

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.
TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 2.
FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. HENRY HARRISON
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER
OF VIRGINIA.

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

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.
May 29, 1840.

AMOS KENDALL.

CHAPTER I.
To the Original Jackson Men.

The position which Mr. Kendall occupies, and the influence which his pen will have in rallying a party to support the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, entitles the public to know who and what he is. It so happens that there is much on record to illustrate his character, and in tracing the outline, I shall be careful to select such only as has the sanction of his own pen, or comes to me otherwise well authenticated.

He tells us that he was born in New England, of poor, but respectable parents, and that through perseverance and industry, chiefly by his own labor, he obtained a collegiate education. In 1814 he migrated to Kentucky "to seek his fortune." Mr. Clay was then in Europe, and Mr. Kendall was employed by Mrs. Clay as a private teacher in her family. He then went to reside at Georgetown, and being taken sick was sent for by Mrs. Clay, taken into her own house, nursed with a sister's care, and restored to health. Upon Mr. Clay's return, he and his friends took Mr. Kendall by the hand, gave him countenance and established him as the editor of a leading paper at the seat of Government.

Even at that early day the public mind was turned to Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Kendall was among his most ardent supporters. With a view to advance Mr. Clay's pretensions, he assailed Mr. Adams on the subject of the negotiations at Ghent, and particularly in relation to the fisheries. He bore a conspicuous part in the old and new court controversy, which originated in what was termed the *Relief* question.

During the war, migration to the new states and territories was, in a great measure, suspended. The fertile lands of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, in the north west; and of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee in the south west, were explored by the armies called to the defence of the frontier, and hence, upon the return of peace, the rush to the frontier was so great, and the competition for the public lands, stimulated by a redundant paper currency, (large sums of which had been borrowed by the Government and expended among the people,) was such as to raise them, in many cases, to a price far beyond their present value. This threw large sums into the treasury and created a debt against the Western Banks, which, under the restrictive measures adopted by Mr. Cheves, when he was called to the administration of the Bank of the United States, involved the banks in ruin, and placed the property of the debtor at the mercy of the creditor. The western states attributed much of their embarrassment to the Bank of the United States. Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, took legislative measures to expel the branches located in these States. The Bank, by the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, relinquished to the local banks, the collection of the Public Revenue, and the local banks selected for that purpose were made the instruments of breaking each other down and transferring what little of the precious metals remained, into the Branches of the Bank of the United States, which, by that means, was enabled to sustain itself under the unwise and ruinous contraction which followed Mr. Cheves' induction to the Presidency of that Institution.

In these measures originated the relief question, and Mr. Kendall, then the editor of the Frankfort Argus, took a decided part in favor of the debtor interest. He contended that it was unjust to administer the laws, as that, by a sudden and unexpected contraction of the currency, the value of property should be so much depreciated that the creditor could demand for the debt, twice the amount of property. His argument then was that justice was the purpose of government, and that laws doubling the value of the debt, and reducing to one half of its value, the property, for which the debt was contracted, were unjust. I have stated Mr. Kendall's position then, because the relief question of 1822 is the Bank question of the present day. The suspension of 1822, was produced by the contraction of the currency, by the Bank of the United States, under the administration of Mr. Cheves, and the present suspension is the result of the combined attack on American credit by the administration of our own Government and the Bank of England.

The relief question of 1822, was local. The Atlantic cities were the credit interest, and their banks were aided by the entire revenue of the United States. The west sunk under the unequal conflict. England is now the creditor interest, and her war upon the credit and resources of this country, is part of her system of fostering her East India Trade, at the expense of our planting interest, prompted by the large money dealers, who, alarmed at the American agency of the Bank of the United States in London, have availed themselves of the suicidal policy of the American Government, to prostrate a powerful rival and foster a new interest in the East.

In the sequel, I will explain why Mr. Kendall was on the relief side then, and why he is opposed to it now. Here is the appropriate place to speak of the murder of Col. Sharpe, and Kendall's attempt to make political capital out of it; but I leave that for a separate and independent chapter.

FEDERAL DESTRUCTIVES.

The Van Buren party are the Federal Destructives.—Proof of it.

To prove the identity of the old ultra federal party of '98, (which was overthrown by the Democratic Whigs, under the auspices of the illustrious Jefferson, and his competitors,) and the Federal Destructives of the present day, a looking back to that period, and a brief detail of some of its striking incidents, is essential to a full illustration.

The power of the elder Adams was, measurably, limited, in comparison with that now held by Mr. Van Buren. The former, it is true, had also at command, a majority of reckless adherents, in both branches of Congress, which the latter has only been enabled to continue, by one of the most stupendous frauds ever consummated; but the diabolical scheme, of seizing the public purse, and squandering the revenue of the country, to subsidize the press; reward unscrupulous editors, and needy, unprincipled political adventurers, together with the use of the post-office department, as a political engine, to compass their ends. The proscription of every class of citizens, for a mere difference of opinion, at the dictation of greedy hunters for spoils and contracts. None of these were embraced in the projects of that day. Corruption was not yet fully ripe. Its degrading consummation was reserved for the "political huckster," Martin Van Buren.

The daring act of seizing the public purse, in imitation of imperial Caesar, and the concentration of all power, save only the judiciary, (which has been, to a certain extent, paralyzed by executive usurpations,) in the hands of one man, not holding himself amenable either to the constitution or the restraints of law, but individually to the people, was reserved for a latter period in the history of our government.

Mr. Van Buren is the originator and concoctor of this crafty, this infamous and mischievous measure, to further his own personal views, to secure, by contract, the succession to a favorite. It is identical with the robbery of the imperial treasury by Caesar—

"With money we get men—and with men we get money."
Amongst the measures of that period ('98) was an act to organize a standing army of 200,000 officers and men, under the sole control of the President, for the obvious purpose of falsely alarming the public mind, and overawing the majority of the people. By this device it was intended to restrain all efforts which might be made to effect a change in the administration, which had become burdensome to the yeomanry of the land.

As an adjunct, to stifle a free enquiry into the tendency of the acts and designs of the administration, the sedition law was enacted, to muzzle the press, and stop the mouths of the people.—True, we have no sedition law; but we have a Van Buren club law, and are threatened with an arm "to the teeth" of a gang of desperadoes, under a vile, hypocritical and mendacious pretext that the democratic whigs are arming the negroes, for the destruction of the "democracy."

How is it with Mr. Van Buren's administration, and his Standing Army? He recommends to Congress the organization of a similar force of 200,000 men, while the country is in a state of profound peace, without a speck of war upon our political disk, excepting the exterminating war of the Administration, still waging upon the stability of our republican liberties—upon the rights and credit of the states, and the general prosperity and happiness of the people. The only danger apparent with the Administration is, that of being ejected from power; and the consequent exposure of a scene of profligacy and corruption, now concealed from public view, which would even astound its own partisans.

Taking into consideration the state of the country, under the elder Adams, and comparing it with the present, it is self-evident that Mr. Van Buren's object is identical with that of his military predecessor; and an unconditional submission to his schemes, would be a public mockery of our boasted freedom, by reducing our system of republican government to a mere phantom—republican in form, but monarchial, if not despotic, in fact. Rome was a republic, under the emperors. France was a republic, under Bonaparte. Both ended in the destruction of republican liberty.

Let us, however, detail some of the incidents. John Randolph, of Roanoke, made his first appearance in Congress in 1799, for his character it is only necessary to say, that the friends of rational liberty, and sound, orthodox, Democratic Whig principles have reason deeply to deplore his removal from the stage of political action; and fortunate it is, indeed, for the federal destructives, in power, that his voice is hushed in the silence of the tomb. In the course of a debate in the House, he made several characteristic remarks in relation to Mr. Adams' standing army, which highly excited the ire of some of the officers. Full of fight, and having no other foe to contend with, unless they crossed the Atlantic to measure grounds with the French, they sought an opportunity, whilst Mr. Randolph was quietly attending the theatre, to exhibit their military prowess, by attacking an unarmed representative of the people. Fortunately for Mr. Randolph, a band of Democratic Whig friends interfered, and protected him from a premeditated and brutal outrage, on the part of the uniformed, armed hirelings of the then federal destructives administration.

The matter was, it is true, brought before Congress; but a full inquiry could not be effected, and the "provisional" heroes escaped with impunity.

Wm. Duane, the father of the late incorruptible secretary of the treasury, was at that period editor of the Aurora, the organ of the then Democratic Whig party, established by Benjamin F. Baché, grandson of Dr. Franklin. In consequence of some strictures in that journal reflecting upon the unconstitutionality of the federal standing army, which were not relished by the cohorts under Capt. Peter Muhlenberg, a noted federal bully of the day, threats of violence against the editor were held out, and the determination to tear down his office was thwarted by keeping up a regular guard, both day and night.
Jacob Schneider, the editor of a Democratic Whig paper at Reading, Pennsylvania, com-

mented somewhat severely upon the valor exhibited, by a portion of the forces, who, in returning from Northampton, after quelling the "insurrection," so called, and the capture of Fries, boldly and valiantly cut down some liberty poles erected by the people on their own land. A part of the troop entered his dwelling, at noon-day, and forcibly dragged him from the presence of his family, to the public market house; and there he became the subject of summary military flagellation, in defiance of all law, human or divine, and the entreaties of the people, who were averted into submission by this armed force of the administration.

These are solemn truths of by-gone days—forgotten history brought up again by an attempt on the part of Mr. Van Buren, to revive the reign of terror,—the federal destructive scene, of '98 and '99.

Such were the fruits of Mr. Adams' standing army. And no one doubts that the graft from the old tree, which Mr. Van Buren designed should grow and flourish under his auspices, upon a new stem, would have produced similar, if not more bitter fruit.

There is no room for the reflections which naturally present themselves in exhibiting the principles of federal destructiveness. That the present and the past are identical, it will be our business to prove in the sequel.

OUTRAGE ON MR. LASAK IN NEW YORK.

The Saviour, in his sermon on the mount, said: "Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves."
Ye shall know them by their fruits: Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree, bringeth forth evil fruit.

A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit, is hewn down and cast into the fire. Wherefore, by their fruits, ye shall know them. Such is the language of him, who spake as no man ever spake; and such is the best by which he directs us to be guided in relation to men.—Apply that hit to the administration.

Gen. Jackson said, "I leave this great nation prosperous and happy." Certain it is that, but for his experiments, the people would have been more prosperous. The administration have had majorities in both houses of Congress, and the present condition of the country is the "fruit" of their legislation.

But the deep distress that pervades every section of the country—the entire prostration of industry, and enterprise—the suspension of trade and manufactures, the arrest of our great works of internal improvements—all these are but of small moment compared with the fruits which the sanction that the administration gives to frauds, falsehood and violence—thus demoralizing the public mind, and holding up the power of the administration as the reward for outrage and violence.

One of the striking illustrations of this truth, was given in the murder of poor Laughlin; another in the assault upon Mr. Watchman, one of our most respectable citizens, whose enterprise has enabled him up to a late day, to give employment to some three hundred mechanics, and thus to feed at least fifteen hundred dependant individuals, and who was assaulted and his life endangered. We pass over the outrage of publishing this firm, a glaring falsehood, the effect of which was to injure them in their business; and pass to the late meeting in Philadelphia, where a meeting of citizens were assaulted, and then compelled to disperse by the partizans of this administration.

And when Mr. Lasak was a member of the legislature of New-York, he refused to go the length of the destructive measures against the banks, and at a late meeting of the German Tippecanoe Club in New-York, an attempt was made to assault him and to prevent his speaking. He was followed home, assaulted on the way, and after he had retired to bed his windows broken in by bricks. The only refuge for all this was that Mr. Lasak had refused to lend himself to the measures of this administration. This is the fruit of modern federalism.

A stockholder in the Mechanics' Bank in called our attention to the following article in the Sun of yesterday:

DIVIDEND ADVERTISEMENTS.—In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent, who inquired "A small stockholder, whether the Mechanics' Bank has yet declared its semi-annual dividend or not, we are unable to answer positively, but believe it has. We presume it has like the other banks in the city, it is in no hurry about paying the dividends, therefore prefer publishing such facts in the more obscure papers, where it answers the law, and few of the stockholders are likely to see it, while if they were to advertise in the Sun the dividend declared, it would not be long before it would be called for by the large and small stockholders. There are tricks in all trades but ours.

It will be seen that the Sun charges that the Editors do not know whether notice of the dividends was advertised or not. The stockholder tells us, that it was advertised in the American and the Patriot, and that such has been the invariable usage of the bank. There are tricks in more trades than one; and it is unfortunate for the reputation of the press, that those who are disposed to be uncharitable, may suppose that the article in the Sun was concocted with a knowledge, that the dividend had been so advertised, and was prompted rather by a desire to force a griot into the Sun's mill, than to serve a stockholder of the bank. It is certainly easy to account for the Sun's part of the notice; but it is a strange infatuation, on the part of any stockholder, to prompt the insertion of an article, the evident tendency of which is to injure the credit of the bank, and thus lessen the value of his stock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anthony Wayne, and Dallas are received and will appear.
Plain Sermons, by a lay preacher, is on our table. An interview with the writer is requested. The idea is well conceived, and may be put to good account.

From the Charleston Courier, May 29.
DISASTROUS FRESHET.
Hamburg submerged.—Destruction of Bridges across the Savannah River at Augusta—Immense Loss of Property—Probable Loss of Many Lives.
The Cars from Hamburg, arrived yesterday, brought no mails from that place or Columbia. From a passenger who came down from Aiken, we learn that a terrible freshet had caused a rise in the Savannah river at Hamburg to such an extent as completely to submerge the town. The upper bridge was carried away about six o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, and at nine the great bridge connecting Hamburg with Augusta, was also destroyed. Further particulars to-morrow.

To the Editor of the Pilot.—Sir,—An extract has been enclosed to me containing an assertion, made in two prominent administration papers, viz. that on one of the banners, in the late Whig procession, borne by the 7th Ward Tippecanoe Club, there was the following motto—"We stoop to conquer."

We, the undersigned, declare, that no such motto appeared upon any banner, or any where else in the procession, of the 4th of May last, or at any other time, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

On some one banner, there was the device of the American eagle, pointing down upon, and gripping a fox, with the motto, "She stoops to conquer."

The only mottoes used by the Tippecanoe Club, of which we are the officers, were: "No Reduction of Wages"; "In hoc vinici," over a log cabin, and the motto on the old banner, which was used in the contest of 1834, presented by the ladies of the ward, and had no such motto.

We herewith subscribe our names to the above statement; and no gentleman or honest man, will hereafter repeat the assertion to which it refers, whether that assertion arose from mistake, misrepresentation, or willful falsehood.

CHARLES W. HANSON, President of the 7th Ward Tippecanoe Club.
Z. COLLINS LEE, 1st Vice President.
JOHN LEWIS, Jr., 2d Vice President.
ROBT. H. COLEMAN, Rec. Secretary.
J. McKIM DUNCAN, Cor. Secretary.
S. TEACKLE WALLIS, Treasurer.
JAMES B. LATIMER, Chief Marshal.
JAMES W. BARROLL, Committee on Banners.
JAS. L. GILL, Do.
JACOB KNIFE, Standard Bearer.

N. B. The Banners are all at the Pilot office, for public inspection.

CITY NEWS.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT, June Term—June 1st, 1840.
Present—Judge Purviance.

Edward Griffith vs. Clarissa Hyde.—An action of trover for the recovery of a Negro Boy.
The negro boy concerning whom this suit was brought, is alleged to be the property of the plaintiff, which was unlawfully detained from him by the defendant. The circumstances are as follows:—A negro woman, named Nelly Stevens, who belonged to the Misses Caroline and Harriet Hall, in 1834, came from her home in Harford county, where the Misses Hall then resided, and with their permission, hired in Baltimore. Here she had a son, in about one year after she came, which, as she was a slave, belonged to the Misses Hall. Nelly worked in different places for a year or two, when, in November '37, she came to live with F. Hyde. He objected to having her child and Nelly boarded it with another colored woman named Julia. The child, at the request of its mother, frequently came to Mr. Hyde's, but was found to be entirely useless.

Mrs. Clarissa Hyde, the defendant in this case, afterwards obtained the boy and kept him in her service.—About the year 1835, the Misses Hall sold this boy to the plaintiff, and he, finding where he was, demanded the boy of the defendant, and was refused. This brought the action.

The defence examined several witnesses, who testified that Julia was the true mother of the boy, and that he never called any other person mother. That Julia was very kind to him in sickness and attended him with the care and affection of a mother. That he went to see Julia very often, and never went to see Nelly except he was sent. The case will be continued to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Geo. Richardson and Wm. A. Patterson, Esqs. counsel for the plaintiff. John S. Tyson, Esq. counsel for the defendant.

BALTIMORE CITY COURT, June Term—June 1st, 1840.
Present—Judges Brice, Nesbit and Worthington.

The court this morning acted under the new law, respecting the choosing of Jurors. The following gentlemen were then chosen as a Grand and Petit Jury respectively:—
GRAND JURY—James L. Ridgely, foreman; Edward Hall, George S. Eichelberger, John Lynch, Philip Bristell, Benj. DeWolf, Thos. Wildey, Geo. P. Annett, Philomena Townson, Arthur Mitchell, John I. Gross, Wm. Crist, John G. Wilcox, Patrick Causley, James Campbell, Noah Ridgely, Wm. Chalmers, James L. Harrison, James G. Cook, Wm. H. Hanson, Benj. C. Ross, James P. Heath, Jas. Fields.

PEIT JURY—Wm. A. Schaffer, Jos. K. Stapleton, Wm. Keany, Henry Habersett, Darius Stansbury, Andrew E. Warner, Wells Cooper, Wm. Bell, Jr., Christian Gelsback, Henry Landreder, Jacob Smith, James Blair, Richard Erdelbow, George Harris, Wm. G. Cook, James B. Bosley, Mark Grafton, William Green, Wm. Young, Andrew F. Henderson, George Rodemeyer, John J. Kotter, Linton Holland, Wm. Pinkney.

The Petit Jury were then discharged until Monday next, for want of business.

State vs. George Smith, a Constable. This suit was instituted to break Mr. Smith's office, i. e. the Court not thinking the evidence sufficient, dismissed the case. The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A friend kindly furnished us with the proceedings of this Court, yesterday, upon the case of Major Lendum and Captain Dusenberry. Several witnesses were examined. Owing to the press of matter we are obliged to defer it till to-morrow.

A great row took place on Pratt street bridge, on Sunday evening, as usual, where a large number of apprentice boys and rowdies collect, almost every evening, and continue there until late at night. It has become a nuisance which excites the indignation of the citizens generally, who are much annoyed by it. Ladies are often tripped up by ropes, and citizens and strangers attacked. The constituted authorities have been notified of its existence some time since, and it is hoped that a strong force from the police will be stationed at the south-east corner of Pratt street bridge, until the gang are totally routed or punished by fine or imprisonment.

We would also call the attention of the police to the crowd of boys, who, on Sunday evenings, collect in Marsh Market, and annoy the whole neighborhood with their profanity and noise.

A mad dog was killed last evening, at the corner of Pratt and Charles streets, by one of the city watchmen.

DROWNED.—Near Canton, on Sunday, Mr. James Moffit, rope maker,—he was fishing or bathing at the time, and was attacked with the cramp. His connexions reside in the city of New York. The body was recovered last evening, and delivered to his friends.

Nineteen cases of Small pox were transferred from the ship Ellen Brooks, lately arrived from Liverpool, at quarantine, to the Hospital.

A little girl seven or eight years old, fell from Jackson's wharf, near the bows of the brig Lady Adams, and was rescued from a watery grave, by a young man, a seaman, whose name we could not learn. The child was the daughter of Mrs. Hagenahirst. The accident occurred on Sunday last.

The ship Ellen Brooks, from Liverpool, at quarantine, has several splendid race horses for her owner, R. D. Shepherd, Esq., of New Orleans. Mr. Shepherd has now at the Canton course, near this city, two very fine horses, recently imported by him, one by Priam and another by St. Nicholas.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1840.
Saturday night.—An alteration took place in the lobby of the House of Representatives to-day, at half past two o'clock, and immediately after the Speaker had left the Chair, and announced the hour of recess.

The combatants were Kenneth Rayner, and Mr. Montgomery, both members from North Carolina, the former a Whig, and the latter a Locooco. Mr. Rayner followed Mr. Montgomery from the Hall, and took him by the arm with one hand as soon as he had left the door way, with the other hand, holding a sword cane by the end, he struck Mr. Montgomery a blow; the sword fell from the cane. Mr. Montgomery had a cane in his hand also, which he raised against his antagonist, and which he broke at the first blow. The two members closed, after a blow or two, were separated, neither party being injured.

The origin of this altercation was an abusive letter from Mr. Montgomery, in the Globe of last evening. Mr. Montgomery was the writer and among other offensive charges against Mr. Rayner, was one impeaching his veracity. It is not expected that any notice will be taken of this matter by the House, that body upon a former occasion having declined to take action upon a personal recore in the Rotunda between the private Secretary of President J. Q. Adams, and Mr. Jarvis.

The proceedings in Congress, to-day, have not been important. The adjournment took place immediately after the recess of the business, from 1 o'clock, was the consideration of private bills.

An attempt was made to suspend the rules for the purpose of continuing the discussion of bills upon the private calendar. The motion failed, two thirds being necessary.

Mr. Atherton of N. H., gave notice that he should move to amend the rules, so that a majority could take up a bill, whenever they thought proper.

The point of order in relation to the New York pilot law, was disposed of this morning quietly enough, all things considered. The majority of the House, by the close vote of 86 to 83, decided that a committee had no right to reconsider a vote, after having once agreed to make a report.

The argument of the additional information and new state of facts, presented to the committee, had no influence with the members. But on the expiration of the morning hour, a motion was made to reconsider the vote, and this will be the business in order on Monday morning.

Yours, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 1st, 1840.

The House have done little more up to the time of the departure of the cars, than take the yeas and nays upon various propositions submitted for the consideration of the House. The exciting news from Florida, prompted the chairman of the Military Committee, to ask a suspension of the Rules, for the purpose of taking up the bill, for raising 1600 men for Florida.—Objections were made to this, notwithstanding the appeal of Mr. Thompson, the appeal of Mr. Downing, the delegate from Florida, and the documents sent by the Secretary of War, to the House for the purpose of soliciting the action of the House in the subject. The majority having refused to suspend the Rules for the time necessary for the passage of the Act. Mr. Thompson proposed one day, and subsequently two hours. Both propositions were disregarded and rejected by votes almost entirely of a party character.

Mr. Triplet next made an effort to obtain leave to bring in a bill to prevent the pre-emption bill passed last week, from operating to the advantage of any one but actual settlers upon the public lands.

The next motion in order was to reconsider the vote of Saturday, in relation to the New-York pilot law. Before the recess, the majority, 108 to 84, refused to reconsider.

The Senate were engaged during the morning hour on a bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton. Mr. Merrick commenced a defence of the bill, which will be continued to-morrow.

A House bill was passed during the day for carrying into effect the recent Mexican treaty. The bankrupt bill was two hours before the Senate.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved to strike from the proposed substitute, the provision for including banks.

Mr. Callahan will speak to-morrow.

ATTACK UPON MR. CARTER BY ONE OF HIS JESUITES.
The audience, from which we extract this account, give the following details:—Application had been made to the authorities of Baltimore for Mr. Carter to exhibit his animals, in an amphitheatre which had been constructed for the purpose. The magistrates, much to their credit, wished to be satisfied that no accident might happen, and therefore stipulated that rehearsal should take place prior to permission being granted. This performance took place on the 31st inst. in their presence, and the piece selected was the *Lion of the Desert*. It had no sooner commenced and Carter assumed his position of lying on the stage in a feigned sleep, than the renowned tiger was let loose to perform his part. He made a spring and a terrible conflict ensued; but this time the combat was in right good earnest, and but too fatal. The animal had seized Carter by the throat, and dreadfully mutilated him.

"In a few minutes the stage was flowing with blood, and the most piercing cries were uttered both by man and beast, and re-echoed by those who were present. The tiger appeared for a time to have been beaten off, but re-viewing the attack, made another attempt to gripe his master by the shoulder, and would have, no doubt, devoured him, had not Carter, with indomitable courage, continued to drag him to the wings, and secured a hammer, which happened to be at hand, and with which he belabored the tiger until it had apparently fainted at his feet. Mr. Carter attaches great value to the tiger, and entertains strong hopes that it will recover. His own wounds, especially those in the throat, are very serious. The tiger is reported to have been dragged by one of Mr. Carter's men, who owed him a spite, and which was the cause of the awful event having occurred."

SELLING A WIFE.—On Saturday week, a Liverpool fisherman and his fair wife agreed to a divorce without submitting to the tedious forms of the ecclesiastical courts. They were seated at the time in a public house in our Market place, and the woman agreed to be disposed of by action to the highest bidder. A licensed auctioneer not being in the way, the husband himself undertook to act the part of salesman, and after a spirited competition, another Liverpool boatman became the purchaser of the fair one, at the extraordinary price of £235. The money being paid, the lady passed over to her new lord, took him round the neck, gave him an affectionate kiss, and the pair walked off together. The contract was quite a "civil" place of business, if legal character of the fair one, at the extraordinary price of £235. The money being paid, the lady passed over to her new lord, took him round the neck, gave him an affectionate kiss, and the pair walked off together. The contract was quite a "civil" place of business, if legal character of the fair one, at the extraordinary price of £235.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE PILOT.

SLANDER REFUTED.—NO. 1.

The revilers of General Harrison, in their unrighteous attempts to rob him of his military fame, at one time deny that he ever fought; at others, they charge him with being a coward; and again, that for want of skill, he sacrificed his troops. Now, it must be evident to every one, from the rainbow complexion of these charges, that his opponents are consistent only in one determination: that of destroying him, if they can, by the recklessness of their falsehoods.—But will the country—will the honest yeomanry of our land, stand by tamely and see a war-worn patriot and gallant soldier, thus despoiled of his laurels, and thus persecuted and slandered? I say they will not; for they are bound by every consideration of self-respect, love of country, and of patriotism, to visit the authors of such flagrant injustice and wrong, with the strongest marks of their reprobation and contempt. Shall the chivalric old chief, who nobly stood by his country, in one of the darkest periods of her history—who rescued the whole west from the fangs of the British, and their Indian allies—be immolated by the panders of power? No; certainly not, unless Americans have become so utterly depraved, as to be regardless of the fame of their country—indefinite to their own honor.

It has sometimes happened that the fame of a general has been judged by the success or failure of his campaigns, without regard to the circumstances which may have surrounded him; and by the application of this rule, it has often occurred that many an accomplished general has lost caste, because the difficulties which environed him, denied him the honor of victory. But if we look to the heartless course of General Harrison's persecutors, we are bound to believe that they are resolved, that even his brilliant and successful achievements shall not save him, as they mean to condemn him for being victorious; and if they ever having fought for his country! Was there ever a party before, impelled by feelings of such savage cruelty? Does the history of the world present an instance of such utter disregard of truth?

To put down the falsehoods of those who thus meanly assail him, I will briefly state a few of the numerous testimonials of his courage, prowess and skill; and I call upon his countrymen to read what those who served with him in battle, say of him.

General Anthony Wayne, to whom he acted as aid, in the memorable battle with the Indians, in 1794, says:

"My faithful and gallant aide-de-camp, Captains Debutts and T. Lewis, and Lieutenant HARRISON, with the adjutant-general, Major Mills, rendered the most essential service, by their conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to press for victory."

The above is the testimonial of the gallant Wayne, under whom he fleshed his maiden sword; and now let us hear what those who served with, and under him, during the late war, say of him.

Speaking of his conduct, at the battle of Tippecanoe, Captains Cook, Snelling, and Burton, and Lieuts. Burton, Adams, Fuller, Hawkins, and Gooding, Ensign Burchstead, Surgeon Foster, and Assistant Surgeon Blood, all of the 4th Reg't. U. S. Infantry, say:

"We deem it a duty to state, as incontrovertible facts, that the Commandant-in-Chief [Gen. HARRISON] throughout the campaign, and in the hour of battle, proved himself the Soldier and the General; that on the night of the action, by his order, we slept on our arms, and rose on our posts; that notwithstanding the darkness of the night, and the most consummate savage cunning of the enemy, in eluding our sentries, and in rapidly rushing through the guards, we were not found unprepared."

C. Larrabee says:

"At the time the army left Vincennes, they were formed in the order of battle against the attack of Indians, and were never out of this situation, till they returned; each one occupying the ground he would defend himself upon, whether marching, or at rest, upon it. This all-daring idea, was instilled into the army collectively and individually, by the General, at the time we entered the wilderness, till a trial was had of the effect. The army was trained to be prepared to receive the attack; and nothing but the unwearied attention of General HARRISON to enforce the necessary discipline, could have brought the troops to such a state of perfection and order, as the result of the battle proved."

Thomas Scott says:

"As a soldier and an officer, I can speak from an acquaintance formed with him, as such, that I shall ever be proud of. I served under him, in the campaign of 1811, upon the Washab, as a Captain, and shared with him the danger, in the action of Tippecanoe, on the night of the 7th of November, 1811. No one on the march, or in the return, did I hear utter a complaint of the General's conduct. He possessed the confidence, and was the pride of the army; his absence, even for one day, was felt by the army."

"I have thought, and still think, that few Generals would have faced danger at so many points, as General HARRISON did in the action of Tippecanoe. Whatever the action was, warm, was General HARRISON to be found, and heard encouraging and cheering the officers and soldiers."

The Legislature of Kentucky, on the 7th of January, 1812—

Resolved, that "in the late campaign against the Indians, upon the Washab, Gov. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON has behaved like a hero, a patriot and a General, and that for his cool, deliberate, skillful and gallant conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of his country."

Mr. Madison, the then President of the United States, and the Legislature of Indiana, each complimented General HARRISON for his own gallantry and skill, and the bravery of the army under his command.

I have thus far confined myself to the battle of Tippecanoe, and shall, in my next, resume the subject of his subsequent conduct. Enough, however, is here detailed, to put down the barefaced and impudent falsehoods of Seidenstricker, and his bottle-holder Brady, as set forth in their resolutions. Enough is said to crimson their faces, with the blush of shame, if persistence in mendacity had not bronzed their cheeks, and seared their consciences against the compunctious prickings of remorse.

JUSTITIA.
Spencer Jarvis, Esq. of Athens, has been selected by a Convention held at Knoxville, to fill the vacancy on the electoral ticket of Tennessee, occasioned by the death of Judge White.