

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 31.

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 authorized to receive subscriptions to the Pilot.

RESUMPTION.

The New York Express contains a violent denunciation of the Journal of Commerce because it has said the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia is not in a condition to resume. This the Express asserts to be evidence of hostility to the merchants, and of subservience to Mr. Van Buren. We have not seen the remarks of the Journal of Commerce upon which the Express comments, except as quoted by the latter—which are in these words:

"The effort on the part of the bank to resume specie payments, and on the part of the other Philadelphia Banks to assist in doing so is preposterous. The Bank cannot continue to pay specie nor to pay at all, and it is a shame that the currency and business of the country should be again agitated and put in jeopardy for its sake."

These remarks may be evidence of hostility to the Bank, and it may be that the writer is a partisan of Mr. Van Buren; but if so, we protest nevertheless against this mode of arguing the question of resumption, about the propriety of which there can be no difference of opinion, except as to time.

Is the bank of the United States now in a condition to resume and to continue specie payments? It may be that if she does resume she will continue to pay specie, but it is not manifest that her resumption will be nominal, and that the consequence will be injurious to the merchants of Philadelphia, and to those merchants and monied institutions who are connected with or dependent upon Philadelphia.

But, says the Express, "if malicious attacks like this of the Journal of Commerce, produce a new suspension in Philadelphia, the banks there honestly and bravely attempting resumption, we can assure New England and New York, Pennsylvania will rush to the rescue, Pennsylvania as one man, of all parties too."

Does not the Express by this declaration show that the editor has his fears that the resumption will be premature?—Does not the editor believe that the consequence of resumption will be to force the trade to New York at the expense of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and of the whole South and West? Does not the editor of the Express believe that the resumption will substitute the commercial credit of New York and Boston for the Bank credit of Philadelphia and Baltimore and the dependent country? Will not the resumption place the banks south of New York in the power of New York, and by compelling those banks to contract their discounts enable the New York dealers to drive other competitors out of the market, and thus monopolize the business of the country by substituting their credit for the credit of Southern Banks?

Again as the Express is so bold in its denunciation of all who are opposed to immediate resumption, we beg to know what change has taken place? what new lights have been discovered that those who, twelve months ago, justified the suspension, should be denounced and held to be locofocers, who will not turn around and denounce it now? By what magic has resumption, which was a locofoceral measure twelve months ago, been converted into a whig measure now?

We understand that it has been given out, that the Banks must resume now, that they may be compelled again to suspend, and thereby, compel the people to call out for a National Bank. Is this wise? Is it necessary that the banks should be again driven to suspension.

But, says the Express, if the Bank of the U. States is driven to suspend, Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, will come to her aid! If this be so, there is nothing to fear from a resumption; the Bank has sold her State securities now in the foreign market.—The Bank holds a very large amount of securities, which are not now available but at ruinous sacrifices. Before she will submit to such losses, she will use every effort to raise funds—she will borrow money at usurious rates. The Government of the United States and the Bank are now in the market, and they absorb the capital at the expense of smaller dealers. Whenever the Banks resume, the pressure will be increased, and the Bank must curtail.

These facts are in the case, and it will not do for the Express to call name by way of preventing others from speaking of them. The question is not what the Globe says. It is what is the true condition of the bank. The party who are coming into power, are pledged to do something to relieve the pressure on the money market. Are they to commence by turning the screws still harder? Is this the way to redeem their pledges?

Now look on the other side. If the banks do not resume until the policy of the government is settled; until the market has the benefit of the change of Administration, until the Bank of the U. S. can have realized some of her stocks, there will be a great relief. The government of the United States can liquidate the balances due, by an issue of the public credit in some shape, and the government, instead of competing with merchants, will have by that means, supplied some twenty or thirty millions to aid the banks. The difference will be equal to many millions in the business operations of the country.

And does the Express suppose that it can at this time of day, by the cry of party and the threat of proscription, silence the press and force the people to submit to a measure so much at war with the whole policy of the Whig party? If the partisans of Mr. Van Buren in Pennsylvania make war upon their Banks; if they force the Bank who has loaned her credit to the State, to sacrifice the credit of the State by forced sales of State bonds, to meet a premature resumption, upon them be the responsibility.—But we cannot fold our arms and see leading Whig presses march over into the ranks of the enemy without giving them to know that their movements shall not regulate ours.

We are not the partisan of the Bank, nor are we its enemy. It is a great institution, and constitutes an essential part of our monetary system. The great error of the late Administration was their unceasing party warfare on it. We entreat those who aspire to rule the destiny of the Whig party, to beware that they do not commit the same error. The condition of the Bank cannot be concealed. Its weakness is matter of notoriety. Its enemies are those who favor a premature resumption. Its true friends are those who would protect it until it can sell its State stocks and strengthen itself for a permanent resumption.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we see that the U. S. Gazette republishes the article from the Express, and endorses the denunciation of the Journal of Commerce. This looks like as if certain leaders may have come to an understanding as to the best mode of forcing the people to demand a new U. S. Bank, but it does not prove that the Bank of the U. States is now prepared to resume, or that it will continue to pay specie if it does resume.

None will be more gratified than we shall be to learn that the Bank is beyond danger and does not require more time to realize on her stocks, now in the hands of her agent abroad; but until we can see a better exhibit than that given by the late expose we must be permitted to express our doubts without fear of party denunciation.

ESCORT FOR GEN. HARRISON.

The Whig Central Committee of Nashville, Tennessee, have appointed Col. Wm. Martin of Smith County, and Doctor Boyd McNairy, and Joseph W. Clay, of Davidson, as a committee to escort Gen. Harrison from his residence to Washington. We hope that these gentlemen will reconsider this movement, and that if they should present themselves, Gen. Harrison will have the independence and candor to decline the honor of putting himself in their keeping. A committee to escort the President, must of necessity become the medium of introduction—the channel through which the President elect will communicate with his fellow citizens. They will be as spies upon his conduct, or as passports to his favor—and cannot add to his comfort or his reputation. Gen. Harrison is a plain citizen, he is the representative of the people, and he requires no committee to protect or instruct him. Wherever he goes, he will be welcomed by the people; he requires no introduction, no formalities.

If the Nashville Whig Central Committee sends three delegates as an escort, other towns may do the same, and instead of the republican President travelling in the unadorned style of a plain citizen, we shall have a pompous parade; a disgusting and offensive imitation of regal processions. We repeat our earnest hope that better counsels will prevail, and that Gen. Harrison will be permitted to select his own escort. That he should be attended by a few friends is proper, but those few should be of his own selection, and of those who can have no sinister motives in monopolising his person or his influence. We hope the press will speak out upon this subject, and that we shall be spared the pain and mortification of such an exhibition as must necessarily follow the arrangements proposed by the Nashville Committee.

We are pleased to see that the Tippecanoe Clubs throughout the country have either dissolved, or are now making preparations to do so. We trust that, on the 4th of March next, there will not be one of these political associations in a state of organization. They should, in this respect, distinguish themselves by a contrast with the Hickory Clubs which preceded Gen. Jackson, and continued with him as long as there were "spoils" to distribute and officers to be filled. Having accomplished the glorious purpose for which they were formed, the Tippecanoe Clubs should neither seek nor desire political dictation, or even interference. They were valuable auxiliaries in the great contest which has just so happily terminated and, in fulfilling their design, and that, only they give another proof of their patriotism. The Tippecanoe Club of Alexandria set a good example in this matter.—Afr. Gazette.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—The Pennsylvania Inquirer, mentions an interesting incident in relation to that branch of a surgeon's duty, which has reference to the saving of limbs. "We some time since alluded to an accident in a paper published in the rear of Second street below Chesnut, by which one of the workmen had one of his hands mashed in the most dreadful manner. The poor fellow was much alarmed, for without the use of his hand he saw but a poor prospect of an honest livelihood before him. Professor Pancoast and Huston and Dr. Kitchen were called in, examined the bleeding and mutilated fingers, and expressed the opinion that it might become necessary to amputate two of them. At this the sufferer was still more pained, and he earnestly urged the surgeons to preserve his hand. A re-examination took place, and the humane and skillful physicians expressed a determination to exert themselves to the utmost. They washed and dressed the wound with the greatest nicety and care, and one of them visited the poor fellow week after week, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing the whole hand perfectly restored, and the gratified laborer engaged as usual, and with a heart as light as a feather, in his customary employments. By the way, might not mangled hands, arms and legs, be more frequently saved in this manner? The knife, as it strikes us, should not be resorted to without due reflection and consultation."

The closing remarks of the extract are forcible and just. A resort to the knife should be the surgeon's last hope. We see by the circumstance related, that much can be done towards preventing the pain of amputation, and the consequent maiming, by careful and judicious treatment of a wounded or diseased limb. Skill in using the knife, is in many cases but a reflection upon the surgeon's knowledge of his art. It is his last resort. Too many young surgeons, anxious for the acquirement of practical knowledge, suffer their judgment to be blinded in the consideration of a case, owing to their desire to perform an operation. This desire is inflamed by newspaper reports, which it seems to us should be given but rarely, and then only of very important cases.

The Merchants Bank of Baltimore has declared a half yearly dividend of three per cent. The Citizens Bank of Baltimore has declared a dividend of three per cent for the last six months. The Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore has declared a dividend of three per cent for the last six months. The Ohio river was ten feet above low water mark, at Cincinnati, on the 25th inst.

The price of pork on the Wabash ranges from \$5 to \$5.50, according to quality.

STRAINS.—The time consumed in the operation for squinting, is not over four minutes, and the charge, we learn, is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars.

RESUMPTION BY THE BANKS.—Resumption of specie payments by the Philadelphia Banks on the 15th of January, is affirmed with much confidence. To enable them to do so, they have borrowed about \$2,000,000 from the New York and Boston Banks. They have wiser heads in Philadelphia than we have—but to our simple apprehension, this seems an odd way of accomplishing their object. "Peace always and everywhere," from a French Premier, does not seem more out of place than does the idea of one Bank borrowing money from another to resume specie payments.—Richmond Whig.

We are gratified to find that, as the time fixed for resumption approaches, the press seems more and more disposed to speak out. The Whig might have added, that the manner in which the Philadelphia Banks have made their arrangements for resumption—the fact that a committee were hunting up small loans from private individuals has destroyed confidence in advance, and renders a second suspension inevitable. Who can have any confidence in the Banks of Philadelphia, when they borrow from A and B fifty thousand dollars to enable them to resume?

But the question for Baltimore and for Maryland, is what is best for Maryland? The value of our Bank paper does not depend upon the gold and silver in the vaults of our Banks. It depends upon the manner in which discounts of our Banks have been applied. We put a case. A merchant borrows from the Bank twenty thousand dollars in Bank notes. He invests that sum in flour, which he ships to Boston.—He draws upon his agent and pays the debt. But for the discount he could not have bought the flour. The owner would have taken it to Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Baltimore would have lost the trade, and with it the profits. Yet here the credit of the Bank furnished the means of making the purchase, and the flour furnished the means of redeeming the Bank's credit.

To resume now will not benefit the business men or Banks, and break down our merchants. If we do not resume, our business will continue, the Banks will give facilities to commerce; and while we retain our trade, strengthen our Banks for the general and permanent resumption which will take place as soon as the policy of the Federal Government is established. One other important consideration. By resuming now we force the banks to make sales of their stocks and State securities at ruinous sacrifices, greatly affecting the credit of the States, impairing the value of their assets and diminishing their means of payment. Would it not be much wiser to await the action of Congress, and to ascertain what measures may be adopted by the next Congress to restore the value of our State securities.

But it is said that the Banks in Pennsylvania will resume and that Maryland must do so, or be discredited. This is not so. The value of our bank paper will depend on the produce which our merchants purchase and send to market. The products of the sales will be better than gold and silver. Protect our banks and business keeps its regular course. If the banks in Philadelphia resume they must limit their discounts, the business will fall into the hands of our merchants, and our commerce will strengthen instead of break down our banks. We will purchase flour with the notes of our non-specie paying banks and with the flour we will get the specie of the Philadelphia and New York banks, or pay for their merchandise. Let the merchants think of these things.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Noah Webster, in a letter to the Editors of the American Eclectic, a new Magazine, has some strictures upon bad spelling. He instances, in the work just named, *superserreted* and *carburetted* as spelled wrong. He says of them: "Why is the letter r inserted twice? This is never done in *trumpeted*, *trumpeter*, *surfitted*, *bigoted*, *credited*. Why is r inserted twice in *worshipped*, *worshipping*, and not in *developed*, *developing*." *Taffrail* for *taffrel*, and *under weigh* for *under way*, are also noted. It is very desirable, he remarks, that errors of this kind should be corrected in an American publication. "I am the more solicitous to have such correctness made, as it appears that many English writers are very careless in regard to this point, being governed by no rule or system; but following precedents, without examining whether they are right or wrong." *Disannul* and *unlose* he instances as "nonsensical compounds." If the compositors in Printing Offices, he says, would look into his Elementary Spelling Book, p. 157, 158, they could learn in ten minutes to correct the orthography of 70 or 80 maps, the derivations of which are always spelled wrong in English books.

POPULATION OF MEXICO.—A census of the inhabitants of Mexico was taken by order of the Government in 1834. The N. D. Commercial Bulletin publishes its details from a manuscript copy of the returns. At that time, the entire population, including Texas, was 13,061,809. Coahuila and Texas numbered 23,600. Texas alone, now contains about 200,000 inhabitants.

THE MARYLAND POCKET ANNUAL FOR 1841.—We have another annual compilation of valuable statistical and other information from Jeremiah L. Hughes. The Maryland Pocket Annual has been regularly published for the past eight years, and is too well known to need commendation.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—At a meeting held in the Methodist Church, Exeterstreet, on Monday evening last, upwards of twelve hundred dollars were collected in aid of the Sunday School society, attached to the North Baltimore station of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The number of bushels of wheat which have descended through the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal during the present year is 479,865, and the number of barrels of fish, 53,519.

Three American fishing schooners, the Ocean, Director, and Alms, have been condemned at Halifax for encroaching upon the fisheries of that province, under the treaty of 1818.

FISH.—The people of Wisconsin have taken from Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Manitowish, alone, more than 3,600 barrels of white fish.

The population of South Carolina, according to the late census, is 594,439, showing an increase of ten per cent. in ten years.

STRAINS.—The time consumed in the operation for squinting, is not over four minutes, and the charge, we learn, is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars.

BEEF ROOF SUGAR.

The increasing culture of the sugar beet on the Continent of Europe, is producing a trade of new importance in the sugar manufactured from its saccharine juices. In France, the quantity now produced is something like 50,000,000 kilograms. The Dutch papers state, that in a single establishment in Vesterbick, in Guelderland, about 5,000,000 lbs. weight of the beet root are consumed in the manufacture of sugar. The only returns given for Prussia and Central Germany are from 1836 to 1838, and the annual production of sugar was then estimated at 11,000,000 lbs. The quantity now made, is of course much greater. At the close of 1838, Austria produced 9,000,000 lbs. In Bohemia the number of beet root establishments was, in 1838, as high as 87. The manufacture of this species of sugar, is carried on in Russia to a great extent. Since 1812, establishments for extracting and preparing the juice, have increased, in Moscow alone, at the average rate of forty per annum.

Below is a copy of the circular, which has been forwarded by the Kentucky banks to the banks of New Orleans, and most of the banks of Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois:

LOUISVILLE, December 12th, 1840. The Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville having had a conference on the subject, deem it expedient to hold in the city of Louisville, on the 25th day of January, 1841, a Convention of the banks of the city of New Orleans, Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, for the purpose of securing concert of action in the resumption of specie payments, and they have deputed the undersigned committees of their several boards, to address you on the subject.

The policy of the measure proposed seems to us so obvious as not to require argument, particularly when we remember that the banks, which it is proposed shall assemble in convention, have no conflicting interests, and can only fail to increase their importance to the community and advance their own interest, by refusing or neglecting to co-operate in such measures as will insure their mutual convenience and safety.

It is believed, that other matters of importance to the banking interests of the South and West will be presented for the consideration of the convention. Believing that you will concur with us in the expediency of the measure proposed, we confidently expect that your institution will be represented on the occasion.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servants,  
WM. B. PHILLIPS, } Committee of the Bank of Kentucky  
JAS. GUTHRIE, }  
GEO. KEATS, }  
JNO. BRAND, } Com' of Northern Bank of Ky.  
W. A. LEARY, }  
J. B. ROWLES, } Committee of Bank of Louisville  
THO. ANDERSON, }  
T. T. SHREVE, }

TRADE AT BUFFALO.

Com. Advertiser and Journal Office, Buffalo, Dec. 22.

STATE OF TRADE.—The weather, during the week, has been excessively severe and blustering, with rough roads. As a consequence, there has been little or nothing doing, and but few visits from the farmers. So late a period without snow has not been observed for years; a change in this respect would insure a material alteration in trade generally.

Flour, \$3 88 per barrel; do. fine, \$3 25; wheat, 75 cents per bushel; corn, 44; barley, 37; oats, 22.

COMMERCE OF TOLEDO.—During the past season there have been shipped from that port the following items of produce, viz:—5,000 barrels Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 barrels Pork and Whiskey, 1,500 barrels Sundries, 250 bales Furs, Peltries, &c.

There has also been received during the same period 3,000 tons of merchandise and 10,000 barrels of salt. The exports are estimated at \$800,000, which speaks well for a place which has sprang into existence within the past eight years.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 21st, has the following account of another steamboat explosion with loss of life:

"The mail boat Walker, Capt. Otway, yesterday burst one of her boilers near Dog River bar, on her passage from New Orleans to this city. The boat, we understand from a passenger, was proceeding under her usual head of steam when the boiler exploded. We regret to state that a number of persons were severely injured, some of whom [are] not expected to survive. Five, who are severely scalded, have been taken to the Hospital. Our fellow-citizen, J. S. Hopper, although severely, is not we understand, dangerously scalded. J. H. Caldwell, Esq. of New Orleans, was on board, and very fortunately escaped with a very slight injury, while a gentleman standing beside him at the time of the explosion was scalded. The Captain and Clerk were unable to give us any definite information of the killed and wounded. We have heard of only one killed, but it is probable that some who were severely scalded will die."

The Cincinnati Advertiser, publishes the following letter from Mr. Benton:

"SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 16, 1840. Dear Sir: I am glad to see that you have hoisted the Van Buren flag for 1841. This is the third time, since the commencement of our government, that the Democracy have been defeated in a presidential election, and I think the party should do now as it has done heretofore, and immediately take up their defeated candidate, and move forward with him without division and without faltering. This is the way the Democracy acted in 1796, when Mr. Jefferson was defeated by the elder Mr. Adams, and in 1824, when General Jackson was defeated by Mr. John Quincy Adams. In each of these cases the Democracy, instead of wasting their time in vain regrets, or weakening themselves by divisions, immediately took up their defeated candidate, applied themselves to his proper presentation before the public, and carried him triumphantly through."

I am for following the same course now, and can see no reason for an hour's delay. For one, I am for Mr. Van Buren against the world, and that, upon a full view, and a full approbation of his conduct, public and private, for twenty years past. I want no better candidate, no better President, no better man. I want no fairer trial for the Democracy than a second contest in his person will afford. The late election I do not regard as settling the question of party supremacy. It is a great defeat for the democracy, but the line was not fairly drawn between them, and I require a new trial before I can surrender the democratic cause. I want a new trial in the person of our defeated, but irreproachable candidate, and look for the same result in his case which the democracy of former days found in the second trial of Mr. Jefferson and General Jackson.

Yours truly,  
THOMAS BENTON.  
MOSES DAWSON, Esq.

75—We learn from Concord (N. H.) says the Boston Atlas, that LEVI WOODBURY has accepted the situation of U. S. Senator, and declared his determination to take his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March next.

There has been an old fashioned snow storm in Boston.

From the Savannah Republican.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.—The first cost of the great Erie Canal and its branches, was in round numbers \$12,570,000. This Canal is owned by the State of New York, and managed by Commissioners appointed for that purpose. Its navigation is closed by ice at least five months of the year, and yet so extensive is the business transacted on it, that it is now being enlarged at an additional expense, estimated by their Engineers at \$12,000,000.—and the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes; but a few days since, that the business of the Canal is increasing rapidly, that the proposed enlargement estimated to cost twelve millions more is demanded immediately at whatever cost; and that if it were now completed, the amount of tolls, beside paying the interest on the debt still due and the debt about to be incurred, would in a short space of time extinguish the principal. We remember to have read the annual report of the Canal Commissioners about a year since, in which they state that some of the boats of the State, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. were sold in 1832, and were payable in London in 1845. The Commissioners have abundant funds on hand from the receipts of the Canal, were anxious to anticipate the payment of these bonds in 1838, but the capitalists who made the loan, refused to take the money and give up the bonds until they should fall due. This is a striking commentary on the system of making loans abroad for objects of this nature, particularly when the loan is pronounced with perfect certainty that signal success will follow close upon an out-lay of this kind.

We regard the entire success of the State Road as perfectly certain. That of the New York Canal was problematical—highly so. The Erie Canal cost, say \$24,000,000—and is closed six months of the year. The State Rail Road, which is as important to the interests of Georgia as the Grand Canal is to New York, is to cost by the late report of the Commissioners, the very moderate sum of \$3,000,000. What gives the State of Georgia an immense advantage, is that private companies are constructing more than twice as much of this road, and their communication as she is. This condition of things gives to the State an assurance of immediate income from her expenditure which she would not otherwise have.

It gives to the State the advantage of internal communication during every season of the year from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and with only an expenditure of \$5,000,000, she will have this sum being necessary to construct a road covering one hundred and thirty-five miles of the whole distance, the chasm being filled up by the Savannah and Macon, the Macon and Forsyth, and Forsyth and De Kalb Rail Roads.—We do not believe the immense advantage to the State in this regard has been sufficiently thought of or commented on. Certain it is that the State does not seem to have rendered to these works any acknowledgment of the vast assistance she is to derive from them, for their repeated applications for aid have been disregarded.

Thanks however, to the energy and prudence displayed in the management of the affairs of these private companies, they can do without aid from the State, and they are going straight forward, over hill and over valley and river, and will clasp together with bands of iron, all the vast interests of this State.

The effects of the New York Canal distanced all worked, new sources of civilization, new villages and even cities sprang up where but a short time before was heard the woodman's axe and the cry of wild beasts.

The realization of its benefits has been more like fancy than like sound, undisputed facts. It was as though the times of the enchanters had come again, when under the magic wand of some potent sorcerer, the gloom of the woods, the gloom of the woods, gives place to brightness and beauty, and the rocks and caverns and streams are changed to palaces and gothic halls and murmuring fountains. The effect in proportion to our population and resources, will not be less surprising in our own State. Our railroads when half constructed, better than the roads of the small, fractional parts are being rapidly filled up, and in May, 1842, the whole line of rail road from Savannah to Ross Landing, which fifteen miles beyond the North-western boundary of Georgia, will be in full operation. We learn that the contracts just offered on the unfinished portion of the Savannah and Macon rail road, i. e. between the Oconee and Ocmulgee have been sought with the utmost avidity—that an immense number of proposals have been handed in. This looks well. We only regret that the Directors of this road have not resolved to complete the work by the first of January, 1842, instead of the first of May, 1842.

The well known maxim "festina lente," is well enough applied to human affairs generally—but speed, rapidity of execution, on the safe basis already established, and immediate fruition ought to be now the watchword.—We publish again a paragraph in the Republican of yesterday morning, which exhibits the rate of progress of the line of road beyond Macon. It is an announcement which ought to be celebrated by the firing of cannon, which in times of more prosperity than the present, would wake up the slumbering energies of every section of this State like the sound of a trumpet. This declaration is for ourselves, for the interest of Savannah, and of that great geographical centre of the State, Macon. It is not for any of our affectionate sympathizing cities—out of the State of Georgia. Heaven forbid that we should plant longer and make any more rail roads for their benefit.

A NEW LOAN.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth has issued a notice, announcing that in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, proposals will be received at his office until four o'clock, P. M. of Wednesday, the 30th day of January next, for loaning to the Commonwealth, for the purposes set forth in the said act, a sum not exceeding one million of dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the Treasury, or at the Bank of Pennsylvania, as shall be agreed upon by the Governor and the original purchasers of the Stock. The principal to be reimbursed at any time after the first day of July, 1870. Certificates of stock for the same, signed by the Auditor General, and countersigned by the State Treasurer, bearing interest not exceeding five per cent. as aforesaid, transferable on the books of the Auditor General, or at the office of the Treasurer, by the owner or owners thereof, will be issued by the direction of the Governor, and new certificates for the same may be issued upon such transfer by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to the new holder or holders.—Pa. Inquirer.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.—A letter has been received in New York from Springfield, Illinois, giving information that on the 14th instant, a law was passed by the Legislature, providing for the payment of the interest due on the first Monday of January next, of the Internal Improvement Bonds of that State, by interest on the Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, and also on those issued to the Banks of that State having previously been provided for. The New York American says:—"We have seen the late letters from Springfield, which induce us to believe, that the impression among the members of the Legislature, was, that taxation must of necessity be resorted to, as a permanent measure, in order to sustain the credit of the State, by providing means for paying principal and interest of its debt. Such a measure, coupled with an early distribution of the Sales of the Public Lands, will effectually vindicate the character of the State."

The London Globe says that Sir John Harvey has been removed from the government of Nova Scotia, and ordered to Syria, Major General Sir Thomas Pearson is to succeed him on this side the Atlantic. The London Times contradicts this.

A Halifax paper contradicts the reported recall of Sir John Harvey.

It is rumored, as vs the Boston Atlas that Mr. Van Buren is to go, has Mount Vernon for his future residence.

POPULATION.—REPRESENTATION.—The census of the different States are coming in pretty rapidly now, and as they do so, some interesting facts are now developed. New England, for instance, should the apportionment be 1 representative to 60,000 inhabitants, will lose 4 members of Congress, while the State of Ohio will gain 6. The New England States that will lose are N. Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont and R. Island. Each of these States, Massachusetts, will hold their own. Of the Empire State, the same to be said; New York having increased just about enough since 1830, to meet the increased ratio of population to representation, on the supposed basis of 1 to 60,000.

The young Giant of the West is gaining handsomely upon her big rival of the Empire cognomen. From the year 1820 to 1830, New York increased in population 545,796; Ohio 355,469; increased in population 577,327. From 1830 to 1840, New York 189,327; Ohio 355,469; 514,257; Ohio 577,792, or more than New York 63,565. Present population of New York, 2,432,835; of Ohio 1,515,695.

Maine has a present population of 501,796. Increase since 1830, 102,844. Massachusetts has a present population of 739,306. Increase since 1830, 129,292. Vermont has a present population of 291,848.—Increase since 1830, 11,100.

New Hampshire has a present population of 284,431. Increase since 1830, 15,153. Connecticut has a present population of 310,121. Increase since 1830, 12,456.

Delaware has a present population of 78,107.—Increase since 1830, 1,359. Under the present ratio of representation, this State but holds her own.—1. Under the new apportionment, if it shall be fixed at 60,000, she will have a surplus of 18,107.

New Jersey has a present population of 373,272. Increase since 1830, 52,493. Michigan has a present population of 211,001. Increase since 1830, 179,352.

Upon the supposed ratio of population to representation, New Jersey will retain her 6 Representatives in Congress, and have a surplus population of 13,272; while Michigan will increase her single Representative to 3, and have a surplus of 34,001.

Besides Ohio and Michigan, the states of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, will have increased representations under the new apportionment. Here, in the north eastern division of the Mississippi valley, when the twenty-eighth Congress assembled, will be found to be the heart and the strength of the Republic.

40 BOXES LEAD PIPE, from 3-8 to 1-1/2 in. 30 rolls SHEET LEAD. 200 lbs. IRON WIRE. 20 kegs LITTLE RAILS.—For sale by BROWN & WILSON, No. 52 S. Frederick street.

50 CASKS PRIME NEW LIME, in store and for sale by BROWN & WILSON, No. 52 S. Frederick street.

100 BBLs SPANISH WHITING, 20 kegs LITTLE RAILS.—For sale by BROWN & WILSON, No. 52 S. Frederick street.

LINSEED OIL.—600 gallons English and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure, in hhd. and bbl., for sale by BROWN & WILSON, No. 52 S. Frederick street.

NEW YEAR'S BOOKS, &c.—English and American Annuals. Bibles in every variety of binding. Book of Common Prayer, various editions and translations. Catholic Prayer Books, French very rich, Hemans, Byron, Campbell, Coleridge, Gray, Goldsmith, and other Poets, in fine binding. Albums, Drawing Books, Port Folios, &c. &c. A general assortment of Juvenile Books. All the above will be sold at the lowest cash prices. KNIGHT & COLBURN, (late Messrs. Knapp & Co.) No. 174 Baltimore st. east of Ches.

JOSEPH 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, &c. 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 Knorrer, Josiah Knorrer, Thos. Wilson & Co. Armstrong & Berry. Dec 20. dtf.

100 BBLs. MATANZAS MOLASS.—For sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner of South and Pratt streets.

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

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE GENERAL BANK OF MARYLAND for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, at 7 o'clock P. M. FRIS H. SMITH, Secretary.

FEATHERS AND BUTTER. 1,000 LBS. WESTERN FEATHERS.—100 kegs Ohio BUTTER; for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner of South and Pratt streets.