PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN--EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 20.

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 Its 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 FRIENDS OF GEN. HARRISON.

The undersigned has published a compilation from Niles' Register, of the official Record, relating to the life, character, and public services of Gen. Harrison, compiled by Wm. Ogden Niles, the late Editor of the Register, and is now prepared to supply orders to any extent. It is in pamphlet form, and will enable the friends of the Democratic candidate to refer to the proofs, and to answer the charges and calumnies circulated against him through the federal office holders' pensioned press. The price to clubs, booksellers, and persons who buy for sale or distribution, will be Ten Dollars per hundred: *but al payments must be in advance.*

Those who have seen the Text Book, recommend it as a desideratum, and agree that it should be placed in the hands of every voter, this can only be accomplished by regular action of the committees, clubs, and merchants, who may remit in such sums as they may deem expedient, through some bookseller in this city, Philadelphia, or New York; or sums remitted to the publisher will receive prompt attention.

He submits the following resolution adopted by the State Central Committee.

DUFF GREEN.

Baltimore, May 29th, 1840.

BALTIMORE, May 19, 1840.

Resolved, That, with a view of giving the most extensive circulation to the Tippecanoe Text Book, the Central Committees of the different States of the Union, and the various Tippecanoe Clubs and Harrison Associations, be requested to communicate to the publisher, Gen. Duff Green, the names of such booksellers, storekeepers and other persons who will consent to act as agents, and also to state the manner and route by which the books can be forwarded.

By order of the State Central Committee.

N. F. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

GEO. W. KREBS, Sec'y.

TO THE HONEST HARD WORKING MAN.

Mr. Buchanan, in his speech, so much lauded by the Globe, when it was delivered, but which has been suppressed, since it was so ably answered by Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, said:

Extract from Mr. Buchanan's Speech.

"REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND YOU COVER THE COUNTRY WITH BLESSINGS AND BENEFITS."

Here is the creed of the party in power.—This is the purpose of the competition between Benton and Buchanan. This is the end of the Sub-Treasury scheme of the administration! and is the average price of labor throughout the world? It is less than *twelve and a half cents per day!!*

What say you, laboring men; do you seek such blessings as these? Do you believe that Mr Buchanan, and Mr. Blair, and Mr. Van Buren, would work for twelve and a half cents per day? You do not see them making any proposition to reduce their salaries. No, it is the wages of labor, and not the salaries of the sleek office-holder that are to be reduced.

We would ask the federal admirers of low wages, why the Globe does not advertise Mr. Buchanan's speech for sale. There is a long list of speeches, advertised in the Globe but Mr. Buchanan's name is not on the list!!

THE PHILADELPHIA HERALD AND SENTINEL has been discontinued, and its subscription list transferred to the U. S. Gazette and Pennsylvania Inquirer.

CASE OF JAMES WOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.—An application is now pending in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the discharge of this unfortunate man on bail. The Court has decided that his insanity is not of such a character as to require his detention in prison. It is the intention of his friends who have entered the bail, to convey him to Long Island.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mr. Wise made a beautiful ascension from Philadolphia on Monday, and from the direction of his balloon, it was supposed he would descend in the neighborhood of Trenton.

PICKPOCKETS.—The Reporter for the Public Ledger, had his pocket picked during Mr. Wise's ascension on Monday, of two copies of the Ledger. The thief is directed to keep the stolen property, provided he reads that portion of the paper which contains the proceedings of the "Court of General Sessions."

TRIAL OF COMMODORE ELLIOTT.

The Court Martial was occupied all day on Monday in hearing the testimony of Lieut. Bushrod W. Hunter.

GIRARD BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Girard Bank, held on Monday, Charles S. Boker, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Schott.

THE PEOPLE IN MOTION.

Our columns are to-day occupied with an account of the proceedings at St. Louis. We recognise among those who bore a prominent part, the names of some who have been the supporters of Col. Benton, and were original Jackson men. There are signs of a breaking up of the old party lines, and of a re-organization of the people to assert their own power, and to enforce their authority, that cannot be misunderstood. We cannot do better than to enable the people to speak for themselvse.

From the St. Louis New Era.

THE LOG CABIN RAISIN'!

GLORIOUS DAY FOR ST. LOUIS AND THE STATE.—THE PEOPLE HAVE COME!

We cannot believe that any friend of HARRISON could, in his most sanguine moments, have anticipated so glorious a day—such a turn-out of the people—as was wittnessed on Tuesday last in this city. Every thing was auspicious. The heavens—the air—the earth—all seemed to have combined to assist in doing honor to the services, the patriotism and the virtues of WM. HENRY HARRISON. Never have we seen so much enthusiasm—so much honest, impassioned and eloquent feeling—displayed in the countenances, and bursting from the lips, of freemen. It was a day of Jubilee. The people felt, that the time had come when they could breathe freely—when they were about to cast from them the incubus of a polluted and abandoned party—and when they could look forward to better and happier days in store for them and for the country. The city itself bore, in some respects, the remarkable character of a Sabbath day. By the Whigs, and even among the Democrats, there was little work done. The doors of all places of business were closed; and nothing was thought of on this carnival day, but joy and gratitude. We noticed upon the ground people from all parts of the State and of the Union, and they can give to their neighbors and friends a true description of what they saw and heard. We shall, ourselves, give such an account of the proceedings as our time and opportunities permitted us to gather—leaving it to the imagination to fill up the *tout ensemble* of the picture. Any sketch of this kind must be necessarily imperfect, for it was impossible for any one person to see, hear, and describe every thing that occurred.

Preparations had been made for the reception and entertainment of the company, by the proper committees, at MRS ASHLEY'S residence. The extensive Park was so arranged as to accommodate the throng of persons who were expected. Seats were erected for the officers of the day, for the Speakers, and for the ladies. At the hour appointed by the Marshal of the Day, the people commenced to assemble at the Court House, and several associations and crafts were formed in the procession as they arrived on the ground. While this was going on, the steamboats bringing Delegations from St. Charles, Hannibal, Adams county, Ill., and Alton, arrived at the wharf, with banners unfurled to the breeze, and presenting a most cheering sight. The order of procession, so far as we have been able to obtain it, was as follows—

MUSIC—Brass Band.

1. Banner, borne by farmers from the Northern part of St. Louis township. This Banner represented the "Raising of the Siege of Fort Meigs,"—and bore as its motto, "IT HAS PLEASED PROVIDENCE, WE ARE VICTORIOUS." (Harrison's despatch.)

2. Officers and members of the TIPPECANOE CLUB—preceded by the President, Col. JOHN O'FALLON—with a splendid banner, representing a hemishere surmounted by an American Eagle; strangling with his beak a serpent, its folds grasped within its talons, and its head having the *face of a Fox* in the throes of death. Above, was a Rainbow, emblematic of Hope, in which was the name of the Club. Below the hemisphere, was the motto—"*The Victor in* '11, *will be the Victor in* '40." On the reverse side, the letters "T. C." The members 6 abreast.

3. Log Cabin Committee—6 abreast.

4. The PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENTS of the day.

5. SOLDIERS who served under HARRISON in the late war—in a car, adorned with banners on each side—one, a view of a Steam boat named TIPPECANOE, with a sign board, "FOR WASHINGTON CITY." On the other, a view of the Cabin at North Bend, the Farmer at his plough—with the inscription, "*Harrison*, the old Soldier, honest man, and pure patriot."

6. Invited guests—in carriages.

7. Citizens on foot, 6 abreast, bearing banners, inscribed "Harrison, the friend of Preemption rights." "One term for the Presidency;" "Harrison, the People's Candidate;" 'Harrison; the People's sober second thought' "Harrison—He never lost a battle;" "Harrison—the protector of the Pioneers of the West;" Harrison, Tyler and Reform;" "Harrison, the poor man's friend;" "Harrison, the friend of equal laws and equal rights."

8. Citizens on horseback, 6 abreast.

9. Delegation from Columbia Bottom.

10. Canoe—"NORTH BEND."

11. Boys with banners—upon one of which was inscribed, "*Our Country's Hope;*" and on another,

"Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd."

These boys belonged to the several schools of the city—were regularly marshalled, and presented, by the regularity of their conduct, a most interesting spectacle.

12. Laborers, with their horses and carts, shovels, picks, &c., with a banner bearing this inscription, "*Harrison*, the poor man's friend—*we want work.*"

13. A PRINTING PRESS, on a platform, with banners—and the pressman striking off *Tippecanoe Songs*, and distributing them to the throng of people as they passed along. Followed in order by the members of the craft. One of the songs, composed in this city, is here copied:

SONG,

WRITTEN FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH MAY, 1840, AT ST. LOUIS.

Air—*'Rosin the Bow.'*

Come all ye young men of Missouri,
And all ye gray headed ones too,
Turn out on this bright day of glory,
And shout for Old Tippecanoe,
And shout for Old Tippecanoe, &c.

When red foes our country invaded,
He boldly stepped forward for you,
And though red coats were boldly paraded,
They ran from old Tippecanoe,
They ran from Old Tippecanoe, &c.

And if ever again they attack us,
Which just now there's a chance they may do,
Let's have the right spirit to back us,
The spirit of Tippecanoe,
The spirit of Tippecanoe, &c.

Van Buren may do to spend money,
Price or Swartwout would just as well do,
For like drones, they eat up all the honey,
But there's work in Old Tippecanoe,
But there's work, &c.

Dark clouds are now gathering o'er us,
There's nought but disaster in view,
But they'll fly at the loud echoed chorus,
Of—hurra for Old Tippecanoe!
Of—hurra, &c.

Then let all with new vigor inspired,
Stand firm to their posts and be true,
And the vassels by gold mint drops hired
Can ne'r keep out Old Tippecanoe,
Can ne'er keep out, &c.

Come along to this log cabin raising,
The ladies will all be there too,
And bright eyes will sparkle in praising
Our choice of Old Tippecanoe,
Our choice, &c.

Van Buren may quaff his Madeira,
Hock, Sherry, and Burgundy too,
But hard cider to us is far dearer,
It reminds us of Tippecanoe,
It reminds us, &c.

And his health shall be pledged in full glasses,
Toasts will spring from each heart that is true,
Like nectar 'twill seem as it passes,
'Tis the drink of Old Tippecanoe,
'Tis the drink, &c.

When you come to this log cabin raising,
Bring along honest Democrats too,
Tom Benton can't keep them from praising
The deeds of Old Tippecanoe,
The deeds, &c.

For those deeds are remembered in story,
Yet still there is much he will do,
And our country will add to her glory,
By electing old Tippecanoe,
By electing, &c.

And when at our helm he is seated,
Sunshine will again be in view,
And Columbia with honor be greeted,
Commanded by Tippecanoe,
Commanded, &c.

14. Drays, with barrels of "*hard cider.*"

15. "A LOG CABIN" mounted on wheels, and drawn by six beautiful horses, followed by the craft of CARPENTERS, in great numbers. Over the door of the cabin, the words, "THE STRING OF THE LATCH NEVER PULLED IN.

16. THE BLACKSMITHS, with forge, bellows, &c., mounted on cars—the men at work. Banner—"WE *strike* FOR OUR COUNTRY'S GOOD."

17. The Joiners and Cabinet makers—a miniature shop, mounted on wheels—men at work.—The craft following it.

18. A large CANOE, drawn by six horses, and filled with men.

19. Two canoes, mounted, and filled by sailors.

20. FORT MEIGS, in miniature, 40 by 15 feet, drawn by nine yoke of oxen. The interior filled with soldiers, in the usual dress of that day, hunting shirts, leggins, leather breeches, &c.; and one of the men a participant in the defence of Fort Meigs. At every bastion of the Fort, the muzzle of a piece of ordnance protruded itself, and from another point a piece of artillery was fired, at short intervals, during the day.—The whole was most admirably got up, and reflects much credit upon the friends of "Old Tip," to be found at the "Floating Dock."

21. Delegation of BRICKMAKERS, with apparatus, clay, &c. and men at work.

22. Delegation of BRICKLAYERS, with a beautiful banner, representing a "log cabin," brick house going up, &c. and followed by the craft—six abreast.

BAND OF MUSIC.

23. Delegation from Carondelet.

24. Delegation from Belleville, Ill., with banners.

25. Delegation from Alton, with CANOE, drawn by four horses, and banners representing *the state of the country*—the peculiar notions of the Loco Foco party about the reduction of the prices of labor to the standard of the hard money countries of Europe and of Cuba—a SUB-TREASURY BOX, with illustrations, &c. one of the banners bore the inscription, "Connnecticut election—4600 majority—Rhode Island, 1500 majority;" and a cunning looking fellow, with his thumb on his nose, and twisting his fingers in regular Samuel Weller style, saying, "*you can't come it, Matty!*" This delegation numbered about 200 men.

26. Delegations from Hannibal and Pike counties, with banners, &c.

27. Delegation from Rockport, with a "log cabin," canoe, banners, &c.

28. Delegation from St. Charles, with banners, bearing the names of the 26 States, borne by as many individuals, and having with them a handsome canoe, drawn by four horses.

Arrived at the southern extremity of the Park, the procession halted, and formed in open order, the rear passing to the front. The president of the day, John F. Darby, Esq. Mayor of St. Louis, soon afterwards took his seat, assisted by J. Russel, J. P. Gratiot, J. Perry, Wm. Tyler, Robert Walsh, Dr. James W. Moss, Thos. Sappington, H. Von Paul, Edward Tracy, L. J. Chauvin, James Clemens, jr. John Porcelle, John K. Walker, James McDonald, Samuel Mount, John D. Daggett, Jas. J. Wilkinson, William Carr Lane, Frederick Hyatt, Thos. D. Yeats, John W. Johnson, Stewart Matthews, John Bobb, William H. Boyce, George Bushey, and Peter Lindell, as Vice Presidents. Charles D. Drake, Esq. then arose and addressed the assembled multitude.

The people were then successively addressed by Mr. John Hogan of Ill., who, as was also Mr. Baker, was called out several times during the day; by L. V. Bogy, Logan Hunton, Lewis F. Thomas, Wilson Primm, Benj. Lawhead, Jas. Denny, J. J. Hardin of Jacksonville, and J. L. Dorsey.

Col. John O'Fallon was then called for, and mounted on Fort Meigs, he thus addressed the people—

My fellow citizens:—I feel deeply sensible of the honor you confer upon me, by calling me to address this vast concourse of intelligent freemen. My pursuits in life have led me into retirement; I am wholly unused to speaking in public. This fact, although well known to many of you, I had reason to believe, would not excuse me on the present occasion. Aware that my known acquaintance with the eventful scenes which we have this day assembled to commemorate, is the only reason for this call, I shall, consequently, in responding to it, state something of what I know in relation to them.

It was on the first day of February, 1813, that the army of General Harrison, pitched their tents upon, and adjacent to the ground where Fort Meigs was erected, and commenced the construction of a stockade, which was afterwards surrounded by a ditch and embankments, embracing several acres of ground. The snow was deep upon the ground, and the weather extremely cold; and although the troops were raw and greatly unaccustomed to such severe exposure, their ardour never abated. Under many deprivations, they performed their several duties with zeal and alarcity—that zeal and alacrity, which spring from the soldiers deep confidence in the tried skill and courage of his commander, and his warm attachment to his person. Early in April, 1813, the garrison of Fort Meigs numbered about 1,000 effective men; two brigades of militia having been discharged in consequence of the termination of their period of service. This fact being early ascertained by the British general cammanding at Malden, an expedition against Fort Meigs was immediately projected. His army of British and Indians was near 4,000 strong, and he gave his Indian allies the most confident assurances, that he could carry the Fort by storm, should his invitation to Gen. Harrison to surrender with the honors of war, be refused.—He had a heavy park of artillery, and this, with imagined weaknes of our defences, he fancied would give him a ready and easy conquest of the Fort. And it was even stipulated between the British general and the celebrated Tecumthe, that, should the garrison be taken and general Harrison remain alive, the American commander was to be delivered to the Indian, who designed to wreak upon him his savage vengeance for the death of his many braves and warriors who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Vain calculation! Vain, this premediated purpose of base and barbarous malace! The God of battles was with the brave American general, and he was reserved by a wise and far-seeing Providence, to be, in after times, the proud hope, the high blessings, the bright prospects, the noble deliverer of his country!

Fort Meigs was invested and cannonaded with bomb shells, and red hot balls for seven days, during all which time Gen. Harrison was ever at the point of danger, planning and directing the defence, and by his manner, his voice, his sagacious conduct, and his undaunted courage, inspiring his officers and men with an adiding confidence of ultimate victory. Gen. Proctor, was, at length, driven to confess that he was contending with a commander whose courage and military talents were equal to any emergency; and, despairing of redeeming the pledge he had given to his army, to make an easy conquest of the garrison, and being informed by intercepted communication, that Gen. Harrison was in daily expectation of reinforcements, he determined to effect that by stratagem, which he now despaired of accmplishing by open warfare. He calculated, by a timely and well concerted deception, to decoy into an ambuscade, a large detachment of our garrison—then scarcely sufficient effectually to man the defences. Should he succeed in this, the ready sacrifice of the Fort would inevitably follow. Suddenly a brisk and sharp firing was heard in a thick woods near the Fort, through which passed the road to the interior. The alarm strongly represented, as it was designed to do, an Indian engagement. Shortly afterwards, loud wailing and groans were heard, as would naturally proceed from wounded and dying men.—The whole garrison, at once, concluded, that an attack was made on our brothers in arms on their way to our relief, and who had the strongest claim to our assistance. Not so, however, with General Harrison. He alone was incredulous. Many of his officers waited upon him, and almost demanded permission to fly to the rescue. For a time the greatest excitement prevailed in the garrison at the idea of the sacrifice of their gallant comrades, without an attempt to save them. Gen. Harrison's sagacity caught the design of the enemy in a moment, and it required the exercise of all his powerful influence and authority to subdue the impetuosity of his officers and men, and to convince them of this cunning device of the enemy, planned for their destruction.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 5th May, 1813, two officers came, expresses from General Green Clay, who had passed the Indian lines, under cover of the night, at the most imminent hazard of their lives. They brought information that General Clay with his brigade of Kentucky militia, was encamped on the river, a few miles above the Fort, to which he would proceed early that morning. This was most cheering intelligence to General Harrison; and with this addition to his force, he determined at once, to commence offensive operations, by attacking the enemy at every assailable point, dislodge them from their position, destroy their batteries, and thus terminate the seige of Fort Meigs. With this view, two officers were immediately despatched to General Clay with orders to land about a mile above the Fort, on the opposite side of the river, a detachment of 800 men under one of his most trustworty officers. To move upon the British batteries, to carry them, spike the cannon, destroy the ammunition with their carriages, and immediately upon the accomplishment of this, to cross the river to the Fort, under cover of our artillery.

The brave Col. Dudley did, in a most gallant manner, take the British batteries and spiked some pieces of their cannon; but, too confident of his own strength, and ignorant of that of the enemy, to be soon made available, he was induced in violation of his instructions, to occupy the ground taken until the enemy had time to collect their forces in an adjacent wood, into which he was cunningly enticed by a partial firing of a few Indians, where, after a bloody conflidt, the largest of his command was taken.

Gen. Harrison displayed, in the judgment of all his officers, the highest order of military talent during the seige,—for his efficient plans of defence, by traveses through and across the encampment, as a cover for his—the manner of protecting his magazine, the object of constant attack—as well as for the plan, direction, and most opportune execution of the grand objects of the two sorties, made by detachments from the garrison of Fort Meigs on the 5th of May, 1813.

The first sortie was directed against that portion of the Indians, and Canadian militia, investing the south and west end of the Fort, for the purpose of drawing them from the river, whilst Gen. Clay's detachment was effecting their entrance into the Fort.

The second sortie commenced its movement just at the moment of the appearance, on the opposite side, of Dudley's detachment, advancing upon the British batteries, having the double effect of engaging the Indians and preventing them from crossing the river to co-operate against Dudley, and accomplishing the destruction of the enemy's batteries on the south east side of the river.

On no occasion during the last war, were greater honors acquired than by Gen. Harrison, who conceived and directed, and the gallant men who executed his orders in these two brilliant sorties.

In both engagements our troops, whilst utterly exposed, advanced upon and repulsed the enemy, sheltered as he was by his position, and outnumbering our men 4 to 1.

In the last sortie our men marched as firmly as veterans, to the very mouths of the British cannon, receiving unmoved, their constant fire of grape shot, accompanied by a most galling and destructive fire from thousands of Indians and militia on our front and flanks. Although a large number of our men fell and perished upon the bed of honor, their surviving comrades never paused in their forward march, until the batteries, with a large portion of the British regulars in charge of them, were captured, and the whole Indian and militia force was dispersed and routed.—Thus ended the memorable seige of Fort Meigs.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, allow me to say that I had the honor of serving under Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, during the seige of Fort Meigs, and at the battle of the Thames. I can say that, from the commencement to the termination of his military services in the last war, I was almost constantly by his side. I was familiar with his conduct as Governor and superintendant of Indian affairs of the Territory of Indiana, and after the the return of peace, as Commissioner, to treat with all the hostile Indians of the last war, in the Northwest for the establishment of a permanent reconciliation and peace. I saw also much of Gen. Harrison whilst he was in the Congress of the United States,

Opportunities have thus been afforded me of knowing him in all the relations of life, as an officer and as a man, and of being enabled to form a pretty correct estimate of his military and civil services, as well as his qualifications and fitness for office. I know him to be open and brave in his disposition, of active and industrious habits, uncompromising in his principles, above all, guile and intrigue, and a pure, honest, noble-minded man, with a heart ever overflowing with warm and generous sympathies for his fellow man. As a military man, his daring, chivalrous courage inspired his men with confidence, and spread dismay and terror to his enemies. In all his pains, he was successful. In all his engagements, he was victorious. He has filled all the various civil and military offices committed to him by his country, with sound judgment and spotless fidelity. In every situation, he was cautious and prudent, firm and energetic, and his decisions always judicious. His acquirements as a scholar are varied and extensive, his principles as a statesman, sound, pure and republican.

If chosen President, he will be the President of the people, rather than of a party.—The Government will then be administered for the general good and welfare. His election will be the dawn of a new era! The reform of the abuses of a most corrupt, profligate and oppressive government. Then will end the ten years war upon the currency and institutions of the country. The hard money cry and hard times will disappear together. Then will cease further attempts to increase the wages of the office holders, and reduce the wages of the people to the standard of European labor.

Then shall we see restored the general prosperity of the people, by giving them a sound local currency, mixed with a currency of a uniform value througout the land: The revival of commerce, of trade, enterprise and general confidence. Then the return of happier, more peaceful and more prosperous days, when cheerfulness and plenty will, once more, smile around the poor man's table.

About sunset Fort Meigs was brought into the city and stationed opposite the Court House, and an adjournment took place until after supper. At that time a considerable portion of the toughest of the multitude re-assembled, and were addressed until eleven o'clock, by Messrs. GEYER, TUNSTALL, HOGAN, JOHN BOBB, DRAKE, and Capt. MALLET, in animated speeches, which were responded to with undiminished enthusiasm. About the close of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. DRAKE and adopted with three cheers:

RESOLVED, That the Whig Young Men of St Louis county, will respond to the call for a Young Men's Convention at ROCHEPORT on the 20th June, and that the cause of Old Tippecanoe shall not suffer because they are not on the ground.

RESOLVED, That FIVE HUNDRED of the real "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Boys" of St. Louis county will stand at a corner of the Rocheport Cabin on the 18th, and join in the Convention of the 20th,—when they hope to meet ten thousand of their brethren and join with them in doing honor to the farmer-states man of the West.

RESOLVED, That a committee of twenty be appointed to select the five hundred who shall go.

After the adoption of these resolutions, a song was sung, and the company dispersed.

Thus ended this day's proceedings. Such a day of political excitement never has been known in Missouri. Such an assemblage of people has never taken place within her borders. We do not wish to mislead by exaggerating the number who were in the Park, but we are certain that we fall short of, rather than over-estimate it, when we put it at from EIGHT TO TEN THOUSAND. This glorious day cannot soon be forgotten by those who were present. The young and the old will speak of it with mingled delight and wonder; and we hope and believe, that it is but the precursor of many such meetings in Missouri, *by* which she may yet be saved from the reproach *of* being the last state to desert the fortunes of Mr. Van Buren.

TIDE WATER CANAL.—Mr. Editor,—If one were to read the city papers, and them alone, he would not suppose that there was any other channel of trade with the Susquehanna, but the Tide Water Canal. Did you ever hear that there was such an improvement as the Susquehanna Railroad? YORK.

COMMET:—

If our Correspondent would read the Pilot, he would find that, although the Susquehanna Railroad have not used our columns as fully as they might have done, we are willing not only to *advertise* for them, but to speak of their work, and to give the company, and their improvement, the credit which it merits. We learn that there are two regular transportation lines now employed on this road; that it is a more expeditious line of communication with the Susquehana, than the Tide Water Canal, and that for merchandise it is preferred. All this we cheerfully say, and we would as cheerfully say whatever else we can say in truth to advance the interests of a company, whose enterprising projectors have been so badly treated as those who have borne the heat and burden of this enterprise has been.

The editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, an intelligent, ardent son of Erin, who thinks strongly, and is not very choice in the words used to convey his meaning, is surprised to find himself opposed to us on the Presidential question, and on the credit system. If the advertisements of property for sale by the marshal, which fill his columns; cannot modify his taste, nor convince his judgment, it were useless for us, much as we know he respects our opinions, to argue with him. But we will reply to his inquiry relative to borrowing money from abroad. We do not believe that this has been the source of the disaster that has overwhelmed the country. We believe that the present administration and their predecessors who first stimulated the local banks greatly to enlarge their discounts, and then, by a war upon credit compelled them to curtail their accommodations, by first stimulating enterprising men to contract great debts, and then robbed them of the means of payment, deserve the anathemas which the editor of the Sentinel is accustomed to bestow on the innocent victims. The Sentinel's indignation is all right—his application of it all wrong.

THEATRE—HOLLIDAY STREET.—The patrons of the drama will, by referring to the advertisement in another column, see that the gentlemanly manager of this house still continues his exertions to please; in effecting an engagement with the justly celebrated Mr. Ranger, for three nights. Those who admire theatrical performances, would do well to embrace this opportunity to see Mr. Ranger in his peculiar line of acting.

SHOCKING MURDER.

It becomes our painful duty to record a transaction, heart-rending in the extreme, which happened in our city on the afternoon of Wednesday last, 29th ult., upon the body of Solomon B. Isaacs, Esq., States Attorney for this district.

It appears the deceased was attacked while in his office, by a young man by the name of Thomas Westbrook, who inflicted two mortal wounds upon him with a Bowie knife, and he died instantly.

We forbear giving further particulars, as the affair will undergo a due process of law, we presume, at the next term of the Circuit Court.

After a careful examination of witnesses the prisoner was committed for final trial.—*Mount Holly Conser-vative.*

MORE SHOOTING.—A man by the name of Albert G. Moon, shot a man in Memphis, last Wednesday, named Hamilton Bussey. Moon has made his escape. We are more surprised at his escape when the crime was committed in the most public part of the town and in presence of so many of its citizens.—*Mount Holly Conservative.*

In our foreign news, yesterday, it was stated that Mr. Hosea J. Levis had been arrested in Paris. We understand that he was arrested at the instance of Gov. Cass, the American minister, but speedily released for want of any authority on the part of Mr. C. to detain him. It is said that one or two other persons have instituted legal proceedings against Mr. L. in Paris; but as they are American citizens, it may be doubtful whether they can proceed with their action for want of some international arrangement.—*U. S. Gazette.*

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1840.

The Hon. Mr. Eaton, has had permission to return from Spain, in consequence of some under or over drafts on the government. Mr. Aaron Vail, a French gentleman, in the State Department, and a citizen of no where, is to fill the office of Charge, at Madrid, as a Minister plenipotentiary, has not been thought necessary at present. A. S. Donelson, of Tennessee, made a jump for the office, but his State has already made too much trouble in the camp. The Russians will be favored with Mr. C. C. Cambreleng, although the old heads in the Senate will try to throw him off. Sardina, is furnished with Gen. Rogers, of Pennsylvania, one of the Baltimore Convention delegates, notwithstanding, several affectionate appeals made in favor of a namesake of the new Post Master General, who was confirmed yesterday.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, was an unsuccessful applicant for the P. M. Generalship. Mr. King of the same State, some time since refused the Austrian Mission.

Judge Simth, is anxious to reach the Senate again, and his friends were anxious that room might be made for him by a provision being made for one of the present incumbents.

The Cabinet is still a matter of surmise.—Strong efforts are making to clear the whole troupe out, but the President's family affection for Paulding, will prevent it, although he is perfectly willing to let the others go. The course in regard to the Navy Secretary, is the subject of much animadversion.

There are probably more office seekers around Washington at this time than any other species of animal. Members of Congress from doubtful districts, form no inconsiderable number of these worthies, but nothing can be done for them until something is known of the state of politics in their States.

There is great division in the administration ranks on almost every topic, and the misconduct of the wire-pullers at the May convention, has created a schism which time cannot heal. Clans have been formed, and Col. Johnson's friends in both Houses, form so large a majority of the party proper, that without their assistance nothing can be done.

The condition of Felix Grundy & Co. with Benton, which commenced on the election of an independent Speaker, at the expense of the nullifiers, has made a tremendous breach, and the great ball-r oller, with his accustomed insolence gets no opportunit y pass, of venting his spleen on all who attempt to oppose his egotistical and disgusting course.

The arrangement of Mr. Kendall with the Globe office, is much more profitable than you imagine it to be. One of the editors has some $25,000 involved in bets on the re-election of Mr Van Buren, and Amos is to receive, or rather be insured in the receipt of the fifth part of the amount for attending to the newspaper establishment. You are aware that the cost of the Extra will be a mere bagatelle, as all the articles will be taken from the daily paper. It is said to have a circulation of 17,000 copies, as the leading administration politicians subscribe for from 10 to 100 copies.

Money making is the rage of the whole Administration government at present. The President, it is said, saves $20,000 per annum by his niggardly course, and his Ministers doubtless in the same thing, proportionately. There has not been a soiree this season at the White House, and the visitors, with but few exceptions, have been selected from the mushroom aristocracy of the self-styled democracy. The young Princes of the blood are provided with $2,000 offices, in order to roam about the Capitol, or ride horse back, kicking up the dust on the Avenue, with "rings on their *gloried* fingers, and *bells* at their *heels*"

The Earl of Mulgrave who is at present in this city, is quite a lion. He is the bearer of despatches from Great Britain, concerning the North Eastern Boundary, and it is supposed that on to-day or to-morrow, a message will be received from the President on the subject. The statements contained in the London papers are not much credited here, but the general opinion is, that the matter will be settled this session in some manner. This may have the effect of coming down the curses loud and deep, called forth by the letter of the Setretary of State.

Yours, HARVEY BIRCH.

NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11, 1840.

Our whole city has been thrown into a state of the deepest gloom and despondency, by the shocking accounts of the disasters at Natchez. The sudden approach of the tornado, the overwhelming destruction of property, the tearing down of buildings, the rooting up of trees; and above all, the immense loss of human life;—these combined have thrown us, as they will the whole country, into grief and mourning. A very numerous meeting was held yesterday, and every possible measure which ingenuity could suggest or philanthropy promote, was immediately carried into effect, and a committee of our most influential citizens has already started for the scene of suffering and death, to offer, not merely the condolence, but the assistance of our citizens in their deep calamity.

By the passengers in the steamboat Edward Shippen, which has just arrived here from the River, we learn that the marks of the tornado were perceptible at several points on the River; and on each side had levelled the trees for the width of a hundred feet. It is the opinion of our oldest inhabitants, and of the boatmen on the Mississippi, that from the condition of the water above, we may yet expect a very considerable increase in the rise here.

The steamboat Prairie, which was towed down the river soon after the catastrophe, is now lying in this port in a most dilapidated condition.

There is an account of a tornado having passed through Washington county, Missouri, and doing great damage to the houses and crops in its way.

Business is very dull. Our principal merchants are leaving with their families, for the summer. Exchange on New York is at 8 per cent. premium. With this immense exchange