

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MORNING, MAY 1, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT, WM. HENRY HARRISON, OF OHIO. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT. WASHINGTON, May 11th, 1840.

There are important rumors of changes in the Cabinet, floating through the city this morning. They grow out of the ill-feeling among the members of the Cabinet, and are founded in openly expressed dissatisfaction. Mr. Forsyth, in his letter, has spoken more openly than other members would have done, but his feeling is a common one with others. Mr. Kendall also is in ill-humor; and, from all these feelings, manifesting themselves in different quarters of the city, have sprung the rumors now in every body's mouth. I send them to you for what they are worth, but with the expression of the opinion that they are to be received with many grains of allowance. I don't believe them, but hundreds do. One fact, however, is too well attested to be disputed, and that is the dissatisfaction with Mr. Secretary Paulding, of the Navy Department. A paper is in circulation among the Administration members of the House, asking the President to dismiss Mr. Paulding. From forty to sixty members have signed this recommendation, and it will be laid before the President as soon as the names are procured which can be procured as signatures. From this circumstance, and the letter of Mr. Forsyth, which is a thorn in the flesh of the President and Col. Johnson, have come the rumors afloat. I will make you acquainted with all facts that are to be depended upon. Yours, &c.

IN SENATE. McKENSIE PARDONED. Some days since Mr. Norvell introduced a Resolution requesting the President to release Wm. Lyon McKensie from imprisonment. The resolution however was not acted on at the time. This morning Mr. Norvell moved to lay it on the table, on the ground that the President having pardoned McKensie, all further action on the resolution would be unnecessary, and the resolution was laid on the table.

The Bill granting the right of way through the Public Lands, to States and incorporated Companies engaged in the construction of Roads and Canals, and the Bill providing equitable commissions for Attorneys and Agents of persons in whose favor awards have been made under our different Treaties with foreign powers, were ordered to be engrossed.

Several private bills were acted on, one of which for the relief of Hannah Laughlin, a widow of the Revolution, occasioned a debate of some interest, her husband being the very first that had fallen in that ever glorious struggle—and she more than 94 years of age. The Ayes and Noes were demanded, but the debate had not closed when this was sent.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A Resolution was adopted this morning to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, A. M. instead of 2, as heretofore.

The Bill to prevent frauds in the Revenue was also debated at considerable length by several members. The Bill will probably pass.

THEATRE, Front Street.—It is some time since we noticed this place of amusement.—Although it needs nothing more than an announcement to insure a full house, as it is admitted by every person that Mr. FORREST is the leading tragedian of the day, and Mr. SCOTT ranks next to him, we are fully satisfied that there is no person that will let this opportunity pass without embracing it, as it is a treat seldom to be had. Last Thursday all the principal seats of the boxes were secured at an early hour, and by the time the curtain rose the house was literally crammed to witness the personation of Damon and Pythias. On Friday evening, unfavorable as it was, Othello was performed to a fashionable house, and on Saturday there was another rush for tickets, as Forrest's Gladiator always receives a hearty welcome.—Last night Metamora went off to an overflowing house. As Mr. FORREST and Mr. SCOTT are engaged for only six nights, to-morrow night will close their engagement. This evening Bulwer's admired play of the Lady of Lyons, in which Mr. FORREST will sustain the character of Claude Melnotte. Mr. SCOTT will appear as Walter in the Drama of the Children in the Woods.

OHIO RIVER.—The accounts from Cincinnati to the 7th state that river was subsiding, after having risen within fifteen feet of the great flood of 1832.

At Louisville, on the 5th, the river rose to the curbstones on Water street, and was still rising.

THE RACES over the "Kendall Course" commenced today. The display of fine horses on the course is said to be unprecedentedly large in numbers and in reputation, promising the most interesting racing.

We copy from the Telegraph at Harrisburg, the following:

TO THE BALTIMOREANS. The Dauphin county Delegation sends, greeting: That they tender to the committee of arrangement and friends of Gen. Harrison in Baltimore, their cordial acknowledgments for the kind attentions and generous hospitality extended to them during their stay in that city, and that they hope heretofore to have the pleasure of further acquaintance, particularly with the Ladies.

OIL PAINTING OF GENERAL HARRISON.—The large full length portrait of the General, which was borne through the procession Monday, the 4th inst. is now to be seen at Mr. Palmer's store, Baltimore street. It is painted by Mr. B. Otis, of Philadelphia, and we understand is for sale.

TO THE ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN.

"COME LET US REASON TOGETHER."

We have quoted from Mr. Buchanan, and we wish you to bear constantly in mind that he admits that, if from any cause the currency is increased, it increases the value of property in like proportion. And that if, from any cause the currency is diminished, it diminishes the value of property in the same proportion. Thus, in 1837, the circulation of the banks was one hundred and forty-nine millions; if from any cause that circulation is reduced one-half, it will have a corresponding effect on the value of property. Now to illustrate the working of the system we will state one of innumerable cases. A was a young man, and in 1837 he purchased a farm and paid one-fourth in hand, and was to pay the balance in three annual instalments. When the second payment fell due, such had been the contraction of the currency and the reduction of the value of property, that he found it his interest to forfeit his purchase, and relinquish the money he had paid, for with the sum due as a balance he can purchase a better property.

It is just—a system of measures working such injustice be right? Let us apply this view of the case to the facts, before us. The discounts due to the banks 6th January, 1837, made \$525,115,702. The amount of other liabilities were more than equal to the bank loans. The policy of the government has reduced the currency, and nearly or quite doubled the value of money; does it not follow that these measures of the administration, which thus doubles the amount of their indebtedness act as a direct tax on one class of citizens for the benefit of another? And will you, the state rights men of the south, who stood up for the gallant state of South Carolina, unite in and support a system of measures, the effect of which is to transfer the property of the debtor to the creditor, without consideration? Will the descendants of our revolutionary fathers who resisted a petty tax on tea, calmly look on and see the foundations of property undermined, and labor and enterprise sacrificed by such injustice? If we admit that the effect of these measures has been to double the value of money, what is the tax levied on the debtor interest? The bank loans & discounts were \$525,115,702 If we put down other debts at \$25,115,702

We have \$1,050,231,404 As the amount of the indebtedness. The circulation in 1837 was, say 150 millions. The contraction was equal to 33 millions. Take Mr. Buchanan's assertion that the value of property is reduced in the proportion that you contract the currency, and it follows that as \$33,000,000 is more than one-fifth of the whole circulation, the effect of contracting the currency to that amount is to increase the weight on the debtor class in that proportion. Or if we assume that the whole amount of the debt is \$1,050,231,404, the withdrawal of one-fifth of the currency is equivalent to increasing this debt one-fifth, or a tax of \$210,056,280.

Such is one view of this question. It is a tax on the debtor class of two hundred and ten millions of dollars, and for whose benefit? It is for the benefit of the creditors and office-holders. There is no reduction of salaries. The two hundred millions tax upon the debtor, works no loss to the office-holders, whose salaries are the same, and being paid in specie, enable that class to speculate on the disasters of the unfortunate.

INDIANA. Indianapolis, May 30, 1840. The question as to the result in Indiana, is already so well settled, that news from this State is not now, I presume, considered of much importance. No candid Van Buren man hesitates to admit that we shall give General Harrison a large majority, and the efforts of the local-focos are, therefore, chiefly directed now, to secure the election of their candidate for Governor, by the agitation of local questions, and by misrepresentations unparalleled in enormity. Loco-focism, however, has had its day in Indiana. A majority in the House of Representatives from Indiana to the House of Representatives last winter—and enough has already been seen of its ruinous consequences to induce the true friends of the country to be on the alert, vigilant and active. Last summer, loco-focos were elected to the Legislature from several of the strongest Harrison counties; one indeed, in which there is a majority for the old General of nearly 2000. There has been no desire on the part of the Harrisonians to proscribe their political opponents, but the liberal course adopted by the loco-foco majority last winter has driven them to the necessity of protecting themselves and the country by being decisive in future. This determination now pervades the State generally, and if it continues, we shall carry the local elections in August, by large majorities. The Harrisonians here have the most entire confidence that General Harrison will receive a larger vote than was ever given to General Jackson, and only regret that a few of the thousands which they have to spare, cannot be added to New Hampshire, and the few States which are in a similar situation. Our Tippecanoe Battle Ground Gathering takes place on the 29th, and will probably exceed in numbers any ever held in the Union. Have no fear of Indiana. Yours truly,

YESTERDAY afternoon, the 5th Regiment of Maryland Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Hickman, made their customary May parade. The day was very fine, and the bristling bayonets and waving plumes of the citizen soldiery of Baltimore, as they passed through our principal streets, united to their good discipline and manly deportment, gave sufficient evidence of their ability to repel an invading foe. At half past three o'clock, they were reviewed by Major General Stuart and Staff, in Gay street; after which they took their line of march to Howard's park for the purposes of military inspection and instruction for the remainder of the evening.

PENNSYLVANIA. THE EBBFORD ELECTION.—The Ansbury Telegraph says:

ANOTHER GON FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—GLOUCESTER VICTORY is reported.—We learn by a passenger in the western cars, of this afternoon, who came through Bedford, that Mr. WASHINGTON, the democratic Harrison candidate for the Legislature in the place of T. B. McElwaine, expelled, has been elected by SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT MAJORITY in that county, where the Van Buren majority has been large. This is an unparalleled victory in Pennsylvania; it is, however, but the forerunner of a still greater one.—Verily, the work goes bravely on.

THE ABOVE cheering news is confirmed by a letter from a respectable citizen of Bedford county, to his brother in this place, which states that the election was an exciting one, and turned exclusively on the Presidential question. The victory is complete, and unparalleled in the Harrison cause.

FRANK MANILLA.—The brave Brigadier, Capt. Doer, arrived at Boston on Saturday, from Manila, having left Jan. 7th. Capt. Doer reports that the opinion trade was an exciting one, and turned exclusively on the Presidential question. The victory is complete, and unparalleled in the Harrison cause.

ONE JUST arrived with 1300, and others were on the passage and expected soon. One had some hundred chests to deliver at Huzz Koon.

A "COWARD" ON HIS OWN BATTLE GROUND.—The township of Perryburg, Ohio, occupying the site and battle grounds of old Fort Meigs, has elected the Harrison ticket by a vote of three to one. The people of Perryburg must have an admiration of "old cowards."

THE CABINET.

We have heretofore placed but little confidence in the rumors that have reached us, of divisions in the cabinet, but the fact stated by our intelligent correspondents of the Petition to the Secretary for the removal of the Secretary of the Navy, signed by so large a number of members of Congress, and the temper of Mr. Forsyth's letter, refusing to accept Mr. Grundy's arrangement for the Vice Presidency, seems to shadow forth the end of things. Mr. Forsyth is perhaps the most vulnerable of the administration, a festering mass of political corruption, and yet he is no doubt the favorite of the President, who would gladly put him in the line of the succession. On the other hand it is believed that Gen. Jackson prefers Mr. Polk, and in gratitude for his services, and to secure the succession to him, would run any hazard. In this state of the question, Mr. Van Buren will have any thing else than a bed of roses.

We can assure these gentlemen, and Mr. Van Buren, and Gen. Jackson too, that the Log Cabins will settle the succession, and without regard to their wishes.

The following is Mr. Forsyth's letter, referred to by our correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1840. In the Globe of last evening, the Secretary of State thus defines his position in reference to the contest for the Vice Presidency.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. The Convention friendly to the present Administration, which met at Baltimore on the 5th of May, to recommend candidates at the next election for President and Vice President, having adjourned after declining to nominate for the Vice Presidency, I consider myself authorized to interfere in that question so far as I have been made personally liable in it.

The Union Party in Georgia, which did me the honor very unexpectedly, to make an unconditional nomination of me for that office, last year, had the kindness, in conformity to my wishes, to change that nomination into an expression of regret, and to refer the subject to the decision of those who were expected, fairly representing their political friends, to decide upon it.

No decision having been made, union and concert of action are not now to be anticipated.—According to the present state of things, no friend of the Administration can hope for an election by the people. The more fortunate can be thrown only high enough on the electoral poll to secure the chance of being chosen by the Senate. Whoever succeeds, then, will occupy his place with the perfect knowledge that he owes his elevation to the partiality of a fragment of his own party, and holds it against the decision of a majority of his fellow citizens.

Without the sustaining power of public approbation, and the honor and emoluments of public office in all free countries, and particularly in this, are but poor recompenses for the labor performed, the responsibilities incurred, and the gross misrepresentations inevitably encountered in fulfilling its duties. During a large and not unsuccessful public career, I have never been placed in a position which I doubt that the wishes of the great majority of those to whom belonged the right to control it. I desire public station on no other terms. Without denying to the Union party in Georgia, or to any other portion of my fellow-citizens, the right to use my name, if, in their opinion, it will be beneficial to the public, it will not be further mixed up in this contest, if my wishes are respected. While the contest continues, it would be a source of vexation to me, and what would be considered a successful result, if attainable, would afford me no personal gratification.

JOHN FORSYTH. LETTER OF SENATOR RUGGLES, OF MAINE. The letter from his distinguished Senator, in reply to an invitation to attend the Whig National Convention in Baltimore, is indicative of the influence which is now operating in all sections of the country, and upon the most fleeing minds, as the benefits to be expected from the election of General Harrison to the Presidency. We publish the letter herewith.

IN INTRODUCING the correspondences into their columns, the Albany Advertiser, has the following:

MORE "DEMOCRATIC RE-ACTIONS."

"It will be perceived by the subjoined correspondence, that SENATOR RUGGLES, of Maine, has formally given in his address to the People's cause and candidates.—We congratulate the friends of the good cause upon this, and we trust that the friends of the progress of Harrison and Reform. The November campaign seems likely to be the battle of the Times over again, but the friends of the good cause, and the Government will draw up like the British Regulars, to make a show of fight—but on the first charge of old Tippecanoe's hangers, they will break and disperse in all directions."

Among the number of those whose presence was solicited by the Company of Invitation, a letter was addressed to the Hon. John Ruggles, Senator from Maine, who has heretofore been friendly to the Administration. We publish below the letter of the Committee as well as the reply of Mr. Ruggles, which will be read with great interest.

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1840.

To the Hon. John Ruggles, U. S. Senator.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, acting on behalf and under the direction of the Delegates from the city of Baltimore, to the National Convention of Whigs, have the honor to request that you will attend the sittings of the Convention as one of its guests.—That Convention, it is believed, will be the most important and interesting assembly of the Delegates of the people, that has ever taken place in the United States, and we earnestly trust that it may not only be worthy of being remembered to the nation, but that it will be remembered to the nation. To this end we desire that its deliberations may be aided, as well as witnessed by the sagacious of the Republic, and particularly by those who have been the champions of the faith, which its members profess and are seeking to establish in triumph. Albany is now manifesting to be acknowledged by those who are to our city on this occasion, and believe us to be with the truest regard,

Yours obedient servants, NEILSON POE, ROBERT BUTLER, EDWARD DE LOCHERY, WM. M. PETERBARRIDGE, THOMAS SHANLEY, THOMAS W. JAY, ROBERT LAWSON, JR., JAMES W. BARROLL, JOHN W. KIPP, C. HUGHES ARMISTEAD, WM. P. STEWART, A. L. McLEAN.

MR. RUGGLES'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, 3d May, 1840.

Gentlemen:—I have received the invitation to "attend the sittings of the National Convention of Whigs at Baltimore, as one of its guests," with which you have honored me. It would afford me great satisfaction to be present on that interesting occasion, would my public duties permit.

The necessity of a change of measures with a view to the relief of a people suffering beyond any former example, is now manifest to all who are not blinded by prejudice. No small portion of those who aided in bringing into power the present incumbent of the Executive chair, have witnessed with painful disappointment the pertinacity with which he has persevered in forcing upon the country a system of measures destructive of its best interests and ruinous to the enterprise and business of the people. And they have resented, as the only means left of staying the progress of these measures, to aid in calling for retirement a distinguished citizen, whose enlightened patriotism, great practical wisdom and sound republican principles have secured for him the highest respect and confidence. The name of Harrison has suggested to the Union, their deliberations will be no less national in their character than patriotic in their design; and will tend, it is confidently believed, to harmonize and invig-

orate the efforts of the nation to place the Executive government in the hands of one who has never yet disappointed the expectations of his country. He who, by his bravery in the field, redeemed the honor of the nation, when betrayed by treachery and cowardice, will not fail to correct, by his wisdom and prudence, the errors of the Government under which the country is severely suffering.

Thinking "the Delegates from the City of Baltimore" for their gratifying invitation, and you, gentlemen, for the acceptable terms in which it is conveyed, I have the honor to be, with sincere regard, Your obedient servant, JOHN RUGGLES. To NEILSON POE, Esq. and OTHERS.

[COMMUNICATION.]

DEAR GENERAL DUFF:—You and I were both once for Jackson; we changed our opinions, and why can't others do the same? Now that it is apparent that Mr. Van Buren is but pretending to carry out what his honest old soldier, I verily believe, thought right; though now it is plain he was misled and mistaken. But to the point, I had occasion, this afternoon, to go out to the Relay house, on the Washington road. I took my seat in the ladies' cars, being, to this day, (although more than half a hundred years old) still fond of their society, and always in danger from their winning ways. But, as I said, we had not been long seated, when a little boy came in, offering the white papers. Strange to relate, no one bought any out myself. A gentleman loco foco seemed to chuckle at this, and in his elation repeatedly asked the little boy what were his politics. The cunning little urchin declared himself a Van Buren man. The loco foco gentleman laughed heartily, and was joined by all his companions. Whenupon, I quietly remarked, that the little fellow must be a true Van Buren man, inasmuch as he always did one thing which he was professing another. The loco foco never laughed or spoke more, for all the laugh and talk, too, got on the other side, although he did not "laugh, on the other side of his mouth," as the old saying has it.

I talked not a little of the Pilot, I tell you. On my return, I got into the return Washington cars, and there I fell in with a large party of our whig convention, returning from a visit to the capitol; and then I recited the above little adventure, much to their amusement.

MATTHEW HALE.

POSTSCRIPT.—A rumor has reached the city, and by some it is believed, that Mr. Kendall has resigned.—It is said on the plea of ill health.

We saw an apology to our city subscribers, who were not served with our paper at the usual time yesterday.—The delay was caused by an accident to the press.

The Letters of Messrs. Stewart and Kennedy will be published to-morrow.

STRAIGHT OUT HARRISONIAN.—We have before us the first number of a paper published in Columbus, Ohio, under this title. It is conducted by Messrs. Allen, Sage & Beverage, and conducted with ability. We extract from the number before us the following very excellent remarks:

THE DEMAGOGUES.—The object of this paper is not to wage an indiscriminate war against the rank and file of the Van Buren party. We have no objection to do with the leaders—the demagogues—the office-holders—the applicants, who pander to the ambition of the present President, and cajole the people, in order to retain their ill-earned pensions and their misused power. With the noble hearted fellows who brought General Jackson out for the Presidency in 1828, and who stuck by him, till he was driven from the White House, and who, then, in the simplicity and honesty of their souls, were induced to acknowledge Van Buren as his legitimate successor, and who did all this without once having any quarrel. They are men, too pure in heart, too little influenced by the promptings of ambition and avarice, to be always prepared to know when they are made the puppets and catpaws of demagogues. With them we have no quarrel. But with the self-constituted leaders of the present party, who are in power, and who, at stated periods, condescend to ask people for their "most sweet voices," and poison the public with their hypocritical pretensions to democracy—with them is our quarrel.—The honest old Jacksonian farmer, or the honest old Jacksonian mechanic, who is intent only on making an honest penny, and who has no aspiration for either the honors or the emoluments of office, but who, nevertheless, has been ejected into the belief that he is rapidly approaching his termination, and that his legs of insatiable office-holders is to be democratic—with that fanner or that mechanic we wish to reason, not to quarrel.

It is not our design to indicate that the spell which these minions of a corrupt administration have so long and successfully exerted upon the minds and feelings of a credulous people, is just losing its efficacy. There are portentous omens in the political horizon that cannot be mistaken—omens that show that the reign of office-carrying is rapidly approaching its termination, and that the people, the real democracy, are about to awaken from the delusion into which they have been lulled by the heartless sycophants, who love them only for their votes.

PORT MEIGS CELEBRATION. We published yesterday, an account of the proceedings in New York on the occasion of the Celebration of the Sortie of Fort Meigs. Below we extract from the Courier & Enquirer, the following statement, which contains letters from some of the most distinguished men in the Union, who had been invited to participate in the grand festival.

The anniversary of the sortie of Fort Meigs was celebrated yesterday with great spirit and enthusiasm. From nearly every ship in the harbor, and along the line of the Hudson and East River, the National flag was hoisted at sun rise, producing a beautiful and brilliant effect. Just after dark the Tippecanoe clubs met in their respective wards, and with banners, transparencies and music marched in procession to Niblo's Garden. A hundred guns were meanwhile fired at Tompkins Square, with answering salutes from the Brooklyn batteries.

After arriving at Niblo's the following gentlemen were appointed officers of the meeting: PRESIDENT. PETER R. LIVINGSTON. VICE PRESIDENTS. Gov. Pope, of Kentucky. Gen. Pierre Van Courtlandt, Westchester. Solomon Van Rensselaer, Albany. Elisha Jenkins, Hudson. Henry Romeyn, Ulster Co. George D. Wickham, Orange Co. Hughes Eldridge, Connecticut. Polk, of Ky., E. G. Austin, of Mass. Mr. Wicklie, of Ky., J. N. Reynolds, of Slade and D. E. Warner, of Va. and Mr. Eldridge, of Ct.

The following letters were also read: JOHN S. BOWEN, M. D. Chairman of Citizens of N. York. H. R. U. S. WASHINGTON, 27th April, 1840. Sir:—I am flattered with the information which you have communicated to me of an invitation to attend at a celebration by the citizens of New York of the Anniversary of the battle of Fort Meigs on the 5th of next month, and with my grateful acknowledgments for the honor done me, must add my regret that the necessity of attending upon public duties here, will deprive me of the pleasure of participating in the commemorative proposed at New York.

I am very respectfully, Sir your obt. servt. J. Q. ADAMS. WASHINGTON, April 29, 1840. My Dear Sir:—It would give me great pleasure to meet with the citizens of New York on

the 5th of May, to celebrate the victory of Fort Meigs, but my duties will not allow me to leave Congress.

The object of your meeting will be to advance the cause which proposes to elect the Hero of Fort Meigs President of the United States, and in this, I heartily concur with you, and cordially trust, that in due time a majority of the citizens of New York city, as well as those of the State, will be found supporting the cause which is now cheered on all sides by so many auspicious omens.

I am, Dear Sir, yours truly, DAN'L WEBSTER. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1st, 1840.

JOHN S. BOWEN, M.D. My Dear Sir: I had the pleasure yesterday of receiving your note of 24th ult., inviting me to be present and to participate with my friends, the citizens of New York, in the celebration of the victory of Fort Meigs on the 5th of May inst., in your city. When I inform you that the Legislature of Rhode Island will be in session on that day, you will perceive my duties at home must deprive me of the pleasure which I might otherwise have allowed myself of being present with you on this interesting occasion. Nothing could have given me more satisfaction than to have witnessed the sincerity with which the intelligent citizens of New York, will on that day award to one of the most distinguished men of our country their gratitude for his eminent services on that occasion.

The history of the United States for the last forty years presents a long catalogue of brilliant events which have been produced by the intelligence, bravery and patriotism of William H. Harrison, and although we find on our own, as well as the annals of other nations, the achievements of men celebrated in individual departments; yet few instances are shown in which one man has manifested so much talent, bravery and patriotic devotion to the interest and welfare of his country in both his civil and military character, as did Gen. Harrison.

You will allow me to hope that amidst the rejoicing which the return of the anniversary you are about to celebrate, is so well calculated to produce, we shall not be wanting in the expression of our most religious gratitude and thanks to the divine author of all our blessings, for the gift of such a man; and that notwithstanding he has so long, and with so much untiring standing he has so long, and with so much untiring vigor of manhood, with his mental and physical endowments, brilliant and unimpaired, seems destined to confer on our beloved country still greater blessings.

Will you allow me the goodness to receive for yourself, as well as for my other friends in New York, assurance of my regard. SAML. W. KING. WASHINGTON, May 1, 1840.

Sir: Having been absent for a few days, your favor did not come to my hands till last evening. I should be gratified to unite with the citizens of New York in their celebration on the 5th inst., but both my health and duties here, to oppose obstacles which cannot be surmounted. The prospects of that veteran officer, under whose skill, perseverance and courage, the great and important campaigns of the north-western army were brought to a triumphant issue, are most cheering. The people come to his civil standard with grateful hearts, and will bear him and will bear his honor designed for him, by a decisive majority.

Respectfully your obt. servt. J. DAVIS. To J. S. Bowen, M. D., Chairman of the Committee. NEW YORK, May 7th, 1840.

Dear Sir:—I have had the honor to receive your invitation to be present to-morrow, at the celebration of the 27th anniversary of General Harrison's victory over the combined British and Indian forces, at Fort Meigs.

I should be very happy to be with you on the patriotic occasion, having been myself a soldier, in a distant field; in the same war, and having, from an early day, always stood in the relation of a friend to the distinguished general all whose deeds you propose to celebrate. But I am under orders for a special duty which will compel me to take leave of the city this evening.

Please make my apology, with my compliments, acceptable to the committee of which you are Chairman, and believe me, With high respect and esteem, Your obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4, 1840.

Dear Sir: You will believe me when I express to you my sincere regret at not having it in my power to accept the polite invitation of the Committee for the 5th instant. Indispensable engagements will prevent, and I must request you to excuse to the Committee, with my thanks for the honor they have done me by the invitation. I console myself with the belief that you will have a glorious meeting, as well from among your own citizens, as out of that noble band of young men who are now at Baltimore, adopting measures for the deliverance of their country. The feeling you have expressed for New Jersey and her wrongs, at the hands of this corrupt administration, is peculiarly grateful, and is another instance of that sympathy in our behalf which I find pervading every honorable bosom. The State was sold into the hands of a faction to perpetrate its crimes, but it was only for a season. Their days are numbered, as I firmly believe, and most fervently pray. The indications of public opinion are so strong with us as to leave no doubt that New Jersey will be saved by the side of New York in the great coming struggle. Every day is bringing out still fairer lines the character and eminent public services of the man who has so fortunately been selected as the candidate of the opposition. I only wonder that a man so disinterested and honorable in his whole career should have been suffered so long to remain out of public employment. This country has now called upon him in the day of her adversity, in the time of her greatest need, and I feel every confidence that he will not only be elected by a triumphant vote, but when elected, restore the institutions of our once happy and prosperous country to their former rank.

With great respect, your obt. servt. WM. PENNINGTON. John S. Bowen, M. D. Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR: I have, very recently, been in the city of New York, and now find that my official duties will prevent me from leaving this place before the 5th of May.

Under these circumstances, I feel assured that you will excuse me, and will attribute my absence to the right cause, and not to any want of zeal in promoting the object you have before you. I am, very respectfully, SAML. L. SOUTHWARD. Washington, April 29th, 1840.

And at half-past ten o'clock adjourned for formal in procession under the banners of the several wards of the city.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—The Journal of Commerce has received news from Panama, of the 15th March. A revolution had broken out in the Southern Provinces of New Grenada, particularly Patia and Pasto. Nogupra and Espana appear to have been the first movers in the business, but they were afterwards joined by Gen. Jose Maria Obando, who if he mistakes not, was but recently Minister of War. This General had attacked Popayan with 400 men, but was repulsed by 600, who defended the city.

Almost a Rover.—A man at Portland recently returned \$50 to the cashier of the Canal Bank, having been paid, through mistake, \$450 more than he was entitled to. One hundred dollars of the money had been spent by him. In his note to the cashier, he styles himself one that tried to be a rogue but conscience would not let him.

SIXTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.

Extract from proceedings May 8, 1840. Resolved, That we fully sympathize with our Whig brethren of the Eighth Ward in regret for the loss they have sustained in the death of a member of their Club, that we regard the act which deprived the lamented Father of his life as a diabolical outrage, which should be denounced in terms of indignation and abhorrence by every honest man of any party and that we will, as far as possible, in common with the Clubs of the other Wards in bringing the criminal to justice.

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Convention, this Club take up a collection in behalf of the widow and children of the late Thomas Laughlin, of the Eighth Ward, who was killed by some unknown person, during the Whig procession of Monday, 4th of May.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the Chair to take up the collection provided for in the foregoing resolution. The following gentlemen were appointed, who will wait on the Wings of the Ward and receive their contributions: WILLIAM H. BANGS, H. POLLOCK, T. C. BUNLEVY, Rooms, Exeter street, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. AMOS LOVEJOY, P. A. CASBARI.

Ordered, That the above proceedings be published. ma 12

THE COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION will meet at NORTH BEND, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock. By order, JOSHUA JONES, Sec'y. ma 12

TENTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—A meeting of the Tenth Ward Tippecanoe Club will be held at Mrs. Temperly's on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13th, at half past seven o'clock. The names of Harrison and Reform are invited to attend. By order, ELLIOTT O'D POOR, Sec'y. ma 12

ELEVENTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—The regular meeting of this club will be held at Hamilton Jones' Tratt street, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 13th inst. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of the greatest importance will be laid before them. ZEPLI TURNER, Jr., Cor. Sec'y. ma 12

TIPPECANOE CLUB No. 5.—A regular meeting of this Club will take place on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the room of the Academy, 12th street, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the room of the Academy, 12th street. Punctual attendance is requested. By order, JOSEPH C. BOYD, Sec'y. ma 12

THIRD WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Third Ward Tippecanoe Club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Head Quarters, Aquatic street. Every member is earnestly requested to give his attendance, as business of importance will be laid before the club. By order, J. T. TRAVERS, Secretary. ma 12

EIGHTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—A special meeting of the Club, on the evening of the 7th inst., among other purposes, has been decided upon to publish the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to receive such subscriptions as may be made for the benefit of the family of the late Thomas H. Laughlin. LAMAR A. L. MOORE, ALDEN BROWN, JOHN H. MORGAN, WILLIAM BECKROTT, JOHN CRANDALL, J. T. TRAVERS, Secretary. ma 9

HARRISON CONVENTION will meet at the Convention Chamber, "North Bend," on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 13th inst. at half past seven o'clock. LEVI FAHNESTOCK, Sec'y. ROBERT H. COLEMAN, Sec'y. ma 9

THIRD WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—Extract from the proceedings of May 6th. Resolved, That the members of this Club, deeply sympathize with the widow of our late brother, the lamented THOS. H. LAUGHLIN, for the irreparable loss she has sustained in the untimely death of every member of the Club will be punctual. By order, ROBERT S. BUTLER. ma 9

SECOND WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB, will meet at Whitehall, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. It is hoped that every member of the Club will be punctual. By order, ma 12 A. ROBERT S. BUTLER.