PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN--EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER

OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20.

WHO IS THE TRUE DEMOCRAT?

As these are times when men are to be judged by their past history, a friend has placed in our hand the Sun, of September 6th, 1839, from which we quote the following compilation, for the edification of the democratic readers of the Republican. No wonder we find that paper proclaiming that the Blacksmith should stick to his anvil, and the Shoemoker to his last. The sentiment is very—very appropos! But to the extracts:

From the Sun of Sept. 6th, 1839.

"Who is this uncorrupted and unpurchasable Editor—this SAMUEL HARKER, whom the self-styled Democratic Press of the country have for months past been welcoming back to the editorial chair, as the bold, fearless and uniform Champion of Democracy? Who is this jewel of consistency, who claims to be the friend of the people, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, and Martin Van Buren—whilst he rejoices in the name of Democrat, and charges upon others the sin of being "political changelings"—who is he? Let him speak for himself, in editorials in the columns of "The Delaware Gazette, printed and published by Samuel Harker, at Wilmington, Delaware." First, as to his Democracy and love of the people—

In 1822. He says:

"We will never ask," &c. "forgiveness of the political sin, which stamped upon us the *name of FEDERALIST*—WE DELIGHT IN THE NAME."

Again, in 1823:

"To us, the *name of Federalism* is a subject of no reproach. We *rejoice to bear it*, and hope that our efforts to honor and support it, may be such as it merits. While others are endeavoring to hold it up to scorn, and deserting its standard for the purpose of securing power and emolument, from other hands, it shall be our glory to support its cause, and OUR FEEBLE POWERS SHALL ALWAYS BE EMPLOYED *to display its beauties to others.*"!

Again. In reply to a correspondent of the Wilmington Watchman, he compliments the Democracy thus:

"We can inform "Verbum Sat" of the Watchman, that none of his LOW BRED, HIDE-BOUND DEMOCRATS *corresponds with* US, *as he insinuates.*"

Again. Federalism he calls the GOOD OLD CAUSE.

"*Better and Better.*—The accounts we receive from Kent and Sussex, are more and more pleasing. From other places we also learn, that the *Federalists* are actively engaged, and evince an anxious desire FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE GOOD OLD CAUSE."

Again. He tells us what he deemed GOOD NEWS:

"*Good News.*—St. George's Hundred has come out Federal. A FEDERAL CONSTABLE has been elected in this STRONGHOLD OF DEMOCRACY."

Again. He rallys the Federalists to the Polls, and tells us who the Democrats are:

"*Turn out, turn out*, give in your votes for Gen. Paynter and the *Federal ticket*. Then shall we be safe—then shall we see the *turbulent*—the *violent*, the *unprincipled* men, who have contended against us, *put down.*"

Again. The election is over; the Federalists succeeded, he raises the shout of triumph:

"*The Triumph of Federalism.*—Federalism has again re-established itself in Delaware. It has suffered a partial eclipse, but its glories have only been concealed for a season, to display the greater radianee and beauty on its re-appearance."

Such is SAMUEL HARKER. Democrats of Baltimore, behold the "man of your counsel;" a Democrat "in whom there is no guile."

As to his Friendship for Andrew Jackson—

In 1833. He says:

"Of all the gentlemen named for the Presidency, General *Jackson* appears to us the *most objectionable.*"

Again. "We have seen in the General, such a *disregard for the institutions of the country*, such a dispositson to *place himself above its laws*, and such an inclination to *trample upon the rights of others*, when they stood in opposition to his own interests or feelings, as should render the citizens of the United States very cautious about placing him in the first office within their gift."

Again. "General *Jackson*, like Gen. Wayne, should be called *Mad Andrew.*"

Friends of General Jackson, behold the consistent supporter of your beloved old General.

As to his Frieneship for Mr. Jefferson—

In 1823. He says:

"The unprovoked attack which Mr. Jefferson has been pleased to make upon the Federal party, without any kind of necessity or reason for it, is altogether unjustifiable, and can be accounted for on no other ground than the MENTAL IMBECILITY or unhallowed resentment of its author, *a most consummate intriguer*, who had been opposed to the adoption of the Federal constitution; inveigled himself into the favor of the people; undermined the men who had befriended him, and rendered him popular, when far otherwise, on account of his opposition to the constitution; misrepresented their motives and actions, and instigated others to insult and abuse them, and at length seated himself in the chair of the Chief Magistracy of the country, by a course of the MOST SHAMEFUL DOUBLE DEALING and PERVERSION OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE."

Democrats, behold the consistent follower of the Father of Democracy!!

As to his Friendship for Mr. Van Buren—

I believe the party hold up Mr. Van Buren as a Democrat? Well– the Democratic Editor of the Republican, speaking through the Delaware Gazette, in 1823, says:

"WE SHOULD REJOICE TO SEE A SOLID, SUBSTANTIAL *FEDERALIST* ELEVATED TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR, because we believe that the advancement of the best interests of the country would be thereby promoted."

Friends of Van Buren! behold your champion—your Democratic Editor—who, in his daily paper, proclaims to the world, that no political change of sentiment "can be the result of honest conviction"—that the subsequent "professions" of him who changes a political opinion, are 'empty professions"—that the argument "for the change," must be "pretty conclusive," in the shape of dollars and cents, which he considers a "heavy" argument upon the conviction of "a political changeling." CONSISTENCY.

Mr. Bear, the Ohio Blacksmith, seems to have "stirred up the *bile*" and frightened Amos almost as much as the naughty Whigs frightened his babies. Who could have believed that, by way of breaking the force of Mr. Bear's speech, the Globe would have charged that the book from which Mr. Bear read extracts to be a forgery!! What, Dr. Holland's book a forgery!! This won't do. We advise Mr. Ritchie to write a letter to Dr. Holland, and get him to certify that he did not read the book before it was published, and that if he had known that it contained the extract from Mr. Van Buren's speech he could not have published it.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—A member of an extensive dry goods house, in the upper part of the city, which had long occupied a store in Baltimore street, at an annual rent of $1000, remonstrated with the owner, in consequence of the great depression of trade, against paying him hat amount in future, for the premises.

t The owner promptly offered for acceptance either of the three following propositions:—

1. To pay, in future, $1000 in case of General Harrison's election to the presidency.

2. $800 without reference to the election of either of the candidates to the chief magistracy.

3. $600 in the event of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.

It is not difficult to judge which of the propositions was acceded to.

☞ Mr. Bear speaks at Ellicott's Mills to-day, and we are gratified to learn that the Rail-road Company will send out a special train. Fare, out and back, but 50 cents.

A part of the fleet of vessels that left this port in February and March last, for Rio de Janeiro and Liverpool, have returned, and add somewhat to the bustle and business of Fell's Point, for a few days past, and has created employment for the laboring classes, who have been idle for some time past.

Aquilla P. Giles, Esq., first Teller of the Franklin Bank, has been appointed Cashier of that Institution in place of J. L. Hawkins, Esq., resigned.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL.—Mr. W N. Harrison, 28 Gay street, is the agent for this work, which has obtained in Europe and in this country an extensive circulation.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT

WASHINGTON, June 18th, 1840.

DEAR GENERAL:—

Since I left our city, there has been a pretty close attendance upon Congress. Yesterday I was at the Senate, and was pleased to observe the regard paid by one of our Senators to the interests of our beloved monumental city. In the bill to prevent the abuse of the flag of the United States, and the unauthorized use of American papers in that trade, Mr. Merrick made a prompt, and in my opinion, very proper attempt to remove from this bill very exceptionable words. They related to the building of "Baltimore Clippers," and said that any person engaged in constructing or preparing with "reason to believe that the same will be so employed by others", such person shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not exceeding $10,000, and imprisoned not exceeding five years, &c.

Mr. Merrick moved to expunge from the bill the words quoted; he conceived the bill sufficiently strong without them, and thought it might act injuriously upon the ship builders of Baltimore, who, by their superior skill, had attained a superiority in the construction of fast sailing vessels which no other people on the habitable globe had ever come up to.

Mr. Davis replied, that these words were not in the original bill, but had been placed there by the Secretary of State, to whom the bill had been submitted.

Mr. Merrick still insisted that the authority from whence they were derived, did not entitle them to the more sanction. What, said he, is so meritorious and so skilful a class of men to have their interests assailed in such a manner, because a Secretary of State recommended it? Certainly not, and he must insist that they be stricken out. It was well known that this class of ship builders were so pre-eminent in their profession, that vessels of their construction were sought for every where; and were they to be rendered liable to vexatious prosecutions, through any improper construction given to the words of the law? He hoped the Senate would see the necessity of removing them. Mr. M. then went on to pay a well merited compliment to the skill, the industry and professional worth of our ship builders, which did my heart good to listen to.

Mr. Calhoun spoke also in a manner which pleased me very much. He said he was affraid the bill was traceable to foreign influence, and was calculated to embarrass. What steps had Great Britain taken in regard to herself? She was seeking to acquire the ascendency in Africa, and set herself up as a kind of arbitor to dictate rules to other nations. The very manacles with which slaves were bound, were manufactured in Birmingham; and what had she done to put a stop to that? It was time, he thought, for this country to assert its own dignity, and not be dictated to a by a foreign power. When he thought of the direct and improper interference on the part of the British, in the case of the Armistad he lost all patience.

Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, advorated the retaining of the words placed there by Mr. Forsyth, as the best means of putting an end to the trade; andthe motion of Mr. Merrick was lost. So that if one of our beautiful clippers is ordered by a foreign power, our skilful and industrious mechanics are to run the risk of prosecution, if any abolitionist sees fit to swear against them. And all because Mr. Secretary Forsyth sees fit, forsooth, to bow his head to the impudent dictation of England—a nation that sees fit in this very case to urge upon the government the yielding of the right of search.

Why did not the Senate print the correspondence for the benefit of the country at large? The people should see all on this subject which was sent from the State department? There is a part of it from Trist which would amuse them. Let us have it, and the dates. There is one letter from the hard money Consul, which a member of the committee told me was headed "confidential," which Mr. T. had since taken from the files, in which he gives a history of a "long, low brigantine," built in Baltimore, which made a voyage to Africa and back, going into detail as to the parties concerned, the number of ounces each slave sold for, and the tremendous profits this vessel realized. She was, he says, the admiration of every body at Havana. Now let this letter be published. I know no reason for its concealment. I understand there is a copy of it taken, which will give Mr. Trist more occasion for alarm if it meets the public eye than any suit of Capt. Wendall.

Mr. Merrick succeeded also in affecting a very important amendment to the light house bill, an account of which I will send you to-morrow, should I not go south. In haste,

Yours, P.

WASHINGTON, June 19th

The resolution relating to reporters was taken up and debated at some length by Messrs. Walker, King, Tappan, Clay, (Ky.,) Clay, (Ala.,) and others.

The resolution was laid by for the present.

The Mount Carmel and New Albany Railroad Bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Webster, but the whole measure of the railroad system was denounced by Mr. Benton, in the strongest language; he conceived this road particularly as the wildest and most visionary scheme that ever entered into the brain of man, and moved to postpone the bill indeffinitely, with the understanding that the whole class of railroad bills should be disposed of in the same manner.

Messrs. Young, White, Linn, and others, advocated the measure. Mr. Young with great zeal and earnestness.

The debate was going on when this package was sent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SOUND REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES.

Soon after John Quincy Adams came into office, a deputation waited upon him from New-York, and requested the removal of Mr. Thompson, the Collector; he remarked to them, "Gentlemen, has Mr. Thompson abused his trust? If you have any charges against him of mal-practices in office, I will with pleasure hear your testimony, and decide according to the interests of the country. Please state the nature of your charges, gentlemen."

"We have no charges to make, Mr. Adams, except that Mr. Thompson is, and has always been, opposed to you; we cheerfully admit that he is a competent and good officer."

"It is no objection in my sight," was the reply of Mr. Adams, "that Mr. Thompson is politically opposed to me; so long as he discharges the duties of his office with intelligence and fidelity, he has nothing to fear from me. The letter and spirit of our constitution, both, secure him in the free exercise of his civil, religious and political rights; and I should be faithless to my trust, could I trench upon either of them. If you have nothing else to allege against Mr. Thompson, I have only to say, that I will not remove him. I thank you, gentlemen, for your zeal in my behalf; but cannot violate a great and fundamental principle of the government, to promote my individual interests. Mr. Thompson has the same right to the enjoyment of his opinions, as I have to mine."

I give the above as the substance of Mr. Adams's reply. It is ten years since I read it; but as my memory is tenaceous, I think I may affirm that it is substantially correct. I will now quote a sentence or two from Mr. Jefferson's inaugural speech. Mr. Jefferson says:—

"All will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is, in all cases, to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppession. Let us then, fellow-citizens, unite with one heart, and one mind; let us restore to social intercourse, that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect, that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions." * * * * *

"Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans; we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it."

What a contrast these sentiments furnish, to that grovelling spirit which would punish the officers of the army for dealing with whig merchants, or withhold from the latter their "equal rights"—the common right of furnishing commodities of trade for the army!

HISTORICUS.

ANOTHER SPECK'D MURPHY.

Dr. Thomas L. Murphy, in his Ghost of Democracy, of the 17th inst., hath the following:

"The great advantages of a hard money currency to all men who seek to live by honest means, and the blighting effects of such a paper currency as the whigs advocate to the same class, are herein exemplified in a manner that must remove all doubts upon the subject."

To sustain the foregoing, reference is had to the state of things in the Spanish Island of Cuba, at this time under the immediate government of the Prince of Austria. He says:—

"In Cuba, a hard money country, three dollars per day is the reward of labor. Coopers frequently make from seven to ten dollars." [We are not told whether per day or per month; if the latter, it is but a meagre compensation any where; if the former, I dont believe it.] "Carpenters get sixty dollars per month, and boarded." [Not true.]—"And even slave labor is worth one dollar and fifty cents per day." [True.] ☞ "Flour sells at about seven dollars per barrel, and other necessaries of life in proportion."

Phew! if that is not a pure and unadulterated *Murphy*, why, we of the eastern part of the city dont recognize the features of one when we see it, that's all. The duty alone, in Cuba, upon flour, is TEN DOLLARS per barrel; shipping your flour, then, at the port of Baltimore, at $6 per barrel, which is the ordinary price in ordinary times, adding thereto freight, insurance, duty in Cuba, and commissions, by the time your flour is made into bread and reaches the mouths of the laborers, it will have cost them nearer THIRTY DOLLARS per barrel than twenty, if, in truth, the laborer of that Island ever tastes wheat flour at all, of which I have serious doubts.

With regard to labor, I have only to say that slave labor is the only labor in use in that Island, from the fact that it is the cheapest and best adapted to the climate. I would advise the "Spirit of Democracy" to commune further with the "Spirit of Despotism," before it commits itself by such egregrous falsehoods. DEPTFORD HUNDRED.

Advertisements omitted to-day will appear in our next.

CELEBRATION AT FORT MEIGS.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The sun never shone brighter than upon the Wayne, as that boat swiftly ascended the Maumee, the morning of the 10th. Arrived at Toledo, we found the United States and Gen. Scott, both loaded so that their decks seemed one dense mass of human beings. We were joined about nine, by the Rochester and Star, filled to overflowing with delegates from Lake county, Ohio, and from Cleveland, and towns adjacent. The fleet of boats was soon formed into line, the Wayne taking the lead, and amid the huzzas of the people covering the decks and shore, the roar of cannon, and the inspiring strains of bands of music, the whole were again in rapid motion. The approach to Perrysburg is singularily beautiful, and if the river had the clearness and arrowy current of the Detroit or the Niagara, it would soon be as renowned for its picturesqueness, as it now is for its *malaria*. Its fine reaches, the graceful sweep of its curves, the hoary forests which crown its banks, surpassing in depth and luxuriance of foliage any thing we ever before beheld, and the gala aspect of the whole enlivened by so many steamboats flaunting in gorgeous banners and many a gay device, presented a scene which has rarely if ever been equalled.

A short hour brought us in view of Perrysburg, the high table land, about a mile above the village, the site of Fort Meigs, gleaming with the tents of the Buffalo Military, and the city of Maumee overhanging the opposite side. We swept by a commanding bluff on the Maumee city side, and a salute announced in thunder-tones that we were passing the site of the old French Fort Miami, and entering a region consecrated by the best blood and the most heroic achievements of the French, the British, the red men and the Americans. Just above, and in sight, commenced, and directly opposite under the guns of what was then the British Fort, ended, the sanguinary conflict in which Mad Anthony, aided by Harrison and the gallant spirits under his command, wiped out the disgrace of St. Clair's defeat, broke the Indian power in the Northwestern territory, and put a final termination to the war of the Revolution.

Immediately on landing, we repaired to the old green Fort Independent of the associations which will ever render the spot hallowed ground in the heart of all true, patriotic Americans, a place more eminently beautiful or one better fitted for a celebration like that in which we were about to participate, could not be found in our bread land. The site of the Fort is on the brow of the right bank of the river, nearly an hundred feet above the water, to which the descent, though covered with the greenest sward, is almost precipitous. On the land side sweeps round in a crescent form a ravine, which together with the river partially insulates the Fort, and must have contributed essentially to the defence of the place. The fosse or ditch, the glacis, the sally-ports, though overgrown with short thick grass, are all distinctly defined. Beneath, for many a mile, stretches the luxuriant valley of the Maumee, the broad river, dotted with islands, fading away into the dim, hazy distance, and reflecting like polished silver the bright rays of an unclouded sun. The banks present a most charming view. They are in a high state of cultivation in the vicinity of Perrysburg and Maumee, and with the neat villa-like houses of the proprietors, crowning the heights and relieved by the fine specimens of the primeval forest which good taste has allowed to remain, the back-ground filled up with the dark silent and solemn woods, made a picture of surpassing beauty.

It having been understood that Gen. Harrison, who, with his companions and former aids, Col. Todd and Majors Clarkson and Oliver, had spent the night preceding at Sandusky, would arrive in the boat of the same name at Toledo, in the afternoon, the Committee of Arrangements delegated to a committee consisting of Messrs. Taylor, Choules, Clapp and Stagg, of this city, and a detachment of the Buffalo Volunteer Military Corps, under command of Capt. Vaughn, the pleasing task of receiving the hero and escorting him to Perrysburg. They left in the Perry soon after our arrival. The interval between their departure and return, we spent in viewing the localities about the Fort, and noting the fresh arrivals. Immense multitudes were already on the ground, and they continued to pour in by thousands. More than five hundred wagons came in in one single procession. The van of the line was formed by the Richmond County Delegation, who came a distance of more than one hundred miles, in one hundred and twenty-three wagons. We attempted at first to particularize each different delegation with their equipages, banners, mottoes and badges, but we were soon obliged to give up in despair.

About six o'clock the steamboats Sandusky and Perry came in sight, and as they approached the town, the trees, the roofs of houses, the decks and rigging of the steamboats lying at the wharves, were covered by the thronging thousands anxious to obtain a view of the venerable chief. He landed under a salute of 17 guns, fired by a detachment of the Buffalo Flying Artillery, which was responded to by the cannon on board each of the ten or dozen steamboats, and the still louder cheers of the immense multitude. The General was deeply affected, but the lateness of the hour and the fatigue of the journey, precluded any thing more than a simple acknowledgement of the demonstrations of affectionate attachment with which he was greeted. Entering a barouche, and preceded by his escort, he immediately repaired to the Fort, followed by the thousands who had assembled to witness his debarkation. There he was welcomed by another salute of 17 guns from the Buffalo Artillery. Twenty-seven years had elapsed since Gen. Harrison had visited the Fort, and as he view the scene of so much privation, suffering and triumph, and marked in their turn the spots where the desperate struggle or successful sally had been made, all will pardon the sensibility that could not restrain a tear for the memory of those who so gallantly with him maintained the honor and defence of the country in its hour of most eminent peril. After riding slowly round the Fort, and passing in review, the troops drawn up to receive him, the General in company with his suite, returned to town and took up his quarters at the hospitable mansion of Judge Hollister.

As night came on, the old Fort presented one of the most picturesque views imaginable. Great numbers of people had come in during the afternoon, from the neighboring States of Indiana and Michigan, and the more distant counties of Ohio, and by 9 o'clock, there could not have been less 20,000 on the ground. These were divided into groups of from 1,000 to 5,000 men, listening to and cheering some favorite speaker, or singing Tippecanoe songs.

On the brow of the bank, and on the edge of the neighboring forest, were ranged the white tents of the military and citizens. The heavens were without a cloud, the moon was up, and under the softened and mellow radiance of its blessed light, the river, the valley, and the whole scene seemed reposing in quiet beauty, forming a strange contrast to the sights and sounds which met the eye and ear on every side. Let our readers suppose some ten or twenty of the largest Camp Meetings they ever attended all thrown into one, with all the accompanying exhortations and singing, these heightened in effect by the music of innumerable bands, and they will be able to form a better idea of the aspect of Fort Meigs the night of the 10th, than we could give by the most labored description. Indeed, the feeling which seemed to pervade each one of the mighty host there assembled was akin to, and apparently was not less fervent or sincere, than the most exalted religious sentiments in a period of great excitement. About midnight, the camp was aroused by an attack from some hundred Indians. The drums beat to quarters, skirmishers were driven in, the roar of cannon was mingled with vollies of musketry, and during an hour or more, many of the most stirring events of the seige were acted o'er with an air of startling reality. The Indians were finally driven back, some were captured, the sentinels were placed, and the camp sunk into profound repose.

By early dawn the morning of the 11th, the whole population of the valley of the Maumee, and the country in a circuit of 20 or 30 miles, began to pour in, the hundred bands which accompanied the different delegations were playing, men mustered by hundreds and thousands under their respective banners, and all proceeded to the Fort, where, at about 10 o'clock, the vast assemblage was organized as a Convention by the appointment of the following officers:

President.

Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio.

Vice Presidents

Gov. Woodbridge, of Michigan,
Seabury Ford, of Ohio,
E. Bancroft, of Wisconsin,
Thos. M. Foote, of New York,
N. Gale, of Massachusetts,
P. K. Zacharias, of Maryland,
M. Cooke, of Connecticut.

Secretaries

W. L. Carpenter, of New York,
S. F. Taylor, of Ohio,
Charles Noble, of Michigan,
J. T. Ainsworth, of Vermont,
G. W. Lyman, of Massachusetts.

Committee on Resolutions

Alfred Kelly, of Ohio,
Jas. Brooks, of New York,
Geo. Dawson, of Michigan,
J. Loose, of Maryland,
—— Bostwick, of Indiana,
Geo. D. Prentice, of Kentucky.

Soon after the organization had been thus completed, Gen. Harrison reached the ground and ascended the stand, where were collected many of the veterans of the Revolution and his companions in arms under Wayne, and during the last war. His appearance was greeted with rounds of the most tremendous cheers. The throne of Grace was then addressed in an affecting and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Joseph Badger, whose head was whitened by the frosts of some 90 winters, and who nearly 50 years before was a chaplain in Wayne's army. The prayer concluded, Gen. Harrison advanced to address the vast assemblage. As we learn that his speech will be published at length, we will not anticipate by giving the meagre sketch of his remarks we were able to make. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half, straight on, without a moment's hesitancy, and with a force and power not surpassed by one in the full prime and vigor of manhood. We honestly confess, that notwithstanding our perfect confidence in the integrity and purity of his character and principles and with a just appreciation of his eminent military and civil services, the attacks upon him had been made with such boldness and pertinacity, they had been repeated in so many thousand forms, and from so many sources, that though we gave them no credence, we still had misgivings, lest age, the responsibilities, services and hardships of his eventful life, had somewhat impaired his physical if not intellectual energies. But whatever misgivings we had on that score, were dissipated after listening to the first few sentences of his address. During the whole of his long speech delivered in the open air, under a burning sun, not for one moment did he falter. The trumpet-like tones of his voice rang out as clear at the close as at the commencement, and by all the mighty host gathered round, not less than 25,000, every word could be distinctly heard. We have listened to many of the best public speakers in our country, and from none, either in style, eloquence, choiceness or fluency of language, did we ever hear a more effective or appropriate speech. The topics touched upon were such as might naturally be supposeed would be the subject of remark on such an occasion.

Time has touched Gen. Harrison with a lenient hand. There is a vigor and elasticity about him, which, aided by his habits of strict temperance, promise to last these twenty years. His eye yet sparkles with the brightness of youth.

From the stand, we surveyed the dense and mighty crowd, all hushed into almost death-like silence, or breaking forth in spontaneous and thunder-like cheers. But once in a man's lifetime can he expect to look upon a scene like that. There were the people gathered in their majesty and might. Some had come expressly to be present, from a distance of more than 800 miles. They seemed to be composed almost exclusively of farmers and working men, the bone and sinew of the country, who had met, not for purposes of war or to repel a foreign foe, but on a peaceful errand, to consult on the common weal.

Gen. Harrison was followed by the President of the day, the Hon. Thos. Ewing. His remarks were addressed more particularly to the men of Ohio, and were worthy the reputation of one of the most distinguished sons the Buckeye State can boast. Mr. Schenck, of Dayton, was then loudly called for. Mr. S. enjoys an enviable reputation in his own State, as a lawyer and public speaker, and if we mistake not, his name ere long will be equally well known throughout the Union. At the close of his remarks, the convention was adjourned for dinner, but though thousands left the ground, the number seemed scarcely sensibly diminished. Nay, speakers were called for, the appetite for hearing growing by what it fed upon, and various gentlemen occupied the stand until the convention formally assembled.

It is impossible to give the names of all the speakers, but among the number who addressed the multitude in the course of the day, were Maj. Clarkson, Gen. Harrison's aid in the war; Messrs. Haddock, Love and Chamberlain, of Buffalo; Taylor and Eleutherus Cooke, of Ohio; Dawson of Michigan, besides other gentlemen whose names have escaped our recollection.—To to the regret of every one, Mr. Corwin, the whig candidate for Governor, was taken sick on the road.

On assembling in the afternoon, the following resolutions were reported by Mr. Alfred Kelly, of Ohio, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the achievements of our arms, and the reputation of those who successfully defended our country in times of danger, form the brightest gems in the crown of our national glory, and he cannot be a true friend to his country, who will dim the lustre of the one, or tarnish the fair fame of the other.

Resolved, That the gallant defence of Fort Meigs against the combined forces of the British and Indians, which event we have convened to celebrate, is among the most brilliant efforts of our arms during the last war with England.

Resolved, That we have abundant cause for the most fervent gratitude to an overruling Providence, as well for raising up an able and gallant commander, in the person of our beloved HARRISON, to restore to our armies the reputation lost by the disgraceful surrender of Hull, and to rescue from the enemy the fair country lost by that surrender, as for preserving the life, the health and the strength of the Hero to join with the thousands of his fellow citizens, in celebrating one of his most brilliant achievements on the spot where it occurred, and as we hope and trust, to be the instrument of rescuing our revered political institutions, from the hands of domestic spoilers.

Resolved, That the same increasing exertions—the same disinterested devotion to the public good, which have been so conspicuous throughout the life of the distinguished Hero of Tippecanoe, of the Thames, and of Fort Meigs—are now due from every true friend of his country, in order to regain our lost prosperity, and to restore our glorious institutions to their primitive purity.

Resolved, That what we thus acknowledge to be justly due, shall be honestly paid.

A few speeches were made, several new and capital songs were sung, the immense concourse joined in the chorus, and then the Convention adjourned sine dic. Thus ended the largest and one of the most remarkable Conventions ever held in the United States. The number present is variously estimated, and by some, as is usual in such cases, will probably be exaggerated; but from the most exact data we were able to obtain, we were satisfied there must have been 30,000 persons present. Michigan alone sent more than 5000 delegates.

THE GREAT HARRISON MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.—The American Sentinel, a sterling Van Buren paper in Philadelphia, has the following paragraph, in reference to the recent meeting in that city:—

"The whig meeting yesterday, we understand, was very large. A spirit of enthusiasm seems every where to prevail among the friends of Gen. Harrison. There is, therefore, no use in disguising the fact, that the democrats will have enough to do if they retain Mr. Van Buren in the presidential chair."

POSTSCRIPT

BY THE NORTHERN MAIL.

From the New York Herald, June 19.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western arrived this morning a half past one at Staten Island. She left June 4th

The Canada Government Bill is in committee.

Capt. Otway, R. N. has been killed.

The King of Prusssia is dead.

The Great Western has made a beautiful run of 14 days and a half. Among the passengers are the Hon. and Rev. H. Bertie, the Hon. Col. Chas. Grey, Lieut. General John Murray and family, Lieut Col. Col. Boldero, Lieut. A. B. Parker, 64th regt., Mons. A. de Bacourt, Minister of France, F. B. Ogden, Esq., U. S. Consul, Liverpool, etc. etc.

Consols have risen; money is in demand. Cotton is a little lower.

Mr. Villier's motion on the Corn laws has been defeated by 300 to 178.

Sir Sydney Smith is dead.

York Minster has again been partially destroyed by fire; all the roof fell in. The lantern-tower and the organ has been preserved; the belfry and ten bells are destroyed.

Fergus O'Connor, the Chartist leader, is committed, to endure the miseries of a felon for a political libel, to York Castle, for eighteen months. To enumerate the privations to which he is exposed, would arouse all the sympathies of the Union.

Cunard advertises the Britania steamship, 1200 tons, 440 horse power, to leave Liverpool for Halifax and Boston on the 1st July.

The President steamship is to make an experimental voyage next week, from Liverpool to Cork. She will soon be ready for her Atlantic duties

AFRICA.

Marshal Vales has entered Medeah without opposition. He has again defeated Abd el-Kaper.

MARKETS.

London Money Market, June 3.—The course of exchaage at New York on London is 106 per cent, and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23,40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is 1,57 per cent against England.

Consols have risen to-day, though money is in some demand, and though to-morrow will be the shutting day for Consols and New 3 per Cents, which is often preceded by a sudden realization of stock and a consequent decline. The money price of Consols is 92½ to ¾; and that for the account 92¼ to ½. Exchequer bills have advanced 1s., and are 20s to 8s premium.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 1.—We have had but a moderate business done in cotton to-day, the total sales being about 3,500 bags, nearly all Americans, of which exporters have taken 150 bags.

The market, though quiet, is steady, there not being so much cotton offering as last week.

☞ **2D WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.**—The Committee appointed to procure subscriptions to the "Pilot," feel it their duty earnestly to urge upon the consideration of the meeting of the Club, the necessity of contributing their full share to the extension of its circulation. The former relations which the Editor of this journal sustained with the present dominant party; his peculiar and undoubted fitness for conducting it; and the mass of important information which he possesses, in relation to the past politics of the country, render its support a matter not only of evident policy, but of imperative duty upon every individual having the means; and desirous of securing the success of the Whig party. Since the first election of President Jackson, our party has not once opened a campaign with hopes so buoyant, and prospects so brilliant, of a signal triumph, as that upon which we are now entering. Our opponents are evidently aware of this; and having been completely driven from the field of argument, they have resorted to a system of political warfare, in which no other weapons are used than those which base falsehood and misrepresentation, may supply; and, hence those of their papers the most noted for their utter disregard of truth, and containing the most atrocious calumnies against our candidate and the designs of our party, are stealthily and gratuitously insinuated into every nook and corner of the city, and the grossest deception practiced upon those of our citizens who have not the facilities for gaining correct information. *They* have the public purse and the pockets of the office-holders to sustain them. *Our* sole dependence is upon the generosity and patriotism of our Whig brethren. We appeal, then, to these. We ask them to say whether falsehood shall be permitted to go unrefuted: whether the subtle poison shall exercise its deadly influence over the minds of the people, without the antidote being administered to counteract its effects. There are hundreds of honest and disinterested citizens, who are now open to conviction, and if furnished with correct information, would range themselves under the Harrison banner; and under these considerations, we again call upon every good citizen belonging to our party, to patronize this, one of its acknowledged organs, and after reading it himself, to send it among his neighbors for perusal..

It was moved, that the above report be adopted and dire cted to be published.

ROBT. DUTTON, President.

R. SHAW BUTLER, Secretary. PA

☞ *TENTH WARD.*—A regular meeting of the TENTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB, will be held at the School room, on the south-west corner of Eutaw and Mulberry streets on Monday Evening, June 22d at 8 o'clock. All those in favor of Harrison and Tyler, and opposed to a standing army and the reduction of wages, are requested to attend. A distinguished friend of the cause will address the meeting.

By order, ELLIOT O'D. POOR,

je 19 Rec. Sec'ry.

☞ *8TH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.*—In order to give to the Club an opportunity of hearing the "*Buckeye Blacksmith*" at Monument Square THIS EVENING, the regular meeting is adjourned until *Tuesday night* 23d inst.. when Mr. BAER has promised to address the Club and the voters of the 8th ward, of which due notice will be given. A. L. MOORE, Pres't.

je 16 AP

☞ *NOTICE.*—There will be a meeting of the Whig Voters of the Twelfth Election District, held at the Blue Ball Tavern, place of voting on the Philadelphia road, on *Saturday*, 20th June, at 3 o'clock, P. M. All persons opposed to the Reduction of Wages, a Standing Army of 200,000 men, and friendly to good order, are requested to attend, as there will be some distinguished friends of Harrison and Reform to address the meeting. 16 je

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ELLICOTT'S MILLLS—PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting will be held at Ellicott's Mills on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, the 20th inst. which will be addressed by Mr. BEAR, the celebrated "Buckeye Blacksmith" and other gentlemen. The public generally without distinction of party, are respectfully invited to attend,

☞ For the accommodation of persons in the city who wish to attend the meeting, a special train of cars will leave the depot in Pratt st. on that day at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, and return the same afternoon.

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MARRIED.

On the 14th inst by the Rev. C. B. Tippett, Daniel Walker to Mrs. Helen Cox, both of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Bamphoux, John C. Logue to Isabella V., youngest daughter of the late Jno. Roche.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Adams, John H. Phillips to Miss Mary E. Paul, both of this city.

On the 17th inst by the Rev. Mr. Elder, Thomas Jones to Miss Rudget Ann Jool, both of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tippet, Charles Weltz to Miss Margaret Alford.

On the 26th ult. Andrew Ingram, Esq. of Lafayette, to Miss Emma Jones, daughter of Robert Jones, of Randolph township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

At Boston, on Monday, by Rev. Dr. Greenwood, Dr. O. W. Holmes to Miss Amelia L. Jackson, daughter of Hon. Chales Jackson.

DIED.

At the residence of his father, B. S. Pigman, Esq., in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, on Wednesday, 17th inst., Philip A. S. Pigman, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a wife and interesting family to deplore his death. The deceased was for a long time afflicted with an illness of a most painful character, and which baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. All his sufferings he bore with meekness and patience, and calmly resigned his life into the hands of his Maker.