

THE PILOT.

EDITED BY DUFF GREEN.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN TYLER.

PRICES OF WAGES.
FROM THE GLOBE.

Much has been said by the Whigs (the Federal party) about the depression of agricultural produce since Mr. VAN BUREN came into the Presidential office. If such a depression has really existed, the causes of it have neither been produced nor are they controllable by the President and his political friends.

But let us resort to the most authentic sources of information as to the average value of our great staple productions for the last twenty years, and we shall find a constant progressive improvement since the administration of JOHN Q. ADAMS, whom Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON so cordially supported, and from whom he received the profitable mission to Bogota. Let us take, for instance, the article of flour, as the same has been accurately estimated in the Philadelphia markets, and lately published in Hazard's United States Commercial Statistical Register—a work edited, as we are informed, by a decided Whig.

The average price of flour was, in	
1821, \$4 70 1823, \$6 82	
1822, 6 58 1824, 5 62	
Average, \$5 95	

Average, \$5 95	
1825, \$5 10 1827, \$5 23	
1826, 4 65 1828, 5 60	
Average, \$5 41	

Average, \$5 41	
1829, \$6 33 1831, \$5 67	
1830, 4 83 1832, 5 72	
Average, \$5 63 3/4	

Average, \$5 63 3/4	
1833, \$5 63 1835, \$5 88	
1835, 1 17 1836, 7 99	
Average, \$6 16 3/4	

Average, \$6 16 3/4	
1837, \$9 37 1839, \$6 50	
1838, 7 79 1840, 5 00	
Average, \$7 16 3/4	

By this tabular statement, furnished by a Whig, it is clearly shown that the average price of flour while Mr. Adams was the President, was below the average price of that article while Mr. Monroe was the President; and that since the Federal reign of Mr. Adams expired, the value of flour has steadily gone up, under each Democratic Administration.

It is proper to remark, however, that Mr. Hazard's tables, as to the price of flour, do not come down later than the year 1838. And that the estimates of 1839 and 1840 are conjectural and purposely made lower than the actual prices would warrant, as the farmers well know. But the conjectural estimates for 1839 and 1840 may yet be reduced lower, and still the average price of flour during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, will be far greater than it was during any previous Administration of the Government for twenty years past.

Comment: It was but yesterday that we copied at length an article from the Lancaster Intelligencer defending the administration, on the ground that although wages were reduced the price of flour was still more reduced, and to-day we give this article from the Globe, in which the administration is defended on the ground that flour is higher under Mr. Van Buren than any former administration!

Such are the artifices by which the people are used and abused. Are prices high? They must support Mr. Van Buren; are prices low? then they support Mr. Van Buren.

But we would call the attention of the people not only to the facts, but to the use that is made of them by the Globe. The facts are—The system of Internal Improvement in this country may be said to have commenced in 1825, and to have reached its highest effect in 1837. The gradual increase of the prices of bread-stuffs and the increase of wages were the natural consequence of the employment of so much labor in these public works; and of the introduction into the country of so much foreign capital. The laborer could afford to give a higher price for provisions because he had constant employment and good wages; and the farmer could afford to give good wages, because he had a ready market and good prices. All was then joyous and happy—from the grey haired grand-mother to the blooming maiden, just opening into womanhood, all was happiness and contentment. The aged mother could rejoice in love and affection, and the young heart could expand without fear of misfortune. But who can contemplate, unmoved, the reverse of this picture? Who can hear the deep drawn sigh—who can see the affliction of the mother's heart, or the deep seated agony of subdued affection, and believe that such calamity has been brought upon us by cold, selfish and unfeeling politicians, and yet submit in silence to the ruin and desolation that surround us?

And yet we are called upon to support this administration because they are opposed to the employment of labor in the prosecution of our works of Internal Improvements, and opposed to that use of credit, public and private, that would give good wages and high prices.

The best answer that we can give to such arguments, is the results. Before our works of Internal Improvement began, it cost from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents to bring a barrel of flour from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore. It now costs but thirty cents. Here is a reduction of seventy cents on the cost of the barrel of flour, which is the product of the works of Internal Improvement. Now mark the facts.—This administration, who have waged a systematic warfare on the system of Internal Improvements—who have denounced the works and assailed the use of the public or private credit to construct them, would take to themselves credit for reducing the price of flour, when that reduction is, in part, owing to the public works which they have denounced.

But mark the further contrast. The effect of the public works is to reduce the cost of flour, while it adds to the price of labor. The war on credit and Internal Improvements reduces the price of flour while it reduces wages. This is apparent in this. The prosecution of the public works cheapens the cost of transporting flour, and thus reduces the price in market,—as in the case of the cost of transporting a barrel of flour from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore, where there is a saving of seventy cents, without loss to any one. The profit to the farmer, the miller and the merchant is the same; while the saving is to the laboring man and the general consumer, who are thus enabled to purchase so much lower, in consequence of the reduced cost of transportation. On the other hand, the war upon credit arrests the labor on the public works—the farmer loses benefit of the market created by the progress of those works, and loses also the advantage of the cheaper transportation, while the laborers that would have been engaged on the rail-roads and canals, and in consequence of being so employed, would have been the consumers of bread-stuffs and provisions, are compelled to raise their own corn and potatoes, and thus still further depress the price of agricultural products by increasing the supply on a fallen market.

It is thus that this administration spreads its blighting and withering influence every where. How is it with the Editor of the Globe and the pampered menials of power? To them these changes bring a rich harvest. Well may they rejoice because the rewards of their labors are doubled. They receive the same pay, and get it in hard money. The same measures which starves the poor laboring man, doubles their salaries. Well may they huzza for Mr. Van Buren and a hard money currency! This is the day of their triumph, but their days are numbered.

EXPLANATION.

Your patience, gentle reader—strike, but hear us. Very few of those who pay their two cents, and "calm as a summer's morning" by their pleasant fireside, enjoy the rich repast, know the toil, the cares, the trials of the Editor; nor do they think once of the disappointments that the printer's "flesh is heir to."—Methinks some are ready to say, enough of this. What do we care about your cares; we pay you our money, and you should have sent us your Pilot at the hour. Again we say, "strike, but hear us." The Editor did not touch his pillow until after he had extinguished his midnight lamp. He had even prepared the 'news from New York.' He had made arrangements to put the Pilot in a new dress, and had flattered himself to have the smiles of the ladies, the dear ladies, who, we are sure, will be "Harrison men," if we can persuade them to take the Pilot; and we intend to coax them with many a sweet song and some love stories to boot: but alas! instead of the neat little paper, full of hope and promise, when we entered our office what was our surprise to find every one busy—not in preparation for the morrow's feast, but in patching up a "pi." Do you understand us gentle reader? When our midnight task was done, and the compositors' worn down by the fatigues of the day had retired to sleep, the pressman in passing the form to the press, threw the matter into "pi" and therefore you have been compelled to wait for your breakfast. We ask your indulgence, and will by making the paper more acceptable in many respects, do all we can to deserve it.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?—There is no one who feels any interest in the welfare of society who does not find this question constantly rising uppermost in his mind. He sees public and private credit paralyzed. He sees property sacrificed day after day without hope of change. He sees money becoming daily more and more difficult to obtain and he asks himself what can be done? What shall we do?

Is not the answer ready? How can it be expected that things should go well so long as the Legislature of the country, is in the hands of incompetent, inexperienced partisans? What can the people of Baltimore expect when she selects to represent her in the legislature, men who have neither the experience, the intelligence, the character or the influence necessary to enable them to understand or to advocate her interests? In saying this we intend, by no means, to assail the Baltimore Delegation, as men—they may be intelligent and amiable in private life—they are no doubt zealous and faithful party men,

but no one, not even their best friends can pretend that they are the men best qualified by experience, general intelligence or talents, to represent Baltimore in the Legislature. With a single exception, neither of the delegates are such men as would be selected to take charge of important private interests, requiring character, talents and great intelligence; and yet the most important public trusts, involving these same private interests, are committed to men, who must, if candid, themselves admit their want of qualification; and who supply that want by inconsiderate party zeal. What we have said of Baltimore is true, to a lamentable extent, of the counties in our own and in other states. We must begin at home and we must send our best men to the State Legislature, because the next is an eventful year.

We insert to-day the remarks of Doctor Phelps of Dorchester, on the currency question, which deserves the perusal of the readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.
Sir—I am desirous of being informed why the address of Judge Hanson to the State Convention, is not published in the Patriot. I was present when the President, Vice Presidents, and many members requested a copy for publication, expressing their belief, that a general circulation of the address, would be beneficial to the Whig party throughout the State? More anon.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE PATRIOT.

COMMUNICATION.
SUB-TREASURY—INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

A Question. As one of "the people," for whose benefit it is alleged, the sub-Treasury scheme has been concocted, permit me to ask those who know, or ought to know, how it is that the Government, which receives nothing but gold and silver in payment of its dues, pays most, if not all its creditors in a depreciated paper currency? If the Government agents are not in the habit of acting as stock-jobbers and brokers, how is the coin converted into Bank rags, and who pockets the profits? It is but a few days ago that I became satisfied of this truth, and as the party with which I heretofore acted cannot, or will not, satisfy my reasonable curiosity, I beg you, Mr. Pilot will do me the favor to explain these matters, for the benefit of the people. Upon this may hang the fate of many a VAN BUREN VOTE.

Comment: The facts speak for themselves and, if it be as our correspondent believes, the habit of the Government officers to convert specie funds into paper and pocket the difference, it is one of the abuses inherent in this condition of things brought upon us by the administration—the cure for it is to put them out.—Editor.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Herald of Wednesday morning says that, as was expected, the Locofocos have carried the city by a large majority for Mayor, and a majority of the wards. The majority not ascertained. The majority last year was above one thousand.

THE REFORM TRIUMPH IN SOUTHWARK THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

We subjoin the official returns of the recent election in Southwark. It will be seen that the Reform majority over the Radical Van Buren Ticket, is upwards of 560 votes. This is indeed a glorious result, and speaks in a language that cannot be misunderstood, as to the intelligence and independence of the people, and the progress of the good cause:

REFORM TICKET.					
WARDS.					
	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
John Packer,	319	404	188	285	254
Geo. P. Mercer,	314	399	187	284	253
Chas. M. Sandgran,	318	401	188	280	244
H. B. Williamson,	314	405	184	282	239
William Towell,	317	398	196	309	258
Richard Mackey,	317	386	202	286	228

VAN BUREN TICKET.					
WARDS.					
	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Thos. McCully,	253	117	213	239	81
Thos. Shaw,	249	117	211	239	85
Benj. Martin,	242	112	157	205	62
Robert Tate,	230	98	217	216	76
Thos. Throp,	246	113	198	237	82
Christian Hines,	248	125	210	232	112

Average majority for the Reform Ticket—	
1st Ward,	72
2d "	285
4th "	59
5th "	163
Average majority for the Van Buren Ticket—	
3d Ward,	10

THE SECOND WARD, SOUTHWARK.

We annex the official votes for Commissioners in this Ward. It will be seen that the Reformers carried their Ticket by a splendid majority. Among the defeated candidates, is the Van Buren President of the Board: Van Buren Ticket. Independent Ticket.

Thos. McCully,	117	John Packer,	404
Thos. Shaw,	117	Geo. P. Merer,	399
Benj. Martin,	112	Chas. M. Sandgran,	401
Rob. Tate,	98	H. B. Williamson,	405
Thos. Throp,	113	Wm. Towell,	398
C. Hines,	125	Richard Mackey,	386

FIRST GUN FROM THE LOG CABIN.

The log cabin poured out its forces this morning for the first time; and like him who never lost a battle, they soon gained a triumph. Two inspectors were chosen for the city election, Mr. Tucker and Downie, the former inspectors being candidates for re-election. The Harrison men succeeded by a majority of 30 or 40; thus given a happy omen of the success which awaits them this evening. The successful judges are James G. Cook and Dr. Peter Howell.—Trenton N. J. Patriot.

The Jerseys Coming.—The city of New Brunswick has given 99 Whig majority, in the town election on Tuesday. Princeton, 41 whig majority. West Windsor, entire whig. Lawrence, whig. In Piscataway, the whole whig ticket is in—first time. Old Franklin, 200 whig majority. The accounts from other parts of East Jersey, as far as heard from, are equally cheering.—N. Y. Star.

HARRISON MEETING. A GLORIOUS ASSEMBLY OF THE HARD CIDER BOYS!

Pursuant to public notice, the friends of GEN. HARRISON convened at Elkton, on Tuesday afternoon, 7th inst. The number of persons present was larger, perhaps, than was ever known to have assembled on any previous occasion.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Ex-Governor Thomas W. Veasey, President, Joseph Roman, Jr. and Woodward Abrahams, secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by F. A. Ellis, who concluded by submitting a proposition to appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair appointed Messrs. F. A. Ellis, John Archer, Daniel Megrely, Lytleton Physic, and John Conrad. During the absence of the committee, the Hon. James A. Pearce was called upon to address the meeting, to which he responded in the most forcible and eloquent appeal to the whigs of Cecil, urging them to renewed vigilance in the approaching contest between the people and the compact of federal office-holders. He dwelt forcibly upon the abuses and mal-administration of the different executive bureaus, showing plainly the miserable condition of the army and navy departments, the bankruptcy of the treasury, and the confused condition of the post office department. Mr. Pearce's indefatigable industry and untiring research enables him to show up the executive eel and his slimy brethren of the cabinet in no very enviable position at this particular crisis in the affairs of our government. The almost breathless silence with which he was listened to may be considered as a favorable omen; every word told the deep interest manifested by his hearers, while here and there a loco-foco might be seen wincing at the galling truths he uttered.

After Mr. Pearce concluded, a call was made for Augustus W. Bradford, Esq. of Baltimore. Mr. B. rose, and delivered one of the most thrillingly eloquent addresses it has ever been our good fortune to listen to. His remarks were confined particularly to the young men, urging upon them the necessity of energetic action in the present campaign. His vindication of Gen. Harrison was consistent, able and profound; and the ingenuity with which he ridiculed some of the leading measures of the administration called, in deafening peals of applause, the admiration of the crowd.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Ellis, from the committee to prepare resolutions, submitted the following as their report.

Whereas, the spirit of the times, and the evidences now reaching us from all quarters of the Union, display too clearly to be misunderstood, the fact that the people themselves have arisen in their strength, and are determined to remove with their own hands the grievances which the ruinous and destructive administration of Martin Van Buren has inflicted upon this country, in the prostration of commerce, the annihilation of all credit and confidence, the reduction of the value of labor and the production of the earth, by a course of policy recklessly persisted in, regardless of the commercial, agricultural, and general interests of the nation; and whereas, we cordially and thoroughly unite with our brethren, the whigs of the Union, in this spirit of real reform, and are convinced that, to bring about this desired reformation, a change in the administration of the general government is imperatively demanded.

Therefore, Resolved, That we heartily responded to the nomination of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President, as the candidates of the great whig party of the Union, and that, for ourselves and the whigs of Cecil county, we solemnly pledge to them our undivided and unyielding support, looking forward to their election, and the change of national policy consequent thereon, as the only remedy for the evils of which we complain.

Resolved, that in the nominations of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, and John Tyler, of Virginia—the inexemplar enthusiasm with which these nominations have been responded to by the whigs of every state in the Union—in the future certainty of their election to the two highest offices in the gift of the people—and in the changes of the public policy which that event will certainly bring about—we hail with feelings of unalloyed gratification the dawning of a brighter day, and the glorious prospect of a deliverance from the present ruinous system of misrule and corruption.

Resolved, That in the voluntary sacrifice of his youth and the best of his days to the service of his country, in the tented field, and in the most fearful contests of savage warfare, General Harrison has given the brightest example of his devotion to liberty, and the spontaneous gratitude which the people of these United States are now seeking to bestow upon him, is the best evidence that republics are not always ungrateful, but that a high sense of public justice yet survives in the bosoms of his countrymen.

Resolved, That in cherishing the recollection of the military career of Gen. Harrison—a career eminently successful and brilliant, reflecting the highest honor upon his name, and securing to the exposed inhabitants of the frontier, tranquility, quiet, and security from the horrors of savage barbarity—we do not lose sight of his important civil services in the territorial, state, and general governments, and the distinguished ability with which he has discharged the various important public trusts which have been, from time to time, by the fathers of the republic, reposed in him; but looking to the man, in all his relations, and judging the future from the past, we can rely with the utmost confidence upon his integrity, we will warrant his capability, and will vouch for his attachment to the constitution; and in this view we confidently recommend him to the support of the people of Cecil county, for the highest office in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed to the appointment of a delegation of not less than one hundred, to represent this county in the national convention of young men, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 4th May next, and that the delegation be instructed to carry to the convention, on behalf of the whigs of this county, the assurance, that at the approaching election of the fall of 1840, Cecil shall be redeemed from the thralldom of loco-focoism.

On motion, it was resolved, That the delegates from the different districts be, and they are hereby, authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in their respective bodies, in order

that a full delegation may be in attendance at the convention in May.

Mr. George Keatinge offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to consist of three persons from each election district, to nominate delegates to the young men's national whig convention to be held in Baltimore on the fourth of May next, which was adopted.

The following gentlemen were then appointed delegates to the Harrison State Convention in Baltimore, on Thursday, 9th inst.—D. Megrely, Dr. Charles W. Parker, Jos. Roman, Jr. and Jas. W. Veasey. On motion, this committee was authorized to fill all vacancies that might occur in its own body.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the convention about to assemble at Centerville, for the purpose of selecting electors for president and vice president of the United States—Alfred C. Nowland, George R. Howard, John Conrad, and Washington Hall, Sr. Esquires.

THOS. W. VEASEY, President
Jos. W. Roman, Jr. } Vice Presidents.
Enoch Clond, }
Samuel Peaco, Jr. } Secretaries.
Woodward Abrahams, }

THE OLDEST SCHOONER IN THE U. STATES.—The schooner Prudence received a new set of coasting papers at the Custom House yesterday. She was built at Kittery, in 1789.—Boston Trans.

OLDER STILL.—The ship General Jackson, which has cleared at this port for Liverpool, can be traced back to 1765, making her seventy five years old. She was originally a Portuguese ship, built in the East Indies, of Teak wood; taken by the English, and captured last war by the True Blooded Yankee, a private armed schooner, belonging to Rhode Island, owned by J. D'Wolf, Esq. She still belongs to his sons. More wonderful still, her bottom plank was never caulked, being of better materials than hickory.—Savannah Georgian.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer at Philadelphia ordered on Saturday, that James Wood be confined in prison until the Court designate another place, to remain in such custody as long as he shall continue of unsound mind, or until he shall be otherwise discharged according to Law.

MARRIED.
On the 25th ult. by the Rev. J. D. Williamson, JOHN GAWGA to Miss ANN, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Spafford, all of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Young, JOSEPH BREWER, Jr. to Miss ANN J. CHEW, both of Anne Arundel co.

DIED.
On the 14th inst., at his residence, No. 15 East Baltimore st. Mr. GEORGE WILSON, in the 57th year of his age.

CLOSURES and ARRIVALS OF THE DAILY MAILS at the BALTIMORE POST OFFICE.		
	Closes.	Arrives.
Eastern Extra,	8 1/2 A. M.	9 1/4 H. M.
Eastern Mails,	2 1/2 A. M.	11 P. M.
S. M.,	8 A. M.	9 A. M.
Washington Extra,	2 1/2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Western,	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
Frederick extra & Winchester,	9 P. M.	4 A. M.
Weldon, via Norfolk,	8 A. M.	9 A. M.
York, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and North Western,	8 A. M.	3 P. M.
JOSHUA VANSANT, P. M.		

April 4, 1840.
The change in the time of closing the mail has been made in consequence of the departure of the cars 30 minutes earlier than was anticipated in the notice of April 1st.

TIPPECANOE CLUB, No. 9.—Will meet at the American Coffee House, THIS EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock. A full meeting is anticipated. Persons wishing to become members, can either come forward in person or send their names. Addresses may be expected from distinguished friends.

ap 16 JOHN W. WOODS, Rec. Sec'y.

HOWARD DISTRICT.—A meeting of the young Whigs of Howard District, in Anne Arundel county, will take place at "Brown's Hotel," Elkton's Mills, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Whig Convention of young men, to be held in Baltimore, on the 4th of May next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, APRIL 16, 1840.

CTEARED.
Brigs Canada, Fitzgerald, Valparaiso and a market; Norcross, Stevens, Port Spain, Island of Trinidad; Schrs. Frances Tryon, Hartford; Henry Barger, Briggs, New York; Flora, Nichols, Philadelphia; Native, Curtis, Hampton, Va.

ARRIVED.
Brig Poultnie, Mont, from Bordeaux.
Brig Louisiana, Lufrio, from Porto Cabello.
British schr. Gen. Grant, Adams, from Bermuda.
Schooner Lanza Virginia, Coffin, from New Orleans.
Schooner Forest, Gilchrist, from Castine.
Steamboat Alabama, Sutton, from Norfolk. Reports nothing in the Bay.

SAILED.—In tow of the Relief, ship Pochontas, Higgins, for Liverpool.

A MUSEMENTS.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets.

Two beautiful Daguerrotypes Sketches, on a large scale, representing the east front of the Capitol, and the Unitarian Church at Washington, taken by Dr. Woodbridge, of Ohio; politely deposited by Dr. Garlick, who is prepared to the likenesses with the Daguerrotypes.

A living WHITE PARTRIDGE, considered a very great curiosity, has been received from Eummittsburg. (No. 3) No Saloon Performances this week.

Admittance to the Museum alone (as usual) 25 cts. Admittance to the Saloon and Museum—Lower Seats, 50 cents, with the privilege of introducing a lady. Upper Seats 25 cents. Children half price. ap 15

WANTED.—TWO or THREE STEADY HANDS immediately at the CHEAP STORE, No. 108, FRAZEE ST. near Eutaw, where the subscriber is manufacturing LADIES' SHOES of the best quality, for the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR—and also Mice and Children's at the usual prices. A general assortment of eastern Men's, Boys' and Youth's SHOES, always on hand—he also makes to order MEN'S PUMPS, all of which will be sold FOR CASH. Those wishing them by the dozen, can be supplied, with from one to twenty dozen pair, and a liberal discount made for the cash.

TRUNKS—TRUNKS—TRUNKS.—A general assortment of HAIR TRUNKS, always on hand.

ap 15 JOHN BANGS.

RICHARD J. MATCHETT,

Job and Book Printer,

Over N. E. Corner Gay and Lombard streets,

HAVING RECENTLY ADDED A VARIETY OF

ORNAMENTAL TYPE AND OTHER ARTICLES,

is prepared to do work in his line in a superior manner, and on accommodating terms.

All the Low and Commercial Blanks for Sale.

An Apprentice of reliable education and qualifications will be taken.