

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.



MONDAY MORNING JUNE 8. FOR PRESIDENT, WM. HENRY HARRISON OF OHIO. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA.

THE TIPPECANOE TEXT BOOK.

Another edition of fifteen thousand copies of "THE TIPPECANOE" printed on fine paper, will be completed this week, a greater portion of which has been already subscribed for.

THE CONTRAST.

When Mr. Kendall resigned his situation in the Post Office Department, we foresaw that a powerful effort would be made to rally the party, and that the partisans of the administration would exert themselves to place the arguments and misrepresentations on which they rely to defeat the election of Genl. Harrison, in the hands of every reader; and we gave great offence to some delicate nerves, by giving an opinion that Mr. Kendall was an able Editor, and that Mr. Van Buren was a skilful party leader.

"The great number of subscribers pouring in for the Extra Globe, with other unavoidable circumstances, have delayed the second number longer than was intended. Indeed, it has been impossible to estimate what number of subscribers must be provided for, so great is their influx. The number received within the last two days exceeds TWO THOUSAND, and is rapidly increasing.

The next number will be issued by the 12th inst., at the farthest."

Now, a word as to the Whig party of Baltimore. When the publication of the Chronicle was suspended, the party, through their constituted agents, resolved that it was necessary to establish another morning paper; and a committee was appointed to make arrangements to do it. After an ineffectual effort of several weeks, a sub-committee waited on me, and I prepared and submitted to them a prospectus. It was accepted, and the PILOT adopted by the party. When the City Central Committee was merged in the State Central Committee, that body adopted the following resolutions:

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held on the Evening of the 16th April, 1840.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, By the State Central Committee, That the PILOT Newspaper, under the Editorial charge of Gen. Duff Greene, having been established principally upon the recommendation of the Whig City Convention and Central Committee, we deem it our duty most earnestly to recommend it to the liberal support of our Whig brethren throughout the State.

Resolved, That this committee pledge itself to use every exertion within its reach, to extend the circulation and increase the patronage of the Pilot, and to adopt such means from time to time, as may be necessary to attain their objects. Sincerely believing that the paper, if properly encouraged, will prove a powerful auxiliary in the political struggle in which we are now engaged.

- NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, Ch'n. SAMUEL HARRISON, NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, JOHN P. KENNEDY, JAMES L. RIDGELY, ABRAHAM G. COLE, JAMES GRIEVES, HUGH BIRKHEAD, WM. R. JONES, GEORGE R. RICHARDSON, JAMES FRAZIER, JAMES HARWOOD, ASA NEEDHAM, THOS. YATES WALSH, WM. H. GATCHELL, GUSTAV W. LURMAN, CHARLES H. PITTS, GEORGE M. GILL, SAMUEL McCLELLAN, NELSON POE, WM. CHESNUT, GEO. W. KREBS, Sec'y.

Under these circumstances, I had a right to expect a fair proportion of the advertising patronage of the party, and a liberal subscription.—The face of the Pilot shows how much I have been disappointed as to advertisements, and the reader will be surprised to learn that, notwithstanding this show of support—this pledge of the party, accompanied, as I believe it is, by a sincere desire to see the paper established on a permanent basis, and most extensively circulated, the subscription in the city of Baltimore, with a population of one hundred thousand, is not one thousand!!

And may I not ask, Why is this? If I am to judge from the opinions of distinguished men, or if I refer to the candid and disinterested opinions of the people themselves, as indicated in the remarks of my numerous correspondents, it is not because the public are dissatisfied with the manner in which I have discharged my editorial duties. Why, then, is it that the Globe, an old established paper, having already thousands of subscribers, obtains in one day, more subscribers, than the Whig party of Baltimore, after all the effort they have made, and the pledges they have given, can obtain for the Pilot, in two months? Do not the facts here stated indicate an energy worthy of a better cause on one side, and a culpable apathy on the other?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Anthony Wayne," No. 1, will appear to-morrow.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The most glaring act of imposition, which Mr. Kendall and his partisans are now inflicting upon the honest yeomanry of this country, is in the subsidizing every avenue into which the patronage of the government has entered, for the purpose of disseminating the Extra Globe. Mr. Kendall is, to be sure, no longer Post Master General, but it must be recollected, that every post master in the country holds his office under his commission, or by his suffrage, and we be to the man who dares to disregard his mandates.

In illustration of this position, we copy below, an editorial article from the New Hampshire Patriot, a thorough-going administration paper, and we ask the people of this country, if such an order as the following, emanating from a semi-official organ, under the control of Mr. Hill, and directed as it is to the post masters, should be allowed to influence their actions, in relation to the approaching contest.

The efforts which are now made to extend the circulation of Mr. Kendall's paper, are the strongest evidence of the weakness of the party, and of their consciousness of the waning fortunes of the administration. Verily, newspapers must have great influence over the minds of the people, and it shall not be our fault, if the corrupting influence of the Extra Globe, backed by all the patronage of the Government, be not fully exposed to public view. But to the article from the New Hampshire Patriot.

"EXTRA GLOBE.—We this week present Mr. Kendall's Address and prospectus for the Extra Globe. Every man who can spare a dollar will do well to subscribe, and where one cannot well afford a dollar, two or more can join together and take it. Money left with us will be promptly forwarded, and any democratic postmaster will no doubt render this service to such as may wish to subscribe, or the amount might be forwarded directly to either of our Senators or Representatives in Congress, who will no doubt cheerfully attend to the request of any subscriber. The desperate efforts now making by the opposition, should be met on the part of the democracy, by the dissemination of truth among the people."

To the Editor of the Pilot.

Sir,—The proclamation of our worthy Mayor, offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the murderer of Thomas H. Laughlin, appears to give the Federal Editor of the Baltimore Republican considerable uneasiness, if we are allowed to judge from the editorials in that paper, wherein he states that the Mayor has no power or authority given him to issue such a proclamation. Suppose such be the fact; would not all good citizens sustain the Mayor in using every necessary means to arrest the murderer of one of our valuable citizens. Said Editor also complains that the proclamation was issued at too late a day. Where was our Governor? Did not a jury composed of twelve citizens, render a verdict that Laughlin came to his death by a blow on the back of his head, by some person or persons unknown to said jury. Now I presume this self styled Democrat, will not deny the right of the Governor to issue his proclamation, offering a reward for the arrest of the murderer. Why did he not do it? Echo, answers, why! JUSTICE.

FORGER DETECTED.

Extract of a letter just received from St. Clairsville, Ohio. "You have no doubt seen an account of the forgery, at Columbus, by sending out a miserable thing, purporting to be a Whig Circular, with the name of the Chairman of the State Whig Committee, attached. The author of the forgery has been detected, and is now in custody, a pimp of Van Buren federalism."

GEORGIA.—The several counties in this State, send delegates to the Convention at Milledgeville, which commenced its session yesterday, the 5th inst. The accounts from Baldwin, Morgan, Tallapoosa, Newton, and Crawford counties, are full of ardent patriotism, and express great reliance in the increasing popularity of the Hero of Tippecanoe.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—A MAN KILLED.—The recent detention of the mails east of Philadelphia, was occasioned by two accidents which occurred on Wednesday night. The first was in the vicinity of New Brunswick, N. J. at about dusk in the evening, by which a man was run over and killed. The second accident occurred between Philadelphia and Trenton, by the locomotive and tender being thrown off the track, in consequence of an imperfection in the rail, one end of which was turned up. No injury was received by any one.

Matthew Egan, now imprisoned in the State prison of New York, for grand larceny, has had two years added to his period of confinement for attempting the life of an agent of one of the contractors on the Croton Water Works. The rioters on the water works, to the number of fourteen, have all, save one, been found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail.

The New York Herald says "that the statement intimating that Eldridge was the Ariel, or a contributor to the Herald, is utterly erroneous. The writer of the sketches of the Philadelphia financiers is altogether a different person."

REGISTRY LAW.—A law for the registering of voters has passed the House of Representatives of Connecticut.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—One dollar from New York to Albany.

A house in Goshen, Mass. occupied by Mr. Alfred Tucker, was destroyed by fire on the 16th ult. In the absence of Mrs. T. a young rascal, 3 years old, deliberately took a coal of fire in the tongs, and applied it to the bed where his infant brother or sister was sleeping. An older child matched the infant from the bed in time to save it from harm; but the house was burnt to the ground.

TIME TO TURN.—The St. Louis Republican relates the following amusing incident:—Yesterday, when the Rosalie was leaving port, a number of the Whigs of the city went down to bid the delegates from the Upper Mississippi good by. As the boat put out from the shore, the citizens gave three cheers. When they were through, a good steady looking fellow standing in the street, sung out, solitary and alone, "Hurrah for Van Buren!" He had scarcely finished his hurrah, when a big dog jumped out and seized him by the leg. The fellow turned round, and with great good humor exclaimed—"By G—d, it's time for me to turn over when even the dogs bite me for hurrahing for Van Buren." Such perils of laughter as followed this expression we have never heard on any other occasion.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1840. The laborer is worthy of his hire; so sayeth the scripture, and so practiseth Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States. A nice slice of paper was lately formed for one of the faithful, somewhere in Sardinia, and although it was intended for some one else, the Pennsylvanians insisted upon it for one of their own men, and after considerable kicking and grumbling, their protegee was only yesterday confirmed by the Senate, although his nomination has been before them for at least one month. The only recommendation of the young person, Mr. Rogers, who received this snug little place, is that he was a member of the famous humbug Convention, that assembled in Baltimore last month.

Paulding says, that no efforts of the vulgar herd will ever compel him to resign, and woe be unto any of them that dare tread on his toes while he basks in the sunshine of Kinderhook, who, by the way, is treading on stronger throes every step he takes. He said to a friend who was representing to him the propriety of ridding his skirts of the parlor cabinet, that he would rid himself of one of them, if he was re-elected. This is the old game of non-committal, and may allude to Forsyth or Poinssett, for he sticks like cobler's wax to the Salamagundi bean, with his four horse English carriage and out riders, as it serves to display New York royalty.

Mr. Woodbury does not suit his compeers, although he has endeavored to ape their manners and style.

He has not sufficient of the genus canis to follow too close, and is consequently less objectionable to the mass of the members of Congress, whom he generally treats as equals! Wonderful condescension, which Forsyth, Paulding, and Poinssett's weak nerves could never stand! Like Hotsput's fop, they cannot bear that even members of Congress shall come between the wind and their nobility!

"Oh, what a beau my Granny was!"

Seriously, I have no patience with these pitiful specimens of humanity, assuming the airs of British noblemen, and bearing about as much resemblance to them as a she-laboon does to Venus! He who rides his chrysolite such miserable pettifoggers, should receive a unanimous vote of thanks.

Another beautiful specimen of the departments, is the commissioner of Indian affairs, one of the most self-conceited, ignorant, old gentlemen, that business men were ever troubled with. Hundreds of persons, have remained here, weeks and months, during the session, and many were compelled to go away without being able to get the least satisfaction for just and lawful claims. The last specimen of the Commissioner's intellect, is the exportation of Capt. Armstrong, and some one else, to the West, in order to obtain a reputation with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Seminoles and other Indians, for the purpose of accompanying them to Florida, to beg the miserable handful of Indians there, in the name of their Great Little Father, to come to the West, or he would catch them and kill them, if he could! This is as likely to prove successful as the bloodhound army, for I should not be astonished to hear that the men they are taking with them will recommend their red brethren to continue the fight, or join them. It is useless to talk, however, to this Indian Commissioner—he knows as much about Indians as we know of the inhabitants of the moon! So his friends say, and so every body knows.

Talking of Indians, John Ross and his friends, are still here, and in this instance, there is another specimen of the foresight of the Department. Some four months or more have elapsed since their arrival, and they know as much about their affairs now, as they did when they first arrived. Rogers' party is also here, but they are likewise in a great state of uncertainty about what may be done about them. Is it not a great position for our government to be placed in by a few smart Indians? Shame, shame!

The Congress is doing nothing new. On yesterday we had a little more of petticoat Allen, who was severely handled by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, as you will perceive by the papers. To-day, the Bankrupt bill is the only topic in the Senate.

In the House, a Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, is praising the Sub-Treasury, John Smith, of Vermont, followed in the same strain.

Messrs. Dawson, Alfred, King, Warren, Habersham, and Nesbitt, the Harrison members for Georgia, have prepared a strong address to their constituents, throughout the whole State, which gives in full the opinions of Gen. Harrison, on various important subjects, and assigns their reasons for sustaining him in the approaching contest. It will doubtless have a powerful effect where it is intended to operate.

A message was received by the House this morning, from the President of the United States, through the perfumed paws of one of his cubs, who sent it to the chair by the door keeper, a much better looking man (?) than himself.

WASHINGTON, June 5th, 1840.

In the Senate, we had a discussion in relation to the amendment of the charter of this city. Mr. Tappan, Mr. Norvell, Mr. Allen, et id omne genus, are horror struck at the idea of the triumph of one of the editors of the Intelligencer, and the defeat of one of the Globe, and are anxious to so interfere with our municipal concerns, by extending indiscriminately the right of suffrage to every male in the city of Washington; so that our city interests are to be made subservient to the minions of Executive authority. Mr. Tappan said, if the charter had been amended, there would not have been quite so much triumph in the election of Col. Seaton as Mayor.

Heaven knows, that the property of this city has sufficiently depreciated since the coming in of the present party, without further attempts to crush us. The memorial which was presented by Mr. Norvell, and signed by a set of office holders and persons of no property, belonging to the Globe office, was taken out of the hands of the Committee on the District, and referred to a select Committee of five. Thus, even our business is not to be entrusted to the legitimate committee, but is placed in the hands of those who would disgrace our city, by making it an arena for political trials.

Mr. Sevier moved to take up the resolution fixing the time of adjourning, but it was voted down by a large majority. Some did not desire to go until the bankrupt bill was passed or rejected; others desired to wait till the sub-treasury was passed; others again, until we should have a definite answer from England, in relation to the north-eastern boundary. The question was taken by ayes and nays, 17 for, and 28 against it.

The bankrupt bill was taken up, when Mr. Webster made one of his usually powerful arguments in favor of the voluntary bill, showing the absolute necessity that existed for the passage of a bill of the kind suggested. The voluntary principle, he insisted, gave no additional privileges to the debtor, save that of relieving him from the contract, while the creditor had no privilege taken from him.

Mr. W. was listened to with great attention, and his speech seemed to make a powerful effect on the minds of Senators.

He was followed by Mr. Wright, who still maintained that corporations and the compulsory principle should be maintained.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

CITY NEWS.

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

JUNE TERM, June 6th, 1840. Present, Judges Brice, Hesbit, and Worthington.

A. McLean was tried for assaulting Wm. C. Will. On the 4th of May, during the whig procession, Will obtained the consent of Mr. Townsend to occupy a portion of a house at the corner of Harrison and Baltimore streets, with his family. Mr. Townsend consented, and he took his wife into the house. McLean lives in the adjoining dwelling, and has the use of the place where the traverser put his family. On the 5th, McLean told him that he had used his premises and picked the lock, and some words passing, knocked him down. Fined \$10 and costs.

State vs. Augustine Cassas, for beating his wife. He keeps a fruit stand at the corner of Market and Gay streets, and when arrested, threw down his goods into the cellar, destroying them. He had a pistol, but was prevented from using it. Fined \$5 and costs, and two months imprisonment, to stand committed until he give security for his good behavior, in \$500.

John P. Fowler assaulted William Stammel. Fined \$5 and costs.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, proceeded from the (supposed) stacking of lime in the Flour and Lime warehouse of Stewart & Smith, on Pratt street, opposite the American Hotel, with which the water, occasioned by the continued rain through the night, had come in contact. Some damage was done to the inside of the building, before the fire companies succeeded in getting the fire under.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that a promising lad, about ten years of age, son of Dr. S. B. Hugo, fell from one of the wharves, last Saturday, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. His body was recovered shortly afterwards, and conveyed to the residence of his bereaved parents.

Another boy, belonging to a family named Gordon, in Concord St., fell from the bridge at Fish Market space, yesterday, and was carried down the stream. Persons were engaged searching for the body in the basin.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST STEAM-PACKET FROM LIVERPOOL, TO BOSTON.

Yesterday afternoon, arrived at this port, the steam packet UNICORN, Captain Douglas, from Liverpool, May 16. She arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock, June 1, and left for Boston, at 12 o'clock the following night. She has made the passage in 15 days, and brings London papers to the evening of May 15, being fifteen days later than were brought by the British Queen. She brought 27 passengers to Halifax, and 24 from Halifax to Boston. She had head winds during nearly the whole passage. The next boat will be the Britannia, to sail July 1. Among the passengers is a son of Mr. Samuel Cunard.

The Unicorn was first seen from Mr. Parker's observatory at 12 minutes before 5, being then near the light house, and she arrived opposite to the wharf at East Boston in 45 minutes. She was hailed from the British wharf and East Boston, and from the Revenue Cutter. The cutter was dressed with flags, and the English and American flags were hoisted at the Observatory and at the Maverick House. Capt. Sturgis, of the Revenue Cutter, went on board the Unicorn, and saw her moored at the wharf. Before proceeding to the wharf at East Boston, she passed near the end of the wharf, and took a turn round towards the Navy Yard, thence back to East Boston.

The cotton market at Liverpool, during the week ending May 15, had been depressed, with a falling off of prices of 1d. in American and 2s. in the sales of the preceding week were brisk.

Our files are deficient of a few papers in the beginning of the month, and we find no notice of Lord John Russell's promised explanation on the boundary question. Nor do we find any subsequent mention of the subject.

At the date of our last previous intelligence, war appeared to be on the point of breaking out between Great Britain and Naples. That controversy has been brought to a close, by the parties who had the grant of the sulphur monopoly having voluntarily relinquished it. The following account of the termination of these difficulties is given by the official journal of the Kingdom of Naples.

"The disagreement which occurred between the King and the Government of Great Britain is well known, as well as the active correspondence which took place between the Cabinet of London and the English Minister at the Court of Naples, for the purpose of determining the right of the King, our gracious Sovereign, in giving his sanction to the contract made by the company of Paix for the working of the sulphur mines of Sicily.

"The enlightened and loyal conduct of the Neapolitan Government, seconded by the efficacious co-operation of our diplomacy at foreign courts, was the cause of the speedy termination of this unpleasant affair. The King further received from his august uncle, the King of the French, a gracious and spontaneous offer of his simple mediation with the English Government, for the sole purpose of hastening a definitive solution of the question. The cabinet of St. James's having accepted the mediation of France, the King of Naples, ever loving sentiments of conciliation compatible with his dignity, and with the interest of his subjects, has not hesitated to accept the noble and friendly offer of the French, and to permit, among other things, that the negotiations should be conducted at Paris.

"The usual relations between the Neapolitan Government and the Hon. Mr. Temple, the British Envoy, being re-established, by the interference of the Count de Haussonville, charge d'affaires of the King of the French, we are happy to have it in our power to announce that by a preliminary convention, drawn up by common accord, all measures of reprisal, commenced on the 26th of April, are to cease, both on the part of the English as well as Neapolitan Government.

"The Neapolitan vessels which have not been carried to Malta are to be released, and those that have been sent to Malta before the same period, will also be given up.

"The affairs of Turkey appear to assume a more decidedly hostile aspect. It is stated in the Courier Francais, that the great powers had presented a note to the Porte, in which they called on it to grant to Mehemet Ali the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and Syria, with the exception of the districts of Adana and Taurus. We do not see any confirmation of this statement.—It will be seen from the extracts which follow, that the Pacha is assuming a hostile attitude.

"In the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope brought forward his motion on the subject of China affairs. The duke of Wellington took part in the debate, and expressed his approbation of the conduct of Captain Elliot. The motion of Lord Stanhope, which was for an address to the Queen, expressing a disapprobation of the hostile measures against China, was negatived without a division. Mr. Palmer's notice of a motion in the House of Commons, on the same subject, was in consequence withdrawn.

"We find the following information in relation to the war with China. It is copied from the Belgian Courier:

BRUSSELS, May 7.—Hoang-tong-Kao, a Chinese commissioner, has just arrived at Amsterdam on board a vessel belonging to the Handlachs. He is the bearer of a note from the Emperor of China, which empowers him to deliver letters of marque against the English.—He is going to the different seaports of Europe, whence, after having executed his commission, he will proceed to those of North America.

"The above was pronounced by the Independent House of Commons, which seems to be little doubt. The Belgian Courier, however, rejoins that he has reason to believe it true, and says that it will soon be found that Chinese letters of marque have attacked the English in the Indian seas.

"The London papers contain news from Bombay to March 31, and from Singapore to Feb. 20. But the information from China is not so late as has been received here direct from Canton. Several ships were ready at Calcutta to sail for China with troops. Three regiments were to embark from Calcutta, viz. the Camerons, the Queen's 49th, and a regiment of volunteer Sepoys. They were to rendezvous at Singapore. The Camerons, 921 in number, and 32 officers, were to embark about the 30th of March, in five ships.

"Mr. Labouchere stated in the House of Commons, in answer to an inquiry, that the negotiations for a commercial treaty with France was still proceeding. He therefore declined giving any explanation respecting the points that had been agreed on by the Commissioners.

"In the House of Commons, May 14, in answer to an inquiry by Sir S. Canning, relative to the affairs of Persia, Lord Palmerston said, "Our relations with Persia are the same now as a twelvemonth ago. Negotiations are in progress for bringing about a settlement, but our interests in Persia are confined to a Charge d'Affaires, and to a Consul at Tabriz."

"The Duchess Orleans, and the Count de Paris had been seriously ill of the measles, but they were convalescent.

"There had been a new report of the death of Cabrera the Carlist General in Spain. We do not find any confirmation of it in Congress. Cabrera had taken a small fortress near Morilla, and a serious attack on that fortress was anticipated in a few days.

"Lord William Russell, was murdered in his own house in Norfolk street, Park Lane, London, May 5; it was supposed by his valet. His throat was cut while he was lying in his bed, and he was found in the morning weltering in his blood, and dead, his chamber having been rifled. The valet remained in the house, and was soon suspected of the crime, and was under examination.

"A disastrous fire broke out in London on the morning of May 14, in Mary-Jelone street, which was attended with the loss of one or two lives, and great hazard of the lives of several other persons, who were saved with difficulty. A lad was saved by forcing a hole by crow-bars through a solid wall. On the day after the fire, the firemen succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of one of the sufferers, whose body is supposed to be that of Mr. Mary-Jelone, a member of the United Kingdom Life Assurance Office, but it is so much burnt that it is impossible at present to speak positively as to its identity. It was conveyed to the workhouse in Vine street, Piccadilly. Another body was supposed to be covered by the ruins.

"A Paris paper gives the following as the basis of the new commercial treaty with England:—"France is to increase her import duties on linen and linen yarn, and to remove the prohibition now existing against the importation of fine ironmongery, stone pottery, a few articles of woollen manufacture, and various small objects of ordinary consumption, substituting for them the duties of the Fourth Ward Tippecanoe Club."

"In return for these concessions, which will be duly appreciated, 'England is to reduce from 30 to 15 per cent. the import duties on all the articles of Parisian production, on clocks, watches, and on stained and dyed paper. She will reduce the import duties on French wines, from 5s. 6d. per gallon to 2s. per gallon.' "Thus," says the Presse, "our wines will pay only one-third of eight or nine sous in England, while the Customs duty on its entry into Paris is six sous; and we may hope to furnish for British consumption good vin ordinaire at 12 1/2s. (1s.) a bottle."

"A Paris paper has the following speculations, for which there can be no foundation. At the time when our two Chambers were discussing the question of the twenty-five millions of francs claimed by the United States of North America, the Cabinet at Washington offered to give up its claim in exchange for a portion of territory in the province of Oran.

"This offer was rejected; but it appears that the wish lately expressed by the Cabinet, to vote of credit for the service in Africa to abandon our conquest, has revived the hopes of the transatlantic speculators, and given occasion to those of our neighbors.

"We are assured that there are at this moment at Paris, Commissioners of two Companies, an English and an American, who are negotiating the latter to resume, the former to open negotiations with our Government for the cession (for a sum of money) of divers points on the coast of the Regency.

"The Liverpool Company is said to have views upon Cherchell. We do not know whether applications have yet been made to the Ministry; but in the present age of intrigue we are not without fears for the result of these applications, supported by the tempting offer of ready money.—Untrue.

"Dr. Turnbull has made a remarkable discovery of a method of curing disease. Two cases are related, apparently well authenticated, of the cure of two patients, one nine years old, who had lost her hearing from a fever when an infant, and another a girl 13 years old, who was born deaf. The cure was effected in half an hour, so that the patient could hear the ticking of a watch.

"News from New York to April 13, was received in Liverpool by the Sheffield, May 10. The Westminster packet, from New York April 20, arrived at Portsmouth May 11th.

"The following extract from a Return of the number of Stamps issued to the several Newspapers in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1840:

Sun, 330,000 Standard, 275,000

Globe, 234,000 Courier, 69,000

THE BUDGET.—The Chancellor of Exchequer has just forwarded his Budget, and has stated that the expenditure for the year, including all extras, will be £49,432,000, while the whole revenue, making certain expected abatements, on a favorable estimate, would not exceed £49,700,000, shewing a deficiency of £2,700,000. To meet this, the Right Honorable Gentleman repudiates all loans and temporary expedients, and all new taxes, and proposes to increase the present Customs and Excise duties, five per cent. and the assessed tax ten per cent. There is to be no increase in the Stamp duties—no duties on Spirits—in order to avoid an increase in the differential protection,—are to be raised uniformly, 4d. in the gallon. The duties on Corn, as they are not raised for revenue, are not to be increased, and the duties on stage coaches and licenses, are not to be increased. The Chancellor proposes to reduce the taxes on four-wheeled carriages, to a uniform rate of £3 per carriage. All the alterations to take effect from this day, May 15th.—[Sun.]

In the Paris Journals of Wednesday, May 13, the only important news we find, except what relates to the popular enthusiasm at the prospect of the reduction of the taxes on Napoleon to France, is contained in the following telegraphic despatch:—

The Maritime Prefect to the Minister of Marine. TOULON, May 11.—Six o'clock, P. M. The Commander of the Marine, at Algiers, writes to the Minister of Marine, the 7th.—no duties on Spirits.—in order to avoid an increase in the differential protection,—are to be raised uniformly, 4d. in the gallon. The duties on Corn, as they are not raised for revenue, are not to be increased, and the duties on stage coaches and licenses, are not to be increased. The Chancellor proposes to reduce the taxes on four-wheeled carriages, to a uniform rate of £3 per carriage. All the alterations to take effect from this day, May 15th.—[Sun.]

The following paragraph contains some additional information, which we copy from the Constitutionalist:—

"The Duke de l'Est (Bar-le-Duc) of the 12th says:—"It is reported that the Duke of Reggio has arrived at Jean d'Heurs, in bad health."

Letters from Naples, of the 4th day, that the Etna had brought orders to the Genereux and the Marengo, to return to Toulon.

SECOND WARD MEETING.

WHEREAS, Various mistakes have been made by the Van Buren party, through the medium of public journals and in resolutions passed at Ward meetings in this city, particularly by the "Van Buren Democratic Association" of this Ward, in relation to the political orthodoxy of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison; and whereas, such mistakes doubtless result from imperfect research and from erroneous information; and whereas, it is the duty of all good citizens, and in particular, of men in all matters connected with the welfare of our common country and the security of her liberties: Therefore,

Resolved, By the Second Ward Tippecanoe Club, that we are prepared to show Gen. Harrison's opinions under his own hand and seal, in relation to every legal question, and in relation to every State policy, which we refer to, and that we respectfully ask every citizen to tender our fellow citizens of the "Second Ward Democratic Association" all the information on this subject which they so earnestly desire to obtain.

Resolved, That for Gen. Harrison's abolition principles, we refer them to his speech delivered at Vincennes in 1835, in which he says:—"Neither the States where slavery does not exist, nor the Government of the United States, can, without usurpation of power and the violation of solemn compact, do any thing to remove it without the consent of those who are immediately interested." Again, we refer them to a letter to Thomas Sloc, Esq., of New Orleans, dated 25th Nov. 1836, in which he says:—"I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the States, or in any manner interfere with the property of the slaveholder, without the consent of the States in which it exists." We refer them to his vote in Congress against the Missouri Restriction, a question on which "the Northern man with Southern principles" essentially differed with him, in consequence of which an abolition member of Congress lost his seat in Congress; and on which he was sustained by the concurring opinions of Thos. Jefferson and James Madison.

Resolved, That for an "open and clear declaration" of Gen. Harrison's principles, which they aver he has never made, we respectfully refer them to his letter to Sherburne, in which he says:—"I have no objection to Congress, Kentucky, by whom he was specifically interrogated; in which, among other things, he adopts the opinion expressed by James Madison in one of his messages, that a bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which might be required by the Government, may be so organized as not to infringe on our delegated powers or our reserved rights." We refer them to the "Alien and Sedition laws," which we refer them to his vote in Congress against the Missouri Restriction, a question on which "the Northern man with Southern principles" essentially differed with him, in consequence of which an abolition member of Congress lost his seat in Congress; and on which he was sustained by the concurring opinions of Thos. Jefferson and James Madison.

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