

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT. DUFF GREEN—EDITOR. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

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.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The National Intelligencer contains Mr. CALHOUN'S proposition to sell the public lands to the States in which they lie, and his remarks on his motion to substitute it for the pre-emption bill of Mr. BENTON.

The substitute offered by Mr. CALHOUN, proposes to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, upon the condition that such States shall pay over to the United States part of the proceeds of the sales, to be fixed by law; to graduate the price, so that lands not have been offered at public sale, and remain unsold for ten years, may be entered at one dollar per acre, and a like reduction for each successive five years that it may remain unsold.

Mr. CALHOUN proposes that all expense of surveying and sale shall be paid by the State to which it may be ceded, and insists that, under his bill, the United States will receive a greater net revenue from the sale of the public lands than they now do. He argues that the present system gives to the Federal Government a dangerous patronage in the new States, and that it occupies much of the time and exercises a corrupting influence in the legislation of Congress. He proposes to adopt Mr. LINN'S suggestion, to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands to the augmentation of the Navy. It thus appears that Mr. CALHOUN'S proposition is to sell, and not to give, the public lands to the new States. Mr. BENTON'S proposition is to give the right of pre-emption, to unappropriated, as well as native settlers, on the public lands.

Mr. CLAY'S proposition is to maintain the present system, but to distribute the proceeds among the States.

Partisans are in the habit of lauding or denouncing these several propositions, until there is scarce a single newspaper in the country that dares to discuss them upon their merits. The people want the truth, and it is a lamentable fact that the press which they rely for information, dares not or will not, give it. Surely, a question of so much importance should be fairly presented, and deserves to be considered on its merits.

ANOTHER PAPER DEFINING ITS POSITION.

It will be seen, from the following, which we cut from the Vermont Times, published at Windsor, Vt., that the subject of Popery, as a political institution, is attracting more and more attention in this country. Almost every day, we perceive some new indication of the alarm which freemen begin to feel on account of the encroachments of a Church, whose pillars are wet with the blood of martyrs: "Gen. DUFF GREEN, the able and talented editor of the Pilot, is now publishing a paper at Baltimore, devoted to the exposition of the dangers of Popery to our free institutions. We wish him all manner of success in his undertaking. The emissaries of Rome are insinuating themselves into every nook and corner of our land, and wherever they meet with the least encouragement, there will they establish themselves. They come not frankly from the American public, and declare their true principles and objects; but pursue a creeping, pliable, and insidious course, calculated to offend none, but gain the favor of all. That their religious creed is at war with all the principles of American liberty, needs no proof from us.

The fact that they are the Pope give themselves up, soul and body, to believe and to do whatever he may desire, proves incontrovertibly to us, that they are in no condition to reside under our Constitution and Laws. No subject of a foreign potentate, so long as he remains such, can be a freeman, or perform impartially the duties of an American citizen. There are now comparatively few Papists in our country; but the seed is sown, and the plants begin to appear, and unless the people are exceedingly watchful, we may be forced ere long to reap the bitter fruits of Papal intrigue and deception. We therefore trust that all will give an early attention to this subject, and give Mr. Green the support which he so richly deserves."

The Legislature of Louisiana is considering an amendment to the Constitution of that State, to extend the right of suffrage to every free white male citizen of the United States, who has lived in the state one year. It is also proposed to appoint Judges for a term of years instead of for life—to equalize the representation in the General Assembly—to make sheriffs, clerks, coroners and other parish officers eligible by the people—and to give the election of the Governor to the people without the intervention of the Legislature.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.—The amount of unsold lands in nine States is 154,000,000 acres; sold \$4,000,000; receipts \$97,000,000; cost to the nation in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, in extinguishing Indian titles, removing Indians, Indian wars, agencies, officers, &c., \$109,000,000. The cost so far has exceeded the receipts \$12,000,000.

APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE.—The Legislature of New Jersey has been in session but a few days, and five petitions for divorce from marriage have already been presented. The House has a resolution under discussion, not to entertain any applications for divorces the present session wherein the Court of Chancery has full jurisdiction. The resolution was postponed for further consideration.

LOST AT SEA.—A young man 23 years of age named Abraham Kennedy, son of Hugh Kennedy, of Baltimore, was lost overboard from the ship Wreham, of Philadelphia, Captain Game, on the night of June 9th, 1840, in lat. 15° South, lon. 31° West.

The whole amount annually paid to public officers in Louisiana, is \$149,700. The Governor's salary is \$1,500.

The Texian Congress has passed a law by which property cannot be sold at all, under execution, unless it shall bring two-thirds its appraised value.

LOUISIANA.—The proportion of slaves to free persons, in Louisiana, is as three to two.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

It is an encouraging circumstance for the friends of education, that so much importance has been given to the subject by the different Governors of the States in their annual messages at the opening of the several Legislatures this winter. Governor Woodbridge, of Michigan, in his message, delivered on the 7th, calls special attention to the condition of public instruction in the State. Various defects are pointed out in the existing systems of common schools, especially as it regards the laying off of districts and the imposition of taxes. The condition of the State University is alluded to—an institution which seems to be designed upon a scale of gigantic proportions, having its chief endowments in public lands granted by the State and the General Government. The University has its branches in different parts of the State, some of which are now in successful operation.

Of the central institution, four buildings for professors' residences are finished, the grounds arranged, and a large edifice for students will be finished early in the ensuing summer. The Governor recommends an immediate application to Congress for a survey of the Northern boundary, which separates Michigan from the British territory. This boundary, it seems, is not so definitely laid down as to prevent the possibility of dispute.

The internal improvements of the State constitute an important topic of discussion. The great error has been in undertaking too many large works at once. The consequences are that the whole system is brought to a stand in an imperfect condition, and the obligations of the State have accumulated without the means of meeting them being at present available. After referring to the unpromising aspect of things now in view, with the difficult alternatives that lay before them, the Governor concludes upon the subject thus: "And, to rescue our constituents and our State from a condition so rapidly approaching, and yet so humiliating and so full of peril, I think, gentlemen, that but one course remains—that is, to look to our great public works, solely as a matter of finance, as a measure of pecuniary concern merely—at once, and manfully to sacrifice on the altar of true honor and patriotism, all local prejudices and partialities, and with one accord, to apply all the available means that remain to us, to the completion of that one object which will most certainly be productive: which, from a full consideration of all circumstances, and an honest estimate of chances, will furnish the strongest and the best guaranty that its pecuniary avails will most certainly be equal to the semi-annual interest which the State must soon cast about for ways and means to pay."

Some increase of the general State tax is recommended; also the appointment of commissioners to make a new assessment and valuation of property in the State. INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE.—We have not received an eastern journal containing this State paper entire. The Boston Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday makes some extracts from it, and speaks of it "as a well written, sensible document—rather elaborate, it is true, but abounding in interesting information and useful suggestions."

The Boundary question forms a prominent subject of the address. After alluding to the obstacles and delays which have hitherto prevented an arrangement, Gov. Kent says: "The time cannot be far distant, when the question is to assume a more definite shape, either peaceable or warlike; and much as we may deplore the awful evils and miseries of war, we ought to be prepared to meet the issue, if such, after all, is the determination of our opponents, with the firmness of men who feel that they have the right, and who will not yield to threat or force, the inheritance of our fathers and the rightful territory of our state. The unanimity which has characterized our state on this question, in the midst of all our political excitements, is a sure guaranty that the people are ready to sustain their rulers in all judicious, temperate, yet firm and decided measures, and that it is regarded by them as too sacred and too solemn a subject to be made the instrument of any mere party schemes or movements."

He adverts to the occupation, by order of the Governor General of Canada, of the posts at Tainois Lake and Madawaska, by British troops, in direct violation of the stipulated agreement between the authorities of New Brunswick and Maine, and says: "I cannot but view this proceeding, as my predecessor does, in his reply to Sir John Harvey, as a direct and palpable infringement of the subsisting arrangement; and as taking military possession of that portion of the contested territory. And if the suggestion of Lt. Gov. Harvey, who seems not to have been consulted in relation to this new act of jurisdiction, and who evidently regards it with regret, is not an infringement of subsisting arrangements, is disregarded, and the British troops are permanently located at Madawaska, I shall feel it my duty to reiterate the request already made to the General Government, and to urge upon that Government the justice and expediency of taking military possession on that part of the United States of the territory in dispute. The General Government owes it to Maine to move forward in this matter, with promptness and energy, with a sincere, and even anxious desire to preserve peace, but with an equally firm determination to maintain subsisting engagements on our part, and to insist upon a full performance from the other party."

WHAT IS IT LIKE?—The Albany Argus announces that Mr. Buxton will deliver a lecture at Knickerbocker Hall, on Monday evening, "on analogy out-analogized, being the doctrine of Outology Extended; proving by incontestible analogies the Earth to be endowed with Animality." "Permit me to insert the summits of my digits into your olfactory" said a euphonic exquisites, who desired a pinch of snuff. Will the Argus anglicize Mr. Buxton's announcement, for the benefit of plain men?—N. Y. Star.

It is mentioned in an English exchange paper, as a remarkable fact, that while Great Britain and France are inundating Germany with metallicens, Germany is exporting large quantities of goose quills to those two countries! The Bank of Missouri, which, not long since, had business enough for ten clerks, has now discharged all but three, and reduced the salaries of the President and Cashier. One million, eight hundred and five thousand, one hundred and thirty five barrels of flour, and one million, three hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred and ninety five bushels of wheat were delivered at the eastern termination of the Erie Canal during the past season.

EGGS OF THE CODFISH.—It is estimated that the female carries in her ovary more than 9,000,000 of eggs. No wonder, therefore, that 20,000 fishermen do not cause this fish to disappear from the deep.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday, Mr. LEGRAND submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, it appears from the communication of the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, made to the Governor on the 10th of February, 1840, that the Canal Company was indebted to the Bank of the United States the sum of \$200,000; to the Bank of North America \$200,000; to A. Brown & Sons \$100,000; to the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore \$150,000; to the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore \$100,000; to the Bank of Washington \$115,000; to the Western Bank of Baltimore \$85,000; to the Bank of Potomac \$90,000; to the Commercial Bank of Baltimore \$40,000; to the Girard Bank of Philadelphia \$20,000. And whereas, it also appears from said communication, that a portion of the six per cent. bonds of the State, issued under the law passed in 1836, were hypothecated, the holders having power in nearly every case to sell them privately or publicly; and whereas it also appears from the published correspondence between the President of the Canal Company and the various Banks of Maryland, with which the bonds were so hypothecated, that they refused to give time to the said Canal Company, and perpetually insisted upon the payment of the several amounts due to them;—Therefore be it

Ordered, that the Bank of Baltimore, Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, the Western Bank of Baltimore, the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, the Commercial and Farmer's Bank of Baltimore, be severally directed to state to this House, as speedily as possible, what indeed the refusal on their part to allow additional time to the Canal Company, and whether they have effected a sale of the five per cent. sterling Bonds given to each of them in payment of the debts due to them respectively, and if so, to whom, at what time, and for what price. They were referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. The order of the day being the consideration of the report by Mr. GANT, to authorize the Banks of the State of Maryland to receive and pay out the orders drawn by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or the stock of the city of Baltimore, was taken up and several amendments proposed and adopted.

The Montreal Herald, speaking of the Caroline and McLeod affair and the recent correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth says:—"But now may not the question arise, does not the American Government, by making a demand for reparation for the burned Caroline, sanction the atrocities which she was engaged in committing? [Our opinion is decidedly in the affirmative; and this it appears that a quasi invasion made by the American government in hopes of plunder, has been met by a quasi invasion by the British by way of retaliation. The legal criminality and national immorality of the whole is deeply stamped upon the Americans, because they were the aggressors. If the American government support the demand of reparation for the Caroline, it shows the greatest perfidy in abandoning its citizens at Prescott and other places."

PARAGUAY.—It appears from the late intelligence from Buenos Aires, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the Dictator Frandisi is at last dead. He died at a very advanced age, on the 20th September last. It is stated that the government has developed upon a junta of five members. It is to be hoped that we shall now be furnished with some more authentic and satisfactory account of the condition and recent history of this country, than it has been practicable, in consequence of the peculiar policy of its late tyrannical ruler, hitherto to obtain.

STEEL ORE.—In the town of Duane, Franklin county, says the New York Star, a vein of magnetic oxide of iron has been discovered, distinguished from the other minerals of that region by its capacity of yielding, directly from the process of smelting, a substance possessing all the physical and chemical properties of manufactured steel.

A NATIONAL BANK.—The Governor of Delaware, in his message to the legislature, recommends the adoption of resolutions in favor of a National Bank, and also of other resolutions expressive of "unqualified disapprobation of the act passed at the last session, familiarly known as the sub treasury law."

LACONIC ADVICE.—The President of the Northamptonshire (England) Farming and Grazing Society, on presenting a prize cup to a young man, thus addressed him: "Now, young man, take this cup, and remember always to plough deep and drink shaller."

The Montreal Transcript, in an angry article on the subject of McLeod's imprisonment and the re-organization of the Canadian Militia, intimates, if any harm shall befall McLeod, that a hundred thousand American lives, are but a fair equivalent for every hair of his head.

It is stated that there are in London one thousand men, women and children, who get a living by street ballad singing.

FISHING BOUNTIES.—From the Barnstable Patriot, we learn that the amount paid at the custom house in that district this winter, falls about \$7,000 short of what was paid last. The amount paid thus far is \$53,000. The codfishing was so unprofitable, year before last, that many vessels were put into other employment. There was a great falling off in the number from Provincetown last year; and the prospect is, that there will be a greater for the present. The same paper states that the enterprising citizens of that port are turning their attention to the whaling business; and it is informed that there will be no less than thirteen vessels the coming season (two schooners and the balance barks and brigs) which will fit at, and sail directly from Provincetown, or be fitted and sailed by Provincetown crews from some other port. These will give employment to two hundred and fifty to three hundred men.—N. Y. Star.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch that I can no longer find so great satisfaction, as in those innoxious and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory that can be acquired from razing it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests.—Washington's Letters to Arthur Young.

FINANCES OF OHIO.

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.—From the report of Mr. Whitehill, Treasurer of the State, we gather the following particulars: 1. General Revenue.—Balance remaining in the Treasury, Nov. 15th, \$11,573 2. Common School Fund.—Balance, 7,903 3. Ohio Canal Fund.—Balance, 152,991 4. Public Works.—Balance in the Treasury, 90,903

It appears that at the close of the Fiscal year, Ohio had a large balance of funds in her Treasury; and as the Bonds of the State are at par, and the General Revenue sufficient, the finances of the State are in good condition.

Among other facts which the report exhibits, are the following: Canal Revenues.—The Ohio and Miami canals, from which the present Canal Revenue is almost wholly derived, cost originally about four and a half millions of dollars; and the interest on that sum at six per cent. is two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

The report before us shows that the Canal Tolls amount to four hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars; or more than two hundred thousand dollars above the interest on the latter. There may be some monies for repairs, etc., to take out of this, but it does not amount to this surplus.

MONEY PAID ON PUBLIC WORKS DURING THE YEAR.—Balance from last year, and amount paid out of the Treasury of the Canal Fund, Commissioners, \$1,576,932 Disbursements, 4,108,000 Of the disbursements, \$290,000 were paid to Turnpike Companies. This was paid to twenty Companies. Of these, eleven, or a majority of the whole, lead either indirectly or immediately to Cincinnati.

On referring again, to the payments on the Canals, we find that the net proceeds on the Ohio and Miami Canals are about four hundred thousand dollars, which is at least eight per cent. on the cost of their construction.—Cin. Chronicle.

MARBLEHEAD. The services and the sacrifices of the people of this town in the cause of our country, both in the first war of Independence and in the last; their enterprise and valor by land and by sea; their pertinacious perseverance in the principles of Republicanism, in peace and in war, unshaken by all the awful experiences of the latter; and their rights, throughout all the difficulties and dangers of asserting them—deserve the respect of all classes and parties, and entitle them to the gratitude of every American heart. About the close of the revolution, when the population was much inferior to the present numbers, a statement made to the General Court of the state, chiefly by that war, exhibited the following result: Widows, 458 Fatherless boys, 364 Do girls, 592 Total, 1324

The statement was, we believe, without a parallel in the laws of that town furnished 1400 men for the public service; more than many whole States. No regiment or company of militia volunteered for 3, 6, or 9 months' campaign—but no frigate or ship of war, privateer, fleet or flotilla, prison ship or depot was without a Representative of this patriotic little town. And in the old French war, at the Battle of Balaclava, they were there all the while.

Nor in the last war were they confined to the sea; one entire company of the 40th regiment of regulars, almost another of the flying artillery, and many scattering recruits for other service, were raised there in town, eight different recruiting parties at one time. It is no wonder that the soon became special favorites with the British; and the capture of one of them a subject of bloody exultation; they were tortured almost as ingeniously as the red allies could practise upon their victims; they were carried to Melville Island, marched into the interior, re-processed for the West Indies, transported to Plymouth, and then to the coast of Africa, where they were sold as slaves. "The long agony was over," Dartmouth unfolded her gloomy gates upon 500 brave fellows who hailed from the same port.—Salem Gazette.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.—In Mrs. Hale's Book on Ireland occurs the following passage, which a person will hardly read without emotion: "We entered one day a cottage in the suburbs of Cork; a woman was knitting stockings at the door. It was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words as nearly as we can recall them: "My husband is a wheelwright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was a good workman, and neither a bad man nor a bad husband, but the love for the drink was strong in him; and it was not long before he brought me home more than five shillings out of his own pound on a Saturday night, and it broke my heart to see the poor children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them.

Well, God be praised, he took the pledge, and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. 'O didn't I give thanks upon my bended knees that night? Still I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself maybe the money will be wanted than it is now. Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks passed; and glory be to God! there was no charge for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his hard earnings; so I felt there was no fear of him, and the ninth week when he came home to me, I had this table bought and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself, and I was dressed in a new gown, and shoes and stockings, and upon his own chair I put a bran new suit, and upon his plate I put the bill and resate for them all—just the eight sixteen shillings they cost that I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink. And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby; but 'twas with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the county of Cork, or a happier wife than myself, or a father or better fed children than our own?'"

PEPPER AND MUSTARD.—A druggist in London has written and published a letter to a member of Parliament stating that almost every drug and necessary of the kind is adulterated to an enormous extent before offered for sale in the market. As to the drugs, let them pass; but the ordinary preparations we cannot so easily excuse. The genuine West India cayenne pepper is now made in London, and it contained nothing but the ground berry of the piper indicum, selected of a gold color, the writer says, and it was improved by the addition of saw dust, vermillion and other ingredients are used. Ginger is often adulterated with flower and meal, flavored with capsicum to give it the requisite warmth. Mustard seed to the amount of one-sixth only, and in many kinds not nearly so much as that, enters into the composition of the best Durham mustard, which is Durham only in name, the French mode of composition of the coffee is more improved by its mixture. Chocolate and cocoa are mixed with ground sugar, often itself unfit for sale in any other state.

Snow favorable to Plants.—Among the benefits of snow to vegetation, some writers mention light than two common Astral Lamps. A few of the above just received and for sale by CANFIELD & BROTHER, Corner of Market & Charles st.

PORTRAITURE OF WAR.

O! tell me, if there be any relings of pity in your bosom, how could you endure it, to behold the agonies of the dying man, as, goaded by pain, he grasps the cold ground with convulsive energy, or faint with the loss of blood, his pulse ebbs low, and gathering paleness spreads itself over his countenance—or wringing himself round in despair, he can only mutter, by a few feeble quiverings, that life still lurks and lingers in his lacerated body—or lifting up a fading eye, he casts on you a look of imploring helplessness, for that succor which no sympathy can yield him. It may be painful to dwell on such a representation—but this is the way in which the cause of humanity is served.

The eye of the sentimentalist turns away from its sufferings, and he passes by the other side, lest he hear that pleading voice, which is armed with a tone of remonstrance so vigorous as to disturb him. He cannot bear thus to pause, in imagination, on the distressing picture of one individual, but multiply it ten thousand times—say, how much of this distress has been heaped together upon a single field—give us the arithmetic of this accumulated wretchedness, and lay it before us with all the accuracy of an official computation, and, the crowd of eager listeners, as they stand on tiptoe, and catch every syllable of utterance, which is read to them out of the registers of death.

O! say, what mystic spell is that, which so blinds us to the sufferings of our brethren—which deafens to our ear the voice of bleeding humanity, when it is aggravated by the shriek of dying thousands—which makes the very magnitude of the slaughter throw a softening disguise over its cruelties, and its horrors—which causes us to eye with indifference the field that is crowded with the most revolting abominations, and arrests that sigh, which each individual would surely have drawn from us, by the report of the many who have fallen and breathed their last in agony along with him?

When I think that the Christians, even of the great world, form but a very little flock, and that an army is not a propitious soil for the growth of Christian principle—when I think on the character of one such army, that had been led on for years by a ruffian ambition—and had gathered a most ferocious barbarity of soul, from the many enterprises of violence to which an unprincipled commander had carried them—when I follow them to the field of battle, and further think, that on both sides of an exasperated contest, the gentleness of Christianity can have no place in almost any bosom; but that nearly every heart is lighted up with fury, and breathes a vindictive purpose against a brother of the species, I cannot but reckon it among the most fearful of the calamities of war that while the work of death is thickening along its ranks, so many disembodied spirits should pass into the presence of Him who sitteth upon the throne, in such a posture, and with such a preparation.

I have no time, and assuredly as little taste for expatiating upon a topic so melancholy, nor can I afford to present to set before you a vivid picture of the other miseries which war carries in its train—how it desolates every country through which it rolls, and spreads violation and alarm among its villages—how, at its approach, every home pours forth its trembling fugitives—how all the rights of property and all the provisions of justice, must give way before its devouring exactions—how, when Sabbath comes, no Sabbath charm comes along with it—and for the sound of the church bell, which was wont to spread its music over some fine landscape of nature, and summon rustic worshippers to the house of prayer, nothing is heard but the death-like hoarse, which neither ever attempts, and no chronic perpetuates, we should be tempted to ask what that is which civilization has done for the character of the species?"

The Boston Patriot says—"A late Paris paper states that the Imperial flag which floated at the head of the mainmast of the Normandy, was brought from St. Helena. It was an homage to the memory of the Emperor and a present from the ladies of the island to the Prince de Joinville, who on accepting it gave his promise that it should ever shadow the coffin of Napoleon until it reached Paris. It was wrought by the hands of those ladies. The white and blue are of silk stuff, and the red is Canton crape. The cipher in gold which decorates the centre, is embroidery made from gold lace belonging to English uniforms, and voluntarily consecrated to this use.

BOARD OF TRADE. The following members constitute the Committee of Arrangement for the month of January, 1841: George Brown, Robert A. Taylor, G. R. Vickers, B. Hoffman, B. Harrison.

INSUBORDINATION No. 4.—The fourth number of "Insubordination, a story of Baltimore, by the author of the 'Sutcliffe,' has been published by Knight & Colburn, 173 Baltimore street, and is for sale by them and at the different book stores in the city.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Each Tippecanoe Club in this County is requested to send a Delegation of ten to a Convention, to meet at Brooklandville, (9 miles on Falls Road) on SATURDAY, 6th February, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MARRIED. On the 12th instant, by the Rev'd J. G. Hamner, of Baltimore, GEORGE W. AIREY, of Louisiana, to HENRIETTA EUGENIA, daughter of Doctor Howes Goldsborough, of Howard district, Anne Arundel county, Md.

DIED. On the 16th inst. Mr. FRANCIS LOWMAN, in the 47th year of his age, a native of Germany and a resident of this city for 32 years.

On Monday, 18th inst. Miss ELIZA KREMS, aged 42 years, after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

On the 17th inst. MARY ELIZA GALLAWAY, infant daughter of Aquilla, and Margaret Gallaway, aged 11 months.

On the 19th inst. PHILIP G. only son of Saml. and Joanna Ellison, aged 15 months.

HAIR CASES.—A few cases men's and boys' Hair Cases, for sale low to clear sales by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, No. 2 South Charles street.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—Men's plain; women's do; misses' do; women's figured; misses' do; for sale low—by the case by TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, No. 2 South Charles st.

NEWLY INSPECTED HERRINGS.—300 lbs of a Susquehanna Herring, of very superior quality, for sale low from the wharf. SELLMAN & CROOK, Corner of South & Pratt sts.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, Dec. 20, 1840. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that documents belonging to claims, of which a list is subjoined, have been received at this Department from the United States Legation in Mexico, relating to claims of citizens of the United States on the Mexican Government, and that in pursuance of the Convention of the 11th of April, 1825, have been transferred to the commission now in session at Washington.

- As the evidence in these cases is probably incomplete, it will be necessary for the parties interested to attend to the claims in question. LIST OF CLAIMS TO WHICH THE DOCUMENTS BELONG. No. 1, Claim of Joseph Smith No. 2, " of John W. Egryes No. 3, " of Nathan Cook and Samuel Eklins No. 4, " of Joaquin Harbony No. 5, " of T. Duocing & Co No. 6, " of John B. Adams No. 7, " of Francis Adams No. 8, " of Sundry citizens of the U. States residing at Santa Fe No. 9, " of the heirs of Captain D. H. Porter No. 10, " of John Willis, John A. Robinson, and John Fouglin No. 11, " of the heirs of A. Macra No. 12, " of Parrott and Wilson No. 13, " of sundry citizens of the U. States residing at Tampico No. 14, " of John Fouglin No. 15, " of Parrott, Scarborough & Co No. 16, " of Nathan Cook and Samuel Eklins No. 17, " of Francis Adams No. 18, " of William Honan No. 19, " of Wm S. Parrott No. 20, " of Wm S. Parrott No. 21, " of Charles Joranson No. 22, " of Lemmon Harbony No. 23, " of Lemmon Harbony No. 24, " of John Baldwin No. 25, " of Peter Harbony No. 26, " of the heirs of Samuel Moore Noles No. 27, " of Parrott and others No. 28, " in the case of the schooner Maria No. 29, " of John C. Jones and A. B. Thompson No. 30, " in the case of the schooner William A. Turner No. 31, " in the case of the brig Delight No. 32, " in the case of the schooner Estipie

BRUSH AND BROS. FACTORY. K. STAPLETON & SON, No. 955 BALTIMORE STREET, (near Howard) have in Store the following articles, which they offer very low for cash and on the usual credit to towns or country Merchants. Sweeping BRUSHES, No. 2, 3, 5 and 6 Chamber BRUSHES, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Cleaners' BRUSHES, assorted sizes Scrubbing BRUSHES, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 rows CLAMPERS, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 do. Shoes BRUSHES, common and extra do. Hatters' BRUSHES, assorted Tanners' Blacking, Paste and Scouring BRUSHES Weaver's Brushes, Horse Brushes, all sizes Wash 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 knots Plasterers' BRUSHES, super extra assorted Painters' Brushes and Sash Tools, all sizes and quality Cloth Brushes, plain and fancy, all descriptions Head Brushes, every variety and price Shaving Brushes, of every description Plain and fancy Tooth Brushes, a elegant assortment " Nail Do " " Parlor and extra fancy Teeth BRUSHES Kitchen, Chamber and Wash BRUSHES, Broom, Jewellers' and Smith Do 36 to 40 inches, made of best materials and at reduced prices

DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD PILLS sold the past year.

BEWARE THEN. This doctrine is starting—it nevertheless is the doctrine entertained and practised by the living or Quakers who manufacture preparations of various kinds which have mercury for their base.

Therefore, guard against the effects of Quack medicines; and employ such medicines only as you know, and have proof of being prepared by regular, experienced Apothecary and Physician. Such is DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD PILLS. Which may be used at all times, ages, and seasons, where either a mild or active purgative may be required or as a purifier of the blood, and in all diseases requiring purgation, cleansing and purifying the system, &c. &c. They may be used without restraint from diet or occupation, from moderate exercise, or from exposure to wet and cold. They are warranted free from mercury and all the minerals, and an antidote against their bad effects. Numerous certificates from various parts of the United States have been, from time to time, published of their good effects, and their reputation being so well established, is only necessary to inform the public where they may be had genuine.

Numerous certificates and recommendations from Physicians and others accompany the directions. To satisfy the public that there are no Quack preparations, I would simply observe, that they are the preparations of a regular Druggist and Physician, situated also at P. Sarsaparilla and Blood Pills, which may be used at all times, ages, and seasons, where either a mild or active purgative may be required or as a purifier of the blood, and in all diseases requiring purgation, cleansing and purifying the system, &c. &c. They may be used without restraint from diet or occupation, from moderate exercise, or from exposure to wet and cold. They are warranted free from mercury and all the minerals, and an antidote against their bad effects.

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