

# PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.



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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17.

Mr. JOHN W. BEAL, the Ohio Blacksmith, is authorized to act as Agent for the Pilot.

Subscribers to the Tippecanoe Text Book, in Amelia, Chesterfield, and Powhatan counties, Virginia, are informed that they have been forwarded, and will be delivered to them on application to L. R. Samsay, Esq., Richmond, Va.

From the National Intelligencer.  
**KENDALL AT HIS DIRTY WORK.**  
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1840.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.—There appeared in the Globe, of Tuesday evening, a brace of extracts from the Administration newspapers in Boston, relative to myself primarily, but in connection with a topic of great public interest.—The editor of the Globe superadded some comments of his own, in his peculiar vein. Immediately upon seeing this article in the Globe, I addressed a note to the editor, solely for the purpose of correcting the misstatements of his Boston correspondents. This note has been fit not to publish. I have therefore to ask of you the favor to admit it into your columns.

The letter of General Harrison, referred to in my note, was a short one, and consisted exclusively of a response to this inquiry: "Is it true that Gen. Harrison, whilst Governor of Indiana, did make an effort to introduce slavery into that Territory?" This inquiry he responds to in the same terms, which he used in replying to the same question, eighteen years ago, in the "Address to the Public," also referred to in my note. The Globe makes quite a flourish about "erratic pledges," declaring for the "erratic eye." If there be any such on the part of Gen. Harrison, upon the subject of slavery, or upon any other subject, they are totally unknown to me. I know his opinions upon this, as upon all other topics, in common with the whole community, and in no other way. To understand this matter fully, it will be necessary to republish the two articles, copied into the Globe, from the two Boston papers.

From the Bay State (Mass.) Democrat.  
**ABOLITION CONVENTION.**—Being in the vicinity of the Melodeon this forenoon, we dropped into the Abolition Convention, which is now sitting at that place for the purpose of nominating Presidential electors, etc., for Indiana. Among the speakers was a Mr. BROWN of Northampton, who stated that, with reference to Gen. Harrison's sentiments on the subject of slavery, he could inform the gentlemen of the Convention, that Mr. Calhoun, member of the present Congress from this State, had written home to his constituents, that if Gen. Harrison WAS AN ABOLITIONIST OF THE FIRST WATER, AND NO MISTAKE; that he, (Mr. Calhoun) had his information from a source to be relied upon. And said Mr. Brown, (who seemed to be ashamed of the pitiful policy of Mr. Calhoun) he says to his constituents, "YOU MAY MAKE SUCH USE OF THIS INFORMATION AS YOU PLEASE, BUT BE SURE IT DOES NOT GET INTO THE PAPERS."

From the Boston Post.  
"In the Abolition Convention, held yesterday in this city, one of the members of the Convention, from Northampton, stated publicly, that Mr. Calhoun, the British Whig member of Congress in that District, No. 8, had written home letters to satisfy the anti-slavery men that Harrison was a whole-souled Abolitionist! Mr. Brown said that these letters had come from Mr. Calhoun, in consequence of the anti-slavery Convention at Northampton having passed a resolution against Harrison. Mr. Calhoun wrote to convince them they were wrong. He (Mr. Brown) had one of his letters, which was handed round by the Whigs. Mr. Calhoun told the Abolitionists in the letter, that Harrison was with us (the Abolitionists), and WOULD GO ALL LENGTHS; and that he (Mr. Calhoun) had this from authority, which Mr. B. understood to mean GEN. HARRISON HIMSELF. At the end of Mr. Calhoun's letter there was this caution: 'Make such use of this as you think best IN PRIVATE; but do not let it get into the papers.' Mr. B. said that numerous copies of letters of this kind were circulating among the Abolitionists in Mr. Calhoun's district."

I pronounce the statements contained in the above extracts, of any Gen. Harrison's opinions, or of any facts in regard to him, upon the authority of any letter of mine, to be totally and unequivocally false. W. B. CALHOUN.

The Globe republishes this article, and accompanies it with the following comment:—"On whose authority were these representations made to the abolitionists? On the secret and confidential authority of General Harrison himself. The movement to satisfy the abolitionists came directly from the recesses of the mansion at the North Bend. Gen. Harrison writes to a friend in Congress, to satisfy him and other abolitionists in that body, that he is one of them, but charges him not 'to allow it to be published in the newspapers.' No, no; that would show him to the south in his true colors, or at least show him in the act of courting the abolitionists! That letter is shown to the abolitionists and their allies in Congress, each of whom writes home, giving the secret intelligence, charging their correspondents to use it as they think proper, 'except putting it in the papers.' It is used wherever abolitionists are to be found, and the dark squadrons are thus rallied for the hero of North Bend. And now that accident has brought this secret management to the light of day, the intrigue is still so sacredly confidential, that a member of Congress is not at liberty to publish his own letter!"

A great point is gained, however. The candidate who was to make no more declarations of principles for the public eye—who refused to answer the public 'questions of friends or foes,' on the subject of abolition, and who now in public points to old documents as the exponents of his opinions, is caught in the very act of answering a question for the PRIVATE eye, and putting on foot a piece of secret management to secure the support of the abolitionists! With what face can southern federalism, impudent as it is, recommend this man to the support of the south after this development?"

Remarks by the Editor of the Pilot.  
There is one striking feature, which characterizes the course of the Administration, as a party. It is the intolerance and faction apparent on the face of every attempt to operate on public opinion. The charge made against Gen. Harrison, and intended to operate against him, among the Abolitionists, was that, as the Governor of Indiana, he had endeavored to introduce slavery. Mr. Calhoun addressed him a letter to inquire if the charge was true. He replied, by referring him to his opinions as published in

1832—in which to show, that his course in relation to the admission of Missouri, had been controlled by a belief, that Congress had no right to interfere with the question, or to abolish slavery; and that in taking side with the South, he had been governed by a sacred regard for the constitution, and not by a wish to extend the principle of slavery; he said that he had been in early life a member of an abolition society.

Every intelligent mind can see the distinction. If Gen. Harrison, had advocated the introduction of slaves into Indiana, from which they were excluded by the organic law of the territory, it would have made him more obnoxious to the abolitionists, than if he had, as he did, acted on that question, from no desire to extend slavery itself, but under a solemn belief that the right to hold slaves had been secured by the Constitution, and that Congress had no right to interfere or abrogate the privileges given by the Constitution.

But the Globe denounces his having written to Mr. Calhoun, and alleges that it was a departure from the course which, upon the recommendation of his friends he had adopted—that is, to make no new issues before the country—and to send the election to the people on their knowledge of his past life and public service. Now, so far from a departure from the course suggested, his letter to Mr. Calhoun is a case in point. He does not come out with a new declaration of opinions to suit one section, which is to be kept secret from the other, but he does precisely what the Cincinnati committee have done; he refers Mr. Calhoun to the same document, to which his friends have referred the people of North Carolina, and on which his southern friends rely for the protection of their property.

He is not such an abolitionist as Mr. Van Buren, who believes that Congress have the power to abolish slavery in the District, but that it is inexpedient to do it now. He is not such an abolitionist as Mr. Van Buren, who exerted himself to get Mr. King elected to the Senate, and voted to instruct him to vote against the admission of Missouri; but he refers to his letter to his constituents, who were abolitionists, to show that upon this subject his opinions have been already expressed. That it is not true that he endeavored to introduce slavery into Indiana, where it was prohibited by the organic law, although he did vote for its admission into Missouri, where it was sanctioned by the law, and the treaty of cession, which became a guarantee under the constitution. These views, which are alike satisfactory to the honest men of both sections, are openly proclaimed by his friends and himself; his letter is referred to in reply to all enquiries coming from every quarter; it is published by his friends; in this paper; in the Text Book; in all the papers of the south friendly to his election; and yet Kendall, in his Extra Globe, attempts to make political capital out of his letter to Mr. Calhoun, referring him to that letter, as giving his published opinion. Such are the miserable artifices by which Mr. Kendall is to sustain the sinking cause of this corrupt administration.

## THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH

last night spoke to a mixed multitude, covering almost the entire space on Monument Square, and was equal to the highest expectation of the public. He made two speeches in Philadelphia yesterday, left there at 1 o'clock, and reached this city this morning at 9. He slept a few hours, and having concluded his speech at half past nine, started in a private carriage for his native town, and will deliver two speeches in Frederick tomorrow. He is to be at Elliott's mills, on Saturday, and has promised to spend a week with the mechanics of Baltimore. We saw him yesterday meet several of his acquaintances in early life, and among the rest, Mr. Hagan, of Frederick county, with whom he lived several years, when a boy. Mr. Hagan is a Van Buren man, yet he confirms all the statements relative to Mr. Bear's identity and early history; says that he was a poor boy, but that up to the time of his migration to the west, no one could impeach his character. A few moments afterwards we were introduced by Mr. Bear, to one of the most wealthy citizens of Ohio, who is 'his near neighbor, who affirms his good character as an honest and industrious blacksmith. This man has left his wife and children at home, and has made an average of at least one speech a day, since the 22d of February.

Mr. Bear resides in Circleville, Ohio; he was one of the original Jackson men, but was one of thirty-four who resolved themselves into an association to promote the election of General Harrison. In this society he made speeches, and he, a shoe-maker, and a carpenter, resolved to devote themselves to the cause until the Presidential election. He sold his tools to bear his expenses, and left his wife and children to support themselves, while he labors for his country. He is doing great good. His speech last night was a practical illustration of mal-administration of the party in power, and eminently suited to convince the calm and thinking men of all classes, and especially the working classes.

He has consented to act as the agent to obtain subscribers for the Pilot, and we hope that his commissions, as we allow him twenty-five per cent. on all subscriptions obtained, will do something more than pay his travelling expenses.

The Alexandria Gazette says: Miles Hotchkiss, who has been employed for some time, in keeping a nine-pin alley in Oswego, N. Y., and who "immortalized" himself by endeavoring to impose upon Gen. Harrison, by writing him a letter, which the General did not notice, but which was answered by a Cincinnati Committee, has been appointed Register of the Land Office, at Kaskaskia, Illinois.

Comment.—The unblushing impudence with which Mr. Van Buren goes into the market, and purchases and pays for the most profligate partisans, is one of the most alarming features of these degenerate times. Here is Miles Hotchkiss, a citizen of New York, rewarded—for what? Why has he been sent into Illinois? Was there one in that State suited for this office, that Mr. Hotchkiss has been sent there?

The purpose is to give prominence to Mr. Hotchkiss, and to prove that Mr. Van Buren will reward every man who renders him a service. If we know the people, this will set a feeling in motion, that will more than counteract this abuse of the appointing power. Mr. Hotchkiss and all who get office by such means, will have the privilege of being dismissed with Mr. Van Buren.

The people will teach them that the government and its offices belong to them, and that they will never consent to have them prostituted as a reward for such disgraceful conduct.

## A POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA. GREAT MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF HARRISON AND TYLER.

We learn from the Pennsylvania Inquirer of yesterday, that, notwithstanding the rain on Monday, the meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held on any occasion in Philadelphia. The hardy Democracy turned out in thousands, determined to omit no opportunity for the expression of their sentiments against the existing dynasty—with its Sub-Treasury and Standing Army—and in favor of the long tried and deeply cherished Hero and Civilian, whom the people are about to elevate to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. Citizens of every class and rank in society mingled in the multitude, all devoted to the same cause, all animated by the same feeling, all looking forward to the results of the coming struggle, as to the bright future which is to renew the prostrate arm of enterprise, and once more rouse the mechanic and the manufacturer into activity and business. The feeling throughout was of the right kind—deep earnest and harmonious.

Among the banners were the following inscriptions:—

"THIRD DISTRICT. WE SET THE BALL IN MOTION." On another, "KENSINGTON IS COMING." On a third,

"THIS BANNER WAS DISPLAYED IN 1813, BY THE PEOPLE, AFTER THE DEFEAT OF PROCTOR, BY GEN. HARRISON." SPRING GARDEN, GERMANTOWN, AND SOUTH-WARK.

Southwark turned out in great force—the COROCHINSK boys were also present with a neat banner; so also a deputation from Delaware county, and from various parts of the county of Philadelphia. When arrived at the square, the scene is represented as having been exciting, gratifying, and imposing in an extraordinary degree. Even the most sanguine of our friends, who expected a great meeting, "did not venture to hope, that a popular display, called at a brief notice, would have surpassed any thing of the kind that had taken place in Pennsylvania since the commencement of the present presidential campaign."

The venerable JOHN ELY, a soldier of the Revolution, presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents.

A series of resolutions were offered by W. B. Reed, Esq. and unanimously adopted. They went to express the sentiments of those present, in reference to the abuses of the administration; the prostration of credit and confidence produced by the policy of the Executive; the necessity for a change of rulers, before the country can be again made prosperous and happy; the confidence of the people in the wisdom, the sagacity, and patriotism of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and JOHN TYLER, and the fixed resolve to use every honorable effort to promote the elevation of those distinguished citizens to the highest offices in the gift of a free people.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the celebrated "OHIO BLACKSMITH," Mr. Bear, made his appearance, and was received with shouts of applause. He threw off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and for the space of nearly two hours, held the attention of the meeting, in a speech of great argumentative power and effect; enlivened and illustrated by choice and appropriate anecdotes.

The meeting was further addressed by Major CONOVER, of NORTH BEND, the Hon. WADSWORTH THOMPSON, of S. Carolina, Mr. POPE, of Tennessee, Mr. JENNER, of Maryland, Mr. GRINNELL, of New York, and several other gentlemen.

Mr. Bear, the Ohio Blacksmith, will deliver an address to the people, at Elliott's Mills, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock. It is expected that there will be a large meeting, and persons of all parties are invited to attend.

**SUMMER RETREAT.**—We ask attention of our readers, to the advertisement of the proprietress of the *Franklin House Hotel*. This is unquestionably the most delightful situation for the retreat of families from the city during the summer months, that can be found in our vicinity. To that portion of our citizens who have enjoyed the comforts of this establishment, under the superintendance of the very competent and obliging lady, who for several years has kept the house, we need only say, that they will find every accommodation equal, if not superior to, what they have experienced heretofore. The house has been fitted up recently, and is ready for the reception of boarders. The road is in fine order, and is the fashionable drive from the city.

## SOIREES AT FAIR MOUNT.

The proprietors of this establishment propose to give a series of musical soires during the summer. The Baltimore brass band will perform from the cupola, from 7 to 8 o'clock, when the concerts will commence. This will afford a delightful source of recreation and amusement, after the labors of the day. It will be seen by the advertisement, that the garden will be free for promenading. Admittance to the saloon 50 cents. In addition to the concerts, displays of fireworks will be given, *a la Niébo*.

**RICH TREAT.**—We will give to our readers to-morrow, GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH, at Columbus; and a late Letter to James Lyons, Esq. of Richmond, Virginia—in both of which he has again vanquished his enemies. Well may Colonel Johnson say, that his old General never lost a battle.

**ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.**—An attempt was made to enter the dry goods store of Mr. Hall, Pratt street, on Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, by sawing the front door.—The burglars were surprised by the watchmen, and one of them arrested.

## DESPERATE CASE OF A MUTINEER.

Fleming Livingston, a seaman in the U. States service, charged with mutiny, has been brought to New York, in the sloop-of-war Ontario, for trial. This is the same individual, who but very recently, was pronounced for the same offence at Pensacola, after all the preparations for his execution had been made.

A great meeting of the friends of Harrison and Tyler, was held at Springfield, Illinois, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of June. It was attended by delegations from the surrounding counties, and also from Missouri, Indiana, and Iowa. It is said that upwards of 15,000 persons were present.

## COMMUNICATIONS. TO AMOS KENDALL. NUMBER TWO.

Having, in my former number, arrayed a host of testimony to prove the gallantry of General Harrison's conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe; the testimony of those who fought under him, I shall now adduce other testimony equally conclusive in support of his high military claims as commander-in-chief of the north-western army during the late war; and I beg the disinterested and patriotic reader to preserve this paper, and if ever he should come in contact with those heartless libellers, Seidenstricker and Brady, who have had the impudence to assert that Gen. Harrison never fought, to demand of them as a right, that they read it, and digest, with what appetite they may, the startling crime of moral perjury which it fixes upon their souls.

Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, an officer of distinction, of the revolution, as well as a General under Gen. Harrison, at the battle of the Thames, says:

"In short, sir, from the time I joined you, to the moment of your separation, I believe that no commander ever did, or could, make greater exertions than you did, to effect the great objects of the campaign. I admired your plans, and thought them executed with great energy, particularly your order of battle and arrangement for landing on the Canada shore, were calculated to inspire every officer and man with confidence, that we could not be defeated by any thing like our own number."

"Until after I had served the campaign of 1813, I was not aware of the difficulties which you had to encounter, as commander of the north-western army. I have since often said, and still do believe, that the duties assigned to you on that occasion, were more arduous and difficult to accomplish, than any I had ever known confided to any commander; and with respect to the fidelity with which you executed that high and important trust, there are thousands in Kentucky, as well as myself, who believed it could not have been committed to better hands."

Now let us hear what the high-souled commodore Perry, who acted as a volunteer aide to Gen. Haggion, says. "These are his words:

"Although I have little or no pretensions to military talent, I consented to accompany you, still I may be allowed to bear testimony to your zeal and activity in the pursuit of the British army under General Proctor, and to say the prompt change made by you in the order of battle, and discovering the position of the enemy, always has appeared to me to have evinced a high degree of military talent. I consider most gratefully with the venerable Governor Shelby, in his general approbation of your conduct."

Gov. Shelby, in a letter to Mr. Madison, again says:—

"I feel no hesitation to declare to you, that I believe Gen. Harrison to be one of the first military characters I ever knew."

Col. Richard M. Johnson, the Vice-President, on the 4th July, 1813, says, in speaking of the troops under his command:—

"We did not want to serve under 'cowards or traitors,' and I have seen many who have proved themselves to be wise, prudent, and brave."

And, again, in 1831, in a speech in Congress, in speaking of the hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames, Col. Johnson eloquently said:—

"Who is General Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his fortune, life, and sacred honor, to secure the liberties of his country?"

"Of the career of General Harrison, I need not speak—the history of the west is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field."

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, the only one who never sustained a defeat."

I will now turn from the testimony of his companions in arms, and give a few of the many commendations he has received from others.

The Hon. Langdon Cheves, in speaking of the vast importance to the nation of the victory of the Thames, in a speech in Congress, remarked:

"The victory of Harrison was such as would have secured to a Roman General, in the best days of the republic, the honor of a triumph."

Gov. Snyder, the sterling old democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, in a message to the legislature, on the 10th Dec. 1813, soon after the battle of the Thames, in the fulness of his gratitude, observed:—

"Blessings of thousands of women and children, rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on HARRISON and his gallant army."

Mr. Madison, in two of his messages to Congress, speaks in the highest terms of praise of Gen. Harrison. And Gen. Wm. Johnson, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Indiana, in behalf of that body, addressed Gen. Harrison thus:—

"Sir.—The House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet and the tribes of Indians confederated with him; when we see displayed in behalf of our country, not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the many; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country, we cannot for a moment withhold our need of praise."

Congress voted General Harrison and the late Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, the thanks of the nation, and a gold medal, each, emblematical of the triumph gained over the British and Indians, at the battle of the Thames.

as foul a libel as ever was uttered by lying pens and malignant hearts, then I must confess I have no skill in surgery; and will leave them to the enjoyment of all the laurels they may have gained in their unholy war upon truth and human character. JUSTITIA.

## THE LATE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

As the causes upon which Major Lendrum, and Capt. Dusenberry have been subjected to the vexatious proceedings of Courts of Inquiry into their official conduct, strike at the privilege and business of every citizen, and as the precedents which these inquiries establish, are of the most pernicious tendency, I would suggest the propriety of some member of Congress, calling upon the Executive to lay them officially before that body, in order, that they may be widely circulated among the people. I am sure that there is still virtue enough left in this nation, to visit this nefarious attempt upon the liberty of the people with contempt and scorn. Is it not enough that the intolerant spirit of a malevolent party, should exclude from office every man, who differs with the government; but men in business, mechanics, and laborers, must be debarred the poor privilege of selling to government, or enjoying the advantage of its employment! Were the institutions of this country formed for the sole benefit of a corrupt and corrupting administration? Was it the only object of its framers, that the panders of abused power should be aggrandized? Did the actors in the revolution—those dauntless spirits who braved the dangers of seven years war—ever presume that a successor of Washington, would ever dare so to abuse his sacred trust, as to arraign two brave officers for the contemptible office of buying supplies for the army from Whigs? If the Whigs are thus to be excluded from any of the benefits and blessings of a government, which they largely and freely contribute to support, the day may not be far distant when "calculations" of the value of the Union may be made without provoking the imputation of a want of patriotism.

Does Mr. Van Buren suppose, that so large and respectable a portion of the American people, as are the Whigs, will tamely submit to a repetition of such indignities? Does he suppose that they will quietly sit with folded arms, and see their liberties thus mercilessly cloven down by a petty tyrant? Does he presume that they will prove pliant subservives, while the hateful edicts of their disfranchisement are daily issued from the palace? If he wraps himself up in such wild fancies, he may find out, when too late, that he has calculated without his host.

## AMERICANUS.

### AN INQUIRY.

Is the Mr. Tate, who signed the very meek and republican request to the President, to remove Messrs. Lendrum and Dusenberry, for buying provisions of Whigs, the Mr. Tate, who is one of the officers of the Baltimore Custom-house?

If he be one and the same person, I should think that the government might dispense with his services, as it must be very obvious that if his duties at the custom house gave employment to his time, he would not have leisure to belong to Jacobin associations, whose only aim and object seem to be, to disfranchise American citizens, and deny them the enjoyment of those privileges vouchsafed by the constitution.

The indecency of a custom house officer playing the part of a persecuting partizan, must be obvious to all; and calls to recollection the admirable letter of President Jefferson, which taught these gentlemen another lesson, and more appropriate duty.

Nine-tenths of the duties paid into the custom-house of Baltimore, are paid by Whig merchants, and yet this bigoted servant of the public, would deprive them of the common privileges of American citizens.

## QUERIST.

### LATEST FROM BRAZIL AND THE LA PLATA.

We are indebted to a commercial house, for Rio Janeiro papers to May 6th, brought by the U. S. corvette Lexington.

The special session of the Brazilian Legislature was closed on the 2d by a short speech from the Regent, in which he speaks of the complete restoration of the Emperor's health, and the evacuation of the Province of St. Catherine's by the insurgents, who, we learn from other sources, had joined their comrades in the Province of Rio Grande. The Province of Maranhão had also been pacified. In Rio Grande the insurgents still maintained themselves.

The Governor of the French Colony at Cayenne, had received orders to evacuate the two positions occupied by French troops in Oyapock, on the Brazilian frontier. The Rio papers express much satisfaction at this event.

Buenos Ayres dates are to the 4th of April. A despatch from Gen. Jose Paulo Lopez, forwarded from Caracas under date of March 29th, states, that on that day the Gen. Mariano Vera, one of the staff of Gen. Lavalle, was defeated, and killed in action, as was also Col. Reynafe and Secretary Pina.

By a decree of 28th of March, an emission of \$2,000,000 in Bank rags, was authorized by the Buenos Ayrian government. Monte Video advances to April 3d, state that President Rivera marched from Durazno for the Uruguay, on the 31st of the preceding month.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

## VERY LATE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The ship Azelia, Captain Fisk, arrived yesterday, in a remarkable short passage from Rio de Janeiro. She brought us the "Journal de Commercio," to the 10th ult. In those we have received, there is no news of any consequence. Rio Janeiro is to be lighted with gas. A contract between the government and a Company, has been made to that effect. Each lamp will cost eight pounds sterling per annum. The contract is for six years.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 9. Very little has been done lately in Exchange on London. It is now quoted at 30, which is a decline. Government had entered market as a purchaser.

There has been no change in Coffee. Transactions limited. Three thousand five hundred and thirty-two bags have been shipped to-day, and since the 1st, 28,041 bags. One thousand and two hundred boxes sugar were sold yesterday at 24/40 a 48/000. Silver was quoted at 79 to 80.

## OFFICIAL.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 15, 1840.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 6th day of July next, for the exchange of lawful currency of the United States to the amount of one million of dollars for Treasury Notes to be issued under the act of 31st March last.

The offers will state the rate of interest at which Treasury notes will be received for cash paid to the Treasurer at Boston, New York, or this city. Preference will be given to the lowest rate of interest proposed upon any sum not less than \$5000.

## STEAM BOAT COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.

The steamboat Napoleon started from New York, on Saturday for Albany, and shortly after the De Witt Clinton put off for the same place, and ran into the former boat. There is a competition between these two boats, and the New York papers state, that the collision was intentionally produced by the De Witt Clinton. The Napoleon had four hundred passengers on board, and the other but a small number. Fortunately no lives were lost, although the shouts and screams, the fright and excitement of so large a number of passengers, are represented as truly appalling. During the confusion, the Captain of the Napoleon is said to have fired a pistol at the pilot of the Clinton, and that several other shots were fired. A copy of temporary remarks, truly that the authors of such mischief should be taken from the deck of the steamboat, and put into the cells of a penitentiary.

## FATAL STEAMBOAT CASUALTY.

On the 14th inst. the Steamboat Citizen, left New York, on Sunday, with 150 passengers, on an excursion around Staten Island. During the passage, some slight accident occurred to the boat, which caused the passengers to rush towards the stern, by which several were pushed overboard, and two persons were drowned. One was William F. Warner, a journeyman brass founder, the other, Benjamin F. Dierbow, the latter of whom, has left a wife and child.

The Banking associations of New York, notwithstanding their recent protest against the constitutional validity of the law, requiring them to redeem their notes in New York or Albany, have determined to provide for the redemption of their bills, at such points, at the rate of 1 per cent. discount.

The 400th anniversary of the invention of the art of Printing, is to be celebrated at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 24th inst. Printers in every part of the Union, together with their associates in the art,—meaning editors, we suppose, even though they may not be practical printers,—are invited to attend. It is a great occasion, and will be an interesting meeting, without doubt.

**ABOLITIONISM IN NEW YORK.**—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, that the Emancipator, the chief abolition paper in that city, has been conducted during the past year, at a loss of \$2,000.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—A drunken man fell from off the railroad cars in New York a few days since, and while lying in the street, a wagon came along, the wheels of which were stopped by coming in contact with his head. The fellow got up and staggered off; thanks to a thick skull.

**SENTENCED.**—The colored man, Saunders, who was caught recently attempting to break into the Mount Holly (N. J.) Bank, has been convicted and sentenced to three years confinement in the State Prison.

Ensign Reade, of the 1st Royals, was lately killed, at Montreal, recently, by the accidental discharge of a loaded musket, upon the muzzle of which he was resting his chin.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at its recent session, passed a series of resolutions, condemning the proceedings of Congress, in relation to the New Jersey contested election.

**TAKING ANOTHER PERSON'S TEETH.**—A woman was arrested in New York, a few days since, for stealing a set of false teeth belonging to a female acquaintance.

**ELLIOT COURT MARTIAL.**—The testimony before this tribunal was closed on Monday, after a session of five weeks. Commodore Elliot notified the Court, through his counsel, Mr. Dallas, that he would be prepared to present his defence to the Court on Saturday next.

The Steamer Neptune, Captain Penneyer, arrived at New York on Sunday, in ten days from New Orleans, which place she left on the 4th, touching at Charleston on her way, and reaching New York in 64 hours from the latter city.

There are now 1495 paupers in the Almshouse at Philadelphia. The institution is represented to be in a good condition. Last year the poor-taxes were rated at 42 cents on the 100 dollars. This year they are rated at 32 cents.

The managers of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, have fixed the prices at \$1 for the boxes, and 50 cents for the pit, during the engagement of Mad. Elssler.

**DROWNED.**—A young man, named Marshall Wheaton, of Thompson County, R. I., was drowned last week near Providence.

A small lad fell from the steps leading to the steeple of the State House in Philadelphia, on Monday, and was very seriously injured.

A barn, containing a large quantity of wheat, oats, hay, &c., was recently destroyed by lightning, near Lebanon, Ohio.

**FIRST RAIL ROAD IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**—The Rail Road from the Albion Mines to South Pictou (N. S.) was opened on the 26th ult.

A middle aged man, named James Patterson, was drowned in Back Creek, near Bordentown, N. J., on Saturday last.

**CHOKED.**—A man choked himself, a few days since, at Lowell, Mass., by attempting to swallow a lobster's tail whole.

A man fell from the second story of the New York Exchange, on Saturday, and broke his leg.

Worcester, Mass., has a population of 7060. Increase since 1830—2892. Decrease since 1837—57.

McAram's Garden, in Philadelphia, is nightly attracting crowds of visitors.

Wilson Peter, Esq., has been recognised by the President as British Consul for Philadelphia.

There were 89 deaths in Philadelphia last week, and 117 in New-York.

A large and enthusiastic Harrison and Tyler meeting has recently been held in Portland, Me.