# PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MORNING, MAY 14, 1840.


FOR PRESIDENT,

## WM. HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

### NOTICE.

For the convenience of the advertisers, and subscribers to the PILOT, an office has been opened at the *S. E. corner of Baltimore and South sts.* where persons having business with the office, will please call.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

WASHINGTON, May 12th, 1840.

When the Senate sketch was sent to the Pilot, on yesterday, the question was not taken on the bill for the relief of Hannah Laighton; it now gives me pleasure to inform you that the bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 31 to 9.—This bill, though private, awakens in our minds the recollection of events connected with our glorious struggle for independence, before demagogues and wily politicians had corrupted the people. Hannah Laighton is the living widow of Capt. Isaac Davis of Massachusetts, the first officer who fell in the Revolution, and is now in penury at the advanced age of 94 years. Mr. Webster, who took a great interest in this bill gave a vivid description of the gallantry of that young hero, her husband. So heart stirring was the painting of that memorable event, that all the scenes were before you fresh and green, as though they were then only just being enacted. Mr. Calhoun, Benton, King, Hallard, and Allen, opposed this measure on the ground of impolicy, and swelling the pension list, & opening the door to all the decendents of the revolution, but opposition melted away under the eloquence of Webster, Preston, and Crittenden. I know not how it is, but really the very best specimens of American orators that I ever heard, have been on private bills connected with that eventful epoch, the American revolution. Probably it may be on that subject any honest heart is warmed by the noblest and purest impulses of our nature. In the patriotic labors in which you are engaged, I am aware that you can have but little time or space to devote to private matters, yet such cases as those of Hannah Laighton are the property of the nation, and your readers cannot fail to be interested in learning that gratitude still swells in the bosoms of American Statesmen, towards all who participated in such event or even lived in that tide of time.

Mr. Allen, in his remarks on the pension system, said that pensions should be predicated on *service*, and in this case, there had been no service. "What (said Mr. Preston, with his form extended to its utmost attitude, and his eye dilated,) no service? Is blood no service? where could the gentleman find a higher or holier evidence of service, than laying down life for country." Mr. Benton, that political *Midas*, that turns all he touches to party effect, endeavored to say that this was an attempt to graft an heriditory pension system on the country. Could you have seen the look of withering scorn which Crittenden gave him, you would have been astounded. Mr. Crittenden said, in a case like that before them, (the living relique of the first martyr of the revolution,) he could not sit there and boldly talk of party, or expediency—he must obey the generous impulse of his nature; he could never consent that this old lady should be dismissed to heaven, with an opportunity to say to her husband "that country for which you shed your blood, left me to expire in penury"—the effect was electric.

After this bill passed, Mr. Benton endeavored to make political capital on a report from the Treasury Department, containing letters from the disbursing officers of the government in answer to questions put as to their selling or exchanging government drafts for Bank notes. He launched out into a violent tirade against the Bank of the U. S. that sent agents to waylay government officers and extracts their drafts for bills on broken Banks.

Mr. Webster very cooly told him, that it would be better to look after corrupt agents who sold these drafts and pocketed the discount, than fight an institution over which the government had no control. He desired no better commentary than was afforded by the papers before them to show the deranged state of the currency, and the utter impracticability of the government paying specie alone, when specie was not the entire medium of exchange. Just so long as the present state of things was persevered in by the government, so long should we have one currency for the people, and another for the government, and the end, would be that corrupt agents would sell government drafts and pocket the discount, and leave the honest tiller of the earth, and the industrious mechanic to "pay the piper."

If the bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, sold the drafts, as Mr. Benton charges, at a time when she contemplated a suspension, this institution was guilty of a deliberate piece of fraud The whole evil lies in the wide spread corruption which seems to taint every agent employed by this administration.

WASHINGTON, May 13th.

The House of Representatives to-day have confined their action to the report of the select committee upon the subject of printing. The conclusions of both the majority and minority, were read. The former—administration members—report in favor of a reduction from present prices to the amount of 15 per cent. The latter report in favor of a reduction of 25 or 30 per cent., and in addition to this, recommended that the printing of the government shall be divorced from the newspaper press. The majority report against this separation. They are for divorcing the institutions of the people from the government, but in favor of the union of the corrupt official paper with Congress and with the government.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, an able man, has opposed the majority report in a learned speech.—Mr. Black of Georgia, has responded in defence of his report. He is Chairman of the Select Committee on Printing, and a warm defender of Blair & Rives. He is now a zealous convert of the Administration; he has thrown himself for reasons best known to himself in the arms of the proprietors of the official organ. Pretending to be a States' Right man, he deceives his constituents by uniting himself to a paper which has done more to make war upon States' Rights than all others together. The connection of this Georgia member,—his new-born zeal,—his misrepresentation of his constituents,—his election as an opposition man, and his union with Mr. Van Buren, are at least suspicious. Not only has he lost the confidence of the men who once trusted him, but the respect of all men who have much regard for consistency of character, or fair dealing.

In the Senate there was quite a debate on a proposition to meet at 11 instead of 12, as usual. There is a class of persons always endeavoring to make a show of work before the people, and that class is precisely the one that effect the least. The true workies are those who meet in the Committee rooms and mature the business, not those who desire to meet earlier, and while away the time in listless inactivity. The motion of course was carried.

A very modest proposition was made by some of its friends in the shape of a memorial, asking from the Government a grant of land to make a continuous rail road from Boston to the Mississippi River.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

This subject was again before the Senate, and Mr. Crittenden addressed the body in a speech of great power and effect, in favor of that unhappy class whose operations have been rendered fruitless, and whose exertions are paralized, through the war made by the present administration against the commerce and the currency of the country. He painted with great power the unhappy condition of the unfortunate insolvent, whose services were lost to themselves, to their families and to their country, and made an appeal to the Senators whether it was not their duty, at least to do something that would raise this meritorious class from their present depressed and degraded condition.

Mr. WALL spoke in reply, contending for the necessity of embracing corporations. It was his duty, he said, to act on this subject the present Session. He insisted that we must look to the English Bankrupt laws for the principles on which to graft ours; and that law confined the privileges to traders only, though the law had been somewhat relaxed since.

Mr. Wall was still speaking when this was despatched.

NEW YORK, 12th May, 1840.

At twelve o'clock to-day, the ceremony of installing the new Corporation into office came off, and it is to be hoped that it will be the last of the kind with the present incumbents. Another year of municipal misrule is before us; and all the exertions of Mr. Varian must be brought into action to satisfy the people of this city that he is competent to reign over their destinies. The Mayor is a clever man in his own way, but is too much under the control of the slam bang party of Tammany Hall. When he discards that influence, we may look for more order in our police arrangements, but while he submits to the demoralizing counsels of such a party of destructives, who have no regard for law or decency, we can expect no improvement in these respects.

The election news from every quarter is cheering to the friends of Harrison. New Jersey is again triumphant. The Charter election in New Brunswick has resulted in the election of a Whig Mayor, by a majority of 109. The whole Whig ticket for Aldermen is elected by an average majority of 123. Last year the average majority was 81.

The Legislature of this State will adjourn on Thursday.

Fanny Essler will positively make her debut before a most anxious New York audience on Thursday evening. There has been so great a demand for tickets at the Park, that the managers have found it necessary to raise the prices, in order to prevent, if possible, the speculations of individuals, who have been making applications for seats in the pit and gallery, with a view of selling them at advanced prices. Poor Fanny. We sincerly hope she will not be disappointed, and will not disappoint the expectations of the public. Her great reputation in Europe, heralded by Bennet on her arrival, has set the theatrical community mad; and she must do great things to gratify the anticipations of her admirers.

The British Queen is expected in the course of the week, and I will give you the first notice of her arrival. She will bring important news, and her appearance is looked for with great interest. If she left England on the first of May, she will probably be here on Saturday.

In Foreign Exchange, very little is doing since the departure of the Great Western, and prices have not varied.

Exchange on Baltimore to-day is 94 ¼ to 95.—On Philadelphia 94 ¼ to 94 ½.

U. S. Bank stock has advanced ¼ per cent.—North American Trust and Manhattan Bank have both declined 1¼.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, May 12.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 | Illinois Sixes, | | | | 70 |
| 50 | Shares | United States Bank | | | 70 |
| 50 | do | N. Amer. Trust, | | | 40 |
| 100 | do | do | do | next week | 40 |
| 125 | do | do | do | | 39½ |
| 50 | do | do | do | next week | 39 |
| 200 | do | do | do | | 39½ |
| 50 | do | do | do | | 39½ |
| 245 | do | do | do | | 39½ |
| 25 | do | do | do | b. 15 days | 40½ |
| 150 | do | do | do | next week | 40 |
| 50 | do | do | do | this week | 39 |
| 200 | do | do | do | | 40 |
| 150 | do | Del. & Hudson Canal. | | s. 30 days | 72½ |
| 50 | do | do | do | b. 30 days | 72½ |
| 50 | do | do | do | b. 60 days | 72½ |
| 50 | do | do | do | | 72½ |
| 40 | do | Manhattan bank Co. | | | 81 |

We understand as Gen. Leakin, our worthy Mayor, and a whig friend, were last evening quietly passing along Pratt street, they were rudely assaulted by a federal blackguard of the name of HALL. He was immediately arrested and carried before Esquire Pennington, where he was held to answer the outrage.

We feel confident that people of all parties will unite in punishing those pests of society who are daily, by such lawless acts, disgracing and bringing into disrepute the character of Baltimore.

### DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVEN-

*"Under what name, Secession? speak.*

It is gratifying to find the Administration leading papers, any reference whatever to the proceedings of this so mis-called assembly. There is not a citizen of Baltimore, to be found, who will not say, in his heart, that the attempt on the part of the office-holders to get up a convention, on the 5th of May last, was an utter failure. At the very moment when *twenty thousand Whigs* were assembled in Monument Square, and heartily responding to the thrilling and powerful eloquence of the most able statesmen and patriots that this or any other country ever produced,—a small band of about two hundred office-holding Federalists, who had been deeply "dyed in the wool," and who were contending for the spoils, in the very face of an abused and insulted people, had congregated together at the Assembly Rooms. A more pitiful affair was never presented to the people of this community. Yet we ought to be deeply indebted to our opponents for the choice of the time and place of their meeting. They had a good opportunity of beholding the enthusiasm with which the friends of good government,—the advocates of Harrison and Reform—the opponents of disastrous experiments upon the currency, and consequently of ruin to mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial enterprise and industry, had met together from every State, County, District, City and Village of this great country, to testify their abhorrence of the measures of the Executive and his train bands, and their firm resolve to put every shoulder to the wheel, and oust from their high places, the oppressors of the people.

We have said the convention of office holders was a failure. The result of their deliberations proves this, and we want no stronger testimony of the truth of the assertion. The chief object of their meeting was the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Was this object accomplished? No. The present incumbent has been *thrown overboard;* all the influence of the venerable inhabitant of the hermitage could not bring in his old friend, Mr. Polk. The whole party was completely disorganized; and the chagrin of the Secretary of State at his disappointment, is fully and freely vented in his card upon the subject of the nomination. Mr. Forsyth, it is known, had high hopes of the nomination, and he cannot suppress the ebullition of his feelings at the discourteous manner in which he has been treated.

Is it possible, that with such discordant materials, the proceedings of that convention should have been "*in the highest degree harmonious!*" Nonsense. If we did not know that the fact was otherwise; that the various interests of different aspirants *did* produce conflicts of the most unpleasant nature, our knowledge of the human heart, when under strong political excitement, engendered and nourished by expectations of high office and large emoluments, would contradict, at once, the assertion.

Yet such is the language of the leading administration prints. Hear the Albany Argus:

"Whatever diversities of opinion may have existed at the opening of the convention, both as to candidates for the Vice Presidency and the expediency of making a nomination, they were all happily adjusted, and the proceedings on this subject, and the result, were in the highest degree harmonious. And the proceedings were in this and in all respects worthy of the occasion, and of an assemblage of delegates truly representing and desirous to carry out the democratic voice and sentiment of the country."

Now we venture to assert, that no man in his sober senses, be he democrat or be he federal, who has any knowledge of "*the result*" of the proceedings of that convention, could read the preceding paragraph, without a blush at such an attempt to mislead the public mind, and impose upon willing credulity.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—*Benefit of Mr. Forrest.*—This eminent American tragedian takes a benefit at Front street to-night, and we suppose it is only necessary to state the fact, to ensure an overflowing house. Mr. Forrest is one of us. In the theatrical world, he has no superior; as an accomplished gentleman, benevolent citizen, and true friend, he stands pre-eminent. His character in all these respects is too well established to require an eulogium from us. He presents to-night, the tragedy of VIRGINIUS, in which he is assisted by that fine actor, Mr. Scott, as Icilius. The first and second acts of the "GLADIATOR" will also be performed, in which Mr. Forrest will appear as "Spartacus," and Mr. Scott as "Phesarius." We suggest to all the friends of the legitimate drama to witness the performances of this evening.

CONNECTICUT.—The New Haven correspondent of the Hartford Courant, gives the following account of the state of parties in the Legislature of Connecticut:—Senate, 18 Whigs, 3 Federalists; House, 140 Whigs, 66 Feds. In 1839, the Senate was composed of 13 Whigs and 8 Federalists; the House, 113 Whigs, 4 Conservatives, and 90 Federalists.

James M. Coale, Esq. of Frederick, has been nominated as Electoral Candidate for the Sixth District of Maryland. Mr. Coale is a gentleman of great ability, and no man in the district could have been selected, who will contribute so much to the good of the cause as Mr. Coale.

J. W. Huntington (Whig,) has been elected Senator of the United States from Connecticut, in place of Thaddeus Betts, deceased. Mr. Huntington is represented as a gentleman of fine talents. He has heretofore been in Congress, and is at present one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

NEW JERSEY AGAIN.—The charter election of New Brunswick was held on Monday, and with the following results:

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|---|---|
| D. W. Vail (Whig) is chosen Mayor, | 395 |
| L. Kirkpatrick had | 286 |
| Whig majority | 109 |
| John B. Hill (Whig) is elected Recorder | 403 |
| R. Miller had | 285 |
| Whig majority | 118 |

| *Whig.* | | *Loco Foco.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clark | 407 | Kempton | 280 |
| Fish | 401 | Waldron | 284 |
| Van Dyke | 406 | Sanderson | 280 |

The whole Whig ticket is elected by an average majority of 123. Average majority last spring, 81.

In the Pilot of yesterday, we expressed an opinion that the resignation of the Post-Master General was one among the many signs of alarm in the Administration ranks, and that it was their determination to make additional efforts to keep in power.

This opinion has been confirmed by further reflection, and we believe that no recent event will have so much influence upon the controversy, or demands more prompt counteracting efforts on the part of the friends of Gen'l. Harrison; for, in addition to the industry and tact, talents and ability, recklessness and mendacity, which are characteristic of Mr. Kendall, he will come into the political arena *backed by all the influence of the Post Office Department;* and with his intimate knowledge of the "hirelings." Every Post-office will be converted into a publishing office of the "*Extra Globe*," and thus the slanders and perversions of that sheet will be diffused through every section of the country. The influence thus created, cannot be properly estimated by those who sit calmly in their offices, counting rooms or workshops; who are too much disposed to regard an eloquent speech from the hustings, or a well pointed paragraph as among the most powerful appeals to the public mind. But the experience of every old politician—of those who have watched the under currents, know that the mighty streams of *public opinion* can be traced to precisely such sources as Mr. Kendall can open. Fouche, with not one tithe of the talent of Mr. Kendall, by the powerful machinery of the Post-office department, kept all France in a state of surveillance; and *public opinion!* only existed in the secret recesses of the hearts of men. It is true that here we are not so much in fear of *proscription* or *conscription* as in France; but there are, through the thousand influences of the Post office department in its present party organization, more dangers to be apprehended to the rights of the people. To the shameless abuses of that department, we believe the administration are mainly indebted for their success in former contests; and how much have the people to fear now, when the late head of it has openly taken the field, with the avowed object of securing the succession to the spoilsmen!

We make these remarks without reference to the causes which induced Mr. Kendall to withdraw from the cabinet. That avowed in his card is not the true one; for with all his affectation about "the friendly relations which exist between him and every member of the cabinet," he knows that he is disliked by a majority of the members, and that they availed themselves of his talents on the same principle which induces sick men to take nauseous medicine. The personal hostility and contempt of one member has been openly expressed, and the most casual observer of the public gatherings of the officials in Washington, cannot have failed to observe that the courtesy extended to him by his colleagues was to the *Postmaster-General*, and not to the man.

There is another feature in Mr. Kendall's card, which is also worthy of a passing remark. That which speaks of his *misfortune* in not having accumulated wealth while in public office!! The assertion was intended as a patriotic flourish in compliment of his *honesty*; but it will be time to assert *that* when the affairs of the Post-Office department have undergone a "searching operation." They are, in the opinion of the public "in a state of admired disorder," and there is a degree of slovenliness in keeping the accounts, not equalled in the days of Mr. Barry. But what a reflection is cast upon his associates in office; for it is known that a majority of them have used their powers for the purposes of gain, and have fattened upon profitable speculations and fat jobs—and might induce the belief that Mr. Kendall resigned because he had not the same good "*fortune*." We think, however, Mr. Kendall might have contrived to have saved a portion of his salary of $6000 per annum, as he seldom indulged in those luxurious entertainments which are the plea of the official paupers in the *ten miles square*. He has, however, fixed upon an admirable scheme to fill his coffers, and a capitation tax levied upon the administration party will enable him to indulge in luxurious ease on the first of March next, when his services will not be required.

*"Extract of a Letter from Tennessee, to the Editor.*

Dear Sir:—I enclosed you by last mail, five dollars. I now enclose you seventeen dollars for the extra Pilot, which you will send to this office to—

We all remember your doing good battle on the side of correct principles many years since, when you conducted the Telegraph. We hail your Pilot as calculated to do as much good in sustaining the cause of *true democracy*, as you were wont to do in olden times. The cause of the people is brightening in Tennessee. It is not a doubtful State; we will carry it by a handsome majority for Harrison and Tyler, in November next. I can name many who have heretofore acted with the "party," that have within a few weeks grounded arms and hoisted the banner for old Tip. You will Pilot the ship through the breakers, and steer the old Cincinnatus safely into the harbor of the White House.

"The 200,000 standing army party" must now see the error of their ways, and submit to the voice of the real people. Yours,

The body found in Jones' Falls near the city block, has been identified as that of Mr. Miller, (brother of Professor J. H. Miller of this city) who resided in Anne Arundel county, on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road. Mr. Miller had come on to Baltimore to attend the celebration on the 4th inst., and not returning, his family became uneasy at his absence. Yesterday his sister arrived in the city, and informed Professor Miller of his absence, when the worst fears for his safety were excited. On going to the house of the coroner who had held the inquest over him, the clothes he wore on the 4th were shown and immediately identified. In the afternoon his body was disinterred, and placed in the vault of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Miller was a very worthy man; kind, affectionate and warm hearted, and has left an interesting family, an amiable wife and seven children.—*Patriot.*

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says, that the steamboat Perry arrived there on Thursday last, with a veritable log cabin built upon the promenade deck, with all the appendages of a western settler about it—here a ploughshare, there an ox yoke, yonder the scythe, and near the door a keen edged axe. A characteristic anima', the fox, was capering nimbly about the cabin, but to avoid the endangering of the spoils, he was chained, and an old 'coon sitting above, watching with intensity his motions.

### CELEBRATION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE RAIL ROAD TO THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Yesterday the members of the City Council, the President and Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad, the gentlemen of the press of this city, and many other of the citizens of Baltimore, by invitation of the president and directors, left the depot of the Company, in North street, at seven o'clock A. M., and the train of cars passed rapidly to York, where they were joined by many of the citizens of that flourishing village, and at 12 meridian, they reached the depot at Wrightsville, a flourishing village, sprung up at the termination of the rail road, and the commencement of the tide water canal.

Here the Company, such as were so disposed, passed over the Susquehanna River on the magnificent bridge, which is a covered way of one mile and a quarter in length, and rests on twenty-eight stone piers. Such as preferred it were carried over on a splendid canal boat, which was drawn by a horse on a covered pathway attached to the side of the bridge, at an elevation of some twenty feet above the water.

At one o'clock, the Company partook of an excellent and plentiful dinner, prepared by Mr. Gossle.

After dinner, the following toasts were drank, and short but pertinent speeches were made by Mr. Howard, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Read, Mr. Latrobe, and Barnitz, of York.

By Dr. Howard—President of the Rail Road Company.

"Pennsylvania and Maryland, divided by an imaginary line; united by the enduring bonds of kind feeling, friendship, and mutual interest.

In reply to this toast, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in a few remarks eloquently enforced the advantages of the natural position of Baltimore, and the common interest on her prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania, especially those inhabiting the country watered by the Susquehanna; he spoke also, of the jealousy, and want of information in Philadelphia, on the geographical position of the South and South-western counties of Pennsylvania, and of the Tide Water Canal, and of the necessity of uniting the Pennsylvania rail roads with the Baltimore and Ohio rail road near Hancock. He concluded, by calling up Mr. Hepburn, President of the Tide Water Canal, who said that after encountering many difficulties, by the perseverance of the stockholders, and the liberality of Maryland, and the city of Baltimore, The Tide Water Canal Co. had completed their work, and were prepared to retain the most Sanguin expectation of its projectors, he gave—

"Rail Roads and Canals, the Arteries of the internal improvements system which is incomplete without them."

By Dr. Howard—"Internal Improvements: the firmest bond of union, facilitating social intercourse, and cheapening commercial traffic, thereby removing prejudice and promoting friendship while they increase largely the comforts and prosperity of every one within their reach."

By Judge Nesbit—Rail Roads and Locomotives: more powerful than magic, for they do *really*, and not *seemingly*, nearly annihilate time and space.

By F. Dugan, Esq.—George Winchester: the father of the connection between Baltimore and the Susquehanna.

By Mr. Harrison—Columbia, may her prosperity be as unceasing as the flow of her river.

By Mr. James Howard—Pennsylvania and Maryland: "whom God has put together let no man put asunder."

By Dr. Howard—Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Pioneers of the rail road system in the United States.

J. P. Kennedy, Esq. one of the directors of that company, returned thanks for the compliment in a few appropriate remarks—and gave

"The day we celebrate—it witnesses the end of a long labor, tis the commencement I trust of a long friendship with those who unite to celebrate it."

By Mr. Brown of Baltimore.—Pennsylvania—The Keystone of the Union.—The first to produce means to subject the lofty summits of the Alleganies to the ways of internal improvement in a continuous line from the seaboard to the west.

By Geo. Wm. Read.—The memory of Robert Goodloe Harper, the early, enlightened, and steadfast friend of internal improvements in Maryland; his words, like those of the oracle, best understood when fulfilled.

Mr. Latrobe responded to this toast in a few remarks complimentary of Gen. Harper and gave.

Steam—Which has levelled mountains and overcome the ocean, but which is still the slave to man.

By Mr. Giles.—The Canals and Rail Roads of Pennsylvania—Her true highways to greatness.

By Mr. J. C. Legrand.—Rail Roads, like the arteries leading from the human heart, what they take from their source they return.

By a Guest.—Patience and perseverence, never more strikingly exhibited than in the successful accomplishment of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road—the foundation and keystone of the arch of triumph for prosperity and peace to pass through.

By J. P. Kennedy, Esq.—Iron—Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the use of gold as a universal metalic circulating medium, no doubt can be entertained as to the value of iron as a universal medium of circulation.

By Mr. Davis.—The population of Columbia—The borough, like the nation, contains a full proportion of bright eyes, energetic hands and faithful hearts.

The tide water canal commences at the Columbia and York bridge, and is fed by the Susquehanna river, across which is a dam a mile or less below the entrance to the canal. Wrightsville is on the west bank, and Columbia on the east. The latter was for many years a depot for lumber, and much of the produce descending the Susquehanna river, and is now a thriving village. Below, in sight, is the village of Washington, on the west side; and above, in sight, is Marietta, just below which is the noted Chiques Rock, which is 270 feet perpendicularly above the canal, which passes its base. The scenery is picturesque, but not to compare with the mountain and vale at the Point of Rocks, or at Harper's Ferry. The union between Baltimore and the Susquehanna was projected many years ago.

A charter for a rail road to the State line was obtained in 1827-28, and the first stone was laid on the 8th day of August, 1829, the anniversary of the one hundredth year of the corporate existence of Baltimore.

A charter was then obtained to extend it to York, and another after much difficulty for its extension to Wrightsville, where it intersects the river.

The capital stock is $700,000, and the debt $2,800,000. Should the business of the road pay a dividend on the capital expended—and of this there can be but little room for doubt—the stock will become valuable, and must repay the patient energy and perseverance of the directors

*Extract from a letter from Alabama.*

GEN. GREEN:—Having formerly been a pretty regular reader of the papers which you edited while in the city of Washington, I take this opportunity to express my approbation of your political course generally, but especially your devotion to the interests of the South; and to say that I now should be glad to take the semi-weekly Pilot to many of the readers of the Chronicle.

*From the Peoria Register of April 17.*

AN INCIDENT ON THE OHIO.—One of our townsmen, —a staunch Van Buren man, who returned this week from a trip to the east, relates the following incident as having occurred on the Ohio in descending that river. He was a passenger with upwards of 100 others, in the steamboat Monongahela from Pittsburg. As the boat approached North Bend, the farm of GEN. HARRISON, one of the passengers stepped into the cabin, saying that the old general was standing upon the beach, and proposed that all who were for him should mount, the hurricane deck and give him three cheers. A rush was made from the cabin accordingly, the deck mounted, and the cheers given with hearty good will; when our townsman, looking round to see how many of the passengers remained to keep him company, found himself standing, like Col. Benton, "solitary and alone."

COMMUNICATED.

### AWAKE, FREEMEN, AWAKE.

If ever there was a period in the history of this country, that called for the indignation of the people, is it at the present crisis; is it possible that in this land of the "Free, and home of the brave," that the time has arrived when freemen can no longer enjoy the right granted to all in the most tyrannical countries known to the world; yes, no longer can men dare to walk the streets without being molested; and by those calling themselves democrats. But, Mr. Editor, why is this state of things? We all know that the press of this country, in a great measure, rules the public mind, and it is from the outrageous character of the party press of this city, that we may attribute the outrage that was committed in our streets in broad day. In order that those who respect the truth, may read and judge for themselves, we would refer them to a paper published on the 9th inst., styled "Spirit of Democracy," and if any decent citizen who has any respect for his city, his family and children to come after him, can read the articles therein, without feelings of indignation and disgust, for a set of men who would deliberately and wilfully vilify the strangers and friends who have just gone from our city, they must be lost to those feelings of decent respect and patriotism which I believe still remain among a large majority of American citizens, and they will doubtless rebuke the spirit that regulates the polluted presses, for to them may all the blame be attached of any outrage of a political character, that has or may take place. As one who is not in the habit of wielding the pen for any cause, I cannot forbear to speak out at this momentous crisis. I say, let every one lay to his helping hand, to put down this fell spirit of modern and murderous party that is sweeping through our once happy land.

A FRIEND TO GOOD GOVERNMENT.

SHOCKING.—The senior editor of the Pottsville Emporium—a Van Buren paper—writes letters from Baltimore. He was there, perhaps, as a delegate to the late Van Buren Convention. He attempts a description of the Whig procession, and describes some of the banners and emblems borne—and adds:

"Another device was that of *a stuffed Paddy*. I am sorry to say it resulted in the death of an estimable citizen of Baltimore. It was gotten up in ridicule of *foreigners*; in ridicule of that nation who have always contended for liberty; in ridicule of the great democracy who now control the ballot boxes of the Union by their numerical strength. The person killed politely requested the withdrawal of the device. It was insultingly refused him. He then attempted its destruction by force, and was beaten to death—horribly mangled by clubs and bowie knives."

We do not know that we ever saw a more wicked misrepresentation than the above. The miserable manikin called by the Van Buren editor a *stuffed Paddy*, and said by him to be gotten up in ridicule of *foreigners*, was the article borne aloft by the *Van Buren young men*, who attempted to break in upon the Whig lines; and the amiable citizen killed was the Whig marshal lately murdered by the loco-foco band. To what uses is the press of the country to be next degraded!! To what infamous course are the wretched scribblers next to resort!!—*U. S. Gazette, Phil.*

THE ABSENT MR. SMITH.—We yesterday made some further inquiries in relation to the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Benjamin Smith. We regret to be compelled to state, that the messenger who was despatched to Washington, was unable to hear any thing of him in that city. Mr. Gadsby had neither seen nor heard of him. The only positive information ascertained was, that he reached Baltimore on Sunday week, and said that he intended to proceed on to Washington. He stated to his family before his departure, that he intended to go to Burlington, N. J. They expected he had gone, and made no inquiries until the ensuing Monday. He had been in the bank for upwards of 20 years, was never in the slightest degree irregular in his habits, and never exhibited any symptoms of insanity.—*Penn. Inq.*

NAVY ORDERS.—April 10—Passed Mid. H. S. Stewart, coast survey under Lieut. Gedney.

28—Capt. E. A. F. Lavallette, to command of ship of the line Ohio, vice Capt. J. Smith, relieved in consequence of ill health.

Mid. Wm. Hewitt, Receiving ship, Norfolk.

27—Carpenter, W. Jordan, do Boston.

28—Lieut. Geo. Adams, Mediterranean squadron.

29—Asst. Sur. J. T. Mason, rec'g ship Boston.

Lt. J. Rudd, Md. C. Weston do. Norfolk.

30—Lt. J. C. Carter, leave three months, having returned from the W. I. squadron.

May 1—Lieut. J. M. Gardner, rec'g ship, Baltimore.

P. Mid. J. J. B. Walbach, do. do.

9—Lieut. W. W. Bleecker, do Philadelphia.

Lieut. T. J. Manning, detached from Receiving ship New York, and leave three months.

Boatswain R. Whitaker, navy yard, New York, vide E. Crocker, detached.

The following excellent anecdote of Benjamin Harrison, the father of the People's Candidate for the Presidency, and one of the immortal Signers of the Declaration of Independence, is related by Sparks, in his biography of Franklin:

"The moderate party, at the head of which was Mr. Dickenson, had succeeded in obtaining a vote for another petition to the King from the Congress of 1775. On the success of this vote, Mr. D. (says Mr. Jefferson) was so much pleased that he expressed his satisfaction by saying—'There is but one word, Mr. President, in the paper which I disapprove, and that word is *Congress!*' Whereupon, Mr. Harrison of Virginia, immediately rose, and said: 'There is but one word in the paper, Mr. President, which I approve, and that word is *Congress!*'"

*From the Richmond Whig, Tuesday.*

WILLIAM B. DABNEY, late First Teller in the Bank of Virginia, returned to this city voluntarily on Sunday evening. The event had been anticipated by his friends, and the announcement of it yesterday, showed that there was a deep sympathy felt for him in this community. The impression has been gaining ground upon the public mind for some time, that he did himself injustice in leaving here, and that he never appropriated a cent of the money of the Bank to his own use. His voluntary return has strengthened that belief into conviction. Indiscreet he may have been, and may have committed a great wrong in permitting others to use the funds of the institution; but criminal he has never been. His indiscretion sprung from the best and kindest feelings; and while we deplore its effects, we cannot withhold our sympathies.

We suppose the whole affair will now be thoroughly probed, and what of mystery may have surrounded it, will be speedily dissipated, as Mr. D. will aid the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to investigate the condition of the Bank.

Three years ago, Michigan imported her flour, and her *potatoes* too. But those days are gone by. *Twenty-five thousand barrels* of the former article, were at one time, this spring, waiting shipment for Buffalo, at Detroit alone. Had Van Burenism left our Eastern and Pennsylvania manufactories in operation, and let the currency alone, there would now have been a ready home market and fair prices for this and the other agricultural productions of the country. As it is, wheat sent from the Western States to New York, will nett the growers from four down to two shillings a bushel, and other productions, proportionate returns. If the Western farmers sanction an administration of the government which visits such results upon them, we have much mistaken their spirit.—*Rochester Democrat.*

TEXAN NAVY.—The following list of vessels constitute the present naval force of Texas. As there are a number of the officers of that service who were once officers of our own navy, these details may be interesting to many of the readers of the Chronicle.

Steamer Zelaya, an efficient and well appointed vessel.

Sloop Trinity, 600 tons, carries 20 24 pounder medium guns.

Brigs Colorado and Galveston, 400 tons, carry each 16 18 pounder medium guns.

Schooners San Jacinto, San Bernard, and San Antonio, 170 tons, carry each 4 12 pounders, and 1 long 18 on a pivot.

Brig Potomac, receiving vessel

These vessels, with the exception of the steamer and receiving vessel, were built, equipped, and provisioned under the immediate superintendence of John G. Tod Esq., Texan Navy Agent to the United States, a gentleman well and favorably known in this country, having at an early period of his life held an honorable place in our navy.—*Army and Navy Chronicle.*