PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

MONDAY EVENING. JAN. 25.

☞ "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.*"

TO THE READERS OF THE PILOT.

The editor of the Pilot regrets the necessity of announcing the temporary suspension of the daily paper. The daily has been published at a serious loss, and the weekly has fallen off so much that the profits on the country does not equal the loss on the city subscription. Arrangements are in progress to revive the daily, and to secure its permanent success. During the suspension, the subscribers to the daily will be served with the weekly paper.

The editor is gratified to have it in his power to say that the subscription to the weekly is now rapidly increasing, and is nearly or quite equal to the actual cost of publication, and that the assurances daily received from influential persons, that they will exert themselves to obtain subscribers, warrants the hope that it will soon be so much increased as to justify the arrangements contemplated to increase its usefulness.

The editor takes this occasion to say that he has devoted himself to the cause in which he is enlisted to the prejudice of his private interests, and that for some time past, and for a short time yet to come, they will require much of his personal attention; but that he hopes soon to resume his duties with unabated order. May he not hope that those who approve his course, and are laboring in the cause, will contribute their aid by bringing the Pilot before their acquaintances and friends?

A word is due to the Protestants of Baltimore; to those who have come forward, and exerted themselves in our behalf, we offer our thanks; we entreat them not to be disheartened—there is, we hope, a brighter day before us. A spirit of inquiry has been awakened, and we are confident that the paper may, in a very short time, be resumed with a confidence that it will be well sustained.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Journal says, the report lately made by Bishop Smith, relative to Schools in Kentucky, is incorrect, and that the number of persons unable to read and write is greatly exaggerated, and that there is no such want of schools and of teachers as is represented. As a proof of this, the Journal says:

"The report represents the whole number of children at school, in Jefferson and Louisville, as only six hundred and twenty-six. Now, the truth is, the number of children at school, during the current year, in Louisville alone, is two thousand and one hundred, and the number at school, at this time, in the city, is one thousand three hundred and sixteen. The whole number at school in Jefferson and Louisville during the current year, instead of six hundred and twenty-six, is about six times that number: three thousand seven hundred and twenty-six.

"The bishop states the number of teachers in Jefferson and Louisville at thirty-one. Now the number of teachers in the public schools of Louisville alone is twenty-eight; and we have thirty five private schools in the city, all of which are well supplied with teachers. The total number of teachers in Jefferson and Louisville is, unquestionably, more than a hundred."

ALEXANDER BARROW, Esq., was elected by the Legislature of Louisiana on the 11th inst., to the Senate of the United States for six years, to succeed Col. Nicholas, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March.

The vote stood for Alexander Barrow 36; for Robert Carter Nicholas 30; blank 1.

Yesterday was the Anniversary of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Pastor, the Rev. S. P. HILL, to a crowded and attentive audience. The teachers and superintendants, whose labors of love exhibited such fruits, must have been gratified at the number of children in attendance, their orderly behaviour and the very satisfactory manner in which they performed their exercises.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the Senate, the Prospective Pre-Emption Bill, being the order of the day, on Saturday, was discussed by Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. Webster. The Treasury note Bill occupied the House in Committee of the whole. No action was taken upon it.

KENTUCKY.—The resolutions in favor of a just and equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the several States in the ratio of their federal population, have passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature. In the Senate, the resolution, affirming the right of the States to those lands, as a common property, passed unanimously; and the resolution in favor of their distribution, as above, among their rightful owners, passed by the decisive vote of 27 to 4.

INDIANA.—The Senate of Indiana have passed a bill, authorizing the Governor of that State to order a special election of members of Congress, in anticipation of the regular election, in case of a called session of Congress on the inauguration of General Harrison.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A little boy, son of Mr. Roach, Boot maker, in Mercer street, was killed this morning, by the falling of a wall at the corner of Calvert and Lombard streets.—His body, we understand, was dreadfully mangled.

MISSOURI.—In reply to a call of the Senate of Missouri, the cashier of the State bank gives the following as an aggregate account of State bonds now out, and for which the State is responsible:

Sold to War Department, U. S.,	$63,000 00
" J. J. Astor,	100,000 00
" F. De Lizardi & King,	100,000 00
" Prime, Ward & King,	99,000 00
Left with Frederick Huth & Co.,	1,230,000, 00
Total,	$1,592,000 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Resolution in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, passed the House of the Pennsylvania legislature, by a vote of 52 to 42. It was opposed by the friends of Mr. Buchanan on the ground that it would compel him to resign.

ARRIVAL
OF THE COLUMBIA.
ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship Columbia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock having been telegraped at half past 7, in 15 1-2 days from Liverpool. We have received by her our full files of London papers to the evening of the 4th, with Paris dates to the 2d, and Liverpool of the 4th. Their contents are of a good deal of interest; and having the extracts already compiled at hand, we have taken them chiefly from the Boston Advertiser and Atlas.

The packet ship Independence arrived at Liverpool Dec. 31, from New York, with news to the 10th, one day later than the Great Western, but not carrying, as it was expected she would, the President's Message.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 21st ult. in 16 days.

The steam-ship President was advertised to leave for New York on the 10th February; the British Queen on the 10th March; the Britania on the 4th of February; the Caledonia on the 4th March, and the Acadia on the 10th March.

The news of the greatest interest is from Turkey and Egypt. Admiral Stopford refused to ratify the convention with Mehemet Ali, made by Commodore Napier, but he immediately proposed other terms, not very materially different, which the Pacha immediately acceded to, and the pacification was likely to be consummated. The Pacha agreed to make his submission to the Porte—to give up the Turkish fleet—and to evacuate Syria.

It appears from the Paris accounts that the recall of Marshal Vallee from Algiers was determined on, and he was to be succeeded by Gen. Bugeaud. The charge against Gen. Vallee is that he has extended his operations too far, occupying distant cities and posts, requiring a great expenditure of life and money to maintain the system.

In the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of Dec. 30, M. Humann, the Minister of Finance, presented the budget for the year. He went into a very full statement of the condition of the finances—the debt—the expenditures—and the resources of the country. The amount of the budget of expenses for the ensuing year is 1,316,000,060 francs. That of revenue is 1,162,000,000 presenting a deficiency of 154,000,000.

On the 1st of January King Louis Phillippe received a great number of complimentary addresses from the Corps Diplomatique, Presidents of the Chambers and the public bodies, the answers to which gave general satisfaction.

The Hermine of Nantez asserts that orders have been received by the Director of Artillery at that place to disarm the points along the coast of Brittany recently put in a state of defence.

The *Courier Fraincais* reports that the Belle Poule will shortly sail to the China seas, under the command of the Prince de Joinville.

The Paris correspondent of the *Commerce Belge* writes:—"The French Government gives way to the demands of the Foreign Powers. The Ministry of the 29th of October has decided on disarming. For several days the bureaux of the War Office have been entirely interdicted to every body not furnished with special leave, and the clerks have been entirely employed on the measures necessary for this purpose. On Christmas Day they worked the whole day at this affair. The disarming is to begin with the artillery, and couriers have been despatched to the chiefs of this corps to inform them that they are immediately to prepare numerous furloughs for the men who joined last. A great part of the *materiel* is to be placed again in the arsenals."

Captain Cailler, aid-de-camp of the Minister of War, who it will be recollected had filled former missions—among others, in Egypt and Syria—left Paris on Thursday for Toulon, to embark for Africa. He is believed to be charged with an important mission to Algeris.

"As the system of armed peace," says the *Commerce*, "does not authorize the Ministry to detain in the regiment the soldiers whose time of service expired on Thursday, furloughs were delivered to a great number of soldiers belonging to the different corps of the garrison of Paris."

The quarrel between Spain and Portugal has so far subsided, that the Spanish Regency has consented to wait until the Portuguese Government could lay the treaty of 1835 before the Cortes, for its sanction or rejection, in the course of January. The Portuguese Government offered to submit the question between the two countries to the meditation of Great Britain. It is said that Espartero is raising an army of 50 or 60,000 infantry and 4 or 5,000 cavalry to enforce the pretension of Spain to the free navigation of the Douro. It is said that Espartero has expressed his readiness to accept the mediation of England.

There was no later news from China or India. There had been a report said to have been received overland by way of St. Petersburg, that the British troops in China had advanced to Pekin, but it does not appear to have been entitled to the least credit.

The import of Cotton into Liverpool in the year 1840, was 1,416,163 bales—which is an increase of 401,296 bales over the import of 1839; and 85,194 over that of 1838.

The Nile has risen to 22½ feet this year, and the inundation is so great that incalculable mischief has been done to the whole country.

A manuscript relative to the military and naval position of Corsica, entirely written in Napoleon's own hand, has been found in a library at Toulon.

A woman named Jones died last week at Dudley, above ninety years old, leaving behind her 138 grand-children!

The Desert of Suez has become a regular high-road marked by carriage wheels, and furnished with stations, where travellers may indulge in champaigne or London porter.

The wood of Postel, four leauges from Brussels, has been totally destroyed by fire. The column of fire extended more than three leagues in length, and rose to a height of fifty feet.

The commercial city of Leghorn is in the most melancholy condition, owing to the failure of several first rate housee.

From the London Times of the 5th.

THE NEW YORK PACKET SHIP PRESIDENT.

The Humber Union Company steam packet Water Witch, Capt. Gibson, arrived at the St. Katharine's steam packet wharf, St. Katharine's, on Sunday afternoon from Hull, bringing information (which was received from a "salvage man,") that a large American ship, name unknown, was on shore on the North Sand, and not likely to be got off. This intelligence rapidly spread and created considerable alarm, as the vessel must have experienced the gale and thunder storm early on Sunday morning, when she was on the dangerous Sand.

Yesterday afternoon it was ascertained that the vessel on shore was the American line of packet ship President, from New York. She got upon the Nore Sand late on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning, whilst in tow of the General Steam Navigation Company's steam packet Royal Sovereign, and remained in that perilous situation until Sunday night, when with the assistance of several "wreckers," and others, and the lightening of the vessel, she floated off without having received much apparent damage, although at one time she had sunk two or three feet in the sand. She was expected to arrive late last night, or early this morning, in the St. Katharine's dock, where her cargo will be discharged with all possible expedition. Sir John Hall, the active Secretary to the Dock Company, having we understand given directions to that effect.

In noticing this casualty, there is one circumstance connected with it which deserves notice. The President was entered inwards from New York at the Custom house on Saturday, and as being in the St. Katharine's dock. Her entry inwards appeared in this journal, as well as in all our cotemporaries, yesterday morning and evening. Now, as it is a known fact that the President was on the Nore Sand on Sunday, and in danger of becoming a wreck, we should like to know the reason why she was entered at the Custom house on the day previous as having entered in the St. Katharine's dock. There would have been some excuse if the entry had been "coming up."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The threatenings of hostilities between the Peninsular states are not yet ended. Portugal indeed, is arming as actively as if war were already declared. Even the students in the military schools had been called out to assist in defending the country from invasion by the Spaniards. The Portuguese Government ask for more time, and, as their request is backed by the support of England it will, probably, be granted. The mediation of England will, it is supposed, be scarcely requisite if the Regents allow the Cortes time to deliberate. The Portuguese Ministers are understood to have pledged themselves to the ratification by the Cortes of the convention for the free navigation of the Douro, or to resign.

In Spain, the Regents are proceeding to fulfil the stipulations of their opening manifesto, by giving instructions for the assembling of the Cortes early in the spring; the election of Deputies to commence on the first of next month.

The Madrid papers, on the 23d December, state that the Duke of Victory was sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to leave his house. He has declared himself in favour of accepting the mediation of England in the quarrel with Portugal; but it was not certain that the other members of the Regency would consent to it.

From the London Atlas of Jan. 2.

CHINA.

CAPTURE OF PEKIN.—Men believe what they hope, and possibilities, in an age where in the world *impossibility* has grown obsolete, are not weighed. It was in this spirit that we alluded last week somewhat prominently to the pervading rumor that Pekin had been taken by the English. The origin of the report has been traced to a letter from St. Petersburg of the 12th Dec., of which the following is an extract:

"Accounts have been received from Kiatha of the 15th of September, stating that a report was very current there, and generally believed that the British forces were in possession of Pekin. Kiatka is 922 English miles from Pekin, and the only channel by which intelligence from China could be received.

Now, as accounts, from Pekin could be received at Kiatka to a much later date than that of the last advicas *via* Bombay and Alexandria, there appeared some ground whereon to rest the belief that was generally entertained in St. Petersburg. On Monday last, however, the same house that had received the letter to which we have just referred, had further accounts from its agent in the capital of Russia; by that time the news from Kiatka had become more accurate, and yet more vague. Pekin, it was found, had not fallen, but *some* place *on the coast* had positively been taken by the English, It is very clear, therefore, that the "some place" was no other than the celebrated Chusan, which the Kiatka correspondent of the St. Petersburg agent had *mistaken* for Pekin."

It seems that the Governor of Canton is highly enraged at the capture and detention of the salt junks, and begins to feel the incovenience of the blockade. Some ten or twelve grain and salt junks have been taken under the guns of the Bogue forts and carried into Capsing Moon. One mandarin boat that would not attend to the warning shots, was sunk.—The Chinese frigate, "Chesapeake," (late the "Cambridge") has been ordered up the river from the second-bar where she was considered as dangerously near the foreign devils. The blockading squadron suffers fishing boats and opium boats to pass. All the foreigners in Canton, viz., two Americans, two Swiss, one Dutch, and one Portuguese, had been ordered to quit the city, and all the factories were deserted.

The only intelligence from China on which any reliance is to be placed, is an account which Cape of Good Hope papers contain, brought by a vessel from the Mauritius, to the effect that a division of the British fleet had gone up the Yellow River, and would proceed to within eighty miles of Pekin. The troops would march along the banks, in order to secure the passage, which is represented as very circuitous. The Canton river is effectually blockaded.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The latest intelligence from Egypt and Turkey continue to indicate the peaceful adjustment of affairs in that quarter. The refusal of Admiral Stopford to ratify Napier's contract, referred to below in the letter from Alexandria to a Parisian paper, does not appear at all likely to disturb or jeopardise the peaceful settlement of the Egyptian question.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 12—I have sad news to announce to you. The fate of Mehemit Ali, which appeared to have been decided by Commodore Napier's convention, is again in jeopardy. M. Napier has either executed an idea of his own, or he has been the agent of the most infamous intrigue. The solemn convention concluded by the English Commodore has been set at nought by Admiral Stopford, who declared that the Commodore had exceeded his powers.

Contrary to every expectation, this new attack has not shaken his courage. When he read Admiral Stopford's letter he retained his usual presence of mind. "I am pained," said he to his friends, "at this proceeding, because it proves that my character is not appreciated.—I offered long since to restore the Sultan's fleet, but the manner in which I have been treated proves that my word is not believed, and this fact wounds my feelings."

You will see by the official documents that Mehemet Ali is obliged to surrender at discretion, the allied Powers only engaging to secure him the government of Egypt on condition that the Divan would make a concession; but at the same time it must be observed, that in the conditions proposed by Admiral Stopford there is not one word of "hereditary government."

In this manner, thanks to the abandonment of France, the man who could have revolutionized the Ottoman empire, who gained two decisive battles against the Pasha of the Porte, is obliged to owe his existence to the Divan, who hate him.

It is asserted that M. Cochelet, the French Consul, has for sometime past refused to give the Pasha any advice. it is difficult to describe the pain the pasha felt at being abandoned by France, and this fact explains his having yielded to Admiral Stopfords conditions, rather than expose the people of Egypt to the horrors of war.

Admiral Stopford's second letter was addressed to the Viceroy after the Admiral had received instructions from his Government. The same steamboat which brought these despatches from Malta to Syria, brought Admiral Stopford's letters, which was the result of those despatches. The Viceroy has withdrawn the Arabian ordinance which prohibited the Turkish money.

The Augusburg Gazette of the 24th inst. publishes accounts from Constantinople of the 5th, but they are silent respecting the resolution of the Divan in reference to the Pasha of Egypt. M. De Pontois was believed to have again demanded his recall. Several important modifications were expected shortly to take place in the superior administration of the empire. The retreat of the Seraskier, Mustapha Pasha, was seriously talked of, and it was believed that the latter would be replaced by Halil Rifat Pasha, brother in-law to the Sultan. The success obtained by the allies in Syra had produced a deep moral impression over the Albanians. Serva was perfectly tranquil. The promoters of the recent disturbance in the district of Sohabatz had been severely punished. The chief of the movement had been shot, six of his accomplices sentenced to hard labor, and about 400 others, more or less implicated therein, had been bastinadoed.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

A letter from Constantinople, asserts that it was the representatives of the four Powers in that capital who took the initiative in inducing the Divan to declare against recognising Commodore Napier's treaty, and not the Divan who first decided to that effect, and then informed the Ambassadors. There is a great deal of contradiction and obscurity on this point in all the accounts which we have seen from Constantinople.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the precise nature of the advice to be offered to the Porte by the allies after the submission by Mehemet Ali, we feel that we shall not be found wrong in stating that the allies will advise the Sultan to grant to Mehemet Ali the hereditary possession of Egypt, as the governor of the Turkish province of Egypt, and not as a vassal prince, as some persons have been led to believe. Connected in some measure with this subject, we cannot avoid bestowing a few words on the rhapsodies of the Paris journals respecting communications said to have been made by the French Government from the Emperor of Russia. Let our readers give us implicit credit when we assure them that these boastings about a projected alliance with Russia against England are mere childish ebullitions of pique, and silly attempts to sow distrust and disunion among the allies. But Austria and Prussia and England know the personal character and high sense of honor of the Emperor Nicholas too well not to laugh at these little stratagems of the politicians of Paris; and, moreover, common sense must suggest to the most ordinary comprehension, that if there were really any secret understanding on foot or in contemplation, between France and Russia, the French would endeavor to prevent us from knowing any thing about it until it was completed, instead of trumpeting it forth to all Europe before it had even begun—*Observer*.

A dreadful hurricane from the North, was experienced at Constantinople on the 2d, with a considerable fall of snow: fifteen ships are reported to have been wrecked on the shores of the Black Sea, near the entrance of the Bosphorus, and the Cresent steamer, from Trebizond, in consequence of her not having made her appearance, it was feared had also shared the fate of these last. By accounts from Marmorice Bay, of the 14th instant, H. M. S. Zebra, 16, had been driven on shore and totally wrecked—three of the crew drowned. H. M. S. Pique had her masts carried away.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—We did not receive till to-day, the Echo de l'Orient, published at Smyrna on the 12th December, which brings news from Constantinople of the 8th. This journal says that Mehemet Ali has forfeited all claims to the clemency of his Sovereign, and that if out of commiseration for his grey hairs he should be spared the disgrace of complete ruin, it would be pure generosity; and it would be much if the Pachalic of Egypt were left him for his life, to be disposed of after his death, and without allowing him to keep up any force by sea or land, unless on a very limited scale The Ech de l'Orient, in expressing itself in these terms, nearly declares the secret ideas of the Porte, and still more of Lord Ponsonby, who for many years has labored with remarkable tenacity to depress Mehemet Ali.—*Le Commerce, Jan. 2.*

INDIANA.

We find the following interesting letter in the Louisville Journal:—

INDIANAPOLIS, IA., Jan. 11, 1841.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

During the early part of the present session of the General Assembly of Indiana, a most important subject was referred to the consideration of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. You are aware that our fund commissioners have disposed of bonds of the State, to a considerable amount, to the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and that the Locofoco politicians of Indiana have aimed to make much political capital out of the fact, since the embarrassed condition of that company has been known to the public; and that some of them went so far as to roundly assert that Indiana should not, and indeed, would not pay them, thereby creating a suspicion of the credit of the State. But the committee has reported, after a full examination of all the charges of fraud against that company, that the State *is bound to pay the bonds*, and the report has been concurred in almost unanimously.

The holders of Indiana bonds are, therefore, re-assured that the people of the State intend, in good faith to meet all their liabilities, and that there is not the slighest cause for alarm in the frantic effusions of a desperate party in its last struggles for power. The people of Indiana are far too sensible of their own dignity and character ever to entertain for a moment an idea so degrading as that of refusing the payment of their debts.

Ample provisions are being made for the redemption of the treasury notes, issued by virtue of an act of the last Legislature.

The taxes of the people of the State will perhaps be doubled. Last year the Locofocos reduced them so much as to create in the treasury, this winter, what Mr. Woodbury calls "*a vacuum*," and the rate will have to be increased to make up that deficit.

A joint resolution has passed the House of Representatives, instructing our Senators to vote for a repeal of the Sub-treasury law; which will pass the Senate by a strict party vote.

A similar resulution has passed the Senate, and is now the order of the day in the House of Representatives, recommending also the establishment of a national bank. It will pass the House by a very large majority.

HAVANA.

The New Orleans Bulletin published a letter from a friend in Havana, who remarks that the number of strangers assembled there is unprecedented. Not only invalid, but other travellers for pleasure, recreation, and the gratification of curiosity, resort now in the winter months to that famous centre of West Indian wealth and gaiety. The boarding houses and hotels are all full, and numerous parties have proceeded to the country more from the want of proper accommodations in town than any other cause; and yet with all this, not a capitalist can be found willing to erect a suitable hotel.

Strictly speaking, there is not one in that city—possessing with its adjacent villages and suburbs, a population of 200,000 souls. Boarding houses for foreigners, and petty eating houses for the natives, make up the sum of accommodations! Yet there they have the largest and most commodious theatre in the Western World—the only complete Italian opera company out of Europe—(and a splendid concern it is)—beautiful rides and promenades, kept up at the expense of the government—balls, masques, *bull* fights, cock fights, aud all such pastimes in abundance. With all this, the police is vigilant and efficient, and no stranger can pass a week in the city without expressing his admiration of the order and quiet which reigns throughout a city—one so famous for its robberies, assassinations and other crimes.

The commerce of the present year will be great beyond precedent. Full thirty millions of dollars may be exported from the island, and importations in proportion. Well may the Island of Cuba be called Spain's *richest*, if it be not the only jewel that she has left.

From the New Orleans Bee.

A month and more has elapsed since Congress assembled, and yet but little progress has been made in the transaction of public business. One-third of the session has already gone by—only two more months remain; and from the slownesss of movements, it seems hardly probable that any measure of deep and general interest will be consummated. It was hoped that, after the election was over, the administration party would turn its attention to the enactment of measures calculated to restore a sound national currency, to revive commerce and trade, and improve the condition of the country generally. But there is nothing in recent demonstrations to encourage such hopes.

The establishment of the sub-treasury seems to have fulfilled the highest ambition of the party, and they intend to leave it as a legacy to the country when they go out of power. We question very much whether the present administration will make any exertion to further those measures of public policy indicated by the late expression of the popular will. Thus far an obstinate adherence to old errors, which the voice of the people has repudiated, characterizes its course. Bills have been brought before Congress relating to most of the subjects on which the public now feel a strong interest, but the opposition they will meet with from Executive influence, may be expected to defeat their passage.

We are inclined to the opinion, that, until the fourth of March next, nothing will be done in the way of legislation. It will be left for another Congress to regulate the equitable distribution of the public lands—to pass a Bankrupt Law—to repeal the Sub-Treasury, and substitute in its place something that will restore and sustain a sound currency. Whenever General Harrison comes into power, we have no doubt that these are matters which will claim the first attention. The disposition of the public lands has long been a question of deepest interest, and the time has now arrived when the good of the country requires speedy adjustment, on fair and equitable principles.

The necessity for the passage of a general Bankrupt Law is rendered more urgent and imperative, from the ruin which the late monetary and commercial crisis has brought, upon the country. Our need of a better currency has been declared by the people in language too plain to be misunderstood. Indeed the people have spoken plainly and forcibly, on all the great leading measures to which allusion is made.—Nevertheless, the present party in power show no disposition to obey the popular voice. The same course of policy continues to be upheld, and it is much to be doubted whether any change for the better will be effected until the induction into office of the Farmer of North Bend on the fourth of March next.

MANIA A POTU.—The *New Orleans Picayune*, after some thrilling remarks on the awful misery to which men subject themselves by seeking oblivion from care in the artificial exhilaration of spirituous liquors, adds the following dreadful description of a person whom the editor had seen rendered demoniac by excessive intoxication:

"By an accident we yesterday stood, with chilled veins and starting eyes, witnessing a spectacle of this kind. We were in company with a physician at a moment when he was called upon to administer relief to the victim. In a corner of the room we found the tortured wretch, crouching and peeping fearfully through the rungs of a chair, at a swarm of flying snakes, which he said were darting through the room in all directions. Bloated terror was in his countenance. He sprang from the corner, and flew from one position to another in agonizing alarm. Devils were pursuing him behind, before, above and below, and all around him, objects of terror and danger appeared, and instruments of death menaced him on every hand. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets. His exclamations were so full of misery that the heart ached, to hear them. Then, again, his fit assumed another form, and he ran about the room, jumping over chairs, and calling to us to see him walk upon the ceiling. Then he raved for liquor, screamed aloud, cursed the world and his own existence, demanded brandy with wild and furious gesticulations, and again sunk into grief and tears, complaining that all the world was leagued against him, and even devils were employed to persecute him. Suddenly he fell into a sort of a waking trance. He was lifted on the bed, and there he lay grasping at the air, with such horrible contortions of countenance as made our flesh creep upon our bones. The unfortunate wretch has recovered, as our friend the physician, declared danger to be past when we left him; but who may form a conception of his anguish endured during that horrid paroxyism?—Years of the severest trials and misfortunes should be considered luxurious case in comparison with one hour of such frightful torment of soul and body. If the condition of eternally condemned spirits may be revealed to mortal comprehension, surely the miserable victims of this malady experience some foretaste of the sinner's doom."

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. NEWTS.
j7 d2m

☞ INSUBORDINATION No. 4.—The fourt 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 21st instant, by the Rev Mr Gildea, Mr WM. H. GIBSON to Miss ANN THERESA DENBY, both of this city.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev Dr Wyatt, RICHARD C TILGHMAN, Jr., to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Wm E Williams, of this city.

On the 21st instant, by the Rev Mr Rice, WILLIAM JESSOP to Miss CHARLOTTE DUVALL, both of this city.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev Mr Tippett, MARTIN LEESE to Miss ELIZABETH ZOLLINGER, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 22d instant, BERNARD MULHARE, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 22d instant, HENRY CLAY, son of Jas. and Sarah Thomas, aged 6 months.

On the 20th inst. MARGARET ATTEWAY, daughter of Adrian and Louisa Posey, aged 7 months and 3 days.

TICKLING COUGH, SORE THROAT, and Irritations of the Broncha 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 phleghm, 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. 26 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.
j26

BRUSH AND BELLOWS FACTORY.

J. K. STAPLETON & SON, No. 258 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 backs
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 assort-
" " Nail Do } ment
" 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 194 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.
ja19

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. Urquy'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 SHOWACRE 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 Rothrock, 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,
oe3 South Charles street.

50 BBLS. BRIGHT VARNISH—
30 do COPAL do
15 do JAPAN do
4 do BLACK do
For sale by BROWN & WILSON,
d3 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,
j22 Agents for the Manufacturers,
No. 2 South Charles st.

40 BOXES LEAD PIPE, from 3-8 to 1¼ in.
20 rolls SHEET LEAD
200 bundles IRON WIRE
7 casks Annealed WIRE
160 rolls SHEET BRASS. For sale by
BROWN & WILSON,
4m No. 52 S. Frederick street.