PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

☞" The obvious definition of a Monarchy,' says Gibbon, "seems to be that of a State, in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is entrusted with the *execution of the laws, the management of the revenue and the command of the army.*"

From the Richmond Whig.

THE NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA CONTROVERSY.

The Charleston Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's organ, is pushing the quarrel between Virginia and New York with great assiduity. It is no want of charity, when we see the hands which have been busiest (excepting Gov. Gilmer) in taking hold of this matter, and the tongues and pens most active in exaggerating the wrong done to Virginia, to suspect the design of Loco Focoism to make a little political capital out of it. Seward is the Whig Governor of the Whig State of New York, and the scheme of Calhounism is to impute, by insinuation, hostility on the part of Northern whigs generally, to South ern institutions, and upon this, among other points, rally the South in favor of Mr. Calhoun. Like all other plans of the same scheming school, of which so many have appeared within the last fifteen or twenty years, it will fail.

The Gov. Seward is clearly wrong in his construction of the Constitution, we have no doubt at all; that he is certainly thinks himself right, we have just as little doubt; it is manifest, too, from all the symptoms, that New York concedes will him; nor can we deny to him or freely the same right to construe the Constitution for themselves, and to tenaciously adhere to their construction, which we claim for ourselves.

What, then, is wisest to do? Negociation is evidently fruitless, and serves no other purpose but to irritate and cool in each party in its preconceptions.—It has utterly failed to do any good. If we proceed to rally our Southern States in the assertion of the doctrine for which we contend, what good do we then expect? If our remonstrances fail, are theirs conjoined likely to have more effect? Or, if tried, and the, fail, what must we do then? Carry the controversy before a National Convention, and we should be beaten there. Carry it before Congress, and we shall find all the non-slaveholding States against us. Having pushed matters so far, we shall finally have either to push them farther yet, or back out from the contest with imputations upon us not very acceptable to our pride.

Or must we follow the course of Georgia towards Maine, and interdict intercourse with New York?—That, we think, would be a far more manly and magnanimous course, than the eternal shedding of ink and legislative babbling which have gone by to en us, if Transcendentalism pounces upon this matter to make Carolina capital of it, as indeed it has already set to work to do. But, in the event of that course, should we punish New York or ourselves? We guess, as Jonathan says, we should come out at the little end of the horn.

In this state of facts, when *abstractions* are the subject of controversy, constitutional constructions involving no practical present grievance of any moment, nor even likely to involve any, for it is not probable that the offence will be repeated, what does it become us to do? We speak not of politicians and President makers, but of wise legislators, who look to great ends, and aim to accomplish them by just means. Is this a fair construction of a clause of the Constitution between New York and Virginia, worthy of war, or the risque of war, or of hazarding, in any form or shape, the tranquillity and stability of the Union?

We have a Legislature unusually sound and practical, and we shall abide their decision with the greatest confidence. Let Calhounism soar to the clouds upon the subject, and if possible, coin a modicum of capital from it for its idol. After it has exhausted its arts, we hope the Legislature will not think the matter worthy of any farther attention, save to strengthen its enactments, and prevent any repetition by that means, of the offence of negro stealing. The Union, we are persuaded, will survive the magnanimity which adjourns, not relinquishes, a just contest for the sake of harmony, and the people of Virginia will be glad to get rid of a controversy which *can* bring no good, and which may, nay, which must, in all likelihood, if prosecuted to *satisfaction*, draw after it the most serious if not fatal consequences.

Let us not be suspected of the craven spirit which would abandon a rightful cause, from considerations of ease, or safety or interest. This cause is right enough—but is too small, too abstract, too *transcendental*, to involve Virginia and New York, who really love one another, the same union and the same principles, in difficulties and possible hostilities. We *adjourn*, not desert, the right of Virginia in this matter; and she has character enough to take the step, without subjecting her to suspicion.

COMMENT.

We can scarcely credit our senses! Is it possible that such is the deliberate judgment of the enlightened editors of the Whig? We cannot believe it *possible!*

The following is an extract from the inaugural address of Governor Morehead, of North Carolina:

"I will cheerfully yield to the General Government all the powers to which she is entitled, from a fair and proper construction and interpretation of the Constitution; while, on the other hand, I shall carefully maintain, protest, and defend the rights which pertain to our own State.

"I shall be extremely careful to see that N. Carolina, when she speaks in her Sovereign character, has a right to speak—and when she does so speak, *through her great seal, the emblem of her sovereignty,—while I have the honor to control it, it must be, it shall be, respected.*

"The days of our political existence, under our present happy form of Government, are numbered, when the States shall permit *their sovereignty to be contemned, and their great seals to be scoffed at and disregarded.*"

These remarks were intended to have reference to the case of New Jersey, and if they mean any thing, imply that North Carolina should assert her rights, when disparaged by Congress, or by all the departments of the Federal *Government; and shall* Virginia, will Virginia abandon her constitutional rights, because the Governor of New York chooses to give a false interpretation to the Constitution? Will the Whigs of Virginia put their party ascendency on such an issue!!

It is taxing our credulity too much, when we are told that Virginia must abandon her rights because, forsooth, those who know him to be wrong, admit that the Governor of New York "thinks himself right."

Now, what is the question? A citizen of New York being in the State of Virginia, and subject to her jurisdiction, steals a negro. He is indicted under the laws of Virginia, and, having fled to New York, is demanded by the Executive as a fugitive from justice. Now, what is the law and the constitution on this case?

Sec. 1. Art. 4. of the Constitution of the U. States is in these words:

"Full faith and credit shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And Congress may, by general law, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof."

"Sec. II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

"2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, *or other crimes*, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

Now can there be a plainer case? The stealing of the negro is admitted—the indictment and proceedings of the Virginia Court are admitted—the demand by the Executive is admitted—and the delivery refused upon the ground that the stealing of a negro is no offence against the laws of New York!! The offender has violated no law of New York—nor would he if he had committed murder in Virginia. But he was guilty of a felony in Virginia, he fled to New York—he was indicted, and being demanded by the Governor of Virginia, should have been delivered up.

It is the judicial proceedings of Virginia, and not the laws of New York, which the Governor of New York is bound to respect, and to which he is required to give "full faith and credit," and it is a melancholy truth, that whatever may be the considerations that have induced the Whig to give such extraordinary counsel, such is the degeneracy of the times, and such the influence of party spirit, that it will be put to the account of party. It will be impossible to persuade an intelligent public, who know that the Whig is the leading organ of the whig party of Virginia, to interpret the extraordinary proposition which we have quoted to any other than party considerations.

In this aspect of the case, we consider the remarks of the Whig doubly reprehensible. It compromits the whig party of the slave holding States, and confirms the worst apprehensions, of their political opponents. Who can believe that any party can sustain itself in the Southern States, who wish an adjustment of this controversy, recognizing the right of residents of non-slave holding States to steal our slaves?—We hope that the whig party of Virginia will find themselves constrained to take the strongest measures to vindicate the constitutional rights of the State. But the Whig says there is an attempt to make capital out of this question for Mr. Calhoun." There seems to be a strange infatuation about the Whig. Does the Whig suppose that Mr. Calhoun is so unpopular that Virginia will sacrifice her own honor, and relinquish her constitutional rights because he thinks she ought to assert them? Is there no cause to fear that, by thus identifying Mr. Calhoun's name with a question on which all Virginia must stand by his side, that much will be done to render him popular? The Whig, by such a course can do Mr. Calhoun no injury. It does more to serve him by identifying his name with a cause, which is destined to unite the whole South, if there be any thing in the south worth uniting.

We repeat that this is a question upon which there ought to be but one sentiment—one common impulse in the south, and that the whig party of the south owe it to themselves to take prompt and most decisive measures to discountenance every suggestion that they, as a party, will tolerate the slightest infraction of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution.

EAST INDIA COTTON.—We learn from the London Times, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that some experiments were made on the 18th of December to test the value of the American cotton gin for cleansing Eastern cotton. Two machines, one by Brookes, the other by Jones, were used. The former worked well, but the latter did not, it being out of order.—The Brookes gin had sixty-five saws, and was equal to the cleaning of eight hundred pounds of cotton per diem. The cost of this gin is £75. Much information was given by several gentlemen present, all of whom agreed on the practicability of bringing East India cotton into the market equal to the short stapled American, and it was stated that the accounts from Bombay, of the first experiments of the Americans sent out by the Hon. India Company, in cleaning the cotton with the American gin, were highly satisfactory. A large sample of cotton cleaned in India by the East India Cotton Company was also shown, and highly approved of as being of an excellent color, and free from the seed, sand, and dirt which are usually found in East India cotton.

The Reform in the Post Office Department suggested in the report of Mr. Plitt, the special agent who recently returned from a visit of observation in Europe, embraces the abolition of the franking privilege; two rates of postage only for the whole Union, to be charged exclusively by weight—letters under half an ounce 5 cts. for 500 miles, and 10 cts. for any distance beyond that, with 5 cts. for every additional half oz.—no package weighing over a pound to be taken. Postage to be paid in advance in all cases.

Newspapers and all printed matter to be charged by weight, and paid in advance. Much complaint is made of the burden of printed matter that is never called for. The average number of papers remaining weekly in the offices of four cities alone is thus stated:

	No of papers.
In New York,	750
Philadelphia,	400
Boston,	500
Baltimore,	400

A proportionate quantity of dead papers remains in all the offices. A special agent is recommended for each State. These reforms, it is said, will warrant the proposed reduction in postage.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER READERS.—It has recently been decided in Philadelphia, that if a person allows a paper to be left on his premises, and *reads* it, he is liable for the subscription, notwithstanding he may have called at the office, and expressly ordered it stopped. If a person does not intend to pay for a paper, he must not *receive* nor *read* it.

AN ENTERPRISE.—The Springfield, Illinois, Journal, states that a company has been formed for building and running a steamboat on the Rock river, and that a ship is now contracted for, to be built at Cairo, the ensuing summer, to run as a direct trader between that city and Liverpool.

A QUEER COINCIDENCE.—A gentleman of Berkshire, England, who kept three servant maids, recently married one of them, and before he returned from his wedding excursion, his two sons had followed his example, and taken the other two.

COMMERCE OF RUSSIA.—It appears from official documents that the exports of Russia during the year 1839, amounted to 211,898,679, bank roubles, and the imports to 249,152,476, bank roubles. Excess of exports, 62,746,203 roubles.

RAIL ROAD FROM PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG.—Mr. Charles L. Schlatter, engineer, has made a report to the Canal Commissioners, in which he says that he has surveyed a route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, on which a rail road can be constructed, the highest grade 45 feet to the mile. Distance, 348 miles.

☞ The Rev. Mr. BETHUNE will deliver a lecture on the "Life and Opinions of Socrates," before the Mercantile Library Association, in the Universalist Church, corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets, on Monday evening next. Those who heard his beautiful lecture on the "Age of Pericles," will need no further persuasion to induce them to go.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

In the House, the bill which was under consideration on Thursday, to authorize the Banks to resume and pay out the orders drawn by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, on stock of the city of Baltimore, passed on the same day.

Yesterday, Mr. JONES, of Somerset, offered a resolution, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore proceed forthwith to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company at Frederick, upon the earliest convenient day, in pursuance of the resolution unanimously adopted for the regulation and government of said company, by the Stockholders thereof—on the 10th day of July, 1828, to investigate the affairs and past management of the Company, and to take such further order in the premises as the interests of the Stockholders may require; which was assented to.

SENATE.

The bill to authorize the Banks to receive and pay out the orders drawn by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, was reported favorably upon, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK, No. 18.—We have received from Mr. Hickman, No. 18 of Master Humphrey's Clock.

PENNSYLVANIA.—It is probable, if the press of Western Pennsylvania is a just criterion, that Gen. Markle will be the Whig candidate for governor in opposition to the present incumbent.

INSUBORDINATION, NUMBER 5.—From Messrs. Knight and Colburn we have received the fifth number of Insubordination. One number more will complete the story.

The Philadelphia Standard states that Commodore Stewart was offered the Secretaryship of the Navy by Mr. Madison, but the gallant Commodore preferred the deck of his ship to an office chamber in Washington.

VIRGINIA.—In the Legislature of this State EDWARD JOHNSTON, of Boretourt county, has been elected a Judge of the General Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge ALLEN to the Court of Appeals.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The debate on the Treasury Note Bill still occupies the attention of the House.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.—A preliminary meeting of the representatives of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore, was held yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M. when the proposition of the Richmond Banks was formally brought before them. No representative on the part of the latter institutions was present, neither of the gentlemen expected having reached the city up to that hour. We are not officially advised of what transpired at the meeting, but if public rumor may be relied on, an early day is likely to be named for the Resumption.

☞ Since the above was written, the President of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, W. H. MACFARLAND, Esq. reached this city by the evening train from Washington.—*American of this morning.*

LIFE OF LOUIS PHILLIPPE.

A very interesting lecture was delivered in this city on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Abbott, on the personal history of Louis Philippe, King of the French. The Lecturer commenced with the observation that of all romance the romance of reality was the most wonderful. The truth of the remark must have been acknowledged by all who followed him in the details of the chequered life of the French King. Louis Philippe is now sixty-four years old. His father, the profligate Duke of Orleans, was as much distinguished for his vices, as his mother was for her virtues and piety. Under the care of the latter, and the tuition of Madame de Genlis, the youth of the young prince was passed. In the luxurious, vicious court of the Bourbons, he was a pattern of sobriety and virtue. He was early taught to restrain his passions, to cultivate his mind, and to endure fatigue. He walked ten or fifteen miles a day and laid on a bed of boards covered only with a mat.

He kept a daily journal of his life, in which he regularly kept an account of the manner in which he spent his time, and performed the duties he owed to his parents, to society, and to God. He was devout, sober, chaste and intelligent. His life is unstained with vice, and he has been repaid for his temperance with a sound body and a healthy mind. When very young he entered the army, and there won early the reputation of a good soldier. At the time when the reign of terror was "keeping high carnival in blood-stained Paris," he was looked upon by many as a fit person to fill the throne vacated by the murder of Louis XVI. as his royal lineage would conciliate monarchists, while his liberal principles would satisfy the republicans.

As soon as a report to this effect was hinted to the leaders of the rabble, his father was executed, his relations imprisoned, and he saved his own life by a sudden flight. For fifteen months he lived in great seclusion in Switzerland and supported himself by teaching the rudiments of learning to young persons He went to Hamburg for the purpose of embarking for America, but when he arrived there he had not sufficient funds to carry out his intentions. He then journeyed in the extreme north of Europe, suffering great privations, and with the bloodhounds of his enemies continually baying in his track. He approached many miles nearer the North Pole than any French Traveller.

He eventually escaped to America, in 1806. Here he supported himself at times by teaching French. While in Boston he is said to have resided in the Province House, nearly opposite the old South Church, and he now speaks of the kindness he experienced from several Bostonians with much gratitude. He then went to England, was invited thence to Sicily, and there married a daughter of its king. Upon the overthrow of Napoleon he went to France, and his sequestered estates were returned to him. Until the breaking out of the Revolution of 1830, he lived in ease and retirement with the exception of the exile he underwent during Napoleon's short reign in France previous to the battle of Waterloo. Though immensely rich he fell not into the vices of the affluent, but in all his grandeur and opulence, remembered the lessons of his youth. His fortune has been estimated by a French writer at $100,000,000.

Mr. Abbott gave an animated account of the revolution of July, and the causes which drew Louis Philippe from retirement. He accepted the kingly office with reluctance. He argued with Lafayette, that the American constitution was the best in the world, but that the government which France needed was a monarchy surrounded by republican institutions. Since his instalment in the chair of state his quiet has been continually harrassed by attempts upon his life,—which have gained him the name of the target king,—and domestic insurrection.—Mr. Abbot thinks that considering the difficulties of his station he has acted with moderation and wisdom. He has strengthened himself by alliances with foreign states, and if he can escape assassination, there is good reason to suppose that he will keep his crown until his death. When that event occurs, France is morally certain to be convulsed anew with revolution.—*Boston Times.*

From the Boston Atlas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF CHUSAN.

The recent seizure, by the British squadron, of the island of Chusan, and its occupation by their troops, render that place of no small interest, and call for a sketch of the island thus made at present the theatre of war. The following we gather from a pamphlet on the China trade by Sir James Urmston, who presided some years over the affairs of the East India Company at Canton. The work was written long before the difficulties between China and the English Government, and consequently long before the contemplation of the expedition against the island to which it refers.

"The island of Chusan is the largest and principal of a considerable group, generally called the Chusan Islands, or Archipelago. It is situated in latitude 30 deg. 26 min. north, and long. 121 deg. 41 min. east (of Greenwich.) The extent of the island is about 27 miles in length from N. E. to S. W., and about fifteen miles in breadth from N. W. to S. E. The island is about ten or twelve miles to the N. E. of Kitow Point, which is the extremity of a long and mountainous promontory of Chekiang province, (to which Chusan appertains) and the nearest approach of Chusan to the main land of China is at this place. It is, therefore, situated at a very considerable distance from that part of China which avowedly comprises the most fertile and productive, as well as the most flourishing and opulent provinces and districts of the empire, and where the most extensive trade and manufactures are carried on, and in a climate well known to be the most salubrious of any part of China. The island abounds in excellent fresh water in all directions. The English once traded at Chusan, and, in fact, had a commercial establishment there, as well as at Ningpo, a very large and important trading and manufacturing city and seaport, standing immediately opposite to Chusan, on the shore of a fine smooth water river running up to it from the sea.

"The celebrated grand canal, which forms the communication between the northern and southern provinces of the empire, commences (at its southern entrance) a short distance from Ningpo, affording a ready and important transit for goods and merchandise of all descriptions between nearly all parts of the country. The very extensive and important trading and manufacturing cities of Hangchowfoo, Chapo, Shunghay-yern and Loo-choo, &c., are all in this vicinity, and all close to the great river Yangtsekiang, which passes Nanking, the ancient capital of China, in its majestic course through the heart of the empire.

"Chusan is not only most advantageously placed for general trade, but is, in fact, close to those districts which are more immediately connected with the British and other foreign trade—that is, at no great distance from the tea and silk districts, and from those marts where British merchandise is required and diffused, as well as those articles of commerce which are exported to China from our dominions in India. It may be observed also, that Chusan is well situated for communicating with Japan, should we ever be enabled to open a negociation and establish a trade with that singular country. It may, moreover, be stated, that Chusan is peculiarly well adapted for offensive or defensive naval or military operations, as well as for intercepting the Chinese coasting trade, which navigates the whole coast of China to an immense extent and amount. It lies, in fact, in the very track of that trade; and the junks which trade with Manilla, Cochin-China, Siam, Batavia, Singapore, and other places to the southard of China, on their homeward voyages make, or endeavor to make, the Lamock Islands, a group of islets off the East end of Canton province, in about latitude 23 North, and long. 117 East, and from thence they coast it up to the various ports they may be bound to in the provinces of Fokien, Chekiang, Kianguan, and Shantung, and to the Gulfs of Pocheli and Sootung, passing on their way through the Formosa Channel, and between the Chusan Islands and the main land of China.

"The harbor of Chusan is on the north-west side of the island—it is about three miles in extent from east to west, and somewhat more than a mile from north to south. The depths in the harbor are from five to nine fathoms. The rise and fall of the tide is about twelve feet. The approach to the harbor is amongst several smaller islands; those on the south-west side forming its boundaries in that direction. The harbor itself is entirely sheltered from all winds, and the water consequently perfectly smooth.—Ships of any burden may anchor or moor in the harbor of Chusan in perfect security. The chief town or city of Chusan is Tinghai, about a mile or two from the harbor, and close to the shore.

In the harbor there is a village; it was at this latter place where we had formerly a commercial establishment. The city of Tinghai is of some size, and the population no doubt extensive. The entire population of the island of Chusan has not been ascertained. The principal Chinese officer commanding at Chusan, is understood to be generally a Tsungping, corresponding with our rank of a Major-General, or Rear Admiral; and there is generally a squadron of war junks stationed at the Chusan Islands, which cruise about in that vicinity. It is stated that provisions are abundant at Chusan.

"Viewing the question of a settlement on the coast of China in all its bearings, it appears unquestionable that Chusan possesses advantages infinitely superior to any other of an insular nature along the whole coast of China; and were we so fortunate as to be established there, there is every reason to believe that a most extensive and valuable trade would speedily arise, largely benefitting the Chinese of all ranks and classes in that quarter, and proving, as it doubtless would, most advantageous and important to British enterprise and commerce."

POPULAR INSTRUCTION.—Governor ROMAN states that LOUISIANA is, of all the States of the Union, that which has spent the most money for public instruction. The appropriations for this object alone in 1840 amounted to $141,763. The state is entitled to 784,320 acres of land under the law of Congress assigning the sixteenth section of each township for the use public schools. This quantity will be considerably diminished, in consequence of many of the townships being covered by private claims; others are composed of marshy or valueless land. The value of the residue is estimated at $1,118,880. It is recommended that these lands be disposed of; and a fund created out of them for primary schools.—By the grant from Congress the proceeds of these lands are to be applied to schools in the district in which the lands are situated.—The topography of the State is hostile to such a disposition, and the general fund system is therefore recommended.

CESARIAN OPERATION.—We noticed, a few days since, the singular fact of the delivery of a child by a surgical operation, which had been carried in the womb of its mother upwards of seven years. The operator was Dr. N. Miller, of Franklin, Mass., and the woman resides in Uxbridge. A gentleman, a friend of Dr. Miller, handed us this morning a letter from him, dated the 9th instant, from which we make the following extract. After some preliminary remarks, he observes—

"I found my patient had failed since I saw her before, which was two weeks. She had full confidence that she was not, nor could be deceived in her situation. Finally, I told her that if she and her husband would assume the responsibility, we would attempt the operation. We made preparation, and commenced rather slowly, and pretty soon I found a hand and arm—then dilated and removed a full grown child, in perfect preservation, that is, the skin and all its parts were entirely together, though considerably emaciated—a female, weighing over 4½ lbs."

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.

The Ohio Banks whose charters expire in 1843 have an aggregate capital of eight millions.

WM. RINDGE—"THE NOBLE SAILOR."

During the great and memorable fire in the city of New York, on the 17th December, 1835, a mother was seen in the streets, frantically seeking for her babe, which had been left in the upper story of a building enveloped in flames. A young sailor, on learning the fact, rushed through the devouring element, and in a few moments restored the child to its mother in safety.

"But ere the throng could learn his name,
That noble tar had fled."

Considerable enquiry was made for the individual at the time, and we believe the grateful parents went so far as to make a public call for information respecting him, though without effect. We are happy, however, to be able now to communicate the name of William H. Rindge, late of this town, as the sailor who did his noble deed, though he now is beyond the "praise of man," and, we trust, is receiving his reward in heaven.

William H. Rindge was the son of Capt. John Rindge of this town. His school-mates speak of him as of a noble, generous, daring disposition; one who would be like to do such an act, as he did at the great fire in New York. On that occasion, he contracted a cold, which threw him into a consumption, and finally caused his death, on the 23d of June last. The secret of his rescuing the infant alluded to, was revealed to his friends shortly before his death, and in anticipation of that event. We hope an endurring monument will be raised to his memory, and that, with a plain account of his conduct, on the said memorable occasion, the following lines, by Mrs. Sigourney, written sometime since, and published in one of the periodicals of the day, will be inscribed thereon.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette.*

THE NOBLE SAILOR."

It was a fearful night,
The strong flame sped
From street to street, from spire to spire,
And on their treasures tread

Hark! Tis a mother's cry,
High o'er the tumult wild,
As rushing toward her flame-wrapt home
She shriek'd—My child, my child!

A wanderer from the sea,
A stranger marked her woe,
And in his bosom woke
The sympathetic glow.

Swift up the burning stairs
With daring feet he flew,
While sable clouds of stifling smoke,
Concealed him from the view,

Fast fell the burning beams
Across his dangerous road,
Till the far chamber where he groped
Like fiery oven glowed

But what a pealing shout
When from the wreck he came,
And in his arms a smiling babe
Still toying with the flame,

The mother's raptured tears
Forth like a torrent sped,
But ere the throng could learn his name,
That noble tar had fled

Not for the praise of man,
Did he this deed of love—
But on the bright unfading page
'Tis registered above.

LIST OF APPLICANTS

For the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland for the last week.

Wm N Baker,	Samuel C Owings,
Sam'l G Baker,	Ferdinand Plumper,
John H Wilcock,	Wm Y Yeater,
William Walter,	Jno G Y Bawer,
Jno W Clark,	Jno Berry, (col'd)
George W Rusk,	*Robert A S Scroggs,
Alex Falls,	*Robert Y Smith,
Francis Hamelin,	*John Y Hoffman,
Henry Knott,	*James McFarland,
Henry Frederickson,	*Moses Yarkin.

*For debts less than $50.

To appear before the Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors, 1st March 1841, at 10 o'clock, a. m. to answer interrogatories.

Day of final hearing before the said Commissioners, 1st May, 1841, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and also before Baltimore County Court, to answer allegations, if any.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The following members constitute the Committee of Arbitration for the month of January, 1841:

George Brown,	Robert A. Taylor,
G. R. Vickers,	G. B. Hoffman,

B. Harrison.

☞ 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. NEARIS.
jY d2m

☞ INSUBORDINATION No. 4.—The fourth number of "*Insubordination*, a story of Baltimore, by the author of the Subordinate," has been published by Knight & Colburn, 174 Baltimore street, and is for sale by them and at the different Book Stores in the city.
j11

☞ 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.

Those districts in which Clubs have not been formed are requested to send delegations of like number.

Business of general importance to the County will be taken into consideration. By order of Central Committee of Baltimore County.

j21 JOSEPH JAMISON, Chairman.

MARRIED,

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kepler, WILLIAM PRICE, of St. Mary's county, to Miss SARAH A. CASEY, of Baltimore city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. John Healey, Mr. WM. BUTLER to Miss MARY ANN WOOD, both of this city.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Heiner, Mr. RICHARD B. THOMPSON to Miss ADARESTA ANN MUDGE, all of this city.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. JAMES BIAYS, in the 32nd year of his age, son of the late Dr. Joseph Allender.

On the 21st inst. ELIZABETH HIGH, aged 70 years.

TICKLING COUGH, SORE THROAT, and Irritations of the Bronchia or Windpipe, are the most prevalent diseases of the winter season. They are not only extremely annoying, but are the usual precursors and immediate causes of those pulmonary affections which sap the foundation of life and terminate only with the dissolution of their victim. In all those affections there is either an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the throat and windpipe or a lengthening of the uvula or pondulum of the palate, which descends, so as to constantly tickle the root of the tongue or the upper part of the Trachea or Windpipe, thereby creating cough, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, sore throat and discharges of phlegm, and sometimes of blood. These diseases are speedily and effectually cured by the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT AND ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Numbers of persons are daily cured by these valuable preparations, who otherwise would probably fill an untimely grave.

Prepared and sold at No. 20 South Third street, Philadelph. Also sold by

G. L. DUHURST,
Corner of Pratt street and Dugan's wharf,
Lower end of Centre Market Space, Baltimore.
j23

BUTLER'S PAPER—A full assortment of those superior Linen Papers, constantly on hand and for sale by

TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE,
Agents for the Manufacturers,
j22 No. 2 South Charles st.

DOMESTIC GOODS, &C.—BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS, of all qualities, by the package, bale or piece, at the very lowest prices.

—ALSO—

English, French and American PRINTS, fine and common, with a general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS—all of which will be sold as low as they can be found in the city. Call on

B. H. RICHARDSON,
165 and 173 Baltimore street,
j22 near Charles.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS, DIAPERS, &c. JUST RECEIVED—Super heavy Russia Sheetings and Diapers; fine and common Russia CRASH, wholesale and retail, very low.

B. H. RICHARDSON,
j22 165 and 173 Baltimore st, near Charles.

BRUSH AND BELLOWS FACTORY. J. K. STAPLETON & SON, No. 252 BALTIMORE STREET, (near Howard,) have in Store the following articles, which they offer very low for cash and on the usual credit to town or country Merchants,

Sweeping BRUSHES, No. 2, 3, 5 and 6
Chamber BROOMS, 2 sizes, very superior
Mill Brooms and Dusting Brushes, assorted sizes
Scrubbing BRUSHES, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 rows
" CLAMPS, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 do
Shoe Brushes, common size, middle and cov'd back
Hatters' BRUSHES, assorted
Tanners' Blacking, Paste and Scouring BRUSHES
Weavers' Brushes, Horse Brushes, all sorts
White wash 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 knotts
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 } an elegant assortment
" " Nail Do }
" Parlour and extra fazey Hearth BRUSHES
Kitchen, Chamber and Fancy BELLOWS
Braziers', Jewellers' and Smith Do 26 to 40 inches, made of best materials and at reduced prices
j19 4t

☞100,000 BOXES OF☜

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

☞"KILL OR CURE."☜

This doctrine is startling—it nevertheless is the doctrine entertained and practiced by the numerous Quacks who manufacture preparations of various kinds which have mercury for their base.

BEWARE THEN

How you trust to such preparations. 'Tis true, they "kill or cure," and you now and then hear of the cures, but never hear of the killed or the wounded, or those whose constitutions are completely destroyed and broken down.

To all those who have been using Quack medicines, I would recommend the use of remedies that will counact their bad effects before it is too late.

BE ADVISED.

Therefore, to guard against the evil effects of Quack medicines; and employ such medicines only as you know, and have proof of being prepared by a 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 animal fluids, 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 or temperate living, or fear 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 world that they are no quack preparation, I would simply observe, that they are the preparations of a regular Druggist and Physician, attested also by

Dr P Physick	Dr R E James
D N Chapman	Dr W P Dewees
Dr S Jackson	Dr Robert Hare
Dr W E Horner	Dr J Redman Coxe
Dr William Gibson	Rev W H Delancey
C C Biddle, Esq.,	R Ardrian, Esq., &c.

They are prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr LEIDY'S HEALTH EMPORIUM, No 191 N. SECOND Street, below Vine, sign of the Golden Eagle and Serpents.

Sold also, by G. S. DUHURST, corner of Pratt, St. and Dugans wharf, lower end of Centre Market Space, Baltimore.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.
ja10

PENMANSHIP,

IN ITS *GREATEST PERFECTION*, taught with Davison's Patent Muscular Guide, in a few practical and easy lessons Its importance

FIRST, to Gentlemen—It avoids confusion—frequent litigation—and secures ease and despatch in transacting business—gives to the merchant taste which imparts neatness and regularity to his books—insures the clerk an increase of salary—enables the lawyer to transact legal 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 condition in life in which good writing to gentlemen does not exemplify its importance, and, when attained, produce 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.

ROOMS 41 BALTIMORE ST. j7 d6m

NEWLY INVENTED HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has been able to test his new Horse Power and Threshing Machine, and now offers them to the public, believing that they will fully meet the expectations and wishes of the purchasers, he thinks that they will be found equal, if not superior to any Machines for that purpose now in use. They are compact, strong, and are believed to be very durable, calculated to be worked by four horses.

He has also on hand other Horse powers and Threshing Machines less expensive.

He is likewise Agent for the sale of Mr. Urney's Horse Powers and Threshing Machines; those preferring these Machines can procure them by calling at his Farmer's Repository, in Pratt st.

d2 J. S. EASTMAN.

COLLECTOR.

JOHN SHOWACKE 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. As soon as moneys are collected by him, they shall be paid 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 left with either of the undersigned (references) shall be promptly attended to.

Messrs. Ross & Garrot, corner of Matthew and Hollingsworth streets.
" A. & J. Brown & Brother, Pratt street, few doors west of Light st.
John P. Howard, No. 46 Pratt st.
John Rethrock, President Western Franklin Savings Institution.
j2

GOLD ANCHORS, LEVERS AND LEPINES.—A large and entirely new assortment of Gold Anchor, Levers, Gold Lepines and low priced silver vertical Watches—just received by late arrivals via New York, and for sale by

CANFIELD & BROTHER,
d19 corner of Market and Charles street.

QUILLS—170 lbs QUILLS, No. 10 to 50, just received and for sale by

TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE,
oc3 South Charles street.

50 BBLS. BRIGHT VARNISH—
30 do COPAL do
15 do JAPAN do
4 do BLACK do
For sale by BROWN & WILSON,
d2 52 S. Frederick st.

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

FRS. H. SMITH,
d30 2awtlstF Actuary.

BUTTER & LARD.—
100 kegs Ohio BUTTER
50 do LARD—just received and for sale by

SELLMAN & CROOK,
ja18 d4t corner South and Pratt street.

FOUND.—A pair of SPECTACLES, silver bows, found on Monday last. The owner can have the same by calling at the Pilot office, and paying for this advertisement. ja16

SALAERATUS, &c.
20 CASKS "Cram's" first quality SALAERATUS
10 casks first sort POT ASHES
6 do do PEARL do
10 do "Tennant's" fresh Bleaching Powders
50 barrels COPPERAS
110 barrels Spanish WHITING, dry and in good order
20 casks Composition Sheathing NAILS
20 kegs LITHRAGE, 114 lbs each—in store and for sale by

BROWN & WILSON,
j15 52 S. Frederick st.

BANCA TIN—240 square pigs Dutch Government Banca TIN—in store and for sale by

BROWN & WILSON,
j15 52 S. Frederick st.

PRIME RICE—50 casks prime Rice, in store and for sale by BROWN & WILSON,
j15 52 S. Frederick st.

HUDSON'S PAPER—Fine and superfine flat Caps; fine and superfine Demi, Medium, Royal and Super Royal Writing Papers, glazed and unglazed, for sale by

TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE,
Agents for the Manufacturers,
j22 No. 2 South Charles st.

40 BOXES L