

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 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.

NOTICE. Mr. Thomas R. Scott will visit the eastern part of Virginia, and part of N. Carolina, and is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Pilot and Text Book, and receipt for money paid therefor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—All communications professing to speak of facts, should be accompanied by the name of the writer or a respectable reference.

THE CINCINNATI COMMITTEE. When Mr. Grundy so far forgot what was due to his own character, and the elevated station he occupies, as to introduce into the federal caucus, the statement that the Cincinnati Committee would not permit Gen. Harrison to use pen, ink and paper, and that they regularly opened his letters before they passed into his hands, we foresaw that this falsehood was to constitute one of the chief engines of the federal caucus, and therefore, in our letter to Mr. Burke, we nailed the base counterfeit to the counter.

As we foresaw, and predicted, Mr. Amos Kendall has put his agents to work, and every nerve is exerted to make the most political capital out of it. Accordingly, the Globe contains certificates to prove that Gen. Harrison has said, that he does not know who the committee are, and another letter from the committee, in which they assume that in consequence of the numerous letters addressed to Gen. Harrison, on the subject of the Presidency, many, by persons disposed to pervert and misrepresent whatever he may say, he declines to answer such interrogatories, and refers all such, to his opinions heretofore published and recorded.

No man understands better than Amos Kendall, how to get up a dust and to make the most out of nothing.—Gen. Harrison refuses to gratify the impertinent interrogatories, and refers to his known opinions—instead of turning to those opinions as they are on record, and showing that they do not meet the case, or that they are unsatisfactory, Mr. Kendall gets up a clamor about his refusing to answer. Now this is not so. Gen. Harrison does not refuse to answer any interrogatory which has been put to him in a proper manner, or by persons whose relations to the Presidential question, and to him, are such as to authorize them to interrogate him. So far from this, he has answered all, and every enquiry in these letters of the Cincinnati Committee, by referring all persons to his published opinions on the very subjects on which he is interrogated, and, which opinion, as published, he re-affirms, by thus referring to them. More than this he could not do. And this being done, he has done every thing that he should do. It will be time enough for him to answer interrogatories when he should be addressed by persons entitled to a reply on subjects connected with the election; and on which his opinions have not been fully given and placed on record.

With a view to meet this very case, I made an arrangement with Col. Niles, the late editor of Niles's Register, to compile from that work a short biographical sketch of Gen. Harrison's life, and to embody in a condensed form the official notices of his public life, and such speeches and letters as will enable those who seek for truth, to ascertain what his opinions are; and especially on the subject of the banks and abolition—the very questions about which he has been so much slandered, and about which it is pretended he wishes to conceal his opinions. Col. Niles has accomplished that task, and no man can read these extracts from the history of the country without being perfectly satisfied that Gen. Harrison has already said all that is necessary he should say on these subjects; and that Kendall's clamor in relation to the Cincinnati committee is nothing more than an attempt to divert public attention from the corrupt, mal-administration of the party in power, and place in the hand of the pensioned press and hired demagogues, an argument founded on the assumption of these falsehoods, to keep the party rallied.

The Text Book is for sale in this city, and in Philadelphia, at the low rate of ten dollars per hundred. The Harrison Association in Philadelphia, have purchased five thousand for distribution; and the State Central Committee have passed resolutions, recommending the Clubs and Associations throughout the United States, to adopt measures to have it placed in the reach of every voter. It is stereotyped, and any quantity can be furnished to order.

But the price is so low, that the money must, in all cases, be paid in advance; and it will be necessary that Booksellers and Clubs and Associations, who wish to purchase, should make remittances through some merchant, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, through whom the copies could be furnished.

But that the regular sale and distribution may be, in some measure anticipated, I propose to publish in a sheet double the size of the daily Pilot, the biographical sketch of Gen. Harrison, prepared by Mr. Niles, illustrated by four wood cuts, and other extracts from the Text Book, giving his opinions on the subject of the bank and of abolition; also his celebrated letter to Bolivar making up the sheet with the extracts, except so much as will be necessarily occupied by my address to Mr. Grundy, and my letter to the Rev. Mr. Burke, and a short biographical notice of Amos Kendall, whose life is full of incident, and a fruitful source for grave reflection. I know much of my own knowledge, but will be indebted to others for hints and suggestions, especially upon the following heads: Early life; migration

to Kentucky; residence in Mrs. Clay's family; obligations and ingratitude; the old and new court controversy; the death of Col. Sharp, and the attempts to make political capital out of it; Kendall's conversion to Jackson; the price paid for it; his visit to Washington to get his pay, and the manner in which he was detected; the secret cause of his appointment as Fourth Auditor; his intrigue; Mrs. Eaton; supplants Eaton with Jackson; the true cause of his influence over Jackson and Van Buren; establishes the Globe; proof of it; the true cause of his present resignation; contempt for public opinion; proof of it.

This will be a newspaper in quarto form, and the type will be kept standing, and a large edition worked off to enable us to meet any demand for copies.

The whole will be inserted in a single newspaper, and delivered at the low rate of four cents per copy. The form will be kept standing, and clubs and others at a distance, who desire them, can obtain copies. No order attended to unless the money is inclosed.

DUFF GREEN. Baltimore, May 29th, 1840.

The Democratic papers are requested to copy.

TO THE ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN.

It is not time that we should pause and ask ourselves what will be the end of these things? To me it is a melancholy, a painful duty to be called, from time to time, to record the many evidences which are multiplying before us, of the demoralising influence of the political association with corrupt, bad men. Truly, doth "evil communications corrupt good manners."

Who would have believed that the Hon. Chas. Fisher, a gentleman of high honor, who would not, I am sure, make an intentional mis-statement, would permit party prejudice so far to mislead his judgment as to inculcate the stale calumnies of the Globe? Charles Fisher and Amos Kendall!!! I have been accustomed to consider him the soul of honor—the sterling patriot—the independent freeman, who would scorn to do a mean or a dishonorable action—the man, who the moment he shall be satisfied that he has done injustice—that he has been made the innocent means of propagating a mis-statement in relation to Gen. Harrison, would retract it. May we not hope that he will immediately retract what he has said in relation to General Harrison? It appears that, for political effect, and to depreciate Gen. Harrison, he has said that Mr. Clay opposed his mission to Colombia. Mr. Clay has said that, so far from being opposed, he was in favor of it. Will Mr. Fisher now, as he once would have done, retract the unwarmed imputation, or, having given the calumny the benefit of his endorsement, will he permit it to run its course? We pause for a reply. If he does not, it will be a new and striking proof how the mighty are fallen—of the powerful influence of contact with the corrupt and corrupting party in power. If he does not do it, we must, as far as we can, counteract it; and we commence by publishing the following letter from Mr. Clay:

WASHINGTON, May 12th 1840. DEAR SIR—I received your favor, stating that Mr. Charles Fisher the member of Congress from your district, in a public address which he made to some of his constituents, asserted that I had opposed the appointment of General Harrison as Minister to Colombia, because of his utter incapacity for the appointment; and inquiring of me as to the truth of the assertion.

I have no hesitation in saying that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion. The appointment of General Harrison, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of Colombia, had my entire concurrence, and, besides the usual credentials, I entrusted to his care a private letter to General Bolivar, the President of the Republic.

I know not on what authority Mr. Fisher has undertaken to make the assertion attributed to him—certainly not from me; and yet he has enjoyed the liberty to show this letter to Mr. Fisher himself, or to make any use of it.

I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant, H. C. JONES, Esq. H. CLAY.

We find in the Madisonian, extracted from a New Orleans paper, the following extraordinary letter:—

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3d. We had yesterday a most extraordinary and disgusting spectacle here. About 5 o'clock, between 30 and 40 carts, filled with negroes, with a full complement of black marshals, mounted on horseback, paraded up and down Pennsylvania Avenue. This odious pageant, with the words, "Hard Cider," held up conspicuously to view, passed unobscured. We have had several highly exciting party processions among the people of this District, this winter, and are on the eve of the studiously gotten up parade at Baltimore. But one would scarcely have expected, that in a slave holding city, the authorities would have tolerated such an exhibition. I would that you and every other citizen of Louisiana, could have witnessed, as I did, this scene, so well calculated to gratify the fanatics, and to awaken deep reflections, in slave holders.

Very respectfully, ROBT. CARTER NICHOLAS.

This letter has already taken the round of the Southern papers, and has been indorsed by the Richmond Enquirer, as a proof that the Harrison party is the Abolition party. Were it not that party seems to have demerited more than one of those who fill high places, we would say that Mr. Nicholas never could have intended this letter to reach the public press; but, it is strange how easily some men can be induced to seize upon and use for political effect, circumstances, which, but for the use that they suppose can be made of them, would be rejected with loathing.

It turns out that this procession here spoken of was gotten up in derision of the Whig party; and was dispersed by the Whigs. The Madisonian is explicit, and gives the statement of a Mr. Gronard, who says that, the rear rank carried a banner with a motto, Mr. Van Buren, 1841, and that he and others tore up the banner and dispersed Mr. Van Buren's black "shirings." We want to see what course Mr. Nicholas will take. We hope that the Central Committee in the District will address Mr. Nicholas a polite note, and thus enable him to counteract the impression that he would permit his name in any wise to be used for an unworthy purpose, even if it were to advance a party end.

THE CANNIBAL CASE.—Having published yesterday the statement of three individuals accusing Capt. Rogers of great cruelty towards one of his men, we feel it due to that person, and to justice, to submit to the public the following rebutting statement of that transaction.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser CAPTAIN ROGERS.—It will be seen by the following statement from Captain Rogers, of the whole-ship Beaver, that the horrible story copied into this paper from the Troy Mail on Monday, charging Captain R. with the atrocious crime of throwing a man overboard, purposely that he might be devoured by cannibals, was in every essential and particular false.

The present statement has been handed to us by the owners of the Beaver with whom we are acquainted. They bear the most unqualified testimony to the good character of Capt. Rogers, and their word to us is ample. The three accusers of Captain R. are not to be found.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

In the matter of the arrest of Capt. W. J. Rogers, master of the whaling ship Beaver, of Hudson, charged with leaving John Brown on shore at Savage Island.

A charge having been preferred against me, the undersigned, for leaving John Brown ashore on Savage Island, in October, 1837, for which offence I have been arrested, I deem it to be a duty to myself and the proprietors of the ship I commanded, to give a detailed statement of all the circumstances connected with the conduct of Brown, and his going on shore at the above island.

For many months previous to the 27th of October, 1837, Brown had been greatly dissatisfied with the ship, her officers, and crew, and had repeatedly been guilty of mutinous and disorderly conduct, and on the 27th of October, he and several members of the crew, to desert the ship in one of her boats, and landing to inhabit one of the islands then in our vicinity. On another he attempted to incite the third mate to take possession of the ship and sail her into port, or land on some one of the islands; and frequently threatened to leave the ship, and to take possession of the vessel. Having been detected in these various dangerous mutinies, and threats, he was seized by my orders and put in irons and confined, until he went on shore, which was three days afterwards.

The circumstances of his going ashore at Savage Island, and remaining there, were simply these. Brown had repeatedly expressed a desire to settle upon one of the Pacific islands, and was anxious to leave the ship, and requested permission to land. Upon our arrival at Savage Island he renewed his request, and desired to be released from his confinement and set on shore. He was brought from the cabin, and after receiving a supply of tobacco, preparing apparel, and other articles, and taking leave of the crew, he voluntarily got into the boat, and left the ship without coercion from any one. Previous to this, he gave me a certificate of his discharge, which is as follows:—

"Ship Beaver, Oct. 27, 1837. This is to certify that I have this day been discharged, by my own request and consent, from the ship Beaver, of Hudson, Capt. William J. Rogers, master, and that I have gone on shore at my own request. JOHN BROWN.

Savage Island, situated in lat. 19 south, long. 170 west, is one of the group of Friendly Islands; at which group vessels engaged in the whale fishery and Pacific trading are in the habit of stopping for refreshment and supplies, and opportunities are thus frequently offered for persons landing there to return.

My conduct in this transaction I am willing to have judged: my dissatisfaction with the conduct of Brown I am equally willing to admit, for I was bound to do so; but I am equally willing to state that I caused him to be placed in irons, to destroy his power to commit the biggest crime known to our laws; and I should have kept him in confinement until, by repentance, he had become better, or was sent to America for trial. But he chose rather to take his own fate to the hands of the inhabitants of Savage Island, than to return and be tried by the laws of his country.

WILLIAM J. ROGERS, Master of ship Beaver, of Hudson. City and county of New York, ss. William J. Rogers, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the above statement signed by him is true, and that he is the author of the same. WILLIAM J. ROGERS, Sworn before me this 29th day of May, 1840. J. RAFALE, U. S. Comm.

We certify that we have heard the above statement, signed by W. J. Rogers, master of the ship Beaver, of Hudson, read, and that we believe it to be true, and that we have no personal knowledge or information derived from others.

D. LANSING, first mate, GEORGE ALLEN, cooper, ISAAC BURGEN, boatswain. Dated May 26, 1840.

As an act of justice I request all those papers which have given publicity to the charge against me, to copy the above statement.

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF SAINT LOUIS.

From a published report of the committee of ways and means, of the City Council of St. Louis, we are enabled to make the following abstract of the financial condition of that city:

The debt of the city on the 10th of April last (the end of the fiscal year) was \$442,890 54 (Of this amount of indebtedness, there is payable due to the city on the 10th of April last ending 10th April, 1841, the sum of) 190,171 00 The resources of the city to meet this debt, are estimated at \$138,820 50 Leaving to be provided. 51,350 50

At the commencement of the last fiscal year, the debt of the city was 455,742 95 At the commencement of the present 442,890 54 Showing a decrease of \$12,852 41

At the commencement of the last fiscal year, the estimated deficit to make good the liabilities of the city was 133,580 52 The estimated deficit at present is 51,350 50 Making a difference of \$82,230 02 less, to be provided for during the current year, than was necessary for the year previous.

The committee express great confidence in the increasing ability of the city to meet its engagements, and earnestly recommended that the credit of the city should be sustained in all its ramifications; and especially with those from whom it has made loans, and with whom it has engaged to pay semi-annually, the interest upon the same.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

WASHINGTON, May 23d.

You have seen Mr. Kendall's extraordinary begging letter, which made its appearance a day or two since. Twenty thousand copies of this letter were printed; but, before one left the city, the trick of this political mendicant was discovered, and his letter published. How the letter came to light, puzzles Amos amazingly. He thinks it must have been through the agency of the Daguerreotype or Animal Magnetism. These twenty thousand copies are now under frank, on the route through the country. They are circulated freely; and mechanics, farmers and laborers, are called upon to support the Ex-Postmaster, and the Globe Extra. The Van Buren Senators and Representatives continue to order thousands and thousands of copies of these extra Globes, to be sent to the folding rooms of the capital, there prepared for circulation; they are either circulated in packages, under frank of the members, and then the blank franks are endorsed in bundles and sent out in bundles of ten and twenty, franked by the Vice President or Secretary of the Senate. The blank franks are addressed by the Postmasters or partisans, to whom they are sent. Thus the franking privilege is monopolized and abused, and thus millions of known and gross falsehoods, are put in circulation. I mention these facts, to remind the Whigs, of the extraordinary exertions made to sustain Mr. Van Buren and his sinking cause.

Accompanying Mr. Kendall's letter, to which I have referred, is a still more extraordinary document, in the form of an address, signed by Amos Kendall, and put in circulation with it. I hope soon to send you a copy of this paper.—Great pains are taken to keep this address from the Whigs; and a more infamous, malicious and blackguard document was never put to press.—So shameful is it, so monstrous and palpable its misrepresentations, so low and so contemptible its thoughts, that it will defeat its purpose.—Like many other banes, it carries its antidote along with it. Is it not often true, that "whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad?" Yours, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 23d.

The business in Congress to-day, has been confined to the House of Representatives, the Senate yesterday having adjourned to Monday.

The pre-emption bill was brought into consideration again this morning, during the morning hour. A motion was made to reconsider the vote of yesterday. Objections were made, but the rules were suspended. A large majority of members, however, opposed its reconsideration; the ayes were 69, the noes 96.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills. Many passed in committee of the whole, yesterday, were finally passed in the House to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.

The Cumberland road business came up in the House again this morning, and was the subject of discussion among the members. Resolutions adopted by the legislature of Michigan, petitioning Congress for an appropriation, were before the House, with a motion of reference to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to report a bill making an appropriation for the Cumberland road. After a call of the House, the majority, by a vote of 90 to 87, refused to commit with instructions. Mr. Wick, of Indiana, moved a reconsideration of the vote for the purpose of referring to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report to the House whether or not the general government is under obligations to complete the road. This motion was laid upon the table, when the Speaker of the House proceeded to call the members for petitions, beginning with the State of Indiana, where the House adjourned on Monday last.

Several hundred petitions have been presented through the day from the States and Territories. Before the recess, all the States were called upon. The business of the evening session will probably be reports from committees.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.

A serious charge was preferred against Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a petition presented to the House to-day, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams. The petitioner is a citizen of Massachusetts, who complains that the official conduct of the Judge, in the State of Ohio, has well nigh ruined him.—Upon the strength of this decision, whatever it may be, is brought a charge embodied, as Mr. Adams says, in eighteen specifications solemnly drawn up, and presented for the consideration of members of Congress, who are regarded as the Grand Inquest of the Nation. The memorial is very long, and very ably prepared. Mr. Adams, without stating the nature of these specifications, without having them read, and without expressing an opinion, yet declines to endorse them at present, moved the reference of the whole matter to the Committee on the Judiciary, explaining the hope that the committee would fully and attentively consider the subject presented for consideration. The distinguished member from Massachusetts, has said, that these charges embody complaints of great importance to the State Sovereignties, and to the Union.—More cannot be learnt of this matter, before the action of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Ex-President also presented two important Resolutions for the consideration of the House, and the country; the one was in relation to the Africans captured on board the Amistad; the mover declares that they are unlawfully imprisoned, and that the General Government is bound to set them free.

The other intended to comment upon the conduct of the officers of the General Government, in investing the Smithsonian Bequest in Arizona State Bonds; declares that in such investment the General Government is responsible for the faithful application of the money for the purposes designed, or for a restoration. The majority were unwilling to adopt these resolutions, or to receive them.

In the Senate, after the presentation of several private memorials and reports from committees on private cases, a bill making certain appropriations for the Patent office was taken up, and discussed in the constitutional propriety of making such an appropriation. It was opposed by Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Crittenden, and advocated by Dr. Linn, Gov. Lumpkin, and Mr. Strange; the sum of one thousand dollars having been inserted by a vote of 20 to 13, and the bill has been ordered to be engrossed.

BANKRUPT LAWS.

Mr. Hubbard spoke to-day against the Bankrupt bill, denying the power of Congress, to pass such a bill, and read decisions from the Supreme Court, to prove what he asserted. He said if States had not the power to abrogate contracts, he apprehended Congress had no such power. He looked upon the bill as a general discharge of all the debtors in the country from their contracts. He admitted that if the power was clear, that had an ability to pass such a law for the relief of the unfortunate; but if even there were doubts of the power he should not attempt it, for should the judges decide such a law to be unconstitutional the debtors would be worse off than they were before.

Some few remarks were made as to taking the question, whether the bill or the minutes should be substituted, but the question was not taken. The Senate were again in executive session to-day, but brought nothing to pass. Yours.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The "Address of Amos Kendall, to the people of the United States," was the subject of a brief consideration. It appears that this impudent partisan address was written while Mr. Kendall exercised the duties of Post Master General. Mr. Siddings, of Ohio, for the purpose of making the country officially acquainted with the fact, asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry. There were objections to it of course, and a motion to suspend the rules of the House was successfully opposed. Reports were in order from the committees of the House until 12 o'clock. One of them, in relation to the pilots of New York, was the subject of discussion between Mr. Hillen and other members. A bill had been reported by the committee on commerce to repeal the New York pilot law. The vote upon the bill, upon further consideration, was reconsidered. The propriety of this act was discussed at length, and not finally considered. The pre-emption bill was also discussed as the special order of the day—the bill taking precedence of the sub-treasury.

Mr. Lincoln, of Mass., addressed the House at length, and had not closed at half past two o'clock. The subject will be again before the House at four o'clock.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WESTMINSTER, May 26.

DEAR GENERAL:—The Whigs of this place held a meeting and formed a Tippecanoe Club, on Saturday evening.—Abram Wampler, Esq. presided at the informal meeting. Several interesting addresses were delivered, by Col. Jas. M. Shellman, Jacob Matthias, Esq., and Col. Thomas Hook. The speeches were well received, and the spirit and zeal evinced by the meeting, was of that kind, which must tell in November. This has been, heretofore, the strongest Van Buren county in the State, except Baltimore county, but our friends are sanguine of reducing their 300 majority, to a minority, and I am inclined to believe, that the November election will show a decided change in our favor, even within the limits of this corporation. I have conversed with half a dozen convicted, converted, and regenerated Van Buren men. Tippecanoe Clubs are being formed all over the county; our friends are alive to the movements of the enemy. The officers of the Tippecanoe Club in this place are, Jacob Matthias, President, Abram Wampler and Thomas Hook, Vice Presidents, John S. Murry, Treasurer, and Elias Yingling, Secretary.

Westminster is situated on what was once the great thoroughfare between Baltimore and Pittsburg; it is built on a single street, and is more than a mile long. The village itself, with the exception of the Court House, and two Methodist Churches, which are beautiful edifices, presents nothing particularly pleasant to the eye, but the deep green meadows, and beautiful lawns, on either side are delightful to behold.

Extract of a letter from our agents at Westminster. I take this opportunity to thank Col. J. M. Skilman, and C. W. Webster, and A. W. Hughes, Esq., for the essential aid they have rendered me. To Mr. Conrad Moul, keeper of the Stage Hotel, I return my thanks for the many accommodations afforded to me, in addition to those required by his business. He keeps an excellent Hotel, and I would recommend any of your readers who may visit this place, to give him a call. The public houses kept by Messrs. King and Ball are also worthy of patronage. E. H.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LUCUBRATIONS OF A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

FEDERAL DESTRUCTIVES.—This appellation, it would appear, is not very palatable to the patent, or wool-dyed Democracy of the present day; the more the pity. The burglar and thief may, with the same propriety, object to being called by the proper name, which designates their calling and profession, because it sounds "harsh to ears polite," and is by no means a courteous term. They prefer the more refined and euphonious designation of "abstractors," because to take away that which belongs to another, in law, deemed merely a case of abstraction.—So those who rob and plunder the public money, and then riot upon the "party spoils" in a foreign land, being of the party in power, the federal destructives are known only as defaulters; unfortunate independent treasury men. And sometimes, with the coolest impunity insist upon that, instead of being indebted to the government—defaulters! they are innocent public creditors whom the government is about to swindle.

In calling names, we go for such designations as are calculated, distinctly, to present to the mind, who and what we are speaking of, with no other design than to prove to such as are open to conviction, that they are, by the force of circumstances, or some peculiar causes placed among associates with whom there is no affiliation of principles; and that they ought to come out from amongst them.

If we fall in "convincing the whole world" of the sincerity of our motives, or the correctness of the term applied to the leaders of the party in power, we have no apprehension that it would not be recognised and appreciated, by the "sober second thought" of that portion of the people capable of reflecting upon and judging of the testimony it is intended hereafter to present upon the subject.

We shall waive all reference to the destruction of trade, and commerce, and agricultural manufactures, and almost every branch of the mechanical arts. This the people are beginning to understand and unfortunately to feel; and many only understand it because they severely feel it. Our proof shall be confined, exclusively to the brightening effects which the inflammatory language and violent actions of the desperate minions of power, and those whom they control, have upon the moral and social system of the country.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

—This important department of our government, designed for the general good, should be, of all others, the least tainted with the fell spirit of party. Mr. Van Buren bitterly complained of the "frascality of post masters," many years ago, because they declined entering into his scheme of personal aggrandisement. Having now the sole control of that potent engine, there is no mistaking the use he will make of it, to retrieve if possible the desperate state of his political affairs.

This can only be effected by the "frascality of post masters," acting as spies for those in power—using their franking privilege for party ends, and distributing political poison into every nook and corner of the land, whilst the antidote is carefully withheld from the people.

The present remedy for this evil is vigilance on the part of those interested. The post masters are not too good to be watched; let us have an eye upon them, and expose every "frascally" act which may come to light.

In Portage county, Ohio, 12,000 delegates were present. The whole nation appears to be in Convention.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, MAY 27.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes United States Bank, Delaware and Hudson, Harlan Railroad, Canton Co., etc.

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They prefer the more refined and euphonious designation of "abstractors," because to take away that which belongs to another, in law, deemed merely a case of abstraction.—So those who rob and plunder the public money, and then riot upon the "party spoils" in a foreign land, being of the party in power, the federal destructives are known only as defaulters; unfortunate independent treasury men.

And sometimes, with the coolest impunity insist upon that, instead of being indebted to the government—defaulters! they are innocent public creditors whom the government is about to swindle.

In calling names, we go for such designations as are calculated, distinctly, to present to the mind, who and what we are speaking of, with no other design than to prove to such as are open to conviction, that they are, by the force of circumstances, or some peculiar causes placed among associates with whom there is no affiliation of principles; and that they ought to come out from amongst them.

If we fall in "convincing the whole world" of the sincerity of our motives, or the correctness of the term applied to the leaders of the party in power, we have no apprehension that it would not be recognised and appreciated, by the "sober second thought" of that portion of the people capable of reflecting upon and judging of the testimony it is intended hereafter to present upon the subject.

We shall waive all reference to the destruction of trade, and commerce, and agricultural manufactures, and almost every branch of the mechanical arts. This the people are beginning to understand and unfortunately to feel; and many only understand it because they severely feel it.

Our proof shall be confined, exclusively to the brightening effects which the inflammatory language and violent actions of the desperate minions of power, and those whom they control, have upon the moral and social system of the country.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

—This important department of our government, designed for the general good, should be, of all others, the least tainted with the fell spirit of party. Mr. Van Buren bitterly complained of the "frascality of post masters," many years ago, because they declined entering into his scheme of personal aggrandisement.

Having now the sole control of that potent engine, there is no mistaking the use he will make of it, to retrieve if possible the desperate state of his political affairs.

This can only be effected by the "frascality of post masters," acting as spies for those in power—using their franking privilege for party ends, and distributing political poison into every nook and corner of the land, whilst the antidote is carefully withheld from the people.

The present remedy for this evil is vigilance on the part of those interested. The post masters are not too good to be watched; let us have an eye upon them, and expose every "frascally" act which may come to light.

In Portage county, Ohio, 12,000 delegates were present. The whole nation appears to be in Convention.