

COME AND LET US REASON TOGETHER

I would say a word to the original Jackson men. In 1824 you and I were together. We supported the election of General Jackson. Blair and Kendall were the devoted partisans of Mr. Clay, and Mr. Van Buren supported Mr. Crawford. Kendall continued to be the zealous partisan of Mr. Clay; advised him to vote for Mr. Adams or not, as he pleased, and after the election of Mr. Adams, offered to come on to Washington, and defend Mr. Clay from the "slanders," to use his own words, that were published against him, if Mr. Clay would give him an office worth fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Mr. Clay refused to pay him the stipulated price, and Kendall turned his poisonous fangs on the benefactor who had warmed him into life, and became State's evidence to convict Mr. Clay of the charge against which he had volunteered to defend him! Blair came in at the eleventh hour, under a contract that he should have the printing patronage of the government. Now where are you, and where are these men? You have all the kicks, and they have all the coppers. Your labor is reduced forty per cent. in its value, and they boast that they have reduced the value of flour, one half!! How is it with their salaries? Kendall, who entertained Mr. Clay for fifteen hundred dollars per annum, receives his six thousand, in hard dollars, and his pickings and speculations to boot. Blair makes his thousands, without moving his finger, except as the pensioned libeller of General Harrison, and those who have refused to surrender their judgments and their principles.

And these are the men who, by virtue of their position in the country, denounce such of the original Jackson men as disapprove of the measures which have brought the country into its present unexampled condition, and call on you to follow them in their denunciations.

What I would entreat of you to do is, calmly to go over the whole ground with me, and let us reason together on these things. How does it happen that the men who were opposed to us in 1824—who then reviled and ridiculed General Jackson, even more than they now ridicule General Harrison, got possession of his ear, and have, through the potent influence of his name, risen into power, whilst his strongest and sternest friends are driven from him, and are denounced as if they were enemies to their country? Go into any of the States, and look out for the original Jackson men, and you will find that many of those who raised the standard, and bore the heat and burden of the day, are now proscribed and persecuted; whilst a mongrel mixture of money-loving office holders are the chosen leaders of the party.

How is this? why is it so? Men may change but principles will not. When we rallied against Mr. Adams, the strongest argument urged against him, was that he abused the patronage of the government to re-elect himself. Who does not recollect Col. Johnson's celebrated declaration, that he would oppose the reelection of Mr. Adams, though "he were as pure as the angels in Heaven?" The people were then aroused to vindicate the purity of the elective franchise. Your purpose was to assert the power of the people to elect their own Chief Magistrate, and you rallied against Mr. Adams because you resolved to demonstrate that the voice of the people was more potent than the patronage of the government. Your desire was to prove that your votes could not be purchased with your own money. That the virtue of the people was stronger than the love of money. You triumphed. The election of Gen. Jackson was a triumph of the elective franchise. You gained the battle, but you have lost the fruits of victory. Gen. Jackson used the power which you had defeated, not only to re-elect himself but to appoint his successor. He brought the whole force of the Federal patronage to bear on the elections, and by exerting his own personal popularity, in aid of the power and influence of the government, he elected Mr. Van Buren. These things are true and no man can gainsay them. Your confidence has been abused, and you have been inflamed by artful appeals to your passions and prejudices. You have been taught to believe that in following the will of your party leaders, you were asserting and maintaining your principles. I would ask you if you do not see that by supporting Mr. Van Buren's re-election, you are violating your principles? Who believes that Mr. Van Buren is the free unbiased choice of the people? What will the world believe if Mr. Van Buren is re-elected? What will you believe? If he is able now, by the force of the federal patronage to re-elect himself, is there not an end to the freedom of elections? Will it not prove that the love of office and filthy lucre is stronger than the love of country?

But why do I reason thus? Come one, come all and swell the rolling tide of public opinion. Let the next election be a triumph of the popular voice, speaking in a voice of thunder to all who are now in authority and to all who are to come after them; proclaiming that the people are sovereign; and they have resolved to assert their power. Let the original Jackson men rejoice that our candidate is a patriot in whom there is no guile. One who has no selfish ends to gratify. One who comes into power with no griefs to avenge and no debts to pay. One who will bring joy and peace, and plenty to a suffering country, and who has no terrors, but for those who have covered the land with sadness and affliction.

Another consideration. Our candidate was nominated in the spirit of patriotism. He was chosen as the rallying point of every friend of liberty. In selecting him, there was a surrender of personal preferences. A great many of the Whig party were the zealous friends of another distinguished citizen. They believed that he had been persecuted, calum-

nated, and injured. They believed that the times were auspicious to the vindication of his fame, and of their preference for him; but in the spirit of devoted patriotism, they have remembered your prejudices—they have yielded their own preferences, and have given you a candidate upon whom you can unite without sacrificing your pride of opinion—they have acted wisely; it is for you, by uniting with them in the election of General Harrison, to show that you, too, are prepared to make some sacrifice for the good of the country.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

It will be seen, on inspection of the following table, that the federal party have lost in thirty-five counties and boroughs, from which full returns have been received, no less than 3261 votes since the election for President in 1836. Taking the Congressional election of 1839 as a comparative test, they have lost 1300. This result is highly gratifying, as it proves the progress of public opinion, and assures the election of General Harrison in November. The moral influence of Virginia on other States will be great, and the revolution will be onward. Yet let no one relax his efforts. The enemy is powerful. He is armed with patronage, and will be unscrupulous in its use. The war-cry should be onward, and energy, conciliation, and union, should animate every bosom. "Union for the sake of the Union."

Table with 4 columns: Year (1836, 1839, 1840), Party (Federalists, Whigs), and County/Borough names. Lists counties like Albemarle, Brooke, Caroline, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

The position of this State illustrates, in a most striking manner, the necessity for a surrender of party prejudice, for the sake of maintaining correct principles, and restoring the prosperity of the country. It illustrates the fatal influence of permitting the partisans of the federal government to interfere in matters which pertain exclusively to State Legislation.

Pennsylvania has commenced and carried out nearly to completion, a system of Internal Improvement, involving an expenditure to the amount of thirty millions of dollars. It might be expected that, in the prosecution of so large an expenditure, many rival interests would spring up, and that local questions would give rise to angry political animosity. How important then is it, that these questions should be adjusted solely in reference to the interests of the State, and that the baneful influence of federal politics should be excluded from their discussion. But this is not permitted. The party in office resort to every expedient to enlist partisans, and hence their influence is thrown into the scale of passion and prejudice, under the hope of making political capital out of the condition into which they have brought the

country. We are gratified to find that the Philadelphia Inquirer has risen above the influence of party, and, in a well written article, supports the Governor in the effort he is making to sustain the credit and character of the State. While it is greatly to be regretted that this patriotic example has so few followers in that and other States.

THE BUFFALO CENTINEL.—We have received the first number of a weekly paper, with the above title, published at Buffalo, and if we may judge from the spirit displayed in his first number, we would place the Centinel among the foremost supporters of Harrison and Reform.

WANTED.—Several competent persons to act as agents for this paper. None need apply unless they are well recommended.

WANTED.—FIFTY BOYS to sell the Tippecanoe Text Book and Pilot. Apply at this office, No. 11, Water street.

From the New York Observer. Two Missionaries Eaten by Savages.—Through the kindness of a gentleman in this city, we are permitted to publish an extract from a letter just received by him, containing the heart rending intelligence that two missionaries in New Zealand have shared the fate of Lyman and Munson! Sydney, N. S. Wales, Dec. 1, 1839.

"The missionary brig 'Camden' left Utopia the day before our ship sailed, and arrived here last evening, bringing news that two of the missionaries who sailed in her, during a visit to the island of Ewomango, one of the New Hebrides, were killed and eaten by the natives.

They were Messrs. Williams and Harris; I knew them both at Utopia.—Mr. Williams quite in imately; he was a highly intelligent and gentlemanly man, one of the most indefatigable of all Christian missionaries. He is the author of a very valuable work on the South Sea Islands; a third gentleman, not a missionary, Mr. Cunningham, who was with them at the time, escaped by flight, and I have the painful intelligence from his own lips. Mr. Harris was in ill health, and could not make his escape, while Mr. Williams was rather advanced in life.

Mr. Cunningham, who heard the war cry raised, turned and saw Mr. Harris pursued by the savages; in an instant after, he saw him fall, pierced through with many spears. Mr. C. then urged Mr. Williams to run for the boat which was at some distance. The latter misunderstood him, and ran into the water to swim off to the brig, but was overtaken and murdered. Mr. C. with difficulty reached the boat, and made his escape."

These unfortunate missionaries were sent out by the London Missionary Society, and the vessel spoken of in the letter was one employed in its service.

A TOBACCO TRADER MURDERED.

An unknown person, apparently about 60 years of age, was murdered on the night of the 3d of April, in Lauren's County, Georgia. He was travelling with a two-horse wagon, loaded with tobacco, and accompanied by a young man, whom he said he had hired to drive his wagon. His death was occasioned by a blow on the head, supposed by an axe, which he had with him, and which partly severed his head from his body. It is supposed that he was murdered by the youth who was with him, as he was absent next morning. No money nor papers were found upon the deceased, except part of a newspaper (the North Carolina) on the margin of which was written, "William Bostick." The young man was arrested a few days afterwards, and committed to prison. He had in his possession a number of manuscript papers supposed to belong to the unfortunate man who was murdered.

The old man is described as being 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, his hair very white and long.—The young man about 20 years of age, with light complexion.

HOLLAND.—The following account of the Dutch commercial marine, up to 31st December, 1839, is given by the Staats Courant: The number of ships launched and licensed during the year was 123, and their measurement 19,950 lasts. During the year 51 ships, measuring 1955 lasts, have been taken out of the Dutch trade, by being lost at sea, broken up, or sold to foreigners. On 31st December, 1839, there were 1439 ships, measuring 117,315 lasts, employed in Dutch commerce; these, by the 31st December last, were increased to 1528 bottoms, and 135,339 lasts. In the course of 1839, the entrances at the ports amounted to 6179 vessels, carrying 940,723 tons, and the departures to 3264 vessels, carrying 536,046 tons. Besides these, there were 408 arrivals, carrying 29,906 tons, and 2725 departures, carrying 404,643 tons in ballast. The merchant marine of Holland has thus, it appears, been increased during the last year, by 89 ships, being 42 more than the increase of 1838. The Dutch last is 2918 French litres.

SCIO COUNTY.—Extract of a letter from an old farmer at Wheelersburg, Ohio, dated 11th April, 1840. "We have quite a large Tippecanoe Club in our place, and are gaining in numbers daily. We yesterday put up our log cabin, commencing in the morning and finishing before three o'clock P. M.—and had the pleasure of hearing a number of able speeches delivered in it.

"Our township election went off on strict party grounds, and the result was more than we had claimed, say 144 to 34; last fall it stood 101 to 74; so you see we are not losing much.

"I have not heard of an election this spring for township officers, but that we have elected Harrison democrats to fill every office."—Cincinnati Republican.

THE CINCINNATI BANK EMBELLISHMENT.—In the Cincinnati Chronicle of the 18th inst., is published the following extract of a letter, from a citizen of Cincinnati, now in Paris. The letter is dated March 6th: "I met with a singular adventure to-day—walking down the Boulevard, who should I meet with but Wm. Surtees, Esq., the ci-devant Cashier of the Mechanics and Traders Bank, Cincinnati. He told me that the newspapers had fabricated many lies about him, and that he was the injured man! He lives at Versailles, but says he shall go to Italy in a few days; and thinks of travelling all over the world! He talks quite an Algerian already."

BY THE EASTERN MAIL.

Correspondence of the Pilot. New York, April 25th, 1840. The true blue, thorough going, entire swine portion of the Federal party in this city, are resolved to make the most of their brief authority in the Municipal government. They seem determined to carry out the precepts of the "illustrious predecessor" of their Kinderhook President. "Proscription" without the shadow of reserve is their motto. He that is not for us, is against us, therefore, turn him out.

The so-called "Democratic Republican" Ward Committee of the sixth ward, have held a solemn convocation, at the sixth ward Hotel, and taking upon themselves, in the plenitude of their power, the dictatorial functions of "the largest liberty" party, have appointed a committee, to wait upon his honor, the Mayor, with divers respectful requests, as they condescend to denominate their instruction. One of these requests runs thus: "that he will rescind the warrants of those Marshals at present holding the same, who are not friendly to the present administration."

This important committee are further directed "to call on the Alderman, Assistant Alderman, and Street Inspector of the ward, requesting them not to employ any but citizens known to be friendly to the present administration." Also, "Resolved, That the said committee be requested to wait upon Mr. Gage, the Superintendent of Streets, with a similar request, to employ none but citizens friendly to the present administration, and discharge from his employ all those who are opposed to it."

Truly, "drowning men catch at straws." These Democratic Republicans, as they are pleased to call themselves, know full well, that unless they embrace the present golden opportunity, the spoils will be snatched from their grasp, and they will either have to turn about for the old Tippecanoe hero, or go without grub. Turn about, my boys, by all means.

We are all expectation for news from the south. Let old Virginia do her duty, and there is no fear for the republic.

Aside from the excitement of the political world, our great city is about to present to her citizens and all others who may embrace the opportunity, the fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy. To the admirers of the fine arts, this is a subject of much interest, and will, as usual, command their patronage and attention. The exhibition will commence on Monday, but to a chosen few, the rooms are opened a few days previous; and thus it was, that last evening, the accustomed private interview was given, accompanied by a collation, prepared for the members, and such invited guests as might enjoy the high honor of so rich a treat.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Dewey, and the temporary arrangements of the evening were discussed with a proper zeal.

You will no doubt, learn with pleasure that our Legislature in both branches has, at last, passed the bill, abolishing imprisonment for debt. Heretofore, the citizen only, was protected from the claws of hungry and avaricious creditors, now the stranger can come among us, without the fear of a debtors prison staring him in the face. He stands "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled."

Business in Wall street, is looking brighter.—A fair business was done in stocks this morning at the Board. American Exchange and Dry Dock Bkks. improved 1-2 per cent upon yesterday, and Delaware and Hudson 3-4. Manhattan fell 1 per cent; North American Trust 3-4.

Drifts upon Baltimore, sold at the Board for 94 3/4.

Table titled SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. Lists various stocks and bonds with their respective prices and values.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Correspondence of the Pilot. MOBILE, 20th April, 1840.

DEAR SIR.—We have your "Pilot" among us, in the South, and intend to give him cheering breezes in his onward course to the capital. Old Harrison will make a noble commander of the ship of State, and he has many fine officers on board, with a numerous and zealous crew. Being so well prepared, we doubt not that his "Pilot" will carry him in safety to the desired haven.

Our City has been thrown into great commotion, by a most outrageous act, which was perpetrated upon a very able and esteemed member of the Editorial corps, on board the steamboat Gov. Pickens, on Saturday evening last. When about twenty miles above the city, a political controversy arose between G. B. Hayden, Esq., the Editor of the Marcano Patriot, and a passenger named Gee. Mr. Hayden was sitting, after tea, conversing with some of his friends, when Gee intruded himself into the party, and used very abusive and offensive language towards Mr. Hayden, offering to bet with him, and upon being refused his bet, challenging Hayden to fight. That gentleman used every effort to rid himself of the annoyance of Gee, and finding that he would not desist, he left the company, and was proceeding to the ladies' cabin, when his wife was, when Gee deliberately drew a pistol, and fired at him. The ball took effect in Mr. Hayden's hip, and he was dangerously wounded.—The ruffian Gee was instantly secured by the passengers, and the Captain put back with his boat, and returned to the city. Mr. Hayden is a gentleman very much beloved among his acquaintances, and the outrage was one of the most glaring that we have ever known. You may imagine the distress of his estimable wife, when her husband, who, a few moments before, had left her to join his friends, now brought back backwounded by the hand of a ruffian, and so severely, as to leave scarcely a hope of his recovery. Gee, on the arrival of the boat, was committed to prison, and with the assistance of good surgeons, it is hoped that Hayden will recover. When shall we get rid of these murderous proceedings?

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PETERSBURGH MARKETS, Oct. 24. Cotton.—There is no change in this article since our last report, and now continue our former quotations of 6 to 8 cts, extreme prices. General sales, for fair quality, 7 1/2 cts.

Tobacco.—Common lugs, fair weights, \$3 a \$3.25; fair and good quality \$3.35 a \$3.75; and best leafy and mixed \$3.75 a \$4; leaf, common to good, \$4.50 a \$6.50; good to best \$6.50 a 12; the latter price was

obtained to day for one hhd. at Oaks Warehouse.—Petersburg Intelligence.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, April 24. Flour, per bbl. (new) \$4.56; Wheat, red, 90a100 cts.; do white, \$2.10; Bye, 40a46; Corn, 44a46; Oats, 26a36; Corn Meal, 46c.

MOBILE MARKET, April 29. No alteration was observable in the character of our Cotton market on Saturday—the same general quiet continued which had existed the preceding three or four days. Holders were rather firm, relaxing only in their pretensions to conform to the wishes of planters about leaving the city. Buyers take only such lots as come within their views, and act with much caution, confining their enquiries to cottons in merchantable order, and under cover.

The high rates ruling in Exchange interrupt negotiations except in such limited sums as are required by the most urgent necessity.

Freights are yet at a stand, no deviation having occurred from the rates that have ruled during the week.

The Convention from Baltimore, Harford and Carroll counties for the nomination of elector of President and Vice President, will meet on Tuesday, 5th May, 10 o'clock A. M. at North Bend, instead of Monday.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The Marshals of the several districts in Baltimore County, will meet at North Bend, in Baltimore, on Thursday, April 30th, at 10 o'clock.

WM. TAGGART, Chief Marshal.

HARRISON MEETING. At a meeting of the Whigs of the 8th election district, on Saturday, 25th, 1840, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said district in the young men's national convention to be held in Baltimore on the 4th of May next, 1840, on motion, the following officers were appointed:—Mr. Noah Gorsuch, Chairman, and Mr. Joshua M. Bosley, Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved that the chair appoint a committee of three to nominate fifty delegates to the young men's national convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 4th of May, 1840.

On motion, it was resolved, that this meeting respectfully invite all the whigs of the district to attend.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers and published.

On motion, it was resolved, that this meeting adjourn until Thursday, 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M. NOAH GORSUCH, Chairman. JOSHUA M. BOSLEY, Sec'y.

HARRISON MEETING. At a meeting of the Whigs of the Eighth election district, on Saturday, 25th, 1840, for the purpose of appointing five delegates to meet in joint convention with the delegates from Harford and Carroll, to be held in the city of Baltimore, at the Court house, on the 4th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate an electoral candidate for the third Congressional district, the following officers were appointed: Mr. Micajah Merryman, Chairman, and Joshua F. Cockey, Secretary.

The following delegates were appointed: Dr. A. Tyson, Lewis R. Cole, Peter F. Cockey, Merryman of N., and Edward Rider.

The delegates having been appointed, a motion was made that the proceedings be signed by its officers, and published.

On motion of C. C. Love, the meeting adjourned sine die.

MICAJAH MERRYMAN, Chairman. JOSHUA F. COCKEY, Sec'y.

ALL PERSONS IN THE CITY indebted to the Baltimore Post and Transcript, are requested to make immediate payment to the authorized collector. Accounts not settled by the 15th proximo, will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection. Subscribers in the county will please remit the amount of their subscriptions by mail, addressed to GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, ap 25 Sec'y. Trustee for the Mortgagees.

TO MARSHALS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL PROCESSION. The undersigned having been appointed a committee for the purpose of procuring SASHES for the Marshals, have performed the duty assigned them, and now give notice, that they can be had at the store of Messrs. R. MIDDLETON & SON, No. 103 Market st. between Calvert and South streets, where the Marshals are requested to call as soon as convenient, and obtain them.

LEVI FAHENSTOCK, SAMUEL HARRIS, JR. JOHN N. MILLINGTON.

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements on Monday Evening, the following resolutions were passed and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That all Whig strangers who may be in the city on the fourth day of May next, are respectfully invited to join in the Procession of the Young Men's National Convention, by placing themselves under the banners of their respective States.

Resolved, That the Whigs of this city be, and they are hereby requested to close their places of business on the fourth day of May next.

T. YATES, WALSH, Chairman. JOHN W. WOODS, RUFUS B. GALLUP, Secretaries.

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Committee of Reception will meet at "North Bend" on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at half past four o'clock.—The members are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance, and to come fully prepared to make a detailed report of the number of delegates that can be accommodated in their respective wards.

A. W. BRADFORD, Chairman. JOSHUA JONES, Sec'y.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION. The committee have taken a parlour at the Eutaw House, corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets, where they will attend on Friday, the first, Saturday, the second, and Monday, the fourth of May, for the purpose of welcoming their political brethren who may come to the city on mission of patriotism and public spirit, and of otherwise carrying out the instructions under which they act.

A. W. BRADFORD, Chairman. JOSHUA JONES, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRADE. The following members constitute the Committee on Arbitration for the month of April, 1840: Thomas Finley, Jacob G. Davies, William Brundage, L. J. Cox, B. Deford.