

The obvious definition of a Monarchy, says Gibbon, "seems to be that of 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."

RESUMPTION.

There does seem to us to be an infatuation on the part of some of the leading Whigs upon the subject of resumption, and we fear that some of our leading statesmen have not realized the true condition of public sentiment.

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Whig party, to suppose that the same consequences will not overtake them if they adopt the harsh measures, which have been so signally condemned in the late election? It is vain for them to boast of their majority of 150,000 popular votes. Men deceive themselves when they shut their eyes to facts—Virginia is against us, Pennsylvania was carried by less than 300, and a change of seven votes in each 425, or less than two per cent. would have given New York to our opponents. It is understood that Mr. Clay is for resumption. We are told that he says the banks must be made to do their duty—to pay their debts. If we are misinformed, we will be greatly relieved by some authorized announcement of his opinion. We know that Mr. Calhoun is opposed to resumption—we believe that such is the relation that he and Mr. Clay now bear to the politics of the country, that their concurring opinion upon this question would be conclusive.

We yesterday quoted from Mr. Calhoun's speech in 1837—we do not believe his opinions have undergone a change. He was then in favor of an issue of Government paper as a circulating medium, to aid resumption. We incline to this as the best measure of relief, and hold that some action of the Federal Government is indispensable. Whether it be that proposed by Mr. Calhoun or a National Bank, it should precede resumption.

Having said so much it is proper that we should say more. What we have said has been dictated by no preference or hostility to any man. We separated from our early and steadfast friend not so much on account of his own opinions on the great question of the day, as because we were opposed to the destructive measures of the party with whom he acted. We are true to the same principles now, and stand prepared to support Mr. Clay, or whoever may be the candidate of the Whig party, if his measures and the measures of the party are approved by our judgment. We are not tenacious of our own preference, and it by no means follows that the public credit may not be used in aid of the internal improvements of the States, in the manner suggested by us yesterday—after the creation of a National Bank, and we can well imagine that such an institution may be so created as to give stability to the currency and relief to the money market.

We fear that under the present state of parties, our favorite measures cannot be carried, and we are therefore prepared to unite in support of a national bank, if the "stills are free from the objections pointed out by experience, and its provisions are within the limits of the constitution; if in its creation it is not made an instrument of oppression instead of being, as it may be, a measure of relief.

We repeat that we are not the partisan of any man, and that what we have said should be considered, as it is intended, to promote the interests of the Whig party. Although not the partisan of Mr. Clay, we are not his opponent, and we do him greater service by warning him of his danger than the parasites who flatter his vanity to secure their own selfish purposes.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. We are gratified to see that this question is agitated by a writer in the Patriot. He truly remarks that other cities are now profiting by the repeal of all laws authorizing imprisonment for debt—that misfortune is not crime.

New York has wisely abolished imprisonment for debt, and the consequence is that merchants go to New York to deal. We have been told that New York and Philadelphia merchants are now in the habit of placing their accounts and notes in the hands of lawyers in this city; that a regular look out is kept up, and that in more than one case merchants passing through this city have been arrested, held to bail, and compelled to make sacrifices for personal liberty.

The effect of such a state of things is to drive merchants and business from this city. The writer in the Patriot recommends a Town Meeting. We do not believe that such a meeting would truly represent the wishes of the public. We hope that some member of the Legislature will take up the subject and urge it upon its merits.

WRITING. We would call attention to Mr. Davidson's advertisement, and would recommend every parent who has any desire to obtain for his children perfection in the art of writing, to call and see for themselves as we have done. Mr. D. has specimens of his own hand-writing which are almost incredible, and could not, we verily believe, be executed without the aid of his guide, which gives a command of the muscles, and an accuracy in the formation of letters in an incredibly short space of time. We write this not as a puff, but as due to the superior advantages of his system, and from a hope that we may tempt some of those who stand so much in need of reformation to avail themselves of it; and that by contributing to make it known, we may do our part to bring it into general use. We again advise parents and teachers, as well as learners, to call and see for themselves.

WORTHY OF ALL COMMENDATION.—It is noticed in the Republican of yesterday morning, that a respectable mercantile house in this city, having a note of considerable amount, to pay in the Franklin Bank, let it be known that they would give par funds for notes of this bank, and that by this, many poor persons were enabled to realize the full amount of the depreciated paper in their hands. This is worthy of all commendation.

We have heard also, of a like instance of generous regard for the interests of others. The President of one of our banks, we learn, has already redeemed on his own responsibility, many notes of the Franklin bank in the hands of poor persons. If all speculation in the funds of this bank, is discontinued, there need not be a dollar lost by the note holders. We earnestly hope that other houses than the one above mentioned, having notes falling due at the Franklin Bank, will pursue a like honorable course.

RESUMPTION.—We are gratified to see the following conclusive remarks in the Clipper of this morning. "In the present aspect of affairs no measure should be precipitately adopted by our banks. An oppressive and unsafe resumption would inflict incalculable evils, and it is always better to endure the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of. The benefit of the community should be consulted in whatever course may be adopted; and if greater injury would result from resumption than non-resumption at the present moment, the idea of resumption should be abandoned."

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CONGRESSIONAL. The business of the House yesterday was principally of a private and local character.—The following are the proceedings in reference to the broken chandelier. By them it will be seen that no blame is attached to the makers.

THE BROKEN CHANDELIER.—Mr. LEONARD, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, which was instructed to inquire whether the falling of the chandelier in the Hall of the House was caused by a defect in the workmanship and construction; and whether any money had been paid for it, and if not, whether any ought to be paid, made a report upon the subject. The committee entered into a full account of the making of the contract, its terms and conditions, and express their opinion that its provisions have been fully complied with by the contractors; and that they consider the falling of the chandelier "as one of those casualties incident to all material things, and which, like almost every one that occurs, it is so easy to see how it might have been avoided when too late." It appears that the utmost caution was used to submit the materials to very severe tests before they were suspended, and no effort was spared to give assurance of its safety.

The committee report that no money has been paid to the contractors; that the remaining materials are valued at \$400, which the contractors are willing to take back. In the full view of all the circumstances, the committee come to the conclusion to recommend a strict compliance with the contract, by directing the Clerk to pay over to Messrs. Hooper & Co. the contract balance, such balance as may be coming to them, after deducting the \$400 for the broken materials.

The report was read, when, on motion of Mr. BRIGGS, it was concurred in; and so the Clerk was directed to pay for the chandelier according to contract, deducting \$400 from the amount, and to give up the fragments to the contractors.

An effort was made to pass a bill, making temporary provision for lunatics in the District of Columbia, but it was lost by a vote of 72 yeas, to 82 nays.

BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS. By an order of the Governor and Council of Nov. 1, returns of the condition of the Banks of the Commonwealth on the 31st of October (the first Saturday) were required to be made. An abstract of these returns has been prepared by the Secretary of State, and printed for the use of the Legislature. The following statement shows some of the general results exhibited by this abstract.

The amount of capital stock in Boston, (25 Banks), \$17,850,000. Out of Boston (30 Banks) \$15,900,000; total (115 Banks) \$33,750,000. This amount is the same as last year, except the Andover Bank is reduced \$50,000.

The amount of Bills in circulation by the Boston Banks is \$3,438,194; country Banks, \$5,676,688. This is an increase of about \$1,350,000 on the circulation of last year. Of the amount returned above as in circulation, \$1,878,000 is held by other Banks in the State, \$1,578,194 is in the hands of the public.

The amount of specie on hand is \$2,991,804, of which \$2,373,544 is in the Banks of this city. This is an increase of \$1,100,000 on the amount which was held last year. The other principal facts are shown in the following comparative statement:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1840, 1839. Capital Stock paid in, \$33,750,000 00, \$33,800,000 00. Bills in circulation of less than five dollars, 1,513,007 35, 1,450,973 50. Notes due to other Banks, 2,961,205 86, 2,947,291 69. Cash deposited not bearing interest, 7,867,410 45, 4,749,162 89. Cash deposited bearing interest, 1,379,512 90, 1,962,907 99. Total amount due from the Banks, 57,265,563 61, 50,409,797 41. Resources of the Banks, 59,991,804 60, 58,555,772 92. Real Estate, 1,169,003 06, 1,131,338 84. Bills of other Banks in circulation, 1,878,194 21, 1,578,194 21. Bills of other Banks elsewhere, 943,007 42, 100,610 54. Balances due from other Banks, 4,790,441 41, 3,767,736 53. Debts due, including debts of every description, except the balances due from other Banks, 46,513,685 21, 44,123,213 04. Total amount of the resources of the Banks, 57,265,563 36, 50,409,996 06. Total amount of the liabilities of the last semi-annual dividend, 941,965 00, 1,018,895 00. Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last dividend, 1,546,019 59, 1,515,878 06. Amount of debts due to each Bank, secured by pledge of its stock, 1,172,051 19, 1,245,876 60. Amount of debts due and unpaid, and considered doubtful, 971,876 32, 887,492 16. Aggregate of dividends of the Banks in Boston, about 2 78-100 per cent. Aggregate of dividends of the Banks out of Boston, about 2 78-100 per cent.

A man in New York, a cooper by trade, fell in a fit of apoplexy in his shop, and in this condition he was attacked by hogs, who tore the flesh from his face, and other parts of his body. When found he was dead.

Western Virginia, being that part of the State lying west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, contains a population of 432,537; showing an increase of 54,000 within ten years. This district alone, containing 28,784 white persons over twenty years of age who can neither read nor write.

There has been found on the premises of Scott, the Quaker, who, with five of his household, were murdered, in Virginia, a few weeks ago, silver coin alone, amounting to \$15,000.

PAY DAY IS AT HAND.—The amount of interest becoming due from the State of Pennsylvania, on the 1st of February next, is \$300,000; a large part of which must be raised by a direct tax.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The Hon. Chas. B. Penrose, was elected Speaker of the Senate, on Tuesday 5th inst., and William A. Crabb in the House.

U. S. SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE.—A. O. P. Nicholson, of Maury county, has been appointed by the Governor of the State of Tennessee, (in the recess of the Legislature) to be a Senator of the United States from that State, in the place of Mr. Grundy.

WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph, says that it is now asserted with much confidence, upon the authority of letters from Ohio, that Mr. EWING is to go into the Treasury Department, and that the Post Office Department has not been offered to Mr. GRANT.

STATISTICS OF MARYLAND. (Continued.) Commercial Houses in Foreign Trade, 70. Commission Houses, 117. Capital invested, \$1,266,700. Retail Dry Goods, Grocery, and other Stores in the State, 2,308. Capital invested, \$9,157,495.

Fisheries.—Barrels of fish pickled, 71,262. Bon and other products of the Fisheries, \$12,167. Men employed, 1,519. Capital invested, \$945,47.

Gunpowder.—There are 5 powder-mills in Baltimore City and County, which manufactured 669,000 lbs. and employed 49 men. The capital invested is \$46,000.

Glass.—There is one Glass House in Baltimore City, employing 37 men. The capital invested is \$30,000, and the value of manufactures \$40,000.

Sugar Refineries, &c.—There are six Sugar Refineries in Baltimore City, the produce of which is valued at \$176,000. The value of Chocolate made in the city is \$11,400, and of Confectionary \$68,400. The capital invested in these is \$102,900, and the number of men employed 89.

Paper.—There are in the State 15 paper mills. Value of produce, \$195,100—men employed, 171. Capital invested, \$80,100.

Cordage.—Rope walks, 13—value produced, \$142,800. Men employed, 198. Capital, \$70,500.

Musical Instruments.—The value of Musical Instruments manufactured in Baltimore City, is \$16,400; the number of men employed 15; and the capital invested \$4,000.

Minerals.—The value of metals, other than gold and lead, in Baltimore County is \$18,300, and in Frederick county \$10,500; the number of men employed is 59 in the former and 14 in the latter.

Coal.—In Allegany county, the number of bushels of Bituminous Coal mined was 222,000; the number of men employed 23, and the capital invested \$4,470.

Granite, Marble and Other Stone.—Value produced, \$21,250. Men employed 58. Capital invested \$16,700.

Tobacco.—Value of manufactured Tobacco \$32,900. Persons employed 278. Capital \$125,100.

Sugar.—In Allegany county there were made 36,265 pounds of Sugar.

Internal Transportation.—The number of men employed is 3 in Carroll county; 20 in Worcester; and 83 in Baltimore city—total 106.

Butchers, Packers, &c.—The number of persons employed is 4 in Anne Arundel county; 2 in Frederick county; 6 in Kent county; 2 in Washington county; and 193 in Baltimore city—total 203. The capital invested is \$28,880.

Fire Arms.—In Washington county, 90 small arms were manufactured, employing 3 men.

Metals.—The value of precious metals manufactured is \$300 in Washington county, and \$13,300 in Baltimore city. There are 2 men employed in the former and 19 in the latter.—The value of other metals manufactured is \$200 in Baltimore county; \$2,700 in Frederick county, and \$310,000 in Baltimore city. The number of men employed is 216.

Dying and Printing.—There are two establishments for dying and printing cottons in Anne Arundel county, and one in Baltimore city.

Silk.—The capital invested in the manufacture of Silk is \$5000 in Cecil county, and \$3000 in Frederick county. There are 18 females and children employed.

FLORIDA. OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN. Savannah, Jan. 1, 1841. IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FLORIDA. It is with much gratification we lay before our readers the details of news just received from Florida, by an Officer of the Army, arrived in town this morning.

From sixty to seventy Indian warriors have come in to the different posts with their rifles, which they have surrendered, thus manifesting a willingness on their part to close the war. It is pertinent to observe, that since its commencement such a thing has not happened. This fact, in connection with the report brought by those who have surrendered, that many of their brethren are about to follow their example, affords a strong ground of hope that the war may soon be terminated.

At Fort Fanning, eleven warriors came in on Christmas day. At Tampa, fifteen warriors came in on the same day. Seven of them came to Fort King in quest of Gen. Atkinson. They afterwards left that post to seek him at Camp Bay. At Cedar Keys, seven or seven or seven warriors surrendered themselves—our informant does not recollect which. Several others (number not known) came in at No. 4, a post between Cedar Keys and Fort Fanning. Among those who have surrendered, there are but two or three Mickasuckies, the most indomitable of all the tribes. These warriors all came in at the different posts within four days of each other.

It is supposed that the presence of the delegation from Arkansas has contributed to produce this state of things. Some of the delegation are with the Commanding General, and some with the enemy. They compose at present a very weak tribe in the West, and are anxious to strengthen themselves by the addition of those remaining in Florida. The white flag was flying at all the military posts where this information had been received.

Maj. Fantleroy, while on a scout on the 20th ult., captured seven Indians about seven miles from Tampa. The warriors were temporarily seized by three Indians, near Pilatka, one of the teamsters having been killed. Major Riley, Lieut. McKinstry, and Lieut. Fouts came upon them while they were rifling the baggage, when the Indians made good their escape, carrying with them some blankets and a few unimportant articles of baggage. They had taken Lieut. Fouts' trunk into the woods, but were unable to open it.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received a letter from our Florida correspondent which confirms what we have just stated.

P. S. The letter adds the following: "The Express says 70 Indians have come in at Pontalassa."

Correspondence of the Republican. OFFICE OF THE NEWS, St. Augustine, Dec. 28th. The schr. I. E. Crowell, arrived yesterday from the Southern ports. By her we learn, that the property lying on the Musquito beach, a few miles north of New Smyrna is still safe, no Indians having visited it as was some time since stated. The schr. John McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, Freeport, arrived on the 22d, about 100 miles to the eastward of the latter. The captain and crew took to the boat, and were driven four miles south of Musquito beach, where in attempting to land, the boat capsized and the crew, four in number, were lost. Capt. Freeman and mate, Mr. Wilson, reached the fort at New Smyrna, and arrived in the Crowell. St. John's day was commemorated by St. John's Lodge No. 12, with the usual honors. A Mr. Wm. Thomas, of New York, who arrived here a few days since in bad health, was buried to-day.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE. By the schr. Stephen & Francis, Capt. Magee, arrived on Saturday, says the Charleston Mercury, of the 4th, we received the Herald of the 31st ult., from which we copy the following.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Dec. 31. FORTY INDIANS CAPTURED.—TAN INDIANS HANGED.—Capt Thompson of the Walter M., arrived this morning from Key Biscayne brings a verbal report that Colonel Harney, who had proceeded into the Everglades with ninety men, succeeded in discovering the town of Wekikak, where he captured 29 women and children, and one warrior and killed or hanged ten warriors (they were perhaps shot in the attack).

We hope, however, that they were hanged, after being caught alive, for belonging to a gang which committed the massacre at Carlosahatchie, and Indian Key, they deserved neither mercy, judge or jury—nothing but an executioner; and the people of Florida have long deplored the infrequency of such salutary retributive examples. If these Indians were hanged, their people will see we are, at last in earnest. How much blood might have been saved had 10 Indians been hanged five years ago.

We gave the gallant Colonel our good wishes when he went down, and are rejoiced to see them fulfilled. The party returned round the coast, leaving Captain Davidson, who is, we are sorry to say, dangerously ill, at Indian Key. Another expedition is proposing. Official reports may be expected to-morrow by the Wm. Gaston.

We said a few days ago that the destruction of one Indian was of more importance than the taking of a town. What then must our rejoicing when 40 are captured. Our market is illuminated to-night—the big gun is out—the band is playing cheerily, and the people are shouting for joy.

Col. Harney, we are told, went in at the Miami, and came out near Cape Sable. If so, he must have gone where no white man has proceeded, and discovered a singular and important water communication across the South of the Peninsula.

We are requested to say that there is an Intelligence Office attached to the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church, the object being to get suitable situations for members of the School, and that there is at present one lad of great merit who desires a good situation as an apprentice. Apply to G. W. NORRIS.

PENNSYLVANIA. IN ITS GREATEST PERFECTION, taught with a view to the acquisition of a few practical and easy lessons. Its importance, First, to Gentlemen—It avoids confusion; frequently litigious; and secures ease and despatch in transacting business; gives to the merchant laws which impart neatness and regularity to his books; insures the clerk an increase of salary; enables the lawyer to transact his business so as to be at once understood; secures the doctor against the confusion that sometimes sacrifices the life of a patient—in fine, there is no calling or consulting in life in which good writing to gentlemen does not exemplify its importance, and when attended, produces positive benefits.

Secondly, to the Ladies—There is no accomplishment in a lady's education that more visibly expresses refinement than that of good writing. It appears to be the external representation of all other improvements. The lady that can place her ideas upon paper in a style both chaste and beautiful, may be assured she has a way of introducing herself to others, that will secure her very distinguished respect.

PATENT GOLD PENS. CANFIELD & BROTHER have received a further supply of "Hawkins'" celebrated GOLD PEN, which they warrant to write well for one year, if used properly. For sale, corner of Market and Charles streets.

FRANKLIN BANK PAPER. WELL SECURED GROUND RENT. A hundred dollars, slightly situated, will be sold for \$1500 Franklin Bank Notes, if application be made to-day or to-morrow. JESSE T. PETERS, Corner of Market and North streets.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, DICKERSON, 117 N. BALTIMORE ST. THE Board of Directors have decided a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on Monday, the 11th JANUARY, 1841. R. MICKLE, Cashier.

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

BROKEN LEAD PIPE, from 3-8 to 1 1/2. 30 rolls SHEET LEAD. 300 bundles IRON WIRE. 7 casks ARMED WIRE. 100 rolls SHEET BRASS. For sale by BROWN & WILSON, No. 52 S. Frederick street.

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

LINSEED OIL—6000 gallons English and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure, in blads, and 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 FRIDAY, the 1st day of February next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. FIS H. SMITH, Attorney.

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

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

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

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

JOHN SHOWERS, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he offers to his services as Collector of Ground and House Rents, Annuities, Accounts in General, &c. &c. As soon as money is collected by him, they may be paid over without delay—has best extensive sale to facilitate the same, and give general satisfaction to all who may place business in his hands. Any Accounts or business left with either of the undersigned (references) shall be promptly attended to. Messrs. Ross & Garret, corner of Market and Holliday streets.

A. J. Brown & Brother, Pratt street, first door west of Light street. John P. Hildreth, No. 17 W. Pratt street. John Brothock, President Western Franklin Savings Institution. d41 d42

EVANS' PATENT SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS, HARVEST TOOLS, &c. The subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. EVANS' improved ploughs, of various patterns; each share (of cast iron) has two points; and by reversing act, upon the principle of self-sharpening, and therefore economy in using. The ploughs are made in the best possible manner, and are sold at reasonable terms, as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment of other make of ploughs and agricultural implements generally. In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's and Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCUTCHERS of Waldron's, Griffin's, and American makes; Saws, Axes, and other various tools; Threshing Machines, Horse powers, &c. &c. I have also patterns for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron and Brass private and public use, and will invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet with prompt attention! 36 Pratt st., between Charles & Hanover at THE BALTIMORE LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE—Conducted by ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE and JONAS H. CROSS—January, 1841.

1.—Speech of Robert J. Breckinridge, delivered in the Court House yard at Lexington, Ky., on the 18th day of August, 1840, in relation to the late execution of Robert Wickliffe, delivered in the Court-house in Lexington, on the 10th day of August, 1840, upon the occasion of resigning his seat as Senator in the Kentucky State Senate, and his views on the subject of Slavery, of the Impoverishment of the South, of the Abolition of British Indentures, of Religious Liberty, &c.

2.—Molten's Roman.—The First Drive. 3.—Revolution in the Maryland Hospital.—Program in Public Schools of the State of Maryland. 4.—The Gospel Mystery of Sanctification.—By Rev. Wm. Marshall.—Abridged.—No. VII. 5.—Notices, Receipts, Accounts, Answers to Letters, &c. &c. Subscriptions received and single numbers sold by DAVID OWEN & SON, 29 N. Gay st.

NOTICE—I have in my possession the left hand half of a Ten Dollar note on the Bank of St. Catharines, dated at Charleston, N. Y.—A. Henry, Cashier. Also, the left hand half of a Ten Dollar note on the State Bank of New York, dated at New York, N. Y. 31st—payable to A. Deuing. The above parts of notes were sent me during my residence in Washington; the letters which brought them have been forwarded to the other halves will please remit them to the Editor of the Pilot, at Baltimore.

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

FRESH INSPECTED HERRINGS—700 bbls. Susquehanna Herring, of very superior quality, now inspecting on Pratt street wharf, for sale low for cash. DANIEL LAMAR, No. 120, corner of South and Pratt streets.

UMBRELLAS—UMBRELLAS—Just opened—5 cases assorted Cotton, UMBRELLAS, very low. 2 do Gingham White and Colored do 3 do Superior Green do. All of the best make and at reduced prices, wholesale and retail. BEALE H. RICHARDSON, 165 and 173 Baltimore street.