cheers.)

The Monitor contains the speeches delivered on this occasion, the tenor of which may be gathered from the resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted.

That the American charter of freedom has declared that all men were created equal, and entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is in utter opposition to slavery, and all true Americans are pledged by their laws, property and sacred honor to take their stand with abolitionists, and to obtain for the slave and colored man perfect freedom and equality of rights will all other subjects of the state.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. James Perry moved the following, which was passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That having learned with indignation, that some Irishmen in America, Cuba, and the Brazils are slave owners, and that many others of them oppose and stand aloof from the abolition movement, we are ashamed of them as our countrymen, and are determined to exercise all the moral influence in our power to affix the stigma of merited infamy upon men so recreant to liberty, justice, and the plainest precepts of our common christianity.

The following is an extract from the report of the proceedings:

"Dr. Madden next addressed the meeting, and in the course of his speech he referred to the case of a number of negroes who had been kidnapped some time since in the Spanish colonies, and who were put on board ship, with a view of being sold as slaves to the Americans, but who rose against the crew of the vessel and murdered them. For this they were tried before a district judge in America, when the doctor appeared to give evidence in their favor; but the judge, an Irishman and a Catholic, he was sorry to say, had opposed the course of justice, and they were condemned to take their trial as for murder; whereas they having been kidnapped, had a right to rise against those who held them in bondage, and were not guilty of murder, though he could not justify their act.

"Mr. Birney said he could state a fact the other way. The Chief Justice of America, an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, who resided in the slave city of Baltimore, had, years ago, manumitted his slaves and was universally known as the friend of the man of colour; his name was Roger B. Tawney, and those negroes would yet be tried before him (cheers.")

Here, sir, you will see that these speakers consider that an Irishman and a Catholic should of necessity be an abolitionist. No one can be ignorant of the fanaticism of Mr O'Connell.—He is now marshaling his forces for a repeal of the Union, and who can doubt that when he separates Ireland from England, and places her under the Catholic clergy, the next movement will be to array Catholicism more openly in the cause of abolition.

That some idea may be formed of the part which the Romish clergy are taking in this question, I extract from the Monitor's notice of the prominent persons who attended the Repeal meeting at Waterford, Ireland.

Among those named are—

Sir Benjamin Morris presided, supported on his right by the Liberator, on his left, by the Right Rev. Dr. Foran.

Among those present, we noticed William Ronayne, Esq.; Pierse Ronayne, Esq.; Rev. James Veale, P. P.; Rev. John Sheehan, P. P.; Rev. R. Power, P. P.; Rev. M. Flynn, P. P.; Rev. N. Cantwell, P. P.; Rev. M. Fitzgerald, P. P.; Rev. N. Carroll, P. P.; Rev. G. Prendergast, R. C. C.; Rev. P. Morrisey, R. C. C.; Rev. F. Dixon, R. C. C.; Rev. M. Burke, R. C. C.; Rev. John M'Grath, R. C. C.; Rev. P. Mangan, R. C. C.; Rev. Thomas Flynn, R. C. C.; Rev. W. Cantwell, R. C. C.; Rev. N. Coghlan, R. C. C.; Rev. P. Wallace, R. C. C.; Rev. John Casey, R. C. C.; Rev. Thomas Walsh, Clerk; Rev. Edward Keir, Clerk; Rev. Edward O'Donnell, Clerk; Rev. M. Spratt, R. C. C.; Rev. James Power, R. C. C.; Rev. Roger Power, R. C. C.; Rev. P. Wall, R. C. C.; Rev. Richard Fitzgerald, R. C. C.; Rev. T. Maher, R. C. C.; Rev. P. Tracy, R. C. C.; Rev. P. Kent, R. C. C.; M. Hay, Esq.; J. J. Aylward, Esq.; W. Aylward, Esq.

I make one other extract from Mr. O'Connell's speech at this meeting. The object of the Repeal is to reinstate the power of the Romish Church. Mr. O'Connel, said—

"I do not expect justice at the hands of England.—I do not expect that meed of fair play which in the hour of her need and peril, we extended to England—(hear, hear)—but when I say that I do not expect it, I must except that amiable and illustrious being who fills the throne. (Loud applause.) Oh! you do right to cheer in that way, which, while it bespeaks the sincerity of your feelings, shows how cordially you regard. (Hear, hear and cheers.) If she would consult her own pure heart, and refined understanding—if she withstands the wide current of the foul faction of the House of Lords and of the miserable faction of the House of Commons, if she was not prevented by those factions from doing what she would do in regard to Ireland, I would not be here to-day agitating for repeal. (Loud applause.)

The British House of Commons consists of 663 members, of whom 105 are Irish. Mr. O'Connell at the head of his *sixty* Catholics is the balance of power, and controls the fate of ministers. He and the Catholic clergy are moving with a fixed and determinate purpose to overthrow the established church, knowing that the power of Rome will be built upon its ruins. His plans are matured—they are progressive, and give confidence of certain accomplishment. He avails himself of every element of agitation. He calls to his aid the national feeling of Irishmen, their religion, temperance and abolition. You, sir, as I am credibly informed, on one occasion said—

"Overthrow the Church of England and heresy falls an easy prey."

Your Church aims at universal empire, and hence Mr. O'Connell's movements. His abolition—his repeal, and your transfer of Irish Saints to the United States are but parts of the same system, which it becomes the duty of every American to understand. Your Boston coadjutor is beginning to raise the curtain; the time seems to have arrived when you openly declare your purpose. I have before me his paper of the 26th inst. and will comment on his purpose as here disclosed.

Your papers are boasting of your progress in the United States of your 1,300,000 papists—your 17 Bishops—528 Priests—542 Churches—63 literary institutions—2,782 pupils in your female academies, and 1,593 young men in your Colleges. You are rapidly approaching that point where your influence is to be dreaded, unless by timely precaution your principles are counteracted.

RESUMPTION.

We would call the attention of our readers to the remarks of our correspondent Gallatin. We have conversed with intelligent statesmen of both political parties and have not seen one who does not admit that the resumption is premature—and the more in reference to the uncertainty of the future action of the federal Goverament. What are we to gain by a change of administration if the same system of measures are to be pursued by the new that has been condemned in the old? We are confident that all that is wanting in this community is for the business men to compare opinions and rally to the support of the interests of our city and of the State.

Will it not be time enough for our banks to resume when we know what the General Government will do, and after we have ascertained what will be the condition of the Bank of the United States.

The late expose of that institution shows that it must rely on the sale of American securities in the hands of Mr. Jaudon to sustain itself; will it be wise in us to resume and thus involve ourselves in her fate until we have ascertained what her fate is to be? The value of our bank paper will depend upon the business done by our merchants. The banks can meet demands against them by the sale of produce, and a premature resumption will force business to Philadelphia and New York which would otherwise come to Baltimore.

These are facts in the case and ought to be well considered before we act. Let the merchants and business men look to it.

THE STATE OF MAINE.

A writer in the Salem Gazette, quoting his tables from the Portland Advertiser, furnishes some interesting statistical information about Maine. In a comparison of the ratio of increase of population in Maine and Massachusetts, it appears that in 1790, the population of the latter was 378,717, and of the former 96,540. In 1800 the ratio of increase in Massachusetts was but 11 per cent. while in Maine it was 57 per cent. In 1810, Massachusetts had 472,040 inhabitants, and Maine 228,905—ratio of increase in Massachusetts 11 per cent.—in Maine 50 per cent. In 1830, Maine showed an increase of 34 per cent. on the previous 10 years, and Massachusetts but 16 per cent. In actual numbers, the increase in Maine, at each successive period between 1790 and 1830, has been greater than in Massachusetts. The tonnage of the U. States in 1839 was 2,096,478—of this 535,797 was owned in Massachusetts, and 282,290 in Maine. By this, it appears, that the tonnage owned in Maine is more than half as much as that owned in Massachusetts; and that both together own an amount equal to half of the whole tonnage of the United States. In regard to ship building, the great resources of the forests of Maine give her peculiar advantages. The following table will exhibit the condition of this branch of profitable industry:

Tonnage built in year		Mass.	Maine.
ending	Dec.	1829,	17,322	14,648
"	"	1834,	24,805	28,505
"	Sept.	1836,	22,273	27,021
"	"	1837,	20,794	23,475
"	"	1838,	19,546	24,332
"	"	1839,	24,446	27,705

From the above it will be seen that the average of the tonnage built annually in Maine exceeds that in Massachusetts, and it also exceeds that of any other State in the Union.

In her numerous waterfalls, this State also possesses superior manufacturing advantages.—And these milling privileges are, to a great extent, situated upon the sea coast, with water communication for large vessels.

DEATH OF FELIX GRUNDY.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, of the United States Senate, died at his home in Nashville, on the afternoon of the 19th inst. He was 63 years of age.

CENSUS OF MARYLAND.

The complete returns of the Marshal of the District of Maryland show a total population of 467,567. Of these 233,010 are males, and 234,557 females—excess of females 1547. The number of white males is 157,926—white females 157,645—free black males 29,114—free black females 32,825—male slaves 45,970—female slaves 43,749. The total white population of the State is 315,571, and the total black population 157,656. The number of persons in each family employed in trades, commerce, etc., is as follows:

Mining 287.
Agriculture 68,080.
Commerce 3,172.
Manufactures and trades 21,988.
Navigating the ocean 718.
Navigating canals, lakes and rivers 1500.
Learned professions and engineers 1,608.
The number of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military services, is 83.
The number of Deaf and Dumb white persons 173—of Blind 163—and of Idiots and Insane 340. The number of colored persons Deaf and Dumb, is 71—Blind 84—Insane and Idiots 136.
Universities or Colleges, 11.
Number of Students, 813.
Academy and Grammar Schools, 123.
Number of Scholars, 4,153.
Primary and Common Schools, 562.
Number of Scholars, 16,321.
Number of Scholars at public charge, 6,621.
Number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write, 11,580.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE,

Convened at Annapolis, on Monday. The Senate organized by the appointment of Mr. Richard Thomas of St. Mary's, President. and the re-appointment of the officers of the last session. The House, it was understood, would proceed to the election of a speaker yesterday.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF OUR CITY.—The friends of education will be gratified with the following account of the present condition of our public schools. We copy from the Patriot of yesterday: "Two years since the whole number of pupils was about 650, while at present the whole number, including night schools, is 2300, showing an increase of upwards of 1600 in this short period. This rapid and unexpected increase may be attributed partly to the introduction of assistant teachers in all the schools, male and female—partly to the establishment of the High School, under the superintendence of a principal of practical experience, high reputation, and distinguished ability—partly to the establishment of a Primary School in the north-east part of the city—but mainly is the great increase to be attributed to the admirable system of instruction adopted in all the primary schools, and to the capacity, zeal and diligence displayed by the respective teachers. Indeed, it is due to the teachers in all the schools, both male and female, to say, that the commissioners could not have been more judicious or more fortunate in their selection. All who were present at the recent examination of the schools will concur in this tribute to merit, and will cheerfully declare that they were surprised and delighted by the performance of the scholars.

"The system of instruction, by simultaneous recitation and by familiar lectures, which is in use in the public schools, would be much better understood by a short visit to any one of the schools, than from the most laboured explanation. If then the reader be under an impression that the primary public schools of the city are second to any other common schools either here or elsewhere, let him spend an hour in the schools and the impression will be removed. It matters not how dense may be the fog of prejudice that surrounds him, it will be quickly scattered by the light of truth—conviction will flash upon him and he will come away the fast friend of the public schools.

"The experiment made last season of opening one night school, in the centre of the city, has proved very successful, the commissioners were encouraged to open a night school at each male primary school, and the result is that upwards of 450 youths are receiving that instruction which is essential for making them useful members of society."

THE PATAPSCO, AND OTHER POEMS: *By Charles Soran.*—We have received a very beautifully printed volume of about one hundred pages, with this title. The author prefaces his book, by saying:

"The verses herein presented to the public, at the solicitation of my friends, are the effusions of one who

'Has to learning nae pretence,'

and whose opportunities for the cultivation of poetic grace have been extremely limited.—Many of the articles in the volume were composed whilst in the actual performance of mechanical labor, and written out in moments of relaxation, and all of them are the fruits of time stolen from more important employments."

In glancing through the volume, we find it abounding in beauties, and with many faults, such as are to be expected from one whose opportunities have been limited. On our first page, we have copied two short pieces. With some faults, they indicate fine poetic powers. We would say to the author, persevere. Greener laurels may yet be won.

INSUBORDINATION—*A Story of Baltimore.*—We have on our table No. 3 of the series of this interesting tale, and are gratified to learn that there is an increasing sale. The author, by a picture of real life, exhibits the persecutions and mal-treatment of apprentices, and cannot fail to work a reformation of the manner of treating that interesting and too much neglected class—boys of to-day, who are to become the men of to-morrow, and upon whose education and morals must depend, more than upon that of any other class, the future destiny of our great city.

We regret to learn that there are some who suppose that they can identify individuals, and that it is considered personal in its allusions—such, we are assured, is not the fact. The author has endeavored to paint from nature, and the truth of the picture is illustrated from these supposed allusions. We give him our thanks in behalf of the persecuted and neglected orphan, and bid him Godspeed.

☞ The exciting trial of Mrs. Kinney, at Boston, for the murder of her husband, was terminated in a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The Jury retired but five minutes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

It has afforded me great satisfaction to see, in your paper of the 7th instant, that the subject of the resumption of specie payments has been taken up, by so able a financier as Mr. D. A. Smith. Few men are better acquainted with the principles of banking and currency than that gentleman. His long experience, and the close attention he has given to these great matters, entitle his opinions to the highest respect. But whether we are content to take him as a safe guide at the present moment, as well we might, much has been accomplished, by awakening the attention of this community to the salutary counsels with which he has favored us.

The prospects of Baltimore are more auspicious now, than they have been since 1818. The rich products of the immense regions by which she is backed, will, ere long, be pouring their wealth in ceaseless streams into her lap. The most sanguine imagination can scarcely grasp the vast amount of trade, with which she is to be favored, and nothing seems wanting to realize these bright anticipations, but a continuance of her cautious policy, and an enlargement of her active capital. Her caution has placed her in the enviable state of unindebtedness, in which she now stands, towards the rest of the world.—Thus happily placed, she is ready for the promised harvest, if the proper implements can be obtained, wherewith to secure it.

Will the resumption of specie payments by her banks, add to, or diminish her strength?—Will that measure snatch from her the golden fruit, and throw it into other hands? Will it not at once, largely reduce her active capital?—And is it not more prudent, and safer for her to wait until some general system has been adopted? These are important questions, and are well worth all the cool investigation that we can bestow on them. It should be borne in mind, that there is a tide in the fortunes of commercial towns, as in those of men, and that now is the tide in our fortunes which is to bear us on to the highest prosperity, or to sink us into a hopeless decline. This decline may be produced by a diminution of our active capital, at this critical moment, when there exists so pressing a demand for it to meet the large and new trade with Pennsylvania, that we are already enjoying. And if this shall increase in the next year, in a ratio equal to that of the present, it is clear that we shall need a heavy addition to our active means. It is equally clear, that if we have not the capital wherewith to secure this trade, it will seek other and richer marts. Nor should it be forgotten, that when any given trade has once been established in a regular channel, it is difficult, if not impossible to divert it.

We have expended enormous sums in opening our way to the West, and to the heart of Pennsylvania, by means of our rail ways and canals. These are already giving sure promise of results, that must crown our hopes with the fullest success, if we be true to ourselves. But, if we falter now, or permit ourselves to be dragooned, into a rash and unnecessary step by rival cities, we may lose forever the rich fruit of our enterprise, and foolishly suffer it to be plucked, by those who have borne no part of the expense.

Suppose Philadelphia does resume specie payments, and Baltimore continue in her course of suspension, what will be the consequence? Nothing more, nor less, than that our active capital will be afloat as it now is—that our trade will suffer no decrease—that our people will not be pinched by curtailments—and that our banks will continue to retain the strength they now possess, and be in a condition to resume with a certainty of continuance, when the Federal Government shall have adopted some general system, for the whole union. Is there any disgrace, any mercantile shame, in our pursuing this course? None whatever, when so good a reason for it is offered. There might be shame and disgrace, if there were no expectation of such a general measure being speedily adopted by the Federal Government. But, as this is now certain, it would be a rash waste of means, to anticipate that event. There can be no doubt that a national bank, or some other measure, for the regulation of the currency will be adopted at Washington. Upon this great point the late elections have mainly turned, and it is not to be presumed, that the new administration will disobey the popular will. Indeed, we have already evidence, by motions in both houses of Congress, for a repeal of the Sub-Treasury law, that no time will be lost in applying a remedy to the deranged condition of the currency. It would seem too, that the Congress will be called, to meet in an extra session, at an early day, to take these high matters into consideration.

Let us then suppose that a National Bank shall go into operation within the next twelve months. It is obvious that it is of vital importance to the State banks to possess their full strength to meet the new state of things, and to co-operate with it. If they are however, enfeebled by a waste of their specie, and the ruin of many of their customers, they will not only be unable to participate in the work of wholesome reform, but will retard it greatly, and may, many of them, be driven into liquidation. All this happened when the late bank of the United States was incorporated. The State institutions were then in a deplorable condition, so weak indeed, as to require the uninterrupted fostering care of the National Bank, to save them from utter ruin. The National Bank was thus incapacitated from rendering that prompt and efficient relief, which, under other circumstances, it would have afforded. So it was then, and so it will be now, if we do not pause ere we take the rash step, so particularly urged by New York. Our Banks are now strong, and in the most suitable state to unite with the federal Government in re-establishing the currency and credit of the country. They have been pursuing a praiseworthy course of business, and have accommodated themselves, though at much loss to the public, to the embarrassed circumstances to which an irregular currency and the prostration of credit have subjected us. And, shall we then permit them to again pass us through the severe ordeal of curtailment? They are public institutions, instituted for the common good, and are bound by the highest obligations, to do that now, and at all times, which will best promote the purposes for which they were incorporated.

Who will suffer by a continuance of suspension? No one, except he who prefers making his purchases in New York instead of from our own importers.

Who will gain by it? Every one in the city, except the class just mentioned and the capitalists.

Who will gain, and that enormously too, by resumption? The great capitalists, whose funds will then earn for them the highest rates of interest, and the brokers, their assistants.

GALLATIN.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 29.

The demise of Judge Grundy was announced in the Senate, in a solemn and impressive manner, both by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Benton.—The loss of that excellent citizen, appears to have been felt by all parties.

The usual resolutions on such occasions, were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, Dec 28.

NAVY PENSION FUND.

On motion of Mr. F. THOMAS, the House, by unanimous consent, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. MCKAY, of North Carolina, in the chair,) on the following bill:

"A BILL concerning Navy pensions and half-pay.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of one hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions and half-pay chargeble on the Navy pension fund."

The bill having been read—

Mr. THOMAS sent to the Clerk's table the following letter from the Secretary of the Navy; which was read:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1, 1840.

"SIR: I have the honor to state that the whole amount of money now on hand, to pay Navy pensioners, is $18,647 61; and that there will be required in addition thereto, for that purpose, for the ensuing year, 1841, the sum of $151,352 39; of which the sum of $51,476 73 will be wanted to meet claims for pensions becoming due on the 1st day of January next.

"The stocks at present owned by the Navy pension fund are—

City of Cincinnati 5 per cent.	$100,000
City of Washington 5 per cent.	33,339
Bank of Washington	14,000
Union Bank of Georgetown	11,400
Nominal value	$158,739

"All these stocks have greatly depreciated in value, and some of them are now altogether unsaleable. The stock of the city of Cincinnati, standing highest, has been advertised to be sold at public auction on the 15th of this month, (Dec.) for the purpose, in the first place, of reimbursing the Bank of America the sum of fifty thousand dollars advanced to the fund on a deposite of the said stock, to meet the payment of pensions which became due on the 1st of July last, and afterwards to meet, as far as it may suffice, the payment falling due on the 1st of January next.

To liquidate these and other claims becoming due in the year 1841, and at the same time to prevent the great sacrifice which must ensue if the stocks belonging to the fund be sold at this time, I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the commencement of its approaching session, and to recommend an immediate appropriation of the above-named sum of $151,352 39 in aid of the fund; the deficiency in its means of satisfying the just claims of pensioners, which, by the act of Congress of 23d April, 1800, the public faith was pledged to supply, having occurred.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. PAULDING.

"To the PRESIDENT of the United States."

Near the close of the debate which ensued—

Mr. SHEPARD, of North Carolina, moved to amend the bill by adding the following section:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the act of March 3, 1839, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the Navy Pension Fund," be repealed.

After some debate on this amendment—

Mr. PECK moved the previous question; which was ordered, and the question was put on the amendment of Mr. SHEPARD, and carried, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Beirne, Black, Blackwell, Boyd, Brewster, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Butler, Wm. B. Campbell, Carr, Casey, Chinn, Clifford, Coles, Connor, Wm. R. Cooper, Crabb, Dana, John W. Davis, Garret Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Doig, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fisher, Floyd, Galbraith, Garland, Gerry, Giddings, Griffin, Hand, Hawes, Hill, of N. C. Hubbard, Jackson, Jameson, J. Johnson, Cave Johnson, N. Jones, Leadbetter, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Medill, Montanye, Parris, Pickens, Pope, Prentiss, Reynolds, James Rogers, Ryal, Shaw, Albert Smith, Steenrod, Strong, Stuart, Swearingen, Francis Thomas, Waddy Thompson, jr., Jacob Thompson, Turney, Underwood, Vroom, Waterson, Weller, Henry Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, J. Allen, Barnard, Beatty, Boardman, Calhoun, Carter, Chittenden, Clark, Cranston, Davee, Edward Davies, John Davis, Dellet, Edwards, Everett, Filmore, Gates, Goggin, Goode, Granger, Graves, Green, Habersham, Henry, Hill, of Va., Hillen, Hook, James, Kempshall, Kille, Lane, Leet, Lincoln, McCarty, McCulloch, Marvin, Mason, Monroe, Moore, Morgan, Morrow, Naylor, Newhard, Osborne, Palen, Paynter, Peck, Randall, Rariden, Rayner, Reed, Ridgway, Edward Rogers, Russell, Saltonstall, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Thomas Smith, Stanly, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Peter J. Wagner, Thos. W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Wise—70.

The bill, as amended, was then order to a third reading; was read the third time forthwith, and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence; and, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, the act of 3d March, 1837, for the more equitable administration of the Navy pension fund, is repealed.

MARRIED,

On the 24th instant, by the Rev Daniel McJilton, JOSEPH COOK to Miss SARAH JANE ROBINSON, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, SYLVESTER SANNER, of St Mary's county, Md, to Miss ANNE FRISBY, of Baltimore.

On the 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Damphoux, HUGH McNEAL to Miss ELIZABETH PARSONS, all of this city.

On the 24th instant, by the Rev. Nicholas Kearney RICHARD T. WOOD, of Ann Arundel county, to Miss CECELIA ANN MILLETT, only daughter of Capt. Charles Millett, of Boston.

DIED,

On the 21st instant, Mrs. MARGARET, relict of the late Francis Duchemin, Esq., in the 70th year of her age.

On the 22d instant, in the 7th year of her age, MARY CATHERINE, youngest daughter of William Rochester.

On the 24th instant, LAVINIA FREEMAN, wife of Thomas Freeman, in the 28th year of her age.

On the 25th instant, FRANKLIN McGIBBON, in the 35th year of his age.

On the 26th instant, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN SAPPINGTON, late consort of Thomas Sappington, and daughter of the late Joseph Eaverson.

On the 26th instant, Mrs. SARAH HATCH, aged 45 years, a native of Manchester, England, and for the last 21 years a resident of Fell's Point, Baltimore.

On the 28th instant, Mr. JAMES R. ROGERS, in the 22d year of his age.

DUNCAN'S PATENT MECHANICAL LAMPS. A very superior article, giving as much or more light than two common Astral Lamps. A few of the above just received and for sale by CANFIELD & BROTHER, de 16 corner of Market and Charles sts.

COPPERPLATE AND MUSIC PAPER, on hand and for sale by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, d17 2 South Charles st.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.—Dec. 26.

AMERICAN FABRICS—The trade has slacked off—sales being pretty much confined to the city and near country trade. Prices are fully maintained.

COFFEE—Is firm at last week's quotations, and holders generally looking for an advance in price. Sales of Rio at 11½ per lb, and Laguira at 10¾ a 11¼c. per lb.

COTTON—The sales are in small lots to manufacturers; Upland at 10¾; Mobile 11 cts. per lb. Prices rather looking up, the accounts from Europe being considered more favorable for an advance on the new crop, which is generally believed to be short of an average. Cleared this week 107 bales.

FISH—Mackerel is firm at $15 for No. 1; $13 a 13½ for No. 2. No 3, $7 50. Sales half bbls No. 1 Mackerel at $7 75. Codfish no change—Sales mostly by retail.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour is firm with rather an upward tendency. The receipts are light, and the demand for Eastern and other markets fair. Sales Pennsylvania $4 75; some factors ask $4 87½ per bbl. Rye Flour $2 62½. Brandywine Corn Meal in hhds $13; do in bbls $2 62½; Pennsylvania Corn Meal in hhds $11 50; bbls $2 37½. Cleared for foreign ports this week 5,550 bbls S. Flour; 369 hhds and 1,030 bbls Corn Meal, and 125 bbls Rye Flour.

GRAIN—The small streams being closed, the receipts of Grain by water has entirely ceased; last sales of new Corn was made at 47c per bushel, and Oats at 27: Pennsylvania Wheat is firm at 100 a 103c. Cleared this week for England 13,097 bushels Wheat; for the West Indies 227 bushels Corn, and 1,445 bushels Oats.

OIL.—Steady at $1 20 for winter, and $1 25 for bleached; Spring $1 10; Bleached $1 15;—Whale Oil 36 a 38c per gallon; Linseed Oil 36c per gallon; Sweet Oil in baskets, sales at $4½ for first quality.

PLASTER—Last sales made afloat at $2 50 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The demand is small, and prices declining. Mess Pork, $15 a 15½ per bbl; Lard—new, 10a11 cents. There is but little call for Bacon. Butter in kegs 9a10 cents per lb. Mess Beef $13; prime do $10½a$11; New York Prime $8 per bbl.

SUGARS—The market is quiet, and stocks of box. Sugars have increased; but as the intelligence is not very favorable for the coming crops, holders are looking for an advance. A few sales of box sugars have been made at 8c for Trinidad, and 7c per lb. for Cuba Muscavado.

TEAS—Continue firm at recent advances, holders generally being indifferent about effecting large sales at present, The advices from Canton are to the 11th of July, at which time the blockade was rigidly enforced, and the last of the American ships had left with only half cargoes.

TOBACCO—There being very little Kentucky in first hands, sales are confined to small lots from dealers at full prices. Cleared this week 109 hhds.

WHISKEY—Sales in bbls. at 22 cts., and hhds. 20 cts. per gall. Receipts light.

WOOL—Moderate sales continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic.

CATTLE MARKET—The supplies have been barely equal to the demand, and the advance noticed last week is fully maintained. At market, 550 head Beef Cattle, which sold at $6 a $7½. Cows and Calves—200 at market—sold at $26 a $35; extra $35; Springers $20 a $27.—Dry Cows $16 a $18. Hogs—350; all sold at $5½ a $6. Dead Hogs, $4 87½ a $5½. Sheep—1500, all sold at $2 25 a $2 75; extra $3 50.

HEALTH OFFICE, TUESDAY, December 29, 1840.

Report of interments in the City of Baltimore, for the week, ending (Monday) morning, viz:

Scarlet Fever,	2	Pleurisy,			2
Rheumatism,	1	Old Age,			1
Still-born,	8	Scrofula,			1
Consumption,	7	Croup,			1
Dropsy,	3	Dysentery,			1
Infantile, unknown,	6	Bronchitis,			1
Intermittent fever,	1	Intemperance,			1
Casualty,	1				—
Catarrhal fever,	2	Total,			44
Unknown adult,	2	Under one year		14	
Inflammation of brain,	1	Between 2 and 5		4	
Organic disease of the heart,	1	Between 5 and 10		3	
	1	Between 10 & 21		5	
Ulcerated sore throat,	1	Above 21		18	44

Males, 23—Females, 21—44—of which number 10 were colored persons—6 free—4 slaves.

By order, DAVID HARRIS, Secy.

JOSEHP N. TOY,

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public, as COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, such as Annuities, House and Ground Rents, Merchants, and other bills, and Accounts generally.

He may be found at his residence, Salisbury street two doors from High street, or at Mr. John D. Toy's Printing Office, corner of St. Paul and Market streets,—orders left at either place will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

F. Lucas, Jr. — Alex. Brown & Son,
Christian Keener, — Joseph Cushing,
Thos. Wilson & Co. — Armstrong & Berry.

Dec 30. dtf.

100 HHDS. MATANZAS MOLASSES—for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, d30 corner of South and Pratt streets.

500 BAGS OF PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE—for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, d30 corner of South and Pratt streets.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MARYLAND for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, at 7½ o'clock. P. M.

FRS. H. SMITH, d30 2awtlstF Actuary.

FEATHERS AND BUTTER.

1,000 LBS. WESTERN FEATHERS—160 kegs Ohio BUTTER; for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, d30 corner of South and Pratt streets.

1000 BRLS. SUSQUEHANNA AND POTOMAC HERRINGS, late inspection and superior quality—for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, d30 corner of South and Pratt streets.

COARSE SALT—
Turks Island,
St. Ubes,
Cadiz and Liverpool G. Alum, } SALT
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
SELLMAN & CROOK, d30 corner of South and Pratt streets.

NEW BOOKS.—The Flag Ship, or, a Voyage around the World in the United States Frigate Columbia, attended by her consort the Sloop of War John Adams, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore George C. Read. By Fitch W. Taylor, Chaplain to the Squadron.

Shetland and the Shetlanders, or the Northern Circuit, by Catharine Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

Scotland and the Scotch, or the Western Circuit, by the same author.

The Family of Heatherdale; or, the influence of Christian Principles, by Mrs. Colonel Mackay.

The Dew of Israel and the Lily of God; or, a Glimpse of the Kingdom of Grace, by Dr. F. W. Krummacher, author of "Elijah the Tishbite" &c.

The Heart's Ease; or, A remedy against all trouble, with a consolatory discourse particularly directed to those who have lost their friends and near relations, by Simon Patrick, D. D.

Memoirs of the Rev. Charles Nisbett, D. D., late President of Dickinson College, by Samuel Miller, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.

The Complete Works of Thomas Chalmers, D. D. and L. L. D., Professor of Theology in the University of Edinburgh, and corresponding member of the Royal Institute of France, 6 vols.

The Young Man from Home, by John Angell James.

Feeding Lambs, by Daniel Wilson, D. D., Bishop of Calcutta.

Sowing and Reaping; or, What will come of it, by Mary Howitt, author of Strive and Thrive, &c. Sorrowing, yet rejoicing, or a narrative of recent successive bereavements in a Minister's Family.

ALSO—A further supply of Phillip's Devotional Guides, The Marthas, The Marys and The Lydias James' Anxious Inquirer.

Just received, and for sale by ARMSTRONG & BERRY, de 30 d41 No. 134 Baltimore st.

INSUBORDINATION NO. 3.—The third number of "INSUBORDINATION," a story of Baltimore, by the author of "*The Subordinate,*" has just been published by KNIGHT & COLBURN, No. 174 Baltimore street. It is for sale by them, and also at the different bookstores in the city. Price 12½ cents per number. d26

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