

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT.

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

The increased demand for the "Pilot" for the country, is such, that we will hereafter publish it on an enlarged sheet for the country, on Tuesdays and Fridays, giving a review of the markets.

MR. GRUNDY AND GEN. HARRISON. The cause of the administration must be desperate indeed when Mr. Grundy can descend to make the declarations contained in his speech delivered before the office-holders caucus, as reported in the Globe of yesterday. He is reported to have said of the central committee at Cincinnati:—

"Mr. Burke, the Postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I intend before we leave this place, to ask him to state whether this committee does not regularly attend their candidate to the post-office, when he goes for letters, to see that he gets none that are not such as they are willing that he should receive." "They open all his letters for him (continued Mr. Grundy) and when there is nothing to be said in reply they answer them; though when there is they will not answer them at all."

Now we would have the intelligent reader note the phraseology which we have quoted.

"Mr. Burke, the Postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I intend before we leave this place, to ask him to state whether this committee does not regularly attend their candidate to the post-office, &c."

The purpose of this declaration was to charge that Gen. Harrison was thus attended, for says Mr. Grundy—

"They have shut him up (I will not say in a cage, but he might as well be in one) and will not let him have the use of pen, ink and paper, while his conscience-keepers say that he shall neither speak, nor write, and they will do it for him."

Now, note the language. If the statement had been true, or if Mr. Grundy had believed it to be true, he would have made the inquiry of Mr. Burke, and would have, if true, made the charge direct, but he knew that the statement was untrue, and he therefore preferred to insinuate the falsehood.

Nine tenths of those readers of the Globe who have any confidence in Mr. Grundy's veracity, will believe that he has asserted that the fact is so. While he has carefully so guarded his language, that instead of becoming responsible for the calumny which he thus puts afloat, he can compromise with his conscience by saying "I did not make the charge. All that I said was, that I would ask Mr. Burke if it was so."

It is not so, Mr. Grundy, and you know it was not so, and we are grieved to find that a man of your elevated station in society—one whose hairs are blossoming for the grave, should so far forget what is due to the position you occupy as to perpetrate so vile a calumny. There is something degrading in the manner in which it is propagated. Do not, Mr. Grundy, would have made the open declaration. He would have suited his words to the charge intended to be made; but you prefer to do by insinuation what he would have done directly. You are equally guilty, and your insinuation deserves to be denounced no less than a direct falsehood.

But you draw a contrast between Gen. Harrison and Gen. Jackson, and say

"It was different in old times, when Andrew Jackson was put up for the Presidency. I wonder if any man, or set of men, opened and answered his letters for him."

Here again you assume the impudent to suggest a falsehood. You would have the public to believe that the Central Com. at Cincinnati, were appointed for the purpose of opening & answering letters addressed to Gen. Harrison, and that no such committee as that at Cincinnati had been organized by the friends of Gen. Jackson, while he was a candidate. You insinuate also, that Gen. Harrison is prevented by his committee, from opening and reading letters addressed to him, while Gen. Jackson opened, read, and answered all letters addressed to him, upon the subject of the Presidential election.

We have already demonstrated from the tenor of your remarks, that the charge which you wished to insinuate was untrue, and that therefore you said that you would thereafter ask Mr. Burke if it was not so instead of saying that you had asked him, and that it was so. If that charge is admitted to be untrue, it follows that the insinuation that the committee was appointed for that purpose is equally so.

But your insinuation goes farther, and would deny the appointment of such a committee by the friends of Gen. Jackson. You seem to have forgotten the record. We have before us, a letter of the "Nashville Committee," and signed by JNO. OVERTON, Chairman.

R. C. FOSTER, DANL GRAHAM, R. WHITE, JESSE WHARTON, JOHN CATON, ISAIAH MICHOI, G. W. CAMPBELL, EDWARD WARD, TH. CLAIBORN, WM. B. LEWIS, F. X. ROBERTSON, WM. L. BISHOP, JN. PHILLIPS, WM. WHITE, JNO. SELBY, ALFRED BALCH, DANIEL GRAHAM, Secy.

Such are the facts. And is it not melancholy to think that such declarations could be made by you upon such facts?

Many were at a loss to know what purpose the caucus of which you bore so prominent a part, assembled in this city. That object is now manifest. It was to slander Gen. Harrison, and you were the chosen instrument to accomplish it. It was to slander the people, who, having placed Gen. Harrison's name before the country as a candidate, deemed it to be their duty, as it is their privilege, to organize committees of correspondence, for the purpose of protecting his reputation against the slanders which they foresaw would be propagated, by the pensioned press, against him.

He is his candidate, and it was his duty to protect him. He was selected by the people, not on account of any new confession of faith, but because of his tried integrity, and well known opinions and public services. He was selected by those who relied on his character as recorded in the public history of his country, and they deemed it impertinent in his political opponents to interrogate him for the purpose of raising some new collateral issue, the only effect of which would be to divert the public attention from the glaring corruption and ruinous measures of this administration, and they appointed a committee to defend his character, and to protect him from impertinence. The Nashville committee of 1828, was organized on the same considerations, and then, as now, they interposed between their candidate and such attacks as it was deemed proper for them to notice.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The table published below, exhibits the votes given at the Presidential election in 1836 and at the recent election for Delegates; it also exhibits the political complexion of the delegates elected. We have complete returns of the delegates in all but Braxton, Lewis and Scott. We have placed the two delegates from these counties against us. It will be seen, that in many of the counties, no opposition was made to the candidates of the party in the majority. We would here observe, that some of our cotemporaries, the Journal of Commerce, and Commercial Advertiser, have fallen into error—they place the vote given to Mr. Ailworth in Accomac to the administration. Mr. Ailworth does not belong to that party, nor was he run as their candidate. Instead of over 400 votes in Accomac, the destructives have not two hundred.

The result of the two elections in a comparative point of view, show a Whig gain in the contested counties of 7,900 votes, and a Whig majority in them of nearly 4000.

Table with 4 columns: County, 1836 (W, V, B), 1840 (W, V, B), and 1840 (W, V, B). Lists counties like Accomac, Albemarle, Alleghany, Amelia, Annetest, Augusta, Barbours, Bedford, Berkeley, Bland, Botetourt, Braxton, Brooke, Brunswick, Buchanan, Cabell, Campbell, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Clarke, Culpeper, Cumberland, Danville, Dickenson, Elizabeth city, Essex, Fauquier, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederic, Giles, Gloucester, Goodland, Grayson, Greenbrier, Greeneville, Halifax, Hampshire, Hanover, Hardy, Harrison, Henrico, Henry, Isle of Wight, Jackson, James City, Jefferson, Kanawha, King George, King & Queen, King William, Lancaster, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Madison, Loudoun, Loudensburg, Madison, Mason, Marshall, Matthews, Mecklenburg, Mercer, Middlesex, Montgomery, Morgan, Monroe, Montgomery, Nelson, New Kent, Norfolk City, Norfolk County, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Orange & Green, Patrick, Pendleton, Petersburg, Pittsylvania, Pocahontas, Powhatan, Preston, Prince Edward, Prince George, Prince William, Pulaski, Randolph, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Richmond City, Richmond Co., Shenandoah, Smyth, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Tazewell, Tyler, Warwick, Washington, Warren, Westmoreland, Williamsburg, Wood, Wythe, York.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday last declared the following dividends:—Western Bank, 4 per cent; Farmers' and Mechanics', 6; Kensington, 12 months; Commercial, do. 6; Penn Township, do. 6; Southwark, do. 6; Mechanics', 6 months; Moyamensing, do. 3; Girard, do. 3; Mechanics' and Manufacturers', do. 3; Farmers' Bank, Bucks county, do. 3; Chesnut Hill and Spring House Turnpike, do. 4.

Lady Blessington is about to publish another volume of Tales.

Mrs. Trollope has a new work in press, entitled "A Summer in Brittany."



SORTIE OF FORT MEIGS.

The people of various sections of the country had appointed yesterday, the 8th of May, for the celebration of the anniversary of this brilliant military achievement. In the city of New York, the most extensive arrangements have been made by the Whig party, and we expect a glorious account of the proceedings at Niblo's. 100 guns were to be fired at noon—in the evening Niblo's garden was to be illuminated, and the various Tippecanoe Clubs were to walk in procession.

We cut the following account of the Sortie, from the Pennsylvania Inquirer of yesterday.

VICTORY OF FORT MEIGS.

A STIRRING INCIDENT IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

From Tyson's Life of General Harrison. Early in the spring, intelligence was received that the British were making extensive preparations, and concentrating a large force of regular soldiers, Canadians and Indians, to besiege Fort Meigs. On obtaining this information, General Harrison hastened to his camp, and exerted the most strenuous efforts to prepare for the threatened attack of the enemy.

At this time the garrison of Fort Meigs was much reduced in numbers, and the period for which those who still remained had enlisted, was about to expire. General Harrison therefore looked with great anxiety for the arrival of the strong reinforcement of Kentucky troops, who were approaching with all possible despatch under General Clay; but whose march had been greatly impeded by the wretched condition of the roads.

On the morning of the 28th of April, the scouts brought intelligence of the near advance of the enemy. And soon after, on the same day, the British troops were discovered from the fort, ascending the river in vessels and boats, while the Indians, in strong force, were seen approaching, at the same time, by land. The British disembarked and encamped at the old station on the military batteries being completed, preparations were made for a bombardment. Their troops commenced the construction of three powerful batteries, on the north side of the river, directly opposite our camp.

It was on this occasion that GENERAL HARRISON resorted to a measure of defence which, while it displayed in a new light his transcendent military genius, in its success has been equally equalled, and was not surpassed by that of the gallant JACKSON WITH THE COTTON BAGS OF NEW ORLEANS.

While the British were busy in constructing their forts, Harrison had moved all the tents of the army to the side of the Fort next to them, thus forming a screen to his operations within the works. Behind these tents he threw up a traverse or bank of earth, twelve feet high, and twenty feet wide at the base, in such a manner as to form the most perfect protection to the garrison against the enemy's guns. The tents covered the embankment, the British were unapprized of its existence. On the 30th of April, the enemy's batteries being completed, preparations were made for a bombardment. Their troops were beat to quarters, the guns loaded, the fuses lighted, the want of the word "FIRE," alone suspended the attack. At this moment HARRISON gave orders to "STRIKE THE TENTS." It was done in an instant, and Proctor was thus taught how fruitless had been all his labor, when opposed by the superior sagacity and generalship of HARRISON. Not a man—not a tent could be beheld, nothing but a high shield of earth, and McAffee observes, "the prospect of smoking them out, which the British had threatened to do, was very faint."

Colonel McKim, of Ohio, a veteran of the last war, states that, "in the attack by the British upon Fort Meigs, the Americans fought outside the fort, and commanded at one of the gates of the fort, and personally helped General Harrison over the pickets, and saw him commanding his men in person and on foot, regardless of the most imminent danger."

Proctor, however, resolved to hear the music of his guns, and accordingly opened a heavy fire on the Fort. So perfect was Harrison's defence, that although he endured this attack for eight days, he lost only two men. The army of Harrison amounted to about a thousand men, while the enemy's force comprised six hundred regulars, eight hundred Canadian militia, and eighteen hundred Indians. During the first three days the fire of the enemy was incessant and tremendous. Five and eight inch shells and twenty-four pound shot fell in showers in the camp.

On the 3d of April, Proctor's men appeared to work unwillingly, and Harrison's troops repeatedly mounted the ramparts, and cheered them on! This was almost the only return they could make for their favors, as our troops were almost destitute of ammunition.

Harrison was often seen upon the ramparts, sword in hand, and the shot falling around him, to use the words of one who served under him, "as thickly as hail," pointing the canon and defying the enemy.

It is worthy of remark, that on the second day of the attack, Proctor sent an officer with a flag, to demand the surrender of the post. The grounds of this demand were, that the American force was too weak to defend the works against the overwhelming numbers of the besiegers, and that General Proctor was anxious to save the effusion of blood! The intrepid Harrison promptly replied:—

"If General Proctor knows the uses of war, as I am bound to believe he does, he must have considered me ignorant of the honor he must have intended an insult. It was my duty to make the demand before he commenced firing on the works. But, sir, said he, go back and tell your General that I know my own foe, and his, and that I shall defend the works to the last extremity. Tell him, further, that if I ever possess the Fort, he shall obtain it in way that will give him more honor in the estimation of his Government, than he could derive from a thousand surrenders!"

Another incident is also worthy of notice.—After the enemy had retired, a number of the Indians who had left them, came into the fort, and stated that a contract had been entered into be-

tween Proctor and Tecumseh, that as soon as the fort surrendered, which they considered inevitable, Harrison should be given up to the Indians, to be disposed of as they might see proper. Harrison replied:—

"Then General Proctor can neither a soldier nor a man. But if it shall ever be his fate to surrender to me, his life shall be protected, but I will dress him in a petticoat, and deliver him over to the squaws, as being unworthy to associate with men."

On this story was founded an infamous slander on General Harrison, and a base insult to the ladies of Chillicothe, fabricated by a person whose name we will not stoop to mention.

Colonel Wood remarks: "With a plenty of ammunition, we should have been able to blow John Bull almost from the Miami. It was extremely diverting to see with what pleasure and delight the Indians carried the enemy's batteries on the west side of the river, were commanded by Dudley. By the swiftness of the current, General Clay was separated from his command. Colonel Boswell, at the head of this division, landed, formed and attacked the enemy. Gen. Harrison, who stood on a battery exposed to the fire of the enemy, watching their operations, observing an effort on the part of the Indians to gain his flank, resolved to attack them, and look for some prisoners, including an officer; having completely beaten and driven back the whole force of the enemy. That force consisted of two hundred British regulars, one hundred and fifty Canadians, and five hundred Indians; being considerably more than doubled the force of the brave detachment that attacked them, but our troops charged with such irresistible impetuosity, that nothing could withstand them."

In no instance during the war was there harder fighting than in this brilliant sortie. It lasted but forty-five minutes; during which one hundred and eighty men were killed and wounded on our side.

In the mean time Dudley had gained the opposite shore, and approached the batteries erected there. When about three hundred yards from them, the troops could no longer be restrained, but, with a yell, rushed on to the attack, charging the batteries "at full speed." The enemy, panic stricken, abandoned the forts and fled, leaving them an easy prey in the hands of the gallant Kentuckians, who at once pulled down the British flag.

The troops under Dudley were mostly raw militia, brave, hardy and enterprising, but destitute of discipline. After taking the forts, they amused themselves with examining the defences, instead of destroying them. Harrison, observing this, repeatedly called to them to retire, and come into the fort. Unfortunately, they neglected his warning. The Indians and British reinforced, returned, and in an hour their fate was decided. They nearly all fell or were taken prisoners.—Death was the easier of the two. Some of them were shot by the Indians. "Thrice," says Col. Wood, "who preferred to inflame a still more cruel and savage death, selected their victims, and led them to the gateway, and there, under the eye of Gen. Proctor, and in the presence of the whole British army, tomahawked and scalped them." This horrid work of destruction continued until the arrival of Tecumseh from the batteries. No sooner did the savage warrior behold the massacre, than he exclaimed, "for shame! it is a disgrace to kill a defenceless prisoner."

After the close of the action of the 6th, Proctor formally summoned Harrison to surrender; which request the latter declined with indignation and contempt. Proctor, finding Harrison unwilling to be either cajoled or beaten into submission, resolved to quit so unaccommodating a foe; and, accordingly, he departed on the 8th, retreating with disappointment and disgrace, leaving Harrison in full possession of the field of battle.—Harrison then repaired to Cleveland and Lower Sandusky, to put those places in a state of defence; and shortly after set out for the interior, leaving Gen. Clay in command of Fort Meigs.

The defence of Fort Meigs was one of the most admirably conducted and brilliant efforts of skill and valor united, that is recorded in the annals of military operations. It was not less distinguished by the personal courage of the commander and his troops, than their rare fortitude, perseverance and skill. In itself, it conferred immortal honor on Harrison, and gave him an additional hold on the affections and confidence of the west, the admiration of the country, and the applause of the government.

The Supreme Court for the middle District of Pennsylvania meets at Harrisburg, on Monday next. At its approaching term, the case of the Commonwealth vs. Prigg and others, indicted for kidnapping, will be tried. The Keystone says "it will then be determined whether the Laws of Pennsylvania, on the subject of Kidnaping, and the apprehension of runaway slaves, are constitutional or not. A question of great importance to the North and the South. Jonathan Meredith Esq. of Baltimore, will appear as Counsel for the defendants, and the attorney General of Pennsylvania for that Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature will re-assemble at Harrisburg, on Tuesday next.—We understand that an effort will be made to repeal the Resumption Bill.

THE FELL SPIRIT OF PARTY.

We would ask the original Jackson men; the men who respect the laws and love liberty, to reflect for a moment on the condition of parties in this city. We have stated the manner and circumstances of the murder of the unfortunate Laughlin. We learn that a person, with a Whig badge, much mangled on the face as by blows from a heavy instrument, was found floating in the Dock; and there were rumors that one of the New Jersey and one of the Massachusetts Delegation were missing. The facts which we are about to state, are from a source entitled to the fullest confidence, and leave no doubt that there are men, who for no other than political consideration, will perpetrate cold blooded murders, and that there are others who in cold blood justify it.

A friend has just called to say to us that a member of the administration party said in a respectable private circle, that they had killed three whigs and "therefore there would be three votes less."

We also learn that on Tuesday night last, as Mr. Watchman, of the respectable firm of Watchman & Bratt, was returning home from Charles street, he was met by two men at the corner of Lee street and asked "are you a whig?" Supposing them to be friends, he replied "yes, and a good one;" whereupon one of them struck him a blow on the head, with what he believes to have been a piece of iron in a handkerchief. He immediately rushed to the assassin, who fled, and he was soon so blinded with blood that he could not follow them. He is greatly injured, and our informant, who saw him, says that the blow was such that the person who gave it must have intended to kill him, or was indifferent as to whether it was mortal or not.

Are not these things the natural fruits of the constant inflammatory publications issuing from the Globe and its affiliated echoes? And do they not admonish all reflecting persons that measures which bear such fruits are dangerous to public liberty?

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1840.

Gen. Green.—With something of surprise, and with much of regret, I perceive in the columns of your paper an intimation that the Old Democratic Whig State, Vermont, will give one thousand majority against the present all-destroying Administration. Sir, this is downright slander upon the fair fame of the Green Mountain Boys; unintentional on your part, I know—but nevertheless it is a slander, which, as a representative in part of the Young Whigs of Vermont, I feel it my duty to correct. It was my anxious desire to do it in convention, that the thousands and tens of thousands there, might all carry home to their constituents a testimonial to the political integrity of Vermont. Disappointed in this, I seek your columns, as the next most appropriate place to do justice to my State, and I use the first opportunity that has occurred to me to perform this duty. When the men now in power were seeking the confidence and support of the people, by holding out a system of public policy as brilliant and propitious in promise, as it has been disgraceful and destructive in practice—Vermont refused to trust them. In every contest since, she has borne her part. The arm of Executive power has been uplifted against her; the seductive power of patronage has been tried upon her; and the army of federal office-holders have made many and furious onsets. Vermont has resisted them all; like the gallant hero, under whose glorious banner the nation is about to achieve another noble triumph, in the name of the Constitution and of Liberty, the Whigs of Vermont "have never suffered a defeat." In this she stands alone among her sisters in the Union.—When many mighty have fallen, she has wept for them, but she has not been paralyzed by their fall; when State after State has been restored to its integrity and wiped off the stain of former defeat, she has rejoiced—but never has she been lulled to slumber by too much confidence in success. "Vermont has never bowed the knee to Baal," and she never will. Into the present contest she was one of the first to enter. In Vermont, first in New England, and second only in the Union, was the standard raised on which was inscribed the watch-words, in the name of which the great victory is to be won.—HARRISON AND REFORM." Under that banner the Whigs of Vermont gave about 7,000 majority in 1836; under that same banner they give from 7,000 to 10,000 in November next. She is pledged for it; she has accepted the challenge to give the largest majority, in proportion to her aggregate vote, of any Whig state in the Republic. In these circumstances, the Whigs of Vermont will feel that the account you have been so unfortunate as to give her, is a reproach to their state; and in their name, I venture to ask you to do the justice to correct the record.

I am, with respect,
Yours in the cause,
E. P. WALTON, Jr.

WHIG VICTORY IN THE CAPITOL OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

THE WHIG BANNER FLOATS TRIUMPHANTLY IN EVERY WARD!!!

The Election in Albany on Tuesday, for the City Officers, has resulted in the success of the whole Whig Ticket. Mr. Rathbone, the Whig candidate for Mayor, and the Whig candidates for Aldermen, in every Ward in the city, have been elected.

The Albany Journal of Wednesday says: "The Whigs of Albany have gone triumphantly through with their Charter Elections.—The Capitol of the Empire State stands proudly erect. There is a WHIG MAJORITY FOR ALDERMEN IN EVERY WARD IN THE CITY! Every ward in the city has increased its whig majority since the last Charter Election. We have carried the city by over one hundred more majority than we had in the spring of 1839. This is a great triumph. The Old Regency made their last expiring effort. They knew and felt that unless they could make a show of strength here—once the seat of their power—here, where they once had every thing their own way; that all was over with Van Buren. This, too, was the crowning Spring Election. The "last gun" was to be fired here. They therefore brought every influence to bear. But it was an impotent effort—an unavailing struggle. The indomitable Whig Party, without organization, but in high spirit and enthusiasm, rushed to the polls, and secured a victory worthy of themselves, the city and their cause."

The Whigs of Albany have elected their entire ticket in the celebrated Fourth Ward. In the language of the Albany Regency,—"As goes the Fourth Ward so goes the State."

Hear the Albany Argus of Wednesday; and see how the administration party account for their defeat in the Capitol of the President's own State.

"Whilst the Republicans with no expectation of success in scarcely any Ward in the city, did not poll their full vote, the Federalists were never more active and unscrupulous."

This is rather too strong. There is an abundant quantity of gullibility and credulity in this goodly land, Mr. Argus, but in these times of high political excitement, when we are on the eve of one of the greatest contests that this country ever experienced, it is too late to resort to stale allegations of inercness as causes of defeat.

Yesterday afternoon an examination of a large number of witnesses were subpoenaed by Thomas H. Belt, Justice of the Peace, to appear at the City Police Office to testify in respect to the death of Mr. Thomas H. Laughlin, carpenter, of the 8th Ward, killed during the Whig Convention's procession on Monday last.

The examination was accordingly held before his honor, the Mayor, T. H. Belt, and Henry Snyder, Esqrs.

Witnesses were examined not only in regard to the death of Mr. L., but also in reference to other disturbances during the day. Nothing, however, was elicited worthy of particular notice, except that the unfortunate man was undoubtedly killed by a blow; and that the effigy, or "paddy" was made at the yard attached to the New Market.

The Great Western sails from New York to-day. We understand that the agent has been compelled to refuse about 100 applications for passage. The Packet Ships are also all filled. Fire Engine House. Some collision of testimony took place among the witnesses as they were examined without hearing each other, having been by the Mayor, ordered into a room by themselves, during the examination.

The lateness of the hour at the close of the examination, forbids further particulars.

"A holder of Property in the District of Columbia" is received, and shall appear on Monday.

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.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Scribner, Thomas Sim Lee, of Newwood, Frederick county, Md. to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Gen. Columbus O'Donnell, of this city.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, Rev. Griffith Owen, of Philadelphia, to Miss E. Jones, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday morning, 7th inst. by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Wm. H. HARRIS, of Carroll county, to AMANDA, daughter of Gen. Joseph Johnson, of this city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. C. Carter, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss JULIANA, daughter of Mr. Jacob Weaver, of Straban township, Adams county, Pa.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. James Reid, JOHN HERRICK, to Miss ELIZABETH WAGNER, of Hagerstown, Md.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Norris, ADAM KAYLER to Miss ELIZABETH KLEIN, of this city.

At Pitsburg, on the 13th ult. Wm. L. BARNES, of Baltimore, to Miss HARRIET W. GOSWELL, of Hagerstown.

At Brooklyn, L. I. on the 20th ult. THOMAS W. COCHRAN, U. S. Navy, to MARGARET, daughter of Robert Smith, of New York.

At Buenos Ayres, on the 12th March, WILLIAM ARNOLD RHODES, Esq. of Rhode Island, to Miss LOUISA C. BOOTH, of New Jersey.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, in the 78th year of his age, JOHN GROSS, of whom it is but just to say, that as a resident of Baltimore for sixty years, he exemplified in every relation with society, the virtues of the truly honest man. This bereavement has left his widow in a condition of peculiar sorrow, for it has deprived her of the affection and counsel of one with whom she had travelled the path of life for more than half a century. He was conscious of the near approach of his latter end, and died full of peace towards man and of hope in God.

His funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, at late residence in which his friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

At Hagerstown, on the 5th ult., in the 81st year of his age, JOHN SMITH, a native of Ireland, and for the last forty years a resident of Hagerstown.

At his residence in Reisterstown, Md., on the 20th ult., NATHAN CHAPMAN, aged about 62 years.

At New York City, on the 20th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH CONNER UNDERHILL, in the 34th year of her age, formerly of Somerset county, Maryland.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 131 persons in that city for the past week.

LATEST DATES.

London,.....April 13 Rio de Janeiro, March 23 Liverpool,.....April 14 Canton,.....Jan. 19 Havre,.....April 1 New Orleans,.....April 29

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, MAY 9, 1840.

CLEARED.

Schrs Galiani Mary, Coffin, West Indies Hayne, Griffith, Charleston; Ann Martin, Alston, St. Mary's.

ARRIVED.

Steam-packet Georgia, Coffey, from Norfolk. Reports brig Water Witch, a herm. brig and two schrs of York River; a brig off Ohio. A schooner from Richmond, Norfolk and Pongotongo.

TELEGRAPHED—Brisg Villavon, and schr Barbans, from New York.

SAILED—By brig P. I. Nevius, for St. John, N. B.—Also, in tow of the Pataque, ship Belvidere, for Port Spain, Trinidad.

Barque Mary Clark, for Baltimore, in 5 days, was at Pernambuco about 10th ult.

Brig Harriet Hooper, for Baltimore, was at Rio de Janeiro March 26th.

Brig Sultana, for Baltimore, sailed from Rio de Janeiro 29th March.

Brig Opelusius, Forrest, of Baltimore, from Savannah for Havana, was spoken 27th ult. in lat 31 40, lon 79.

Brig Sarah Ripley, for Baltimore, sailed from Portsmouth, N. H. 2d inst.

Schrs Talma, Jarvis, and Mary Augusta, Stinson, for Baltimore, cleared at New York 7th inst.

Schr Annand, from Baltimore, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. 3d inst.

Schr Zephyr, from Baltimore, arrived at Portland, 4th inst.

Schr Lewis Spicer, Parker, for Baltimore, cleared at New Orleans, 5th ult.

Sloop Henry Reid, Pett, for Baltimore, cleared at Philadelphia 7th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8—Arr schr Catharine Amanda, from Wilmington, N. C.

City brig Po. Jamaica, R. Wald, Kingston, Jan Below, ship Washington, Thayer, from Madras.

NEW YORK, May 7—City brig Henry Kneeland, Rotterdam; brig Motto, Cedar Keys.

Arr brig Cuba, from Rio Janeiro.

Schr Maria, from Pernambuco.

Schr Latona from Apalachicola.

Below two brig Sailed ship Roscoe, Liverpool.

BOSTON, May 6—Arr brig George Washington, AUX Cayes.

SALEM, May 5—City brig Cypber, Africa.

PORTSMOUTH, May 8—Arr schr Deborah, Alexandria.

PORTLAND, May 4—Arr brig Hibernia, Havana.

City brig Franklin, Havana the 5th ult.

ALEXANDRIA, May 6—Sailed brig Favorite, Demerara