

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MORNING, MAY 13, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WM. HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

WASHINGTON, May 12th.

The official paper of this morning will make you acquainted with the resignation of the Postmaster General, tendered to the President yesterday, and accepted, after a successor shall have been appointed. Mr. Kendall gives his reasons in a card which appears in the official. They are nominal reasons, however, for no man will believe that the Postmaster General leaves the Postoffice Department for the editorship of the Globe for no other or no better reason than the poor one, that indisposition prompts the change of duties. There is something of mental anguish as well as bodily pain, which has prompted the change which has been made. Mr. Kendall is not popular in the Department, or with the contractors, and in many cases has done many things to injure Mr. Van Buren, not from an unfriendly disposition towards him, but from a Mad-Antony way of discharging the duties of his office. Mr. Kendall, you will observe, goes into the Globe until the November contest, when, Mr. Van Buren being successful, he goes to Spain for his health of course, and hence again the present place of indisposition. But it is not probable that Mr. Van Buren will be re-elected. It is hardly possible, therefore, either that Mr. Eaton should be recalled or that Mr. Kendall should take his place.

There is, however, much dissatisfaction with the minister to Spain, and this has shown itself in the Bill which has just passed the two Houses of Congress, to provide for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government. The appropriation is diminished in the Bill from that of a minister to that of a Charge. If this hint does not have its effect, Mr. Eaton will probably receive a stronger one which will be better understood. New events are daily developing themselves in this queer city. Even the "cohesive power of public plunder" is losing its potency. The people are separating themselves from the spoilers.

There is, however, much dissatisfaction with the minister to Spain, and this has shown itself in the Bill which has just passed the two Houses of Congress, to provide for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government. The appropriation is diminished in the Bill from that of a minister to that of a Charge. If this hint does not have its effect, Mr. Eaton will probably receive a stronger one which will be better understood. New events are daily developing themselves in this queer city. Even the "cohesive power of public plunder" is losing its potency. The people are separating themselves from the spoilers.

In the Senate, a resolution was introduced, calling on the committee of Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of making a grant of land to the State of New York, to aid that State in making a road between the waters of Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and possibly with the St. Lawrence river, and how far such road would facilitate the transportation of mails, munitions of war, &c., &c.

A bill was reported, authorizing experiments to be made to test the comparative value of steam vessels as a system of harbor defence.

BANKRUPT BILL. This bill came up to day, when Mr. Wall addressed the Senate at great length against the bill reported from the committee of the Judiciary, and in favor of his substitute, which embraces banks as well as persons, and renders it compulsory instead of voluntary. He was followed by Mr. Clayton, who denied the power of Congress to touch banks, as they were the creatures of the States. If the power was once conceded by Congress to declare an act of bankruptcy against these corporations, the next step would be to make other declarations; then it would be declared a bankrupt, and hence all those institutions belonging to the States would be immediately in the power of the government, and no corporation in the country would be safe. He had never seen any Senator here who would give his vote for such a measure, he must have stronger powers of political digestion than he, Mr. C., had.

Mr. Clayton then went into a long constitutional argument to prove the entire incompetency of Congress to make any such law, and the impolicy of such a step, if it could, as it would stop the circulation of an immense mass of money, and thereby check the business of the country. Mr. C. was going on with his argument when this letter was sent.

WASHINGTON, May 12th, 1840. The House of Representatives met at 11 o'clock this morning. Some forty members only were present, and the first hour was taken up in a call of the House.

Mr. Ramsay of Penn., introduced a Resolution to take a recess from half past 2 to 4 o'clock, each day, beginning with the session of to-day. Objections were made, and a resolution was submitted to suspend the rules of the House. The yeas and nays were called, and the vote was as follows: Yeas 72, Nays 62—not two thirds.

The House then adopted a Resolution for the hearing of the testimony of the New Jersey case. Mr. Adams Revenue Bill or New Tariff Bill, as Mr. Holmes of S. C., called it, was then passed by a vote of 132 to 30. The House adjourned at half past two.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE EMPIRE. WASHINGTON, May 11th, 1840. The political horizon speaks thunder, and when it falls, we may look for a breaking up of the Cabinet, equal to that which occurred during the time of the "second Washington." The tone of Mr. Forsyth's letter, owing to his not having been compromised into the Vice Presidency by the Albany Regency, was the first open indication of difficulties existing in the Kitchen; but as soon as that appeared, the whole affair exploded, and rumor follows upon rumor so rapidly that it is not unlikely, we shall soon hear of a general sweep of the scullions. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished by both parties, for since the formation of our government, we have never been plagued with such a set of imbecile blockheads, to conduct our affairs as the present cabinet. Pap will be administered to Kendall and Woodbury—one goes to Spain, the other to Russia. As for Paulding, (whose removal has been requested by seventy Administration members,) he must continue his old trade of writing stories of "Deacon Marvel," and other blarney for the Democratic Review, and the Magazines. A greater humbug never appeared in the whole corps of literary men, than this upstart Secretary of the Navy. As Willis has shown, his whole life is a plagiarism, and he has crept into notoriety, merely by licking the mud which fell from the heels of Washington Irving. With not a solitary claim upon the people, he has been thrust into his present position by one of those extraordinary circumstances which we look for on a change of the moon among madmen. It was

such men as compose the present Cabinet that led to the downfall of the first Charles of England. They have not one principle, nor feeling in common with the citizens generally; their whole existence is bound up in self, and with the blindness of ignorance, they rush headlong to destruction, carrying their associates with them, in the vortex. Can any sensible man look at the members of the present Cabinet, without finding in them the germs—nay, the very substance of all that is aristocratic and monarchical in our government, both as men and politicians? I think not—I defy any one to find one redeeming trait in their characters, favorable to the principles of the great Republican Democratic Party. The sooner the country is rid of them, the better for all parties.

The departments are now matters of speculation. Gen. Dix, of New York, the leading member of the Albany Regency, is spoken of for Secretary of State. You are aware that the present incumbent has twice heretofore tendered his resignation. The first letter was written in consequence of a hint from the President, that the climate of Russia or Austria would be more agreeable to the health of the Secretary. This was taken in high dudgeon, and the following letter was transmitted to head quarters, but afterwards suppressed.

WASHINGTON, —, 18—.

MR. VAN BUREN, SIR:—I herewith tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of State, conferred on me by your predecessor, Gen. Andrew Jackson.

JOHN FORSYTH. In addition to this, the Globe newspaper was furnished with the following: "TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

Fellow Citizens—The circumstances which led to the above resignation, will be laid before you in a few days.

Your fellow citizen, JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Wright, of New York, succeeded in suppressing this contre temps for the time, but the wound has continued to fester, and the last act in the drama was performed in Baltimore, when Mr. F's claims were placed before the Convention, and not recognized. The letter above was the commencement, and Felix Grundy's committee of twenty-one, the finale. Sic transit gloria mundi!

The resignation of Mr. Forsyth will be the signal of dissolution, of which, I will write you anon. Seneca says of the voyage of life, that the most pleasing and better part, is old age. He hit wide of the mark, however, in this instance; as the subject under consideration will testify. Mr. Forsyth has left the years of ripened manhood behind him, but his age, like Wolsey's, is covered over with the willow, and like a shooting star, he has shone and struck the earth, in the acme of his brightness.

The House has been engaged all the morning, in discussing the Bill of Mr. Adams, to prevent frauds on the Revenue. Several motions to strike out, were unsuccessful, and it is probable that the Bill will be carried through to-day. The New York delegation are nearly unanimous in their opposition to it. The House is in committee of the Whole; Mr. Bell in the chair. During the morning hour, a motion was made to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock A. M., and carried. Mr. Dawson of Georgia, endeavored to insert an amendment to adjourn on the 15th June, but was unsuccessful.

Yours truly, HARVEY BIRCH.

P. S. Amos' letter was sent in on Saturday evening.

Extract from a letter from ——— Va.

DEAR SIR: Having accidentally seen your prospectus for publishing the "Pilot Extra," and believing that the public good will, by your exertions, be advanced, I have mentioned the subject in two or three conversations, and the result has been that I am authorized, or rather requested, to ask you to forward 10 copies of the Pilot Extra, as directed below—Capt. ——— (whom you knew as a warm Jackson man) will take 5 copies.

Our post office, flooded with administration papers without money and without price. A large package of the New York Era came a mail or two ago—who pays for them?

Extract from a letter from Maine— "The Harrison stock stands well here. The office-holders are alarmed."

The democrats of St. Louis are in motion, and held a celebration on the 5th of May, of the anniversary of the raising of the first siege of Fort Meigs.

THEATRE, Holiday Street.—MR. VANDENHOFF, a gentleman who stands high in the estimation of the community at large, as being a tragedian of the first class, makes an appeal to the admirers of the drama, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column. As proof has been shown that Mr. VANDENHOFF and his daughter, have become favorites in this, as also in several eastern cities, where their stay was much longer than here. Since their appearance here this season they have been re-engaged three different times, and we are happy to say their re-engagements proved to be quite successful to our enterprising manager. This is as it should be; it shows that the Baltimoreans are ever willing to appreciate good acting. Mr. and Miss VANDENHOFF appears in two pieces.

The Rhode Island Legislature assembled last week, and elected Henry T. Cranston speaker. The official majority for the Whig Governor is 131.

We learn from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, that Mr. Benjamin Smith, whose sudden disappearance from his home, we noticed on Monday, has since been heard of. He was seen a few days since, at Gadsby's Hotel in Washington, apparently out of his mind.—He was taken care of.

Common Schools in Pennsylvania.—The number of scholars in these public schools, has increased from 100,000 to 254,908, since 1836.

The New York Morning Chronicle, speaking of the recent celebration, in New York, of the Sottie of Fort Meigs, says, there could not have been less than thirty thousand Harrison Republicans, assembled at Niblo's, to raise their voices in one universal acclaim in honor of the Hero of Fort Meigs.

SIGNS, SIGNS.

Of alarm in the camp of the federal office-holders, multiply before us, and not the least striking, is the letter of Mr. Kendall, which we submit below. The Post Master General is one of the ablest controversial political writers of this or any other country, and he enters the field with great advantage. No man understands better than he, the secret avenues to the human heart, and no man ever lived who was less scrupulous in the use of the means within his reach. He is never at a loss for facts to bolster up his arguments,—his own inventive brain is a fruitful mine, which gives forth as the occasion may require.

He possesses the confidence of his party, and his will be the master spirit to guide their councils, and regulate their action. If it be possible to save the administration, Mr. Kendall will do it. No man so well calculated to breathe new hope into their affrighted ranks,—no man so adroit, in defending them or assailing us, could be found. The resignation of Mr. Kendall, and his becoming the editor of the Globe, is a proof of the alarm which has taken possession of the administration and of the determination to use every means within their reach to perpetuate their power. No public man has been so much underestimated as Mr. Van Buren. There are few political leaders with equal address, and what ever tact, party management and party patronage can do, will be done.

On the other hand, it cannot be concealed, that there is great cause to fear that there are too many aspirants for the succession, and that those aspirants have too much influence over the action of the opposition.—That this leads to a want of concert of principle as well as of action, that weakens the confidence of the people in our cause, and may endanger our success.

We feel that our reliance is on the people—and almost every movement made by the politicians as such, has done injury to our cause. If General Harrison is elected, as elected we believe he will be, he will be elected by the people, in spite of the mistakes and mismanagement of the politicians, instead of by their aid.

These are incidents in our case, and to be met and controlled by the energy and zeal of the people. To them we call. Let us rally,—the enemy is putting on his strongest armor,—let us gird ourselves for the battle, and avenge the cause of injured Liberty.

That our readers may see what we have to encounter, we give Mr. Kendall's card.

TO THE PUBLIC. Finding it impossible, in consequence of enfeebled health, to perform the duties of Postmaster General in a satisfactory manner, I have resigned that office, to take effect as soon as my successor can be appointed.

Not having been fortunate enough to accumulate a few dollars to my credit, I have been obliged to resort to such private employment as is suited to my strength and condition, for the purpose of meeting the current expense of a considerable family.

A few hours each day devoted to the pen, having an abundance of time for relaxation and exercise, I have found by experience, from the excitement of composition, to be rather conducive to health than injurious; and this is the occupation, above all others, most agreeable to my taste and my present inclination.

Messrs. Blair and Rives have kindly offered me the profits of such publications to the Extra Globe for the present session, as may be raised on my account, and I have consented to contribute to it until November next, if such a number of subscribers shall be obtained as will warrant that step.

I am the more inclined to this devotion of my time from a desire to prevent any mis-constructing of the motives which have led to my resignation. I wish to satisfy the whole world that no dissatisfaction with the President or his administration, no indisposition to render it the utmost support in my power, no distrust of its measures, or of its designs, has had any effect in determining me to prefer a private to a public station. On the contrary, my confidence in the President, in his integrity, his wisdom, and his patriotic habits, has been the cause of my being first officially associated with him; my relations with every member of his Cabinet have been uniformly of a most friendly character; and my devotion to the great measures which have been, and still are, sustained by the Administration, knows no abatement. The leading principles avowed by the President I look upon as the basis of our liberties, and I have no objection to the people; and if I had supposed that my resignation could endanger their success, I should have clung to office as I would to life.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are made, proposals, with a more extended address, will be presented to the friends of the Administration.

AMOS KENDALL.

RESPECT FOR ROYALTY.

Our neighbor of the Republican is much scandalized that the citizens at the Laurel manufactory should have represented on one of their flags, a figure under a screw, with a motto, "A pressure of which no honest man should complain." We are told that this was Mr. Van Buren under the pressure of bankruptcy, and that the blood was to be seen starting through the pores of his skin; and the nerves of the federal editor would seem to be in torture at the sight! Oh, horrible, horrible! Put the President, Mr. Ritchie's sweet little fellow, under the screws! horrible and bloody minded democrats!

Peace my good sir, give yourself no uneasiness. The Democrats do not intend to hurt a hair of Mr. Van Buren's head. They will inflict on him no other torture than that of a troubled conscience. The figure which gave you so much alarm; which has so unsettled your nerves, is but emblematical of public opinion; and the torture which produced such agony of expression is but the working of his own disappointed ambition.

GREAT FRESHET IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the Hillsborough, N. C. Recorder, that a tremendous rain fell in the neighborhood of that place on Wednesday, the 29th April, by which immense damage was done. All the bridges on New Hope and Morgan's creek, most of the mill dams, and some of the mills, have been swept away. The soil and the fences have also been greatly injured by the weight of the flood. So great a freshet has not been known for forty years.

The rain was equally abundant in Wake and the adjoining counties, carrying away mills and bridges in all directions.

HOMICIDE IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.—On Wednesday night last, a man by the name of William Chaffee was murdered in Columbus, Ohio, by Anson Fowler. They were both young men, and are represented to have been reganred by their friends respectively, with esteem. In a sudden conflict, the deceased received several stabs by a knife, which terminated his life in a few hours.

ANOTHER BOAT LOST.—On Saturday morning last, the steam boat Naomi, on her passage down the Missouri, struck a snag near the mouth of Grand river. She was immediately run on a bar, where she sank in six feet water. The hull will be a entire loss, as she broke in two in a few hours. The engine and furniture were saved. Col. Ryland was on board, with \$19,000 of government money, which was saved, and brought down in the Osceola. There was but little freight on board. No lives were lost. The Naomi was owned in this city, and was insured at the different offices.—St. Louis New Era.

NEW ORLEANS.—The aggregate specie of the New Orleans banks is \$3,322,807; circulation, \$7,047,545; individual deposits, \$7,056,881; loans and discounts, \$37,035,795; besides \$10,920,440 on pledge of bank stock; capital paid in, \$38,760,703.

The body of Mr. Newman, the steward of the ill-fated Lexington, was picked up afloat in Smithtown harbor, on Wednesday last and forwarded to his friends.

THE TIPPECANOE TEXT BOOK.

This admirable compilation is winning golden opinions from all classes of readers. One of the most estimable and intelligent of our artizans, who cannot, in any degree, be regarded as a partizan, after a careful perusal of its pages, gave it as "his calm and deliberate opinion that, next to the national convention, held in this city on the 4th inst, he did not know anything so well calculated to insure the election of General Harrison." It is indeed, a formidable weapon in the hands of the lovers of truth, and should be instantly placed in the possession of every Whig in the Union.

TIPPECANOE TEXT BOOK.

This work has been received, and gives evidence how talents and ability may be evinced. No one is more capably than the "editor" of this work, to make the "score appear the better reason." We, however, generally consult history ourselves, when at fault in our memory, and are not disposed to take the preparations that are given to produce partial effects. The following brief article is "Text Book" enough for us, on the subject of General Harrison's military character. We wish the reader to understand that the article appeared in Niles' Register at the most gloomy period of our war with Great Britain: "General Jackson, of the Tennessee militia, (the finisher of the wars of the Creeks), has been appointed by the President a Major General in the Army of the United States, vice Major General Harrison resigned."

The above is from the "Republican" of yesterday, and is another indication of the effects which must result from the array of official testimony embodied in the "Text Book." How the paragraph from Niles' Register can be tortured into a reflection upon General Harrison, who was never engaged in the Creek war, we are at a loss to imagine; but if the editor of the Republican had referred to the "Text Book" he would have found a large number of editorial remarks complimenting General Harrison's character and services in the strongest terms, see Text Book, p. 21.

"We trust the services of this beloved man, uniting in himself the entire confidence of the Western people; whose prudence, patience and perseverance, have given security to the frontier, threatened by the most formidable combinations of white and red savages that ever were known, WILL NOT BE LOST TO THE COUNTRY."

The following correspondence is made public in pursuance of a resolution of the Harrison Convention, passed at its sitting on Friday evening, the 1st of May: To JOHN P. KENNEDY, Esq. President

of the Harrison Convention of the city of Baltimore; BALTIMORE, May 1, 1840.

My Dear Sir—I avail myself of the meeting of the Convention this evening to announce to my honored constituents, that I shall not be a candidate for the office of Senator at the next election.

Although this determination was avowed at an early period after I had received that important trust from the suffrages of the people, yet the many kind and earnest solicitations which have been addressed to me by those whom I have been proud to serve, seem to indicate a belief that my purpose might yield to the wishes of my friends. I would, indeed, yield it but duty at its bidding. Precious as is the confidence of the people, and especially as it bears the fruits of honor and power, yet I am admonished by duty and interests which may not be neglected, that I ought not again to enter the lists for the prize of the office I now hold by popular favor.

I beg leave, therefore, in this form to communicate with my constituents, and to place upon record my grateful acknowledgments for the expressions of unalloyed confidence which have been so generously bestowed on my public service. My single aim has been to gratify the wishes, represent the opinions, and advance the interests of Baltimore, and I do not fear the imputation by the candid of any party, that in my course of public duty I have been wanting in zeal or fidelity.—With every affection and interest interwoven with the condition and destiny of my native city, I have not felt an impulse which did not prompt me to the assertion of her rights, and the promotion of her welfare. I am too humble to claim the achievement of these important objects, which I shall bear with me to the private relations of society, which it has ever been my privilege to cherish with my fellow-citizens, the proud consciousness of constant and honest effort. As a citizen, I shall ever be found in the ranks with those who confiding in the virtue and intelligence of the people, hold for their glorious principles, devotion to the constitution, and the pure administration of its powers, and the strict accountability of every public officer to his constituents, for the manner in which he has discharged his public trust. When such principles shall have their just ascendancy, we shall have made anew our Declaration of Independence, and renewed the pledge of life, fortune and sacred honor, which came to us with the inheritance of liberty from our forefathers.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your obedient servant, DAVID STEWART.

BALTIMORE, May 6, 1840.

TO DAVID STEWART, Esq.

Dear Sir—Your note of the 1st inst, announcing your purpose to decline being considered a candidate for re-election as Senator, in the General Assembly of Maryland, was duly received by me, and was presented to the Harrison Convention at its sitting on the evening of the same day.

It is due to you to say that this communication elicited from the Convention a very strong and sincere expression of admiration for the fidelity and talent with which you have discharged the high duties of the station to which the suffrages of the city had raised you. To assure you of this sentiment, and to express the regret of the Convention at the determination you have made of declining being presented as a candidate for re-election to the honorable post you have lately filled, I am charged with the duty of communicating to you the enclosed resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Convention. In performing this agreeable office, permit me to add the tribute of my own regard for the useful and effective service you have rendered the State throughout the period of your employment in the Legislature, and at the same time, to give you the assurance of my personal esteem and consideration.

JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the Harrison Convention of the City of Baltimore.

Enclosed in the above is the following extract, from the Journal of the Harrison Convention of the city of Baltimore, assembled on the evening of Friday the 1st of May 1840.

The letter of David Stewart, Esq. to the President of the Convention being read— On motion of DR. SYRICH COLLINS, it was Resolved, That the President of this Convention express to David Stewart, Esq. the deep regret with which we have learned his intention to retire from political life, and our own sincere conviction that he has discharged the duties of Senator, for the last two years, most beneficially to the public, and with great credit to himself.

Adopted unanimously. Truly extracted from the Journal of the Convention of 1st May, 1840.

JOHN P. KENNEDY, President

MR. GRUNDY, GEN. HARRISON'S CALUMNIATOR.

In his speech before the federal caucus, Mr. Grundy said, that the committee at Cincinnati will not let Gen. Harrison have the use of pen, ink and paper, and that they say that he shall neither speak nor write and that they will do it for him.

He adds, "on the subject of abolition, which the whig committee will not let their candidate speak out upon, Mr. Van Buren has been most explicit. He has declared his opposition to the full spirit in the strongest terms and stated in advance, that he would veto any bill passed by Congress interfering with the question of slavery, either in the states or the District of Columbia. But how is it with the whig candidate? There are vast numbers of Abolitionists in the North, and though they are a troublesome set of people, their votes count as well as those of others. Now the whig committee of Cincinnati have concluded that a letter to the Abolitionists unfavorable to their views would cause the loss of their votes, while a letter of a contrary character would cost them the votes of the South. Hence the necessity on their part of avoiding all correspondence on that subject, for whether they wrote one way or the other they would be placed in an awkward predicament."

Such is the declaration of Mr. Grundy. What are the facts. The committee declined to answer enquiries, because they say it was the opinion of the committee that Gen. Harrison should be put before the country on his known opinions and public services, and that no new issue should be made. The Cincinnati committee did no more than conform to the suggestion of the National Convention. Mr. Grundy charges that they act on their own fears of the effect of Gen. Harrison's opinions if made known. Now what are Gen. Harrison's opinions? Mr. Grundy boasts of Mr. Van Buren's explicit declarations—now hear what Gen. Harrison has said. In a speech delivered in Vincennes, May 1835, he went further than Mr. Van Buren ever did.—He said:

Further, the emancipators generally declare that it is their intention to effect their object (although their acts contradict their assertion) by other means than by convincing the slave-holders that the emancipation of the slaves is called for, both by moral obligation and sound policy. An undisciplined youth, at the moment of his leaving (indeed, in many instances, before he has left it) his theological seminary, undertakes to give lectures upon morals to the countrymen of Wylie, Tucker, Pennington, and Covode, and tenses of political virtue to states, whose affairs have so recently been directed by Jefferson and Madison, Mason and Crawford. Is it possible that instances of greater vanity and presumption could be exhibited? But the course pursued by the emancipators is unconstitutional. I do not say that there are any words in the constitution which forbid the dissemination of a provision of political virtue to citizens who were parties to it. In a portion of these, slavery was recognized, and they took care to have the right secured to them; to follow and reclaim such of them as were fugitive. In other states, the right of Congress to pass under this power, have provided punishment for any one who shall oppose or interrupt the exercise of this right. Now can any one believe, that the instrument which contains a provision of this kind, which authorizes a master to pursue his slave into another state, take him back, and provide a punishment for any citizen or children of that state who should obstruct or hinder him, at the same time, authorize the latter to assemble together, to pass resolutions and adopt addresses, not only to encourage the slaves to leave their masters, but to cut their throats before they do so?

I insist, that if the citizens of the non-slaveholding states can avail themselves of the constitution, which prohibits the restriction of speech or the exercise of any thing injurious to the rights of the slaveholding states, that they can go to the extreme that I have mentioned, and effect any thing further which writing or speaking could effect. But, fellow-citizens, I have no objection to the principles of the constitution. Such a construction would defeat one of the great objects of its formation, which was that of securing the peace and harmony of the Union, which were parties to it. The liberty of speech and of the press, were given as the most effectual means to preserve to each and every citizen their own rights, and to the states the rights which appertain to them, at the time of their adoption. It could never have been expected that it would have been used by the citizens of one portion of the states for the purpose of depriving another portion of the rights which they had reserved at the adoption of the constitution, and in the exercise of which, none but themselves have any concern or interest.

Cincinnati, 23th November, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR—I answer the questions you proposed to me this morning, with great pleasure. First: I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the states, or in any manner interfere with the property of the citizens in their slaves, but upon the application of the states, in which case, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the states so applying to free their slaves. Second: I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of that territory, which was the ground upon which I voted against the Missouri restriction in the fifteenth congress. The opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and are confirmed by a letter some time since, from J. M. Berrien, Esq. of Georgia, proposing questions, similar to those made by you, and I answered them more at length than I have now done, but to the same effect.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier. GENERAL HARRISON AND ABOLITION.—We give place with pleasure, to the following letter, from a distinguished Georgian, in answer to our recent call on him, addressed another to the already multiplied proofs of General Harrison's soundness on the slave question.

Secondly, April 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN—You call upon me, in your paper of the 5th inst, to make public a letter, addressed to me by General Harrison, on the subject of abolition. I have already replied to a similar request, made by the editor of the Daily Telegraph, a paper published in this city; but as I know not if that paper (which has been recently established) is on your list of exchanges, and feel that the liberality of your conduct, towards a political opponent, gives you an undoubted claim to the respect and courtesy of his friends. I repeat the substance of my former answer. The letter in question was written in 1836, in anticipation of a state of things which did not occur. It was, therefore, not made public, and I fear has not been preserved. At least, after a diligent search among my papers, I have been unable to find it. Its contents, however, are perfectly within my recollection, and I go all that is in my power to comply with your request, by stating them, as I have done to the editor of the Telegraph. The letter embraced three points.

First: General Harrison denied the right of congress to abolish slavery in the states, or in the District of Columbia. Second: He expressed the opinion that the tariff compromise ought to remain undisturbed. Third: He repudiated the practice of making appointments to office the reward of partisan service.

This was the purport of the letter. I did not task General Harrison's opinion, because I doubted it. Having been in intimate intercourse with him for several years, I knew that his views on this subject were in accordance with my own.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant, J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. Celebration of Fort Meigs.—The following letter from John Tyler, of Va., next Vice President of the United States, did not reach the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the Victory of Fort Meigs, in time for publication on Saturday.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. May 4, 1840.

Dear Sir—An absence from home which has just now terminated, has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your letter of the 23d April, inviting me to join the citizens of New York in celebrating the anniversary of the Victory of Fort Meigs. Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to do so, if it was in my power, but my engagements at this moment are of a character to forbid it. Permit me, however, to congratulate you and the lovers of freedom throughout the country, upon the recent manifestation of public sentiment in reference to the distinguished citizen through whose wisdom and valor the victory was achieved, and to do so with the greater pleasure, since my own native State has in her recent election, so signally manifested her determination to vindicate her character from the unfounded aspersions sought to be cast upon it, and to rally to the cause of the country and its institutions.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, your most obt' servant, JOHN TYLER.

John S. Bowron, Esq., Chm. of Com.

J. H. Cox, David Saunders, Nathan Lufberry, Joshua Peirce, John Cox, Lewis Carberry, and Robert White, Esqs., have been appointed members of the Levy Court for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

PARTY NAMES.—It is gratifying to us that the Intelligence and the Madisonian have raised the flag, and that hereafter they will use the terms democrat and federalist in their proper sense. From this, and hence forward, we will designate the administration as the Federal party, and their opponents as the Democratic party. Under this flag will we conquer. We copy the large remarks of the Madisonian, and the article of the Intelligence.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PARTY.—We copy the following article from the National Intelligence, because it precisely accords with our own views, and because we are glad to see one of the leading and influential and respectable of the opposition journals of the country, and which by its intelligence and long experience knows the position and nature of parties, giving the true definition of the party character of that great "branch of the people" which gathered in Baltimore. It is democratic republicanism by name and nature—and it is the definition we have given to our opponents from the beginning. We are incapable of being any thing else.—True democracy is humanity. Loco foco federalism is its opposite. Every man who loves his country and has a voice as a democratic republican in the style and character of the members of the young men's convention. And for every man, forever hereafter, it will be glory enough to say, "I was a member of the Democratic Republican Young Men's Convention of the 4th of May, 1840."

The party in power is really, practically the federal party. Federal in their associations with individuals and in their component parts. Federal in the spirit and tendency of their acts and measures.—Federal in their hopes and labors.—Federal in the concentration of power, and in the use and abuse of office and emolument.—Federal in their treatment of the State sovereignties.—Federal in every aspect, thought and deed. Names are things. Let things be called by their right names.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—One of these assemblies, merge and squibbles as it was, is characterized by the Globe (the Government paper) as Democratic, and Mr. Grundy is represented as addressing the Convention, an explanation of the principles of the Democratic and Federal party. In the same paper the vast concourse of patriotic young men, assembled in numbers, and in a spirit never before equalled, is attempted to be stigmatized as "great army of Federalism." Names and epithets, although they should be indicative of them, our Government is a Republic, or Representative Democracy. Those who maintain the style and character of Government, as established by the Constitution, are Democratic Republicans. The Whigs and Conservatives, recently assembled at Baltimore, are maintaining those principles against the usurpations and abuses, and misrule of the Federal Executive. They resist a system of measures and a course of party discipline, calculated to concentrate all the powers of the Executive, and to convert our free institutions into a practical despotism. They are, therefore, in principle as well as in name, Democratic Republicans—a name broad enough and comprehensive enough to include Whigs and Conservatives, and all who go for the Constitution and the Law in opposition to the encroachments of Executive power. Under the term Federalism, we understand the opposite of the principles of the Democratic Republicans, as above stated, then it is peculiarly applicable to the present dominant party, of