

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.
BALTIMORE,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

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."

RESUMPTION.
We see that the Philadelphia Inquirer states that the Bank of the United States has more than \$4,000,000 in her vaults, that all doubts as to a general resumption have disappeared, and expresses the hope that the community will glide so gradually from suspension to resumption that the affair will not create a monetary sensation.

On the other hand the Mobile Journal says that the branches of the State Bank of Alabama cannot resume even on the first of July; and we quote the Louisiana Advertiser, expressing a decided opinion against resumption in New Orleans. The principal Western Banks are to hold a meeting on the 25th of this month at Louisville, Kentucky, to consult upon the subject of resumption, and we have the authority of one of the most influential Western financiers for saying that the Banks of the West have no confidence in the ability of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks to maintain specie payments until the question of the currency shall be finally adjusted by the General Government. In addition to this, the New York Herald, in an article upon the question of resumption says expressly, and professes to give titles to prove it, that the Bank of the United States is in a worse condition now than at the adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and that she cannot maintain specie payments for sixty days. We do not quote "the Herald's" article at large because we will do nothing that may savour of hostility to the Bank. No one will be more gratified than we to see it restored to its former credit and usefulness; but it is not to be so called, however much others may be disposed to depreciate the influence of the Herald that its money articles are extensively circulated and must have an important bearing on the question of resumption. Those who now suppose that the Bank can use its credit as it once did will be greatly disappointed. Resumption must be sustained by a general confidence. The Banks require the confidence of depositors as well as the bill holder, and whenever there is a want of it either the Banks must suspend. Does not every one know that if the Banks of this city were to-day paying specie, such would be the run upon them in consequence of the suspension of the Franklin Bank as to coerce another suspension?

The failure of the Franklin Bank, an institution heretofore in the best credit, and the rumors in relation to others, constitute a serious obstacle to resumption. It is said that those Banks which have done most to supply our circulation, that is, those Banks which have discount business separate in the power of those institutions which have dealt in exchange and charge the business banks five per cent on balances. The consequence must be that the latter must cease to discount. The effect upon the business of the city is obvious.

It may be that the Bank of the U. States has four millions of dollars; but that does not prove that she will not be compelled to go into the market and borrow largely. Her liabilities greatly exceed that sum, to meet which she must sell her state securities now in Europe at a great sacrifice, or she must borrow money at usurious interest.

Again: It is said, but with how much truth we do not vouch, that the arrearages due from the Treasury and the claims which ought to be adjusted and allowed, will be upwards of \$20,000,000. If these should be discharged by an issue of Treasury notes, bearing interest, the Government will come into the market as a borrower for that sum, and the consequence will be ruin to all those who are much in debt, and are at all dependent on bank accommodations for the regular transaction of business. Instead of aiding the business of the country, the capital will be absorbed as it has been by the two great borrowers, the Bank of the United States and the Government of the U. States.

Is it not folly for the Banks in Baltimore to resume, under these circumstances? Will not the credit of our Banks be more injured by resumption, than by a further suspension?

We say nothing, now, of the necessity for a change in our Tariff. All parties seem to be agreed. We know and speak advisedly, when we say that Mr. Calhoun believes that a duty should be laid on many of the free articles, especially silks and wines, imported from France, and this, with the whole question of the Tariff, must come before the next Congress, and will have a beneficial influence on the financial condition of the country. The liquidation of the balances due from the Treasury, may be made in a way greatly to aid resumption. This, it is hoped, will be done by the next Congress. It may be done either by funding the debt, or by an issue of Government credit, not bearing interest.

Again: The question of the Sub-Treasury, and the policy of the Government in relation to the currency, will be disposed of. We shall either have a U. S. Bank, or an issue of Government credit, and we shall have the influence of the Federal Government to sustain the Banks in their resumption. If the Banks can maintain specie payments under the present state of things, there will be no difficulty whatsoever if these arrangements were completed, and it does seem to us to be unwise to anticipate them.

New York united; and united they will be against us, because although Pennsylvania may prefer Baltimore to New York for the location of the new bank, she will consider and treat the question as one between Baltimore and herself, and Philadelphia will unite with New York to run upon Baltimore, hoping thereby to narrow down the competition to New York and Philadelphia.

We speak advisedly, when we say that a very strong influence can be rallied, on that very important subject.

SMALL NOTES.
There is no reason why the banks should issue small notes but that these notes will, to a great extent, supply the place of specie and thus aid the banks in maintaining specie payments. At present the notes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company furnish all that is required in the way of small bills. They are issued on a pledge of stock and the holder can always convert them into stock. Until they are funded, the rail road and the city are relieved from the payment of interest. These notes have passed into the hands of contractors, laborers, farmers, mechanics, merchants, indeed into the hands of all classes of our citizens, and any act that will depreciate their value will be an injury to the holders.

If the banks are authorized to issue small notes, they will then refuse to receive the notes of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Co.—the consequence will be, that these notes will be driven in upon the Company, and the moment that they depreciate, the stock now held for their redemption will be demanded, and the city compelled to pay interest. The public will thus lose the amount of the depreciation, and the company and the city will lose the interest which they will then have to pay on the stock. The profit will go to the banks—who will thus, by an act of the Legislature, take the benefit of the circulation which the Rail Road now has. And what will the public gain by substituting the credit of the banks for the credit of the Rail Road Co. as to currency? If the banks are authorized to receive and pay out the notes of the Rail Road Company, they will immediately become the circulation of the surrounding and Western States, and the issue may be extended to two or three millions—say two millions—the saving of interest would be one hundred and twenty thousand dollars per annum. In five years, upwards of six hundred thousand dollars. As we have said, there is no reason why the banks should be permitted to issue small notes but to aid them in the resumption of specie payments—by supplying change for sums less than five dollars. This can be done by the notes of the Rail Road Company better than by the notes of the banks, because these notes are predicated on the city stock, and cannot depreciate below the market value of that stock. If the banks fail, still the holder of the Rail Road notes can get stock for them.

This seems to us to be considerations in the case which we are convinced have not been presented to the mover of the bill now before the legislature. We cannot believe that he would give preference to a measure so prejudicial to the rail road and this city, with a view to favor the banks, when the public end proposed to be accomplished can be attained by adopting the Rail Road issue already in circulation.

STATISTICS OF MARYLAND.
The American of this morning contains further tables, received from the Census takers, from which we condense a few more estimates of the productive wealth of the State.
The value of Vessels annually built, is given at \$279,771.
Furniture manufactured, \$305,360.
Houses—Brick and stone built, 415; Wooden built, 550; Men employed, 1,976. Value of houses when built, \$995,745.
Domestic Produce.—Pounds of Cotton raised, 7,108. Cocoons, 855 pounds. Cords of Wood sold, 191,210. Produce of Dairies, \$470,561. Produce of Orchards, \$114,238. Gallons of Wine made, 7,610. Value of Home-made goods, \$182,532. Value of Produce of Market Gardens, \$133,197. Produce of Nurseries and Florists, \$10,591. Pounds of Wool produced, 592,499. Pounds of Hops, 2,368. Pounds of Wax, 3,684.
The value of Machinery Manufactured, is \$348,365. Hardware and Cutlery, do. \$15,670. Granite, Marble, &c. manufactured, \$155,750. Bricks and Lime, do. \$384,336. Capital invested in the articles named in this paragraph, 426,982 dollars.

Printing and Binding.—Number of Printing Offices in the State, 47. Bindaries, 15. Daily papers 6; Weekly do. 31; Semi and Tri-weekly, 7; Periodicals 7; Men employed, 7,376. Capital invested, \$147,130.

Dr. Julius, of Hamburg, in his work on "The Moral Condition of the United States," says, that in New York, there are regular pardon-brokers, who make it a business to procure signatures from weak but good-natured people, asking for the release of some criminal confined in the State Prison; from whom, after his liberation one of these brokers will receive a fee according to the ability of the convict or his friends to pay. We should think that the Doctor allowed his credulity to be taxed to some extent when he credited this statement.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas censures in terms of merited rebuke those members of Congress who have introduced their sons into the two houses as pages or errand boys for Congress.

THE STEAMER CAROLINE.
The following are the letters which have passed between the British Minister and the Secretary of State, copies of which were communicated to Congress on Thursday.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.
WASHINGTON, December 13, 1840.
SIR: I am informed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, that Mr. Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late deputy sheriff of the Niagara district in Upper Canada, was arrested at Lewiston, in the State of New York, on the 12th of last month, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the piratical steamer "Caroline," in the month of December, 1837. After a tedious and vexatious examination, Mr. McLeod was committed for trial, and he is now imprisoned in Lockport jail.

I feel it my duty to call upon the Government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod. It is well known that the destruction of the steamer "Caroline" was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities. The act, therefore, according to the usages of nations, can only be the subject of discussion between the two National Governments. It cannot justly be made the ground of legal proceedings in the United States against the individuals concerned, who were bound to obey the authorities appointed by their own Government.

I may add that I believe it to be notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamer "Caroline;" and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadian outlaws and their abettors, who, unfortunately for the peace of that neighborhood, are still permitted by the authorities of the State of New York, to infest the Canadian frontier.

The question, however, of whether Mr. McLeod was or was not concerned in the destruction of the "Caroline," is beside the purpose of the present communication. That act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province. The National Government of the United States thought themselves called upon to remonstrate against it, and a remonstrance which the President did accordingly address to her Majesty's Government, in an early and satisfactory manner, of diplomatic discussion between her Majesty's Government and the United States Legation in London. I feel, therefore, justified in expecting that the President's Government will see the justice and the necessity of causing the present immediate release of Mr. McLeod, as well as of taking such steps as may be requisite for preventing others of her Majesty's subjects from being persecuted or molested in the United States in a similar manner for the future.

It appears that Mr. McLeod was arrested on the 12th ultimo; that after the examination of witnesses, he was finally committed for trial on the 18th, and placed in confinement in the jail at Lockport, awaiting the assizes, which will be held there in February next. As the case is naturally occasioning a great degree of excitement and indignation within the British frontier, I earnestly hope that it may be in your power to give me an early and satisfactory answer to the present representation.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.
H. S. FOX.
Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Sec. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 26, 1840.
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, and to be laid before the President, your letter of the 13th instant, touching the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late Deputy Sheriff of the Niagara District, in Upper Canada, on a charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the Steam Boat "Caroline," in the month of December, 1837; in respect to which you state that you feel it your duty to call upon the Government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of the subjects of her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, from being persecuted or molested in a similar manner, for the future.

This demand, with the grounds upon which it is made, has been duly considered by the President, with a sincere desire to give to you a reply as will not only manifest a proper regard for the character and rights of the United States, but also to the competency and present state of the relations which, so advantageously for both, subsist between this country and England. Of the reality of this disposition, and of the uniformity with which it has been evinced in the many delicate and difficult questions which have arisen between the two countries in the last few years, no one can be more convinced than yourself. It is then with unfeigned regret that the President finds himself unable to recognize the validity of a demand, a compliance, which you deem so material to the preservation of the good understanding which has been hitherto manifested between the two countries.

The jurisdiction of the several States which constitute the Union is, within its appropriate sphere, perfectly independent of the Federal Government. The offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged was committed within the territory, and against the laws and citizens of the State of New York, and is one that comes clearly within the competency and jurisdiction of that State, and therefore, present at the place where, under the Constitution and laws of the Union, the interposition called for would be proper, or for which a warrant can be found in the powers with which the Federal Executive is invested. Nor would the circumstance to which you have referred, or the reasons you have urged, justify the exertion of such a power, if it existed. The transaction out of which the question arises, presents the case of a most unprofitable invasion, in the time of peace, of the territory of the State of the United States, by a band of armed men from the adjacent territory of Canada, the forcible capture by them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction of a steamer, the property of a citizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more American citizens. If arrested at the time, the offenders might unquestionably have been brought to justice by the judicial authorities of the State within whose territory the offence was committed; and their subsequent voluntary entrance within that territory, place them in the same situation. The President is not aware of any principle of international law, or indeed of reason or justice, which entitles such offenders to impunity before the legal tribunals, when coming voluntarily within their independent and unobscured jurisdiction, because they acted in obedience to their superior authorities, or because their acts have become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two Governments.

The exercise of her judicial power, the property and lives of her citizens. You have very properly regarded the alleged absence of Mr. McLeod from the scene of the offence at the time when it was committed, as not material to the decision of the present question. That it is a matter to be decided by legal evidence; and the sincere desire of the President is, that it may be satisfactorily established. If the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, this fact has not been before communicated to the Government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission; and it will be for the court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged, to decide upon its validity when legally established before it.

The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the Government of her Britannic Majesty that the case of the "Caroline" has long since been brought to the attention of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who up to this day, has not communicated his decision thereupon. It is hoped that the Government of her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States uninformed of his views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such grave consequences.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.
JOHN FORSYTH.
H. S. FOX, esq. Sec. &c. &c.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF ALABAMA.—The Florence (Alabama) Inquirer of Dec. 19, contains a statement recently made, that the Electors for President and Vice President have thrown away the vote of that State by an informality. The Constitution of the United States provides that the mode of voting in the Electoral Colleges for President and Vice President shall be by ballot, and that the two shall be voted for by distinct ballots, and that these facts shall appear on the face of the certificate of election. Instead of this form, the Electors rose in their seats when their names were called, each one responding, in turn, "Martin Van Buren of New York for President of the United States, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President."

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A few weeks since we noticed an interesting meeting of this Society, held in St. John's Church in Liberty street. Another public meeting was held on Christmas day, at which two hundred new members were received. On New Year's night the Society again held a public meeting, in the Methodist Church, Sharp street, when about seventy new members were received, swelling the number who have signed the total abstinence pledge in this society alone, to nearly seven hundred!

ALABAMA.—The Legislature of this State has passed the bill for the re-organization of the election of members of Congress. This is a miserable party move—designed to give the election of all the members to a few popular counties in North Alabama.

We are surprised to find the above in the Alexandria Gazette. It was no doubt a party move, but like other party moves in other States, of which the people of the States respectively are the proper judges, and which they have the right to control. Why does not the Gazette denounce the same thing in New Jersey? It is a matter which belongs to the State.

VAN COURT'S PHILADELPHIA REPORTER.—The January number of this Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List has been received by Mr. Wright, No. 31 Pratt street, 3 doors above Hanover. The price is \$1 per annum, or 12 cents per number.

THE FARMER'S CABINET & AMERICAN HERALD.—No. 5 of this very useful publication has appeared, and can be had of Mr. Wright, No. 31 Pratt street. The price is \$1 per annum.

LECTURES ON ROMANISM.—We are gratified to find that the Rev. H. A. Boardman of Philadelphia is delivering lectures on the subject of Romanism to crowded assemblies.

THE EVERGREEN.—We have received from Mr. Taylor, No. 12 North street, the January number of this entertaining magazine. It commences a new volume.

THE PRESBYTERIAN.—This valuable paper comes to us upon an enlarged sheet and improved dress.

From the New Orleans Advertiser.
Resumption of specie payments is the "clange dy" after which the nation is now full tilt in pursuit. No one will listen to the suggestions of experience, no one will heed the remonstrances of wisdom. The cry is,—"resume, resume," and an enquiry is made as to the result upon the debt-owing portion of the people. Like a herd of sheep in the whole nation. The big bell-weather of New York has led the way and all the other wool-clad beasts follow in triumph. The more that efforts are made to stop them, the more lofty are their leaps, and over the precipice they go without looking to consequences.

But we should never despair, in our efforts, to induce calm consideration on the part of our fellow men in the great steps which they are about to make up the ladder of human existence.—"Situated as we are," it behoves us to pause in our career and ask ourselves whether the resumption of specie payments by our banks will not produce a greater evil than any benefit it could bestow. An attention to a few facts will satisfy the inquirer that resumption at this time will cause wide-spread ruin in the community. We are a different people from our neighbors of the North. Our wealth makes its return but once a year, while the capital of the East revolves rapidly upon its axis, and gains in volume with an amazing certainty. It will be a serious thing for Eastern debtors to meet the shock of contraction incident upon resumption of cash payments by the very nature of the trade and commerce of that section. It is essentially a moving trade, and all the money invested in it, is *pro tanto*, actively engaged. With us, our commerce marches majestically and no human force can hasten its pace. Let our banks resume, and the very attempt to contract and to collect debts will arrest the already slow movement of our capital, derange the functions of our trade, force property into the market, and throw the wealth of the city and State into the hands of our nabobs. This restriction upon the available means of industry will fall with double force upon the mechanic and professional interest, and the whole basis of society will be broken up, for what?—to pay specie on the circulating medium of the country when that country is plunged deeply in debt to the furnishers of the currency!

We are decidedly averse to the present system of irredeemable paper money. It is a curse on the industry of the state, but while that is the case, it is no proof of dishonesty on the part of the banks, as contended by some. If the people could pay the banks what they owe them and the banks would then refuse to pay specie, we could be at a loss for a name to characterize such proceedings; but the reverse is true. The banks would pay, but they cannot, because the people, in debt to them, are unable to meet their obligations. A sound, redeemable currency we go for, with all our might and main, but not at the expense of the great body of the people; not, by involving in ruin the debt-owing portion of our fellow-citizens. The desideratum can be effected without any disaster to honest industry. A little time,—two short years,—and all will be right.

Let the Northern banks resume, let grass grow in the streets of the remaining cities, let suffer our carriage-ways and levees to be seen in active industry. We will pay what we owe the North, without impoverishing ourselves. The misfortune of the past is not dishonesty. He who would assert that the public were dishonest, by contracting debts when all was prosperity, must be greatly in error. Our duty is to ourselves as well as to those who are bound in debt. To make the banks unfeeling creditors, by legislation, does not indicate a deep regard for the public interest, and we are yet to see the men in this state, who would drive them wildly into resumption with all the serious consequences attendant upon such a step, at the present moment.

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1840.
The Hon. Mr. Clayton stands as fair for a cabinet appointment as any other man in the country. Among the more influential Whigs but two names are mentioned for the Treasury, namely Mr. Clayton and Mr. Sergeant, of Pennsylvania;—and of these two the odds are greatly in favor of the former. Mr. Clayton, I am told, stands high with General Harrison. The General was present in the Senate Chamber in 1830, when Mr. Clayton made his able speech on Foot's resolution, and in animadverting, on Jackson's system of proscription, made the happy allusion to General Harrison, in which he anticpated, with an almost prophetic spirit, the reward he would ultimately receive from the gratitude of his countrymen. The General, it is said, was exceedingly affected by the passage, and I understand that in the West, Clayton is regarded as having been the first, on that occasion, to nominate Harrison for the Presidency. Indeed, I am satisfied from all I can learn, that there is no obstacle to his being selected the single one, that Delaware is under size—not of sufficient weight in the Union to justify so capital an appointment for one of her sons.

True, little Delaware has done her duty throughout the whole contest against Jacksonism,—when all were protesting themselves before the throne of LoCo Foccity, she and Vermont were also steady and firm;—but this may not avail much against the combinations of great states, which always claim the lion's share of every victory. Still it is thought that many signal advantages may flow from having a gentleman at the head of the Treasury Department from his position will not be likely to be influenced by cliques, which too often acquire great sway in our large cities and states. Besides, this notion of having states represented in the cabinet is altogether erroneous. It may be necessary to strengthen a weak President, but Harrison's administration will require no such adventitious aid. His duty is to select the ablest men of the nation—no matter where they reside. My word for it, a fitter man for the Treasury department does not live in the country than John M. Clayton. Should he be called to it our finances will be managed with an ability not equalled since the station was occupied by Hamilton.

CASE OF McLEOD.—The examination of ALEXANDER McLEOD, before Judge Bowen, in this village, has been closed. It resulted in remanding him to jail until he enters into recognition of \$5,000 for himself, with two sureties of \$2,500 each, for his appearance at court to answer the charge of being one of the gang concerned in the murder committed at the time the steamer Caroline was burned. The testimony given in is very contradictory—several witnesses tending to implicate the prisoner, while others swore positively to his being elsewhere on the night of the burning of the Caroline.—*Niagara Cour.*

DECISION OF THE BARRY CASE.—The Albany Argus of Friday says:—"This case, which has enlisted much of the public attention, and received the adjudication of several judicial functionaries, was last evening decided by the court of last resort, having been under argument before that body during several days past. The Court for the Correction of Errors, by the decided vote of 19 to 3, has reversed the decision of the Supreme Court, and affirmed that of Judge Inglis; thus giving the custody of the infant in dispute to the mother—the child being a female, and at the time of the institution of the proceedings appealed from, but two years of age.

Messrs. HOOPER & Co., the manufacturers of the great chandelier which lately fell in the Hall of the House of Representatives, have addressed a letter to the editor of the Providence Journal, in which they state that the weight of the chandelier was less than 1700 pounds, and that the chain had been tested by a dead weight of 4280 pounds, which was considered to be half of what it was capable of supporting.

One hundred and twenty thousand troops were to be in and about Paris on Christmas day, during the entombment of Napoleon's remains.

CITIZENS' BALL.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
THIS BALL will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 30, 1841. The price of tickets have been fixed by the Executive Committee at TWO DOLLARS—One Ticket admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies. By order,
SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN, Chairman.
ANDREW J. BANDEL, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
1st WARD—ROBERT MILLHOLLAND,
2d do DAVID W. HUBBARD,
3d do JOHN N. MILLINGTON,
4th do A. W. JACKSON,
5th do GEN. S. C. LEAKIN,
6th do WM. H. COALE, Jr.,
7th do JOHN M. HARRMAN,
8th do JOSEPH DONOVAN,
9th do WM. K. MITCHELL,
10th do WM. BARNETT,
11th do JOHN R. MOORE,
12th do RICHARD MARLEY.

MAJAGERS.
FIRST WARD,
H. H. Landerman,
J. M. Turner,
James Grievous,
John E. Stansbury,
Wm. H. Watson,
Wm. Rochester,
THIRD WARD,
Andrew J. Bandel,
Richard Jolley,
Col. Jacob Dennis,
THIRD WARD,
Thomas Willey,
Marcus Wolf,
Jacob H. Blair,
THIRD WARD,
Dr. M. Dittenderfer,
Joshua Vansant,
Herman Perry,
THIRD WARD,
Dr. R. A. Durkee,
Thos. C. Dunley,
J. Kennedy,
SEVENTH WARD,
Simon Hayes,
James Ackland,
Samuel Hyde,
EIGHTH WARD,
Samuel Lucas,
J. Able,
Samuel Stump,
NINTH WARD,
Wm. H. Frazier,
Jacob Walter,
R. C. Curry,
ELEVENTH WARD,
Dr. Wm. Power,
Henry Russell,
James Lawson,
Charles Saran,
D. A. Piper,
TWELFTH WARD,
John Godman,
Geo. Deal,
Samuel Thompson,

The Executive Committee and Board of Managers will please be punctual in their attendance at Sutton's Military Hall, on MONDAY NEXT, the 4th day of January, as business of importance will be laid before them.—It is earnestly expected that there will be a full meeting.
By order, SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN, Chairman.

COLLECTOR.
JOHN SHOWAKER would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he offers to them his services as Collector of Ground and House Rents, Annuities, Accounts in General, &c. &c. As soon as money are collected he will be glad to pay over without delay—his best exertions shall be made to facilitate the same, and give general satisfaction to all who may place business in his hands.
Any Accounts or business of either of the undersigned (references) shall be promptly attended to.
Messrs. Ross & Garret, corner of Mathew and Hollingsworth streets, will receive all the business of the late J. J. Brown & Brother, Pratt street, few doors west of Light street.
John P. Howard, No. 46 Pratt street.
John Botchek, President of the Franklin Savings Institution. 44

THE BALTIMORE LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.—Conducted by ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE and ANDREW B. CROSS.—January, 1841.
CONTENTS:
1.—Speech of Robert J. Breckinridge, delivered in the Court House yard at Lexington, Ky., on the 18th day of October, 1840. In reply to the "Speech of Robert Washburn, delivered in the Court House in Lexington, on the 10th day of August, 1840, upon the occasion of resigning his seat as Senator from the county of Fayette, and in defence of his personal character, his political principles, and his religious convictions. More particularly in regard to the questions of the power of the Legislature on the subject of the emancipation of slaves, of Abolitionism, of British Influence, of Religious Liberty, &c.
2.—Molinnus, No. 1.
3.—Morgan's Romance.—The First Dive.
4.—Revelation in the Maryland Hospital.—Progress in a Final Sentence.
5.—The Gospel Mystery of Sanctification.—By Rev. Wm. Marshall.—Abridged.—No. VII.
6.—Notices, Receipts, Accounts, Answers to Letters, &c. &c.
Subscriptions received and single numbers sold by DAVID OWEN & SON, 21 N. Gay st.

NOTICE.—I have in my possession the left hand half of a Ten Dollar note of the Bank of S. Carolina, dated at Charleston, No. 71—A Henry, Cashier. Also, the left hand half of a Ten Dollar note of the State Bank of Indianapolis, Illinois—letters A. No. 312—payable to A. Denning.
The above parts of notes were sent me during my residence in Washington; the letters which brought them have been lost. If any of my friends will please remit them to the Editor of the Pilot, at Baltimore.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.
December 31, 1840. A Dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1841.
R. MICKLE, Cashier.

TO RENT.
TO RENT, and possession given immediately, one of the large Three Story HOUSES, on Capitol Hill, a few rods east of the Capitol, ready for occupancy by J. W. Brumagh. For the key and terms, apply to my Attorney, Henry M. Moritt, Esq., Washington City.

40 BOXES LEAD PIPE, from 3-8 to 1 1/2 in. 30 rolls SHEET LEAD 300 lbs IRON WIRE 7 casks Annealed WIRE 100 rolls SHEET IRON For sale by BROWN & WILSON, No. 52 S. Frederick street.

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

LINSEED OIL.—6000 ciltons English and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure, in hds. and bbls. for sale by BROWN & WILSON, No. 52 S. Frederick street.

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 7 o'clock, P. M.
FRS H. SMITH, Actuary.

100 HDS. MATANZAS MOLASS 25—180 Rego Ohio BUTTER 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.

FEATHERS AND BUTTER.—1,000 LBS. WESTERN FEATHERS—180 Rego Ohio BUTTER for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner of South and Pratt streets.

1000 LBS. SUSQUEHANNA AND SUPERIOR QUALITY—late inspection and superior quality—for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner of South and Pratt streets.

COARSE SALT.—for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner of South and Pratt streets.

FRESH INSPECTED HERRINGS—700 lbs. Susquehanna HERRINGS, of very superior quality, now inspecting on Pratt street wharf, for sale low from the wharf by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner of South and Pratt streets.

UMBRELLAS.—UMBRELLAS—Just opened—6 cases assorted Cotton UMBRELLAS, very low. 40 Gingham White and Blue do. 30 Super Gro de Nap. 40

BLUE & BLACK BEAVER GLOVES—for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner of South and Pratt streets.

100 SUPERIOR HEAVY MERINO VESTS, &c. &c. for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK, corner of South and Pratt streets.