

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.



**FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. HENRY HARRISON**
OF OHIO.
**FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER**
OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 15.

Our correspondent, who requests that the people should be invited to hear the Buckeye Blacksmith, is informed that the appointment for him to speak at Washington Hall, was made in accordance to a request made by Mr. BAER, as he passed through the city on his way to Washington, and the hour selected was also arranged to suit his wishes. Those who prepared the notice did not feel at liberty to make other arrangements without consulting him.

Since then, he has been prevailed upon to go on to Philadelphia, to attend the great meeting to-day, and will return to-morrow, and has requested us to offer his apology, and to say that he wishes to meet the PEOPLE, all who wish to hear the truth, without distinction of party, at the MONUMENT SQUARE, at HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, on Tuesday (To-morrow) Evening.

TIPPECANOE TEXT BOOK.—Our friend, William Ogden Niles, Esq., is gaining golden opinions in New York, for his excellent compilation of the life and services of General HARRISON. We present our acknowledgments to Major Noah, of the New York Star, for his kind and flattering notice of the work.

GREAT HARRISON FESTIVAL AT ALEXANDRIA, DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

The Madisonian of Saturday, contains a full account of the proceedings of the meeting of the friends of Harrison and Reform, at Alexandria, on Thursday last, from which we are only enabled to give extracts. Washington and Georgetown were fully and ably represented.

"Among the distinguished visitors from Washington, we noticed Mr. Webster, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Phelps, of the Senate; Messrs. King, of Georgia, Jenifer, Graves, Waddy Thompson, Biddle, Hill, Hoffman, W. G. Graham, James Garland, the Mayor of Washington; Colonel Washington, and several others. Upon landing from the boats, they were received by the committee, and welcomed in a very beautiful and appropriate address by the Mayor."

The honor of replying to this address, was, by the spontaneous concurrence of all, conceded to Mr. Webster. His remarks were brief, but admirably appropriate, and imbued throughout with deep and genuine emotion.

The ladies are represented as having taken, as they always do, the most noticeable share in the proceedings of the day.

On arriving at the spot selected for the festival, excellent arrangements were found to have been made for the accommodation of those who wished to participate. A number of patriotic toasts were drunk, and Mr. Webster was again called for, and amidst the cheerings and congratulations of an immense multitude, that distinguished statesman and orator, made one of his most eloquent addresses, which he concluded as follows: "Can we lose any thing by a change? Let us then go forward together. We have made William Henry Harrison the bearer of our standard, and while he holds it, it shall not fall, unless we fall along with it."

Mr. Crittenden being called for, followed Mr. Webster, and pronounced a glowing and eloquent eulogium upon the character and services of Gen. Harrison, and related many anecdotes illustrative of his courage, his disinterestedness, his moderation and his humanity.

Messrs. Preston, Ogden Hoffman, Biddle of Pennsylvania, Wise, King, Waddy Thompson, Phelps from Vermont, James Garland, Graves, Mr. Hill of Virginia, Mr. Graham of North Carolina, and Mr. Jenifer, the Whig Elector for London county, severally addressed the meeting. The proceedings were closed by a speech of uncommon force and spirit from Mr. Wise.

THE LOG CABIN FAN.—Mr. C. Y. Haynes, No. 52 North Exeter street, has got up a beautifully embossed fan, representing the log cabin, and other appropriate devices, which will no doubt become a favorite with the ladies; and thus it may be said, that the old chief will bring relief—before the election.

HARRISON MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.—There is to be a great Town Meeting in our neighboring city of brotherly love, to-day. The preliminary ward meetings as we understand, from the papers of Saturday, have been numerously attended, and the best spirit manifested in reference to the meeting and proceedings to take place to-day.

CHELSEA BANK.—The transactions of this institution are under investigation by the Chancellor of New York, in whose hands the books and papers have been placed.

The Richmond Whip is informed, that the Pilot is regularly mailed for that office. The failure of its receipt must be attributed to the new P. M. General, and not to us. The request to forward the back numbers required; shall be duly attended to.

Hon. Henry Clay has accepted an invitation to a public dinner, to be given to him in Hanover, (his native county) in Virginia, on the 27th inst.

We invite the attention of our State Rights readers to the remarks of Ion. Those State Rights men who support Mr. Van Buren, should read and smart under his biting irony.

The annual examination of the cadets at West Point is in progress.

Fanny Elster will appear at the Chesnut street Theatre early this week.

A man named William Harrington, has been held to bail, in New York, in the sum of \$350, on the charge of keeping a fair bank.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12.

In the Senate, the bill from the House of Representatives, to establish a uniform system of mileage of members, was taken up for reference, when a debate arose, which showed that however much disposed the party in power is to make the people live within proper bounds, and work harder, they have no such views for themselves. Not one of them was for any reduction or change in the system of mileage; they wanted no air line to compute by—the tortuous windings of rivers better suited their tortuous policy, than a straight line;—the subject, however, was referred to a select committee of five.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.
Mr. Crittenden made a report from the Select Committee, of a new bill, which was ordered to be printed. It embodies those points, on which the Senate seemed most agreed upon; and if the bill be lost, the responsibility will be upon the Administration Senators, who have all the power in their own hands. It was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Tuesday next.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
The charters of all our banks expire on the 4th of July, and the people are extremely anxious to know what Congress intends to do. We have in the Senate, a nest of bipeds, who, unable to reach the banks of the States, seek to reach their vengeance on those of this District. Those are Benton, Allen, Tappan, and Brown, who, for the sake of injuring a bank, would sacrifice the interests of any individual in the ten miles square.
Mr. Merrick called up a bill to incorporate "The Bank of the District of Columbia," to test the feeling of the Senate. This bill extends the banking capital of the District to two millions, and to merge the present banks of the District in this one bank, which is to have a branch in each town. Tappan, with a full knowledge of all the facts, moved that this bill be postponed until the next session, but, at last modified it so far as to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to extend charters to the banks for one year, so far as to enable them to sue and be sued; which, he said, was as much as they wanted. This amendment will be debated to-morrow, and it remains to be seen how it will be disposed of.

MILITIA REPORT
was brought up, when Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate with his usual force, against the report. He said that such were the faults of the officers of the administration, that they desired to send 20,000 apologies to the people for the viciousness and wickedness of their rulers. If the measure is of dangerous consequence, it is the duty of the Senate to put the hand of disapprobation on it; not to come forward with humble apologies for a bad administration and a worse measure.

Mr. C. was most severe on the explanatory letter of Poinsett. After the voice of the people had come back in thunders from Virginia, and other places—he, the Secretary, then comes forward with an explanatory letter. Disguise the whole subject as they might, it resolved itself into this, "A Standing Army"—to be marched under federal officers, with the liver of the soldier, at the will of the President—transforming the citizens, of these free and sovereign states, into the hirelings of power. Could any man look at that without feeling himself humbled and degraded? Has it no infringement on the liberty of a country, to take 100,000 men, for one-sixth part of a year, and sink their civil virtues into the submission of the soldier?—how long, under such a system, would it take to make the high and lofty citizen, regarding the law and the constitution, the vassals of a President, or the creatures of his military minions.

The Whigs had a glorious meeting yesterday, in Alexandria. Silk gloves and hard hands, were combed in one glorious union—all striving to redeem the country from its present misrule.—The best evidence of our coming victory, is that the laboring people, the mechanic and the farmer, are beginning to understand their true interests; they ask themselves, if when the Whigs were in power, whether their circumstances were not prosperous? The mechanic asks himself, why is it that he cannot now feed his family—the farmer wonders that he cannot sell his produce—the laborer wonders that he can get no work, nor pay for it, when it is done (in case he is so fortunate as to obtain it)—they contrast the present with the past—and say he must make a change.—Surely nothing can be for the worse. They are right—emphatically right!! New men, will bring new measures, and prosperity and happiness will again attend them.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1840.

BANKS OF THE DISTRICT.
An attempt was again made, by Mr. Merrick, to get this subject up, with a view to try the feelings of the people, by letting them understand what was the intention of Congress towards them.

Mr. Benton broke out in his usual coarse invective against the District, and all concerned with it. He said, the recharter of those banks should never take place, so long as his physical and intellectual capacity could prevent it. In a case like that, he would watch till the stars shine in the heavens at night, and went down again in the morning, before he would permit such an outrage on property, as to recharter a bank that had suspended specie payments. The District, he said, was made the absorbing point of all the rotten banks of the country.

Tappan is his adjunct, in this business, and it was in vain that Mr. Merrick urged upon the Senate the deep anxiety felt by the people—in vain he told them of the utter inability of the banks of this district to sustain themselves, when the more powerful institutions of the surrounding States could not resume. Fruitless were all his appeals to the parental guardianship of Congress, to deal justly and fairly by the people! They would not take up the subject, and the most they will do, will be to recharter these banks for one year, so as to allow them to sue and be sued.—The deep injury that will be inflicted on us, by this wanton malignity of these people, will be felt, not only in this city, but all around the ten miles square.

POINSETT'S STANDING ARMY.
Mr. Clay, of Ala., occupied the floor, this being the second day on that subject. His speech was a vulgar tirade against Gen. Harrison and his supporters. He attempted to show that the opposition had changed its names so often that there was no knowing how to designate them.—Now, this is all very well; but what is the difference between the two parties. I will explain it in brief. While the Whigs may have had their names changed, but their principles are in-

violated. While the administration party retains its vulgar cognomen, *Locofoco*, it has never held the same principles for any one year together; nor has it been true to any thing, save the destruction of credit, the ruin of the currency, and the prostration of trade.

A fair and very just preamble and resolutions, were received from the New York Board of Trade, in relation to the bankrupt law. It is very different from that of the Chamber of Commerce.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 12th, 1840.
Arrived, canal boat Samuel Roger, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Jno. W. Brown & Co., with an assorted cargo, as follows:

20 hds. tobacco, to Wm. Starr, Baltimore.
22 " " " Jno. Sullivan & Son, " "
4 " " " Battee & Lorre, " "
1 " " " James Barnes, " "
4 " " " J. Garrett & Son, " "
8 bbls. flour, " Grant & Stone, Phila.
2 " " " J. W. Brown, Baltimore.
66 " " " C. King & Co. Phila.
10 " " " A. Gregg & Co., Balt.

Boat Anna Maria, Capt. Dunlap, from Harrisburg.
897 bushels of wheat, to J. & A. H. Herr, Balt.
20 bbls. whiskey, to Kerna & Stillinger, " "
Boat Philadelphia, Capt. Flury, 9 tons pig metal, by Lycoming Valley Iron Company.
17,696 lbs. do. for New York market, consigned to Gideon Freeborn.

Boat Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, from Pittsburgh.
23 hds. tobacco, to Wm. Starr, Balt.
3 " " " James Barnes, " "
6 " " " J. Sullivan & Son, " "
2 " " " Battee & Lorre, " "
20 casks bacon, " J. Garre & Co., " "
2 boxes " " J. W. Brown & Co., " "
7 bbls. flour, " C. King & Co., Phila.
5 hds. tobacco " W. Cook & Son, Balt.

Steam boat Paul Jones, from Baltimore, having in tow canal boat Harrisburg, with an assorted cargo of merchandise to J. W. Brown & Co.
Sloop Cutter, 56 tons plaster, to J. W. Brown & Co.
Schr. Starr, merchandise to Toome Murphy & Co.

Schr. Aid, assorted cargo to T. Murphy & Co.

CLEARANCES.
Schr. Norfolk Packet, Capt. Hamilton, for Baltimore, with flour, tobacco and bacon.

Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Myres, for Baltimore, iron and whiskey.

Schr. Intelligence, Williams, Baltimore, iron and flour.

Sloop Mary and Martha, Hollinger, for Baltimore, lumber, flour, bacon and tobacco.

Sloop Exchange, Sutton, Phila., tanners bark.

From the *Susquehanna Advocate*.

That interesting event, so long and anxiously looked for by the citizens of Havre-de-Grace, has at last arrived. The tide water canal is opened, and with it is opened the certain prospect of this town growing into commercial greatness, with a celebrity hitherto unknown.

About thirty-five canal boats have come thro' the canal, and are now securely reposing in its spacious basin, freighted with the rich productions of the valleys of the Susquehanna—the Ohio—the Mississippi—and the shores of the great lakes. Hereafter, the arrivals of boats will be numerous and constant.

Numerous schooners and other craft are also here, for the purpose of transhipping to other places the cargoes of the boats—altogether presenting a scene novel and exciting—foreshadowing in a faint degree, our future prosperity.

That the amount of descending trade that will result from this port will be the greatest of purchase and sale, as well of the products of the interior, as for such commodities as will be required in exchange for the products of its industry. Existing doubts about this matter will soon disappear like dew before the sun; and are even now entertained for no better reason than the local interest of those who indulge them.

It was foreseen by the projectors of that great work, the tide water canal, that the transportation on it would be very great; but it seems they did not foresee the change it would make in the sea of trade. It is not even now generally seen—not because the fact is obscure and dim, but simply because none are so blind as those who will not see.

Our two neighboring cities have been so engrossed with contemplating their own future aggrandisement by means of this canal, that this town was entirely overlooked; whereas, a little reflection would have shown that this admirable location, at the very junction of the canal and Chesapeake bay, presents a site for commerce, such as is rarely to be found in any country.

It is true there were some minor money matters to be settled, but these were never would be. But it was never yet known that a strong commercial port was long neglected.—Men and money will see the most advantageous locations; this is as surely happen as water to find its level.

Philadelphia cannot dispute with Baltimore for the trade on equal terms. The distance is considerably greater, besides the obstruction and expense of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. Hence, this great trade is inevitably lost to Philadelphia. This being the case, and what sensible man will deny it, what will be the result? Will her citizens be content to abandon all participation in a trade they have so long enjoyed? It requires no boldness to say they will not abandon it; but after a few ineffectual attempts to draw it to their own city, many of its citizens will locate themselves in this town, and have prevented a useless waste of money, in making voyages to other places in quest of commerce.

Fragment of produce in that manner will be practised no longer than is necessary for making preparations here for the transaction of the business. These are not times for people to draw away their money.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Friday evening, June 12th, 1840.

DEAR SIR—

Through the politeness of Capt. Canons, of the firm of Messrs. John W. Brown & Co. of this place, I forward you the following list of arrivals to-day, at this port, by the Tide Water Canal:

Canal boat J. Buchanan, from Hollidaysburg, Pa., 15 hds. bacon, consigned and shipped to Messrs. Emery & Stevens, of Baltimore.
4 hds. tobacco, to Wm. Starr, Baltimore
2 " " " Battee & Lorre, " "
1 " " " Jno. Sullivan & Son, " "
21 bbls. flour, " C. King & Co., Phila.
15 " " " R. Garrett & Son, Baltimore.
37 " " " J. Wilson, " "
38 " " " Grant & Stone, Phila.
151 pieces pig metal, James Murray, Balt.
Canal boat Michigan, from Columbia, Pa.
56 tons net pig metal, consigned by the Lycoming Valley Iron Co., to Messrs. J. W. Brown & Co.
Canal boat Arathusa, of Hollidaysburg.
24 hds. flour, to J. W. Brown & Co., Balt.
42 " " " Grant & Stone, Phila.
3 hds. tobacco, Jno. Sullivan & Son, Balt.
13 " " " William Starr, " "
15 hds. Bacon, Emery & Stevens, " "

1 bbl. " The J. Maxwell, Phila.
Canal boat Gen. Harrison, 15,000 feet poplar boards, consigned to Messrs. Jno. Rogers & Co., of Baltimore.

Schr. Changeford, from Baltimore, with plaster tools, who, worse than a Helot or a slave, abused the mother that had nourished and protected them; and see them do what the creeping viper, and the hissing adder dreams not of, that is, to sting the bosom of a fostering parent.

Does not Martin Van Buren persist in the Sub-Treasury scheme, though again and again rejected by the States, and is it not in spite of our lamentations of the reduction of wages, of the fall of property, and of produce, of the distress, suffering, and ruin of thousands, still forced upon us?

Now, if with all these good proofs of his State right principles, the South forget him, then honesty is a dream, sincerity a vision, and truth a lie. And if after all these things, the South votes not for this patent Democrat, this Northern man with Southern principles, these State right doctrines, are things which were, but are not.

ION.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frederick, to his friend in Baltimore.
FREDERICK, June 11th, 1840.

MY DEAR FRIEND—

Your favor of the 6th instant, should have been answered earlier; but when it came to hand, I was in Sharpsburg, whence I did not return till Tuesday; and, from that time to this, we have been in a continual bustle, in consequence of a visit from the Buckeye Blacksmith. I heard him first in Sharpsburg, and really never was so astonished in my life. I consider him the most efficient and powerful stump speaker, I ever heard; his language is plain, and his pronunciation exceedingly incorrect; but when he is excited, his manner becomes impassioned, and exhibits a perfect specimen of natural eloquence; his ideas are original; his arguments numerous, many of them new, and all of them irresistible; as he is furnished with documents to prove every position he assumes. He will be in your city on Tuesday, and will address the people on Tuesday night; when, I assure you, you will enjoy a treat of which any language of mine can give you; but a faint idea.

I think we are doing as well in Frederick county, as our friends can desire; we have a popular ticket, and I have never seen more zeal manifested by the Whigs, than at present.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.

To one who has looked with an impartial eye into the principles and acts of the present administration, the above title bears upon its face its own contradiction. In fact, State rights and Van Burenism, are as widely distinct from each other, as things can well be. The chemist can as easily mingle oil and water together, as the political quack doctors of the present day can incorporate State rights principles with the unprincipled attempts of Martin Van Buren to destroy all rights, not only of the individual States, but of the United States.

What has Van Buren ever done, to unite himself with the State rights party of the South?

Why, he says he is a southern man in principle!!! And, pray, what is he, but a budget of sayings, which are never intended to be carried out? What has he ever been, but a tissue of promises, made to suit his own crawling ambition. He says, (and that by no means proves it) that he is a State rights man. Certainly he is. For did he not advocate free negroes, and the runaway slaves of the southern States, voting and sending on their representatives to Congress, to set with their masters, and advocate the abolition of slavery? Did he not vote for them to be put on an equality with the southern planter by the right of elective franchise; by which good deed the south will not forget him.

And did not a certain Martin Van Buren pull like real jack tar at the anti tariff oar, along side of the southern sailors, on board of the old State Rights, and did not he when a northeaster was on the harbor bow, and the surf raised billows of oppression began to roll in upon them, get some body to hail him from on shore, through the speaking trumpet of instructions; and did not he like a craven and a land-lubber, desert his oar and jump overboard? For which good proof of his southern principles they will reward him well.

Did Martin Van Buren, when he was Vice-President, ever oppose the unlawful proceedings of Jackson against poor South Carolina, when she only spoke of her wrongs and the injustice done her? Did he then come out boldly and prove his oft repeated vows of State right principles, by advocating her warmly, and reasoning with the President on the impropriety of his resolutions? Did he remind him that he was not the chief of a martial camp, but the President of the Union, and as such, as much bound to protect South Carolina and defend her rights, as any other State?

And as his silence on this subject most eloquently proves his State right principles, and his love for the South and her interests, she will take care not to forget him for it. And did not Van Buren say that he could not too highly recommend to Congress the beautiful proposition of Mr. Poinsett, who, without so much as saying to the States, by your leave, wants to raise a standing army of 200,000 men, to divide the States into districts, to organize, enroll, and review their citizens, whenever the President wishes it—to make them buy their own military equipments and horses—to appoint, without their consent, his own officers, to tyrannize over them, and do his bidding; taking care that they pay the salaries of their own hilding masters—that on the refusal of a citizen who properly looks to his State for these orders to buy weapons, be enrolled, to march at Van Buren's order, or to be sent for review to Terra del Fuego, two days before the election—that on a citizen's properly refusing to obey any of the above orders, a military clique of his servile slaves to mock all justice, by trying him by martial law, and if not exactly to shoot him, put him in jail and sell his property. Now can the South refrain from voting for one who has 200,000 armed and equipped reasons to prove the truth of his State right principles.

And did not a certain Van Buren advocate approve and encourage one of the most iniquitous and traitorlike conspiracies ever originated on a free soil, to deprive a sovereign State of the first and greatest of all her rights?—her holy right of representation? Did not he look on with that eternal and everlasting hypocritical smile upon his face, and see the broad seal of a State dishonored and destroyed? Did he not calmly fold his arms and see his train-band millions trample in the dust that flag which the dauntless breasts of her gallant sons had shielded from the legions of British despotism? Did he not in silence see his servants tear into pieces and disgrace her ever to be respected certificates, which, when she gave them to her representatives, said to them, "as is the star in the ensign of my country, be thou to me in the Congress of the nation—go sit in my place in the halls of the Union, and represent my freemen and their rights?" Did he not quietly hear the tauntings and demagogic laugh of his party, when the fiery Southrons spoke long and loud against this un-

heard of proceeding, of the heroes and warriors of a man professing State rights principles who, when they could not buy a majority, made one?

Did he not approve of the mockery at a fallen sister of the Union, in the appointment of his supple tools, who, worse than a Helot or a slave, abused the mother that had nourished and protected them; and see them do what the creeping viper, and the hissing adder dreams not of, that is, to sting the bosom of a fostering parent.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reported for the Pilot.

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

JUNE TERM, June 12th, 1840.

Present, Judges Brice, Nesbit, and Worthington.

Henry Develin, assaulted Jesse Sunwalt, his wife, and George H. Bowen. He was imprisoned one week for each of the two first, and declared not guilty on the second.

Eliza Butler, negro, was indicted for felony—and declared not guilty, on a plea of insanity.

William Hutchins, a negro, was sentenced to be sold ten years, for felony.

George Williamson was fined \$10 and costs; James Maguire, for assaulting John C. Patrick, was declared not guilty.

Elizabeth Grant, was fined \$50, for keeping a bawdy house.

Rebecca Grant, was found not guilty, for a similar offence.

Angeline Grant, was fined \$20, for the same; Mary Ann Law, for keeping a bawdy house.—The jury had not returned a verdict.

Jacob Griffith, a negro, stole a hog and shoat, from Jacob Boury. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

JUNE TERM, June 12th, 1840.

Present, Judges Brice, Nesbit, and Worthington.

The case of Evan, James, Mary Susan, and Ellen McGinnis and James McGregory, for assaulting and beating a constable named Hilditch, was on Friday decided by a verdict of guilty.

State vs. Perry G. Pickett, for stealing a quantity of boots, shoes, &c., from Samuel S. Addison, then came on, but not being decided until Saturday, we deferred giving the particulars.

Mr. A. received information that a quantity of his shoes, boots, &c., had been sold in Saratoga street. Proceeding thither with a search-warrant, he found in the house of a Dutchman named Aibler, thirty-seven pairs of shoes and boots of various sizes, and twenty-seven pairs of slippers. He then went to a Mr. McAleese, in the same neighborhood, and found thirteen pairs of shoes McAleese and Aibler said they had bought the goods from the traverser, who was an under forman in Mr. A.'s shop. Mr. A. identified the boots as his, and showed places which were rubbed, and where he said his marks had been made.

Aibler and McAleese hung the goods up in their respective stores, openly. Pickett generally came in the day, and said he was foreman for Mr. Addison, and had men working for him. He generally brought two or three pairs once in two weeks, &c.

The counsel for the prisoner, John Nelson and L. C. Lee, Esq., contended that this was only a breach of trust—if that; and that the marks might have been any other man's as well as Addison's.

Mr. Wallace, for the State, remarked that the evidence was hardly strong enough to convict him, and the jury brought in a verdict not guilty.

Philip Swartz assaulted some young ladies in Pratt street, names unknown.

John W. Price was found guilty of assaulting Elizabeth Brady.

Tristy Wright was found guilty of felony.

OVERFLOW OF RED RIVER.

We learn from the New Orleans papers, that Red River has overflowed its banks, from Schreveport to the mouth, so as to destroy most of the cotton crops on its borders. Many fine plantations were under water.

It is represented that there will be an immense loss of the cotton crop on Red River. The overflow was greater than in 1828.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A SAILOR.

—Edward Daniels, first mate of the brig Finance, recently arrived at Philadelphia, has been bound over in the sum of \$200, to answer the charge of brutal, cruel and violent treatment of a sailor, named Charles Harris.

There is every prospect of a very extensive emigration to the Canadas, in the course of the present season, from Great Britain and Ireland. Up to the 30th of last month, nearly 7,000 had arrived at Quebec.

From New York Engineer, June 13th.

Arrival of the U. S. ship Falmouth.—Arrived this morning, the U. S. ship Falmouth, from the Pacific, and 37 days from Rio Janeiro. The Falmouth fired a salute on passing the North Carolina, now off the Battery, which was returned by that ship.

List of Officers.—Capt. J. M. McKee, Lieut. W. B. Lyne, J. J. Keith, J. J. Glasson, F. Piper; Surgeon, William Whelan; Assistant Surgeon, C. W. Tait; Pursers, Robert Pettit; Midshipmen, S. C. Barney, T. H. Parker, R. Allison, H. A. Glemson, J. H. Parker, C. Benham, R. H. Gatty; Captain's Clerk, H. La Keintre; Boatwain, J. Knight; Carpenter, J. Rainbow; Gunner, D. James; Sailmaker, W. Ward; Pursers Steward, E. Franklin.

Passengers.—Lieut. F. Buchanan, from the U. S. ship Constitution; Edwin Bartlett, Esq. and lady, of Lima.

The U. S. ship Constitution was at Talcahuana, on the 20th March, last, to sail in a few days for Valparaiso.

The Falmouth left at Rio de Janeiro the U. S. ship Decatur, Commander Ogden, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Hilditch. The U. S. ship Marion, commander Belt, was, by the last accounts, at Montevideo, to sail in a few days for Rio. The schooner Enterprise was hourly expected at Rio from Bahia.

The U. S. ships Columbia and John Adams, sailed on the 8th of May from Rio for the United States, via the West Indies.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. SINGAPORE, Feb. 15, 1840.

I send enclosed, a highly important regulation of trade, which permits the importation into the ports of the E. I. Company, of goods the product of every country, by foreign ships. Please to publish it.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 1, 1840.

SIR:—By a government regulation, dated at Calcutta, 2d December, 1839, the