PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

THE TIPPECANOE TEXT BOOK.

A further supply of the TEXT BOOK has been received, and arrangements have been made to supply orders to any amount. The admirable manner in which this little work has been gotten up, and the power of truth embodied in it pages, have already gained for it an extraordinary degree of popularity, and we predict that it will have an unprecedented circulation. The extreme cheapness places it within the reach of every reader, and no one, be he old or young, should fail to read it.

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.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Your native and adopted citizens gave you their support, in your struggle with the federal government on the, ground that they owed you *their first* allegiance. One who owed you no allegiance except that which he owes to Constitutional Liberty, and who then stood by you at a greater personal sacrifice than any other who came to your assistance in that trying hour, would now address you. He refers to the part he bore and the sacrifices made in your cause, because they give him claims to your confidence.

It is a source of the deepest regret and mortification that on the question which now divides the country, he is separated from old and long tried personal and political friends. And it is rendered the more painful, because he earnestly believes that all that is necessary to bring him again side by side with those to whom he was so long and so ardently attached, is that they should know the truth as it is known to him.

These remarks are not intended for the hackneyed politician, whose heartless policy is regulated by selfish considerations. They are intended for the honest, candid, thinking public, who read and make up their opinions upon the facts as they believe them; and are called forth by reading in the Charleston Mercury the following paragraphs:

"We published yesterday a letter from the GLOBE, stating as the result of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, the unanimous nomination of MARTIN VAN, and also a unanimous agreement to refer the selection of a candidate for the Vice President to the people of the several States. This is what we expected and we cordially approve the decision of the Convention."

And again:—

we are now therefore in the right position, united on principle and one in feeling. Our first movement has been to declare the principles we hold, and which we mean to defend to the utmost. We have not advanced a moment too soon to the great contest which is undeniably pending and on the result of which more depends than upon any struggle since the days of Jefferson. We have not only a noble cause, the noblest that can awake the energies of freemen, but a cause in peril, and which it may depend upon our votes and our moral influence to rescue from defeat and disaster. It can neither be denied nor forgotten, that in opposing Harrison, we are opposing not only the foes of the State Rights, but the foes of our social institutions. The proof of this last was fully canvassed and established on Thursday night. We have made the charge, and feel fully able to sustain it, that the sentiment of Northern Abolition is one of the main pillars of the Harrison party at the North."

For the present, we pass over the support of Mr. Van Buren, and the approval of the proceedings of the federal caucus, relative to the Vice Presidency. We come to the declaration that it can neither be denied or forgotton, that in opposing, Harrison you are opposing not only the foes of our social institutions.

The Mercury of the 12th May, asks:

"Has General HARRISON explained or modified those declarations which marked him out as a man whom the South must look upon as an enemy? Has he given any pledge, that however his inmost soul is hostile to us, he will still use his official prerogative for our protection? Has he given any new assurance? Has he said a single word to justify any modification, not to speak of a total oblivion, of the general suspicion entertained against him by the whole South.

Our object is to reply to this enquiry. Gen. Harrison has given no *new* pledge, because he had long since given the strongest assurances that he could give, and hence no new assurances were wanting. We rely on his public action on the Missouri question, and his vindication of our rights, addressed to an anti-slave-holding constituency in defence of them, in preference to any new confession of faith, put forth to suit an emergency and to court popular favor.

Gen. Harrison represented an anti-slavery District in Congress; he voted for the admission of Missouri, and, when he returned home, was called to account by his constitutents. Hear his defence. In an address to his constitutents, he said:

"I deny that my vote in congress in relation to Missouri and Arkansas, are in the least incompatible with these principles. Congress had no more legal or constitutional right to emancipate the negroes in those sections of Louisiana without the consent of their owners, than they have to free those of Kentucky. These people were secured in their property by a solemn covenant with France when the country was purchased from that power. To prohibit the emigration of citizens of the southern states to the part of the country, the situation and climate of which was peculiarly suited to them, would have been highly unjust, as it had been purchased out of the common fund.

And again:—

"My vote against the restriction of Missouri in forming her constitution was not a conclusive one; there would have been time enough, had I continued to be a member, before the question was decided, for my constituents to have instructed me, and I should have rejoiced in an opportunity of sacrificing my seat to my principles, if they had instructed me in opposition to my construction of the constitution. Like many other members from the non-slaveholding states, of whom I mention Shaw, Holmes, Mason of Massachusetts, Lanman of Connecticut, and Baldwin of Pennsylvania, I could see nothing in the constitution which I had sworn to support, to warrant such an interference with the rights of the states, and which had never before been attempted. And where is the crime in one set of men not being able to interpret the constitution as other men interpret it? As we had all sworn to support it, the crime would have been in giving it a construction which our consciences would not sanction."

Here you will find that Gen. Harrison places the vote he gave for the admission of Missouri, on Constitutional grounds; and declares that he would have resigned his seat in Congress, before he would have violated the Constitution by voting against Missouri. Here is a declaration made to an anti-slavery constituency, and is the strongest guarantee that he could give, that the rights of the South will be safe in his hands.—Where was Mr. Van Buren then? He was using his whole influence to send a senator to Congress pledged to vote against the South.

But this is not all. In a speech delivered at Vincennes, in May 1835, *before he was a candidate*, and long before Mr. Van Buren had given any recantation of his heresies on the subject of Abolition, Gen. Harrison said:

"Am I wrong, fellow-citizens, in applying the terms weak, presumptuous, and unconstitutional, to the measures of the emancipators? A slight examination will, I think, show that I am not."

I assist, that if the citizens of the non-slaveholding states can avail themselves of the constitution, which prohibits the restriction of speech or the press to publish 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, these are not 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 states 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 appertained 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 those of 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.

Do you, the people of South Carolina ask stronger guarantees than this, and is not lamentable to see those who have stood by us side by side defending the Constitutional rights of South Carolina, under so great a weight of prejudice as to assail the author of these sentiments as the enemy of our social institutions?

Is it honest, is it reputable; can you preserve your own self-respect if you tolerate such calumnies?

But Gen. Harrison has given other and further pledges, and we refer to his letter to Judge Berrien and Mr. Sloo, that to Mr. Sloo is as follows:

"Cincinnati, 25th 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 get rid of their slaves. These opinions I have always held, and this 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.

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 the District.

I received 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 import.

In haste, yours truly,

W. H. HARRISON.

To Thomas Sloo, jr., of New Orleans, now in Cincinnati."

We would appeal to the editor of the Mercury, by all the claims which we have on his confidence, by all the respect which is due to himself and to his own character as a man and a gentleman, to ceasd to calumniate Gen'l. Harrison. If ge must associate with Blair and Kendrll, for the sake of the past, for the sake of South Carolina, for the sake of decency, leave to them the task o defamation and calumy. You are in error and we know it.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The proceedings of the federal Convention in relation to the Vice Presidency, illustrates the truth of our remark, that Mr. Van Buren has great tact as a party leader, and the failure to make a nomination is a striking proof that he feels his weakness, and is resolved to use every means within his reach to accomplish his own election. To use a phrase, familiar to the turf, his object manifestly is, to jockey. The opposition have nominated their candidates—Harrison and Tyler. They are fairly in the field, and rely on the single voice of the people. Not so Mr. Van Buren. His object is to secure his own election, and therefore, instead of selecting one among the many aspirants, he defeated the nomination of either, and would thus combine the strength of all, to aid the accomplishment of his purpose. If he had nominated Mr. Forsyth, he would have given offence to Benton, Polk, Buchanan, King and Col. Johnson; whereas, by defeating the nomination, the friends of each of these gentlemen are left to infer that had the selection been made, and Mr. Van Buren's wish been gratified, their favorite would have been chosen.

It is manifest, however, that on the part of one of these gentlemen at least, there is great dissatisfaction. The object of defeating the nomination was to strengthen Mr. Van Buren by placing on his ticket as Vice President, in the different sections of the Union, the name of that candidate who would bring to it the most strength in that particular district. Thus Mr. Polk was to bring in Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia. Col. Johnson was to bring in Kentucky and the ultra destructives of the northern and middle and Western States. Mr. King was to take care of Alabama, and to Mr. Forsyth was allotted Georgia, with such reversion as his master might have it in his power to give. That this arrangement indicates conscious weakness on the part of Mr. Van Buren is manifested by the refusal of Mr. Forsyth, to play the part allotted to him, and the publication of his petulent card.

Mr. Forsyth has long been an aspirant for the Presidency—he has been taught to expect that at the proper time, Mr. Van Buren's mantle would fall upon him, and he clearly shows, by refusing to permit his name to be used in Georgia, that he has been disappointed and deceived. His card shows further, that he despairs not only of his own election to the Vice Presidency, but that he despairs also, of the election of Van Buren.—He is the Secretary of State; the confidential friend and partizan of the President; the measure which he condemns was the action of the President's party, assembled for the purpose of consulting and devising the ways and means of securing the President's election, and adopted, as no one can doubt, under the express sanction of the President himself; what but a belief that there was no hope of success could induce Mr. Forsyth thus to come forward, and, in the the face of the world, denounce the arrangement which had received the President's approval, and destroy the scheme by refusing to play his part? What but conscious weakness could induce Mr. Van Buren to tolerate, in his Secretary of State, an insult so direct and unequivocal?

It may be said that the arrangement has failed to conciliate Mr. Forsyth, and that Mr. Polk and Col. Johnson are also dissatisfied, but it does not therefore follow that it is not the best arrangement that could have been made under the circumstances in which he was placed. Mr. Van Buren's tact as a party leader, was manifested in securing his own nomination, and in bringing each of the factions composing his party, to unite on him, while they oppose each other. Time will also show that Mr. Forsyth had his part to play, and that he has a purpose to answer in assuming a position which compells Mr. Van Buren to retain him in the Cabinet, and protect his private character by his official station and party influence.

THE TABLE CORRECTED.

There are 294 Electoral Votes, of which 149 are necessary to a choice by the people. We some weeks since, gave a table in which we classed the States into certain and doubtful, giving Mr. Van Buren 53 certain votes; since then we have had the elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Bedford, Pennsylvania. We have also had many letters, and have carefully noted the progress of public sentiment, as developed through the press, and the popular movements, and we can with great confidence correct our estimate. We therefore set down as certain for

Gen. Harrison.			*Doubtful.*
Vermont	7	Maine	10
Massachusetts	14	Arkansas	3
Rhode Island	4	Mississippi	4
Connecticut	8	Georgia	11
New Jersey	8	Alabama	7
New York	42	Missouri	4
Delaware	3	Tennessee	15
Pennsylvania	30	Louisiana	5
Maryland	10	N. Carolina	15
Ohio	21		
Kentucky	15		74
Illinois	5		
Indiana	9		
Michigan	3		
Virginia	23		
	202		

For Mr. Van Buren, New Hampshire 7.

We cannnot get our own consent to write down South Carolina for Mr. Van Buren, nor can we believe that her vote will be given to him in so hopeless a minority. Of the States put down as doubtful, we sincerely believe that the chances are in favor, decidedly so, for Gen. Harrison. How then, can South Carolina throw herself into so hopeless a minority, and what has she to gain by it?

POSTCRIPT.

NEW YORK, May 14, noon.

Arrived packet ship Garric, from Liverpool. She brings no later dates, but MR. WM. PRICE, late district attorney, came passenger, and took lodgings at the Astor house.

The following correspondence forms part of the history of these times, and therefore should be put on record.

BALTIMORE, May 12, 1840.

To the Editors of the American.

GENTLEMEN:—You will oblige me by publishing in your paper the subjoined correspondence. My object in desiring it will be found sufficiently explained by the correspondence itself.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

REVERDY JOHNSON, ESQ. TO THE HON. ALBERT SMITH.

WASHINTON, May 10, 1840

SIR:—I heard, for the first time, last evening, as a report current in Baltimore, that in addressing a portion of the people of that city, the past week in Gay street, that you introduced my name in terms calculated to impeach my integrity. You may well imagine that it is hardly possible for me to believe that there is the slightest foundation for the rumor, not only because no individual concerns of mine can be legitimately brought into the political canvass in which the whole country is now engaged, but also because I am not aware that you have ever attempted to make yourself acquainted with my private character.

I have lost no time, however, in repairing to this place to ascertain from yourself if, upon the occasion referred to, you said any thing intended to question my honor, that I may be able to correct, upon your own authority, the rumor to which I have alluded; nor can I doubt that it will afford you gratification to give the means of doing so.

My friend, Mr. JENIFER, who hands you this note, will do me the favor to take charge of your reply.

In the mean time, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. ALBERT SMITH.

HON. ALBERT SMITH TO REVERDY JOHNSON, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1840.

Sir:—Your note of yesterday has, this moment, been presented to me by the Hon. Daniel Jenifer. I have never, on any occasion, introduced your name in any public remarks, which I have made; and, having no aequaintance with you, personally, nor knowledge of your private charcter, or business concerns, I am certain that I said nothing, on the occasiou to which you refer, *"questioning your honor."*

I will, however, in perfect candor, state to you what I did say, to which, I have understood, you have taken exception.

While I was making a desultory speech from the office of the Baltimore Republican, and was alluding to the pride which I felt in addressing the democracy of Baltimore from the head quarters of correct principles, and contrasting my position with those gentlemen who had spoken to the Whig multitude from the marble steps of the aristocratic palaces in Monument Square, I think I closed a sentence substantially thus:—"Whether the foundations of those palaces were laid in the tears of widows and orphans or not."

The idea was suggested to me while I was speaking, and whether it had allusion to any particular individual or not, I had no knowledge. It certainly had none to you in my mind. Your name was not, at the time, in my thoughts; but I have recently learned that you have taken exception to the expression.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't,

Reverdy Johnson, Esq. A. SMITH.

HON. DANIEL JENIFER TO REVERDY JOHNSON, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1840.

Dear Sir:—Agreeably to your request I called on the Hon. ALBERT SMITH, this morning, and handed him your note, when, after a free and full conversation, in which he disclaimed all intention of reflecting on your character, or, in any manner whatever alluding to you, in the remarks which he made in Baltimore, to which you called his attention, he handed me the enclosed answer, which I have considered perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. SMITH did not hesitate, as I was sure he would not, to disavow any intention, on his part, of wounding your feelings, or, in any manner, referring to you in his remarks—and further stated, that he had not heard your name connected with the circumstances alluded to.

I am gratified that whatever impression, if any, unfavorable to you, has been made in relation to this matter, it has been so promptly corrected.

Very truly, your friend,

D. JENIFER.

R. JOHNSON, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA ALDERMEN.—His Hon. Judge Barton, of the Court of General Sessions, in Philadelphia, stated on Thursday from the bench, that he intended to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the manner in which Aldermen sent in their returns, and to their conduct in different affairs.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.

The signs of the times which are daily manifesting themselves in different sections of the country, have alarmed the Executive and his friends here. The Georgia delegates, Mr. Black and Mr. Colquett in particular, are stirring heaven and earth to bring Georgia into the fold of Van Burenism. The former is zealous with his tongue and his pen, and the latter has sent out a printed address of some thirty pages, grossly misrepresenting General Harrison and his opinions,—calling him a federalist and an abolitionists, and calling the whig party federalists and abolitionists. This address is sent out by thousands. I have read it, and believe that no greater amount of matter ever contained half as many misrepresentations. Mr. Colquett has falsified the character and services of General Harrison with his eyes open; for the character of his address shows that he has not sinned ignorantly but wilfully, designedly and maliciously.

The news from Georgia,—an unexpected and spontaneous feeling in favor of General Harrison,—has called forth this unusual and unexpected exertion on the part of the Georgia members. Mr. Berrien's appearance in the field against Mr. Van Buren, has especially alarmed the party here. The effort to counteract this feeling is manifest in the circumstance of public documents,—immense numbers of which are printed,—50,000 a week in the Senate, at the public expense, and sent to the south. "It is hard to kick against the pricks."

The news from Alabama is almost equally promising for the whigs. From the district of Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, a voice has come which must, I think, prompt that representative either to abandon Mr. Van Buren or be abandoned by him.

The glorious intelligence from the "Old Dominion," wherever it goes, carries terror upon the one hand and joy upon the other. The contiguity of the "Old Dominion" to "Rip Van Winkle," it was supposed would have, through the election, a good effect, but not such an effect as it appears to have had from the character of the intelligence received here.

Yours, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The House of Representatives have decided an important matter before them to-day, in relation to the printing reports of the select committee who had the subject under consideration. The House, or the party majority here, have decided that the patronage of the government ought not to be divorced from the newspaper press. They have decided also to reduce the present prices of printing under the law of 1819, 15 per cent. The report of the majority of the select committee is defeated by a vote of 109 to 98. The minority were whig members, and advocated a reduction of 25 per cent., and a separation of the printing from the newspaper press, after the present Congress. The last branch of this subject was disposed of by laying a motion to recommit with instructions to report in favor of separation, upon the table. This was a strict party vote, and disposed of, 104 to 89.

Mr. Jones asked a suspension of the rules, in order to take up the Sub-Treasury Bill. Two-thirds were necessary to suspend, and the motion was not carried.

The remainder of the day was devoted to private business.

In the Senate, being the morning hour, many memorials of a public character, were presented. One by Mr. Merrick from the board of trade, at Baltimore, asking the passage of a bankrupt law, an expressing its full belief that it would be attenden with general efficacy to all classes of people.

A petition was presented from the citizens of Philadelphia, asking the erectionof a Light House at Brandy Wine Shoals, and another to erect a fire proof Custom House in that city.

The Bankrupt Bill was taken up as the special order, when Mr. Smith of Indiana made a very strong and powerful argument in favor of the bill as reported by the majority, in the course of which, he took legal and constitutional views of the action of this bill genearlly. The petitions all speak of the debtor class, and none other, and hence the majority of the committee, was correct in the views it had taken in confining its provisions to the voluntary Bankruptalone!

NEW YORK, May 14, 1840.

This might with propriety, be designated the age of conventions. New York is filled with delegates to various associations, and some of them of strangely opposite tendencies.

One of the most important and interesting of these, is the Colonization Society, which held a meeting last evening at the middle Dutch church. The Rev. Dr. DeWitt, the pastor of that church presided. The Rev. Dr. Cone, of the Baptist denomination read an admirable report, which was seconded and ably snstained by several distinguished friends of the cause, before a very large auditory. Among the speakers were Rev. Dr. Miller of Princeton, Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and Dr. Bethune of Philadelphia. They meet again this evening.

The next assemblage to which I will call your attention, is the American Anti-Slavery Society, which commenced their session on Tuesday.—Their place of meeting has been the theatre of ome queer scenes, and their proceedings deserved notice for the ludicrious schism which has arisen among them. The principal subject of discussion at their first meeting was the "rights of women." Dear creatures, it isa pity that any prerogation of their's, should be called in question by such a set of miserable fanatics. The "women party," however, succeeded, and Miss Kelly, of Lynn, Mass., was chosen a member of the *business Committee*, by about 100 majority. The notorious Garrison, is the leader of this party, and the no less notorious agitator, Lewis Tappan, the chief of the opposition, lead off his minority and succeeded. So they go. Miss Abby Kelly, spinster, may now be regarded as the great gem of the abolitionists.

An interesting meeting of the literati, will take place this evening at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures to bring about a system of Exchange between governments of their various works of art and science.

The impeachment case of Justice Merritt, is about coming to a close. The testimony was concluded yesterday.

Fanny Elssler makes her debut this evening.

The business in the Stock market to-day, has been light, with however, a slight improvement in prices. U. S. Bank advanced ¼, and North Am. Trust Co. ¾.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, MAY 14.

30	shares	United States Bank		73¼
20	do	do do		73¼
25	do	do do	next week	73
14	do	Manhattan Bank		81
50	do	Mechanic's Bank		100
11	do	Bank America		115
50	do	North Am. Trust Co		40¾
50	do	do do	next week	41
100	do	do do	next week	40¾
100	do	do do	6 days	40¾
50	do	do do	d. 15 days	40¼
25	do	do do		40½
75	do	do do		40¾
150	do	do do	next week	40¾
20	do	Merchants Exchange Co		41

Extract from a letter, to the Editor of the Pilot, dated,

VIENNA, Dorchester County, Md. May 9, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—On the first intimation of your resumption of the political pen, I determined to be one of your subscribers again. I took the U. S. Telegraph for a long time, (which you may ascertain by a reference to your books,) and have taken the "Pilot" since its commencement, and I am glad to percieve that the energy you displayed in the cause of reform, in the columns of the first, live still in the spirit of the latter.

I was with you in Jackson times, and I am with you still. I then thought that *retrenchment and reform* had a meaning, and in common with thousands of my fellow citizens, I believed these terms would be carried into practice, through all the departments of government, by those we were aiding to elect. I still think they have a meaning. I believe the mistake we made was not in terms, nor in the principles we advocated, but in the men we elected to carry them out. I am for Reform now, and with you, I battle for the election of Harrison, because I believe he will reform this deformed administration. I congratulate you on our prospects, "Harrison and Reform," good wages, plenty of employment, and a currency convertible into gold and silver must triumph over Van Buren extravagance, Van Buren defalcations, Van Buren reduction of wages, and Van Buren shin-plasters. I send for 7 numbers of the Extra Pilot, and I will do all I can to add to its circulation. Yonrs,

ELLIOT COURT MARTIAL.—This tribunal continued in session in Philadelphia, on Thursday. The witnesses examined were Lieut. Charles W. Chauncey, Dr. Washington, Lieut. James M. Watson, and Dr. Godon.

We are indebted to our esteemed fellow citizen, L. Frailey, Esq., for a copy of the Extra Telegraph. We are very desirous to obtain a filo of the Globe, and a file of the Telegraph and Reformer, from 1st January, 1831. Ours were destroyed in the fire at Washington, and we are at great inconvenience for want of them.

CORRECTION.—In passing the letter of our Washington correspondent, of yesterday, to the press, we did not observe his remarks relative to the Election of the Vice President by the Senate, and were surprised to find him saying that the election will in all probability, devolve on the Senate. Such we know is the most that the administration party can expect, but we believe that the election will be made in the Electoral College, and that Gov. Tyler will receive more than two hundred Electoral votes. The error was corrected in the greate part of our edition for the country.

Mr. Fennimore Cooper has instituted a suit against Mr. Benjamin, of the New World newspaper, for a libel, laying his damages at $5,000.

FROM HARRISBURG.

No business of importance was transacted in in the Legislature on Wednesday. Both Houses adjourned at an early hour, in consequence of the death of Mr. Swayne of Chester. There was a quorum in the House, but none in the Senate.

The Supreme Court is now in session at Harrisburg, all the Judges being present.

The Harrisburg Keystone states that several cases of varioloid and small pox now exist in that borough.

GIRARD BANK.

James Schott, Esq., has resigned his situation as President and Director of the Girard Bank. The resignation was handed in yesterday, and accepted by the Directors. In his communication to the Board he states that it has been for many months his most earnest desire, as well as fixed determination, to resign at the earliest period that his duty to the institution would permit. The Board passed a resolution complimentary of his faithful and zealous discharge of his duties.

Philadelphia Ledger.

We copy the following little passage from the annual Message of Governor Snyder to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, shortly after the "Battle of the Thames." It is somewhat in contrast with the tone of the Pennsylvanian, in relation to the military services of General Harrison.

Penn. Enq.

"The blessings of thousands of women and children, rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on General Harrison and his gallant army."

RUMOR.—It is rumored at Harrisburg, that Mr. M'Elwee is about to contest the seat of his successor (Mr. Washenbaugh,) upon the ground that the new election is illegal, the question of reconsidering the vote on expelling the former being still pending in the House at the time of adjournment.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States will convene in the Seventh Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday next, May 21st, at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Assembly will be opened with a sermon, by the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Moderator of the last year.

On the 11th, the river at Pittsburg had 12 feet 11 inches water by the marks.

Reading taste of the Public.—To give some idea of the difference in the sales of different kinds of books, the Massachusetts Board of Education state in their last annual report, that of some of Bulwer's and Marryatt's novels, from ten to fifteen thousand copies have been sold in this country; while of that valuable and instructive work, Sparks' American Biography, less than two thousand copies, on an average, have been sold; and of Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, only about thirty-six hundred. The latter is considered a remarkably large sale, and is owing, in a considerable degree, to the superior manner in which that interesting history was written.

It is stated that there are ninety-five colleges in the United States, containing about 9,500 students—twenty-seven medical schools, with about 2,750 students—and eight law schools, with 350 students.

At a meeting of the BALTIMORE CITY DELEGATION held pursuant to public notice at "North Bend," the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That each member of the Baltimore City Delegation pay into the hands of Capt James H. Millikin, Treasurer, a sum of money not exceeding one dollar, to be by him paid over to John V. L. McMahon, Esq. President of the National Convention, for the support of the the widow and orphans of Thomas H. Laughlin, lately murdered while defending the cause of Freemen.

Resolved further, That the several Tippecanoe Clubs be requested to appoint committees for the purpose of making collections in their respective Wards for the same object.

Resolved further, That a committee of three be appointed from each Ward by the President of the Convnetion, whose duty it shall be to carry into full and immediate effect the first resolution.

Resolved, That the thanks of this delegation be, and they are hereby tendered to Thomas Yates Walsh, Esq. for the prompt, efficient and parliamentary manner with which he has discharged the arduous duties, which have devolved on him as President of this delegation.

Resolved further, That the thanks of this delegation be, and they are hereby tendered to Messrs J. Erskine Stewart, Alexander Gould, jr., James R. Gaskins and Joshua M. Hall, the Secretaries, for the prompt and efficient manner with which they have discharged their respective duties.

Resolved further, That the thanks of this delegation be, and they are hereby tendered to Capt. James O. Law, for the prompt and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of Chief Marshal during the recent glorious occasion, and to George W. Krebbs, for his indefatigable and untiring exertions as Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Arrangements—and also to A. W. Bradford, the Chairman of the Committee of Reception, and to the Executive Officers generally, upon whom devolved the duty of making preparations for the Young Men's National Harrison Convention.

COMMITTEES.

1st Ward—Alexander B. Chamberlain, Joshua M Hall, John Dawson.

2nd Ward—Cornelius L. L. Leary, John Ewing, Philip H. Muller.

3rd Ward—Jesse D. Read, Samuel Ault, jr., Luther Manship.

4th Ward—Rufus B. Gallup, James Murray, Amasa Hooper.

5th Ward—John Grees Boogs, William Hope, Dr. Deloughrey.

6th Ward—James G. Barnes, Elisha Lee, Charles West.

7th Ward—James O. Law, James H. Milliken, John Lewis, jr.

8th Ward—Alex. Gould, jr., Thomas Shepperd, jr., J. T. Travers.

9th Ward—Beverly C. Sanders, John J. Baltzell, Charles Worthington, jr.

10th Ward—Augustus C. Ludlow, John G. Proud, jr., T. Jefferson Wolfe.

11th Ward—Ephraim Larrabee, jr., H. W. Tilyard, Daniel Bixler.

12th Ward—Dr. John R. Piper, John W. Hack, John C. Blackburn.

The different committees will call on J. Erskine Stewart, Esq., at his office in Fayette street, opposite Barnum's, and he will furnish them with a correct copy of the delegation from their respective Wards.

By order,

J ERSKINE STEWART,
ALEX. GOULD, jr.
JAMES R. GASKINS,
JOSHUA M. HALL, } Secretaries.

The Whig papers will please copy.

FANNY ELSSLER'S performances commence to-morrow night, without fail. Mons. Sylvain is the name of the male dancer who accompanies her in the ballet.—Mr. Simpson has reconsidered the resolution to which we yesterday adverted, to raise the prices of pit and gallery. They are to remain as before.

La Tarantule is the name of the ballet in which Elssler is to open. We will give our recollection of the plot of the piece, which is quite simple.

Some banters or peasants save a rich and powerful lady from robbery and murder by brigands. One of these deliverers has in vain sought the hand of the fairest maiden in the village, but refused by the mother on account of his poverty. The grateful lady enriches him, and the marriage is agreed upon. As the marriage-bell is ringing, a pompous Doctor arrives, and falls in love with the bride. She repels his advances. Dancing amidst the grass, she is bitten by the Tarantula, whose bite is maddening, and causes the person attacked to dance. Her lover flying to her aid is also bitten by the reptile. Then ensues a wild and most striking dance between the two. The Doctor offers to cure them, if she will consent to be his. She complies; the cure is performed, and she is married to the Doctor, meantime promising to escape to her lover Arrived in the bridal chamber, she feigns that she is bitten by the Tarantula again, and pretends to be dead. She is carried to a neighboring convent, and there joins her lover. The Doctor ascertains that the lady delivered by the peasants is his wife, whom he imagined forever lost. Of course all bar to the union of the lovers is removed.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Queen, enamored of her husband's moustaches, has actually issued an order to the effect that all the cavalry regiments in the British service shall immediately cultivate these appendages! A few years ago a war-office order severely reprehended the wearing of the whisker and moustache by the Army—now, they are to be worn at the Sovereign's command! It is understood, but not directly mentioned, that each moustache shall be black: but as nature has not given this regulation color to all men—at least to all cavalry men—it must be made artifically. Light-haired soldiers therefore, must dissolve nitrate of silver in rain water, apply the colorless fluid upon the white moustache, and immediately after, pop out his head into the open air, which will fix the dye. This operation must be performed once every six weeks.—*London Correspondent N. Y. Star.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—Extract of a letter dated Louisville, May 6, 1840.—"The stockholders' meeting closed yesterday, and all went off peaceably. But one opinion was expressed on the subject of the liability for the over issues of stock in the hands of innocent holders—all concurred that the Bank was certainly and justly liable. The Directors elected will do all they can to effect a speedy adjustment of the whole matter, and have already selected an agent to proceed to Philadelphia, and ascertain more fully the extent of the issues, and to have the matter settled with the Schuylkill Bank. Messrs. Drayton, Richards and Handy left for home yesterday.

"Virgil McKnight, is elected President."—*North American.*

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This Society held its Fourteenth Anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, HENRY DWIGHT, Esq. of Geneva, N. Y. President of the Society, in the Chair. From the Report of the Society, it appeared that 680 missionaries had been in commission during the year,—15 more than in the year preceding. The fields of labor occupied are in 22 different States and Territories, and in the Province of Lower Canada. Added to the churches during the year, 4,750,—800 more than in the previous year. Number of Sabbath School Scholars, 60,000. Subscribers to Temperance pledges, 75,000. Receipts of the year, $78,345 20. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Thornton A. Mills, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Hubbard Winslow, of Boston; Rev. Thomas Brainerd, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Peters, of this city.

The occasion was one of deep interest to the friends of the cause, and the prospects of usefulness before the Society, are highly encouraging.—*Jour of Com.*

A DREADFUL PICTURE.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer alludes to accounts from Pondicherry, of the 22d of January, and from Yanaon, a French factory about 250 miles along the coast from that city, up to 7th December, which contain numerous details of the dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea on that coast, mentioned by us a short time ince. They coincide in stating the force of the wind to have been such as had never before been witnessed there, and the inroad of the sea as dreadful beyond description Upwards of 10,000 corpses had been found, but many thousand more had, no doubt, been washed away. So many bodies lying unburied had caused a pestilence, and the condition of the survivors, who had lost most of their property, was exceedingly distressing. The British authorities and settlers had shown the greatest kindness; but the factory and the town of Yanaon, which alone had lost 1,500 inhabitants, could not recover from such a calamity for a great many years.

Mr. Garrick, of St. John's Hall, New York, has tumbled all the white and black abolitionists, bag and baggage, out of his house. They have quarters in Barclay Street.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Fortunate Rescue.—The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser states that ss M.. B. S. Shultz, Collector on the Morris Canal, was returning from his dwelling to his office, on Monday, he discovered a child floating in the basin, which he immediately plunged in after. On bringing it to shore, Mr. S. discovered that it was his own child, which, though senseless, was soon restored to animation.

We learn from the Albany Evening Journal, that the Governor has nominated William Kent, Esq. of this city, and the Hon. Gideon Lee, of Ontario, as Commissioners under the law to inves tigate the differences between the landlords and tenants of the manor of Rensselaerwyck.

We understand that the Rev Dr. Channing has resigned his office as Pastor of the Federal street Church. He, in his letter of resignation, stated that he wished to continue his connexion with the Society, but requested that the salary which had hitherto been paid him should be added to that of his colleague, Rev. E. S. Gannett.—*Boston Transcript.*

St. Petersburg has a population of 476,386 inhabitants. The women outnumber the men by 200,000. The number of houses is 8665—a majority of them being built of wood.—There are 92 taverns and 191 bakers.