PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER

OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23.

☞ See first page. for Gen. Harrison's speech.

It is due to the Sun that we should say that the extract published in the Pilot, relative to Mr. Harker, was a communication, and it is said was inserted in that paper as an advertisement.

AMOS KENDALL.

CHAPTER 8.

TO THE ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN.

We have seen that in 1827, Mr. Van Buren was in correspondence with Mr. A. Balch, of Nashville, who was designated by Mr. Lewis as Mr. Van Buren's "deputy," who also denounced Mr. Crawford as the prince of intriguers. It will be remembered, that in the electoral college, Mr. Calhoun was chosen by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Crawford, were returned to the House, as the three, one of whom was to be chosen president by that body. On the 13th of December, '27, Major Eaton, who was the confidential friend of General Jackson, wrote to Mr. Stephen Simpson, as follows:

"In your paper of to-day, I perceive an editorial remark that Calhoun and his friends will seek to produce a failure in the presidential election here, that he may succeed Your informant is in error. It is no friend who has made the communication. The friends of Mr. Crawford, it is evident, would dislike Mr. Calhoun's accession more than either Jackson or Adams. * * * Every State, where Mr. Calhoun has been supposed to have any strength, will stand for Gen'l Jackson, and what more can the General's friends desire than that they should be true and firm to him. So, change your editorial remark, for the reason that its tendency is alone to do injury to yourself. And do you build a contradiction, not on any communication received from Washington, but base it on your own calculation and the high confidence reposed in the integrity of Mr. Calhoun and those who are his friends, for you may rest it on such grounds."

In the spring of '27, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng made a pilgrimage to Georgia, and were authorised by Mr. Crawford to make known that the difficulty in the way of General Jackson with Mr. Crawford and his friends, was the apprehension that if he was elected, Mr. Calhoun would come into power; and on the 14th of December, 1827, Mr. Crawford wrote to Mr. Balch, (Mr. Van Buren's Nashville deputy,) whom he immediately rewarded on coming into office, that "if he could ascertain that Calhoun would not be benefitted by Jackson's election, he would do him a benefit by communicating the information" to Mr. Crawford. In January, of the same year, Mr. James A. Hamilton, (another of Mr. Van Buren's deputies,) was at the Hermitage and accompanied Gen. Jackson to New Orleans. In his letter of February 24, 1831, published in the Evening Post, he admits that he had "much conversation" with Major Lewis on the subject, and at the request of Major Lewis, he volunteered to "ascertain truly, what occurred in Mr. Monroe's cabinet deliberations in relation to a proposition, supposed to have been made, to arrest General Jackson for his conduct in the (Seminole) war, and to inform him (Major Lewis,) of the result." Accordingly, he returned from New Orleans by way of Georgia, and at Augusta wrote to Mr. Forsyth, requesting him to obtain from Mr. Crawford a statement in relation to the said proposition in Mr. Monroe's cabinet "to arrest" General Jackson. From thence he came on to Washington and induced Mr. Calhoun to believe that some one was endeavoring to make an impression on General Jackson's mind that such a proposition had been made (to wit, to arrest General Jackson) in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, and that General Jackson, whose election was then supported by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, was about to be assailed on that point. Mr. Calhoun told him, as he asserts, that no such proposition had been made or even thought of.

A few days thereafter, he received a letter from Mr. Forsyth, dated on the 8th of February, at Milledgeville, from which the following is an extract.

From Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 8th, 1828.

Dear Sir: Our friend, Wm. H. Crawford, was in this place a few hours yesterday on private business. I had very unexpectedly an opportunity to comply with the request made in your letter dated Savannah, January 25th. I had a long conversation with Mr. C. and afterwards read to him your letter. He regretted that your engagements did not permit you to pay him a passing visit. By his authority, I state in reply to your inquiry, that a meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet to discuss the course to be pursued towards Spain in consequence of Gen. Jackson's proceedings in Florida during the Seminole war, Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of the War Department, submitted to and urged upon the President the propriety and necessity of arresting and trying Gen. Jackson. Mr. Monroe was very much annoyed by it; expressed a belief that such a step would not meet the public approbation; that Gen. Jackson had performed too much public service to be treated as a younger or subaltern officer might, without shocking public opinion. Mr. Adams spoke with great violence against the proposed arrest, and justified the General throughout, vehemently urging the President to make the cause of the General that of the administration.

In consequence of the strong excitement produced by the President's obvious embarrassment, Mr. Crawford interposed in the discussion, and suggest that there was no necessity for deciding upon the course to be pursued towards the General, as the question for which the cabinet was convened did not require it; they were called to determine how Spain was to be treated in relation to the Florida affair; the conduct of the General was a matter exclusively between the General and his own Government, in which, however Spain might feel interested, she had no right to meddle; the subject was then disposed of and was not renewed.

This letter makes a direct charge that Mr. Calhoun had *submitted and urged upon the President the propriety of* ARRESTING *and trying General Jackson.*" On the 25th of February, 1828, Mr. Hamilton addressed to Mr. Calhoun the following note.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hamilton, relating to the deliberations of the cabinet on the Seminole question.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1828.

Dear Sir: To avoid mistake as to what passed between us at the conversation I had the honor to hold with you the evening before I left Washington, I submit to you the following, as the import of that part which, it was understood, was not to be considered as confidential.

In reply to my inquiry "whether at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed?" You answered "Such a measure was not thought of—much less discussed. The only point before the cabinet was the answer to be given to the Spanish Government.

I am thus particular, in endeavoring to ascertain from you whether my recollection is faithful or not in regard to this part of our conversation, because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiry by confirming Major Lewis, a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson's at Nashville, in the truth; not with a view to his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack, founded on events connected with that campaign.

Mr. Hamilton says that the letter from Mr. Forsyth was not received until the 28th, but subsequent events justify the suspicion that it was then in his possession, and that he believed that, having Mr. Crawford's declaration of what had transpired in the Cabinet directly contradicting Mr. Calhoun's assertion to him in conversation, all that was wanting to prostrate Mr. Calhoun in public opinion, was to obtain from him the declaration in writing which had been made in conversation; to wit—"such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed. The only point before the Cabinet was the answer to be given to the Spanish Government." Could that have been obtained, he would have then had in his possession Mr. Crawford's declaration, thro' Mr. Forsyth, that Mr. Calhoun had made the proposition to arrest and punish Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Calhoun's letter denying it. He thus would have been able to show, as he supposed, upon the authority of Mr. Crawford, not only that Mr. Calhoun had been unfriendly to Gen. Jackson, but that Mr. Calhoun had, as he no doubt supposed, been guilty of falsehood, to protect himself from the consequences.

Mr. Calhoun, in reply, declined to say what did take place in the Cabinet, on the ground that what there transpired should be confidential; but having been induced in the meantime to believe that a confidential letter from Mr. Monroe to himself, of which we shall have much more to say hereafter, had been stolen and placed in the hands of Gen. Jackson; and Mr. Hamilton having pretended that the information sought for was to be used to defend Gen. Jackson against contemplated attacks, he said:

"I cannot believe that an attack so unfounded will ever be made. * * * * Should such a case occur, though to me apparently impossible, I may with confidence appeal to the past to prove that I would not be wanting in zeal to go as far as duty would admit in defending the character of Gen. Jackson, and maintaining in his person the great cause of liberty and the constitution."

On the 10th of March, '28, Mr. Hamilton wrote to Mr. Calhoun as follows:

Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 2d inst. Your reasoning as to the confidence which ought to be observed in regard to the occurrences in the Cabinet, is so clear and conclusive as to command universal assent.

I have written to Major Lewis to-day that your name is not to be used in any manner, in connexion with the denial, should a publication be called for at any time, which I do not believe will be the case.

The subject has acquired increasing interest by a communication I received after I wrote to you.

With very great respect,
your ob't servant,
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

To the Vice President of the United States, Washington.

Upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Calhoun wrote to Mr. Hamilton the following letter:

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Hamilton.

WASHINGTON, 15th March, 1828.

Dear Sir:—On reflection, it has appeared to me desirable, on several accounts, that, if an attack on Gen. Jackson is meditated in the manner supposed, I should be put in possession of the facts from which it is inferred. My knowledge of the facts, might enable me to ascertain, from what quarter the blow might be expected, and to take measures to parry it.

If you should concur in this view, and should feel yourself at liberty to make a communication of what you know, it might prove ultimately serviceable to the cause. Whatever you may communicate, will be received in strict confidence. With great respect, &c. &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq.

To which he replied on the 20th of March, as follows:

Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun.

NEW YORK, March 20th, 1828.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 15th inst. I regret to say, that I am not permitted to disclose to you what I know of the matter to which it refers.

The information I received, was not declared to be confidential; nor was it, from its character, *necessarily* so, and yet, as it was communicated to me only because I could be instrumental in obtaining the means of resistance, I feel that, having done so, I ought to consider myself as no longer possessed of the information.

I have great pleasure in assuring you, that I believe the anticipation was groundless.

With great respect your ob'dt. servt.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

The VICE PRESIDENT of the U. S. Washington.

Now I beg the reader, in perusing these letters, to bear in mind, that Mr. Hamilton says that Mr. Calhoun, in conversation with him, had declared that such a measure, as the arrest of General Jackson, was not thought of, much less discussed, in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Hamilton had in his possession Mr. Forsyth's letter of the 8th of February, charging that Mr. Calhoun had submitted and urged upon the President (Mr. Monroe) the propriety, and necessity of *arresting and trying* General Jackson. That he admits that he came from New Orleans by Georgia, (at the request of Major Lewis) to see and "ascertain from Mr. Crawford what had occurred in Mr. Monroe's cabinet deliberation, in relation to a proposition supposed to have been made to arrest General Jackson for his conduct in the war, and to inform him (Major Lewis) of the result," and no one can doubt that Mr. Forsyth's letters of the 8th of February, making the charge against Mr. Calhoun, as well as Mr. Calhoun's denial, had been communicated by Mr. Hamilton to Major Lewis. Indeed, his letters of the 10th of March, quoted above, admits the full communication with Mr. Lewis. Why then should Mr. Hamilton refuse to communicate to Mr. Calhoun a copy of Mr. Forsyth's letter, containing a charge so deeply affecting his character, if it had been, as as he supposed, true? In the sequel, it will appear that the use made of this letter wil develope the motive and demonstrate, that at that time Mr. Hamilton believed Mr. Calhoun to be in his power, although in a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. Crawford himself denied that Mr. Calhoun had made a proposition to arrest General Jackson.

We have before us a letter dated near Nashville, August 5th, 1832, which we give, as follows:

NEAR NASHVILLE, Aug. 5th, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—In the Telegraph, of the 27th July, in your editorial remarks, under the head of "The Crawford Party," you quote from Mr. C.'s letter to Balch—"If I understood your letter, you appear to think a public expression of my opinion on the approaching election to be proper. When Mr. Van Buren and Cambreleng, made me a visit in April last, I authorised them, upon all proper occasions, to make those opinions known. The only difficulty that this State has on the subject is, that if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power. I confess I am not apprehensive of such a result. If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefitted by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me."

You go on to say, "About this time the Albany Argus began to change its tone. Subsequent events prove that the pledge that Mr. Calhoun should not come into power was given, and Mr. Van Buren came into the support of Gen. Jackson."

My object is to place this matter on its true basis, by giving a history of occurrences of the time. The pledge was not given. Mr. Balch's statement has not been published, although sent to the city of Washington. I have not read it; but he has detailed the main facts in it, together with the previous *mores*. There is much more in the *agency* of Mr. Balch than readily meets the eye. General Jackson acted in that matter correctly. But I feel confident that Mr. Balch did not let Gen. Jackson into the secret of *all* that was intended by Crawford's letter; or rather did not show Gen. Jackson the copy of his letter to Crawford, or the letter from New York, requesting Balch's agency for a certain purpose. I am confident that if Gen. Jackson knew all the circumstances of the case, he would spurn Van Buren from his presence. For I am bound to believe that Gen. Jackson is honest, though appearances are against him.

These are the facts: A party, or certain individuals in New York, wished to run De Witt Clinton for Vice President. Clinton opposed it on the ground that Calhoun and himself were of the same party, and nothing could be gained by it. The same individuals or party, still pressed him to become a candidate on the Jackson ticket. Clinton still urged that the project was not advisable, and would be prejudicial to the party and his own fame. After much persuasion, he agreed that if Tennessee would nominate him, it would show that Jackson was in favor of it, and that New York might follow. Mr. Balch was made the instrument to sound Gen. Jackson. Crawford was written to; Balch gets the answer; enclosed it to Gen. Jackson, with a suggestion that Calhoun ought or might be dropped, and Clinton taken up. In a few days Gen. Jackson called on Mr. Balch, and returned the letter of Crawford; stating to Mr. Balch that he at first felt like investigating the matter; but upon reflection, concluded to leave it to time; that he was sorry he had seen the letter; that Calhoun had been his friend, to all appearances, for the last ten years; and he felt disposed to rely on him as such. That he wished all political differences put to an end, and not to be revived, as no good could grow out of them. He was willing the country might settle these matters, and all such, as it had done. That he never deserted his friends, and could in no way connive at the proposal of taking up Clinton and putting down Calhoun! That he thought highly of Clinton, and had no doubt, but the country, at a proper time, would also do justice to Mr. Clinton. Thus spoke Jackson.

Mr. Balch says, "I immediately wrote to Mr. Van Buren an account of the interview. I was fully persuaded of the strong attachment of Gen. Jackson to Calhoun. I, therefore, advised Van Buren to give up the idea of Clinton, and support Calhoun; for if they succeed in electing Clinton Vice President, that he felt assured that Jackson would make Calhoun Secretary of State, and Van Buren's prospects blasted forever."—

Now this unravels the whole secret, and explains many of the moves upon the political board since. Mr. Balch did not say that he was first written to by Mr. Van Buren; but says, "I immediately wrote Mr. Van Buren;" and when he related the whole to me, he took upon himself the credit of the move, and thought Calhoun dull that he could not see that it was necessity alone that made Van Buren and the Crawford party support him for Vice President. Now it seems to me that Mr. Balch is a witness that Van Buren is the man that was to be benefitted by the rupture between Jackson and Calhoun. Nay, he is the individual chosen by the New-York junto to broach the subject to Jackson.—This is an unvarnished statement of the movements attempted. Why and how they have finally succeeded to produce the scism, is before the public, and they, the people, will be able to fix the blame where it should rest.

Yours, respectfully, —— ——

We give this letter at length, because it is a defence of Gen. Jackson by one of his friends, and identifies Mr. Van Buren with the intrigue. This letter was published in September, 1832, and its truth has not been denied by Mr. Balch. It proves that Mr. Van Buren's purpose was, to produce a rupture between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun; and it may be that he hoped to accomplish it by bringing Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clinton in collision; although we know that instead of Mr. Clinton, the intrigue, on the part of Mr. Van Buren's friends, was to substitute Mr. Van Buren's name instead of Mr. Calhoun's, on the electorial ticket with Gen. Jackson. That intrigue having failed, Mr. Van Buren came into the support of the ticket. General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun were elected. Mr. Van Buren was appointed Secretary of State; and before the President's inauguration, it was arranged in a caucus of his partizans, that he was to succeed Gen. Jackson at the end of the first term; and, under the apprehension that I would not lend the influence of my press to sustain him, Mr. Kendall, who had come on to Washington for the purpose of being an assistant editor in my office, with a salary of $1800 per annum, was appointed Fouth Auditor; that, to use Mr. Kendall's own remark upon another occasion, he might be upon the spot to establish another press to "hold me in check." He did attempt during the summer to establish another press, which was only abandoned upon being told that I should open the war upon him upon the appearance of the first number.

It was true that General Jackson had been induced to take a very active part in the attempt to force Mrs. Eaton upon society. His feelings had been, by artful and repeated insinuation, much alienated from Mr. Calhoun. But he was not yet prepared to break with me nor with Mr. Calhoun; because Mr. Van Buren had not yet taught him to believe that Mr. Calhoun was to stand in the way of General Jackson's re-election. Those who know General Jackson well, know that he never can be induced to quarrel with any one, so long as he expects to profit by their friendship. Thus, in 1828, when he was told that Mr. Calhoun (whom he always considered his friend) and not Mr. Crawford, had been his enemy; when Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, and, as every man must believe, Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Hamilton, charging that Mr. Calhoun had in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, urged his arrest and punishment, was, likewise, placed in his hands, he returned Mr. Crawford's letter, saying that he at first felt like investigating it, but that, upon reflection, he declined to do so, leaving it to time. The reason of this was obvious. Mr. Calhoun and his friends were then the zealous supporters of Gen. Jackson. To have quarreled with Mr. Calhoun, would have defeated his election, and he prefered to pass over, in silence, the conduct attributed to Mr. Calhoun, to risking the consequences of a rupture.

In 1830 it was different. By the exertions of Mr. Calhoun and his friends he had been elected President. In addition to the wound inflicted by the proposition to arrest him, charged to have been made in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, Mr. Calhoun had refused to recognize Mrs. Eaton, and Mr. Van Buren had satisfied him that Mr. Calhoun was to be a candidate in opposition to him. To do this, Major Lewis, whose constant business it was, during the whole of the year 1829, to insinuate suspicion into the old chief's mind, and for which his residence in the General's family and a consummate tact eminently qualified him, was selected to revive the charge of having moved the arrest, and accordingly in the autum of 1829, he repaired to New York and held a consultation with Mr. Hamilton, in which Forsyth's letter was discussed.

And here it may be well to remark that in Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, which is dated on the 14th of December, 1827, there is no mention of any proposition on the part of Mr. Calhoun to arrest Gen. Jackson. All that is there charged, is, that the family friends of Mr. Calhoun, at Columbia, had banded about the term "Military chieftain." It was not until Major Lewis and Mr. Hamilton, on their way to New Orleans, in January of 1828, had "much conversation," and Mr. Hamilton at the request of Major Lewis had offered to ascertain truly what had occurred in Mr. Monroe's cabinet deliberations, in relation to a proposition supposed to have been made to arrest Gen. Jackson for his conduct," in the Seminole war, that Mr. Crawford, whose letter to Mr. Balch, was intended to create a breach between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, was induced to make the charge that Mr. Calhoun had proposed the arrest. Up to this time, all that he could say was, that Mr. Calhoun's family friends, at Columbia, had used the term "Military Chieftain." And it is a little curious that Mr. Crawford himself, in his subsequent letter to Mr. Forsyth, dated 30th of April, 1830, and which letter was communicated by Gen Jackson to Mr. Calhoun, denies ever having made the charge that Mr. Calhoun proposed to arrest Gen. Jackson; which is only to be accounted for by supposing that it originated in the "much conversation," between Major Lewis and Mr. Hamilton, on their way to New Orleans, and was communicated by Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Forsyth, who reported it to Mr. Crawford. For it will be recollected that it was to ascertain the truth of this charge of arrest, that Mr. Hamilton volunteered to go through Georgia, to see Mr. Crawford, and afterwards called upon Mr. Calhoun, in Washington, and wrote to him his letter of the 25th of February, 1828.

Now, much as the reader will be surprised to learn that after all that has been said, and the circumstantial detail charging that Mr. Calhoun moved the arrest, after Mr. Forsyth, in his letters of February 8th, had said to Mr. Hamilton:

"I had a long conversation with Mr. Crawford, afterwards read to him your letter. By his authority, I state in reply to your enquiry, that at a meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, to discuss the course to be pursued towards Spain, in consequence of Gen. Jackson's proceedings in Florida, during the Seminole war, Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of the War Department, submitted to and urged upon the President the propriety of *arresting* and *trying* General Jackson."

Yet it turns out that no such proposition was ever made, and that Mr. Crawford, the witness, relied on to prove it, was required to get up a new charge, fortified with other curious and equally minute circumstantial details, which were afterwards disproved, not by his own testimony, as in this case, but by the evidence of Mr. Monroe, and members of his Cabinet. Why the ground was changed—why this false charge, detailed with so much minuteness by Mr. Forsyth, on the authority of Mr. Crawford, was put into a new shape, more acceptable to Gen. Jackson, and some curious facts in relation to the *cross* declarations of men in high places, and of a *tolen* letter, are reserved for the next number.

MR. BEAR—the Ohio Blacksmith, addressed a meeting at Ellicott's Mills. We regret to be compelled to say, that there were several persons who were designated as office-holders under the state and federal government, who behaved in a most disorderly manner. One of them, in the service of the federal government, made himself conspicuous by parading on the outskirts of the crowd with a knife in his hand, using insulting language, and disturbing the meeting while Mr. Bear was speaking. Another, attached to the Penitentiary, was pointed out to us. It is such conduct as this that should be noted and reported to the proper department at Washington, and we call upon the Whigs every where, to notifying such men on the ground and at the time, that they will be reported, and that if Mr. Van Buren does not remove them from office, General Harrison will. Put the proof on record—furnish the department at Washington with the proof, and hold Mr. Van Buren responsible for the conduct of his mercenary "hirelings."—We quote Mr. Kendall's own language, who calls all the subordinate government clerks, &c. the "hirelings" of the government.

We have received many requests to Mr. Bear to attend public meetings. We are requested by him to say that he has written to his wife to meet him at Clarksburg, Va., where he expects to address a meeting on Thursday—that he will bring her on to visit his relations in Frederick county, Maryland, that he will be here next week, and at Barren Creek, on the Eastern Shore, on the 4th of July.

ANOTHER OF AMOS'S FIBS PROVEN UPON HIM.

It will be remembered, that the Senator from Louisiana published a letter, giving a description of the procession of negro carts in the city of Washington, and that an attempt has been made to identify that procession with the whig cause, by creating a belief that the negroes were for our candidate. We saw a statement in the Globe, charging that the procession had been gotten up by Mr. Hogmire, a whig. We did not believe the charge. The Advocate, published at Georgetown, gives the following card, which places the shoe on the other foot:

A CARD.

To the editors of the Globe and Richmond Enquirer, and the letter-writers of the administration.

Having noticed my name in the Globe and Richmond Enquirer, giving a description by some letter-writers, charging me as being the author and getter up of the odious hard cider negro procession of Georetown, D. C., and hiring the black marshal to *insult the administration party*, I only have to say, as far as the publication relates to me, I pronounce the author a foul slanderer and a liar, gotten up for political effect. I am a Virginian, and the holder of slaves, and never could advocate a principle teaching insubordination to that class of our population. On the day of the procession, which is an annual custom of the cartmen, a few moments before they formed, I was passing by the door of Mr. J. N. Fearson, one of the administration party,)a real locofoco, not a hard ciderite;) he bantered me to furnish a barrel of hard cider, and he would furnish a half-barrel of old Monongahela whiskey. I told him it was a bargain—to roll it out; he said it should be done. I furnished the cider accordingly, but the half-barrel of old rye was not forthcoming, but, to my astonishment, in lieu thereof, the same gentleman in a few moments thereafter, produced a large flag with Martin Van Buren on one side, and Martin Van Buren, 1841, on the other, which he gave to his cartman, which gave to the procession the political complexion, and insulted the high-minded gentry of the Hickory Club, whose nerves are more easily affected than their regard for truth about a nogro procession.

CONRAD HOGMIRE.

—

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the cartmen of Georgetown have for many years been in the habit of forming a procession with their carts on or about the 1st of May.

W. Smoot,
D. Walker,
R. Woodward,
S. E. Scott,
George Warters,
George Shoemaker,
Samuel Cropley,
Judson Mitchell,
E. M. Linthicum,
James F. Essex,
O. M. Linthicum,
P. Warfield,
John C. Wilson,
Joseph Cogswell,
Geo. M. Sothoron.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 19th, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—

The canal boat Michael Kesner arrived this morning from Pittsburg, with one hundred and seven barrels mess pork for Robert Garrett & Son; one hundred barrels flour to T. Whitridge; fifty half boxes glass to A. Gregg & Co., Baltimore.

To give you an idea of the celerity with which business is despatched here, the above cargo was transhipped and on its way to Baltimore with a spanking breeze at an early hour this morning.

Arrived, this evening, consigned to J. W. Brown & Co., of this place, boat "Uncle Sam," from Harrisburg, with pig metal and forty barrels flour, for David Clever, Phila., and two hundred and twenty kegs nails, for Tobey & Whitaker, Philadelphia; all of which freight was immediately forwarded to Philadelphia.

The wind has been very high "in these latitudes," since the storm of which I advised you yesterday. I regret to inform you, as the boat Frontier was entering a lock, about three miles above here, she was struck with such violence by a flaw of wind, as to drive her against the bank, causing her to spring aleak. She is loaded with a valuable cargo of tobacco, and it will all have to be immediately unloaded, where she now lies, when much of it will, doubtless, be found damaged.

A considerable quantity of coal has arrived today, and within a few days past.

The canal boat Van Buren, from Pittsburg, has arrived with a valuable cargo of Ohio tobacco, which is destined for your city.

The packet boat from Columbia and Harrisburg, is just in; she reports that there are a number of boats above, coming down, heavily freighted.

Three new boats have just come in, two loaded with lumber, for Georgetown, D. C., and one with bark and boards, for Neale & Barrett, Philadelphia.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LUCUBRATIONS OF A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

The President and Mr. Poinsett.—Some very apposite remarks were made, a day or two ago, by a "son of wax," respecting Mr. Poinsett's apology for Mr. Van Buren, in reference to his standing army project of 200,000 bayoneted hirelings, to do his bidding.

He observed—"No one dare dispute the fact that Mr. Van Buren recommended the plan of the Secretary of War to Congress. Indeed he says, in his message to that body, "I cannot too strongly recommend the plan to your consideration." This is a matter of record.

Well, continued he, Mr. Poinsett denies that Mr. Van Buren had any thing to do with it. It is true, his denial is rather a quibbling concern—a kind of force affair, to shield his master, who was petitioned to give him his discharge, by the secretary's own political friends, which goes to prove he was no great scratch.

It thence follows, most clearly, that Mr. Van Buren strongly recommended the crude scheme of a visionary, speculating secretary, without having examined the project, and in accordance with his oath of office, made it his own, by taking the responsibility; and this is by no means likely, because Mr. Poinsett was not esteemed specially qualified for the duties which had been imposed upon him, and the party had used some exertions to get rid of him—or that, all being "fair in politics," and Mr. Poinsett having a morbid desire to retain his situation, Mr. P. consented, in order to protect Mr. Van Buren from the force of public indignation, to tell, what we sometimes, said he, call "*a white lie*"—which is not, in these days, considered so highly criminal, because its object is for good—to shield, not to injure a man's character.

There is no getting over matter—it is too plain. Let the secretary, than, make the most he can of the humiliating condition in which he has placed himself, as the apologist of an official act of his master."

RECOMMENDATION TO ARM.

As T. L. Murphy, in his paper styled "The Spirit of Democracy," has stated that the Whigs have threatened to *demolish* the Van Buren party, by violent means; and, as a counteracting measure, has recommended the latter party to "*arm*" themselves "to the teeth," I should think as the Grand Jury is now in session, that it would be well for them to summon Mr. Murphy before them, and obtain from him, *under oath*, the groundwork, on which he has based this charge. If he be a good citizen, he certainly has authority for his assertion; and if he has, the *wicked conspirators* deserve punishment; for no crime can be more monstrous, than that of murdering, or conspiring to murder, a large body of fellow-citizens. If there be no truth in his charge, the fact ought to be known.

Can it be supposed, that a man of Mr. Murphy's *discretion* and *prudence*, would venture upon so serious a measure—upon one so dangerous to the public peace—as that of recommending his party to arm, unless there were danger? Those who know him better than I do, think that he, in making the charge, was but indulging in his naturally *fanciful* disposition; that he is so addicted to the coinage of *fictions*, that he ha become a stranger to the dull prosings of realities; and that his disposition is so sanguine and anti-philosophical, that he could look on carnage with composure, and would rather see this land running with blood, than his party should not succeed.

Now as I look upon my political opponents as brethren and friends, I cannot realize the idea, that any human being can be found so lost to the sympathies of social life, as to be so perfect a *monster*, as the Doctor would be, if he holds such sentiments, as this opinion ascribes to him. I hope, therefore, if he does not feel himself called upon by regard to the public good, to go before the Grand Jury, and lay his *information* before that body, that he will be summoned thither.

If the Whigs have encompassed the death of the Democracy, they should be exposed and punished—and if they have not, Mr. Murphy should be made to feel, that libels of so serious a character cannot be made without incurring responsibility.

A DEMOCRAT.

From the Log Cabin.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been favored, through the instrumentality of a friend, with an early copy of the following correspondence between the Vice-President of the United States and a number of citizens of Greensburgh, Pennsylvania, on the subject of the slanders which have from time to time appeared in the Federal journals of 1813-14, and the Loco-Foco organs of the present day, impeaching the military character and conduct of Gen. HARRISON. Those citizens of Greensburgh, addressed Col. JOHNSON for information with regard to the truth of those charges. They appealed to him, being themselves members of each party, as one in whose honor and veracity they had implicit reliance, and as one who was eminently qualified by personal observation and knowledge, to shed light on the subject. Receiving no answer to their first letter, they write again, and Col. Johnson at length replies that he *will not answer their inquiries in any way*—that he will say nothing at all on the subject. He will not even say, whether he did or did not declare, on the floor of Congress, that "General HARRISON *was oftener in battle* than any other general officer, and *never sustained a defeat.*" He stands resolutely mute on the whole subject.

We do not call attention to these facts for the sake of casting blame on Col. Johnson. We do not assert that his course is not consistent with perfect frankness and honor. But we ask those gentlemen who are continually abusing General Harrison and his friends, because they do not see fit to answer every question which the malice or cunning of their enemies may concoct, no matter how impertinent or alien from the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency, to cast their eyes over the following:

Copy of a letter from J. H. Foster and others, to Hon. R. M. Johnson:

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 21, 1840.

Hon. R. M. Johnson:

SIR:—The undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, desirous of forming a correct opinion of the merits and qualifications of one of the distinguished men who are offered for the suffrages of the citizens of this State, take the liberty of propounding to you several questions on the subject, deeming you, of all others, best qualified to answer, from your intimate acquaintance with him during (and since) the Late War.

1. Are you "of opinion that General Harrison stands above all suspicion as to his having had any pecuniary or improper connection with the officers of the Commissariat for the supply of his army; that he did not wantonly or improperly interfere with the rights of the contractors, and that, in his whole conduct as the commander of the army, he was governed by a laudable zeal for, and devotion to, the public service and interest?"

2. What is your opinion of General Harrison's conduct in the Late War, and was he considered by you as an able and brave commander, or the contrary?

3. Did you ever make use of the expression, imputed to you by the Whig newspapers, and of which we have seen no denial, that "he (General Harrison) was oftener in battle than any other general officer, and never sustained a defeat?"

We are, with great respect, your obed't. servts.

J. H. FOSTER,
JAS. ARMSTRONG,
JOHN C. COLLIER,
R. G. MURPHY,
JOHN McWILLIAMS.

Having received no answer up to the 16th May, 1840, the following was sent to him, enclosing a copy of the above:—

GREENSBURG, May 16th, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed is a copy of a letter forwarded to yon on the 21st of April last, and to the inquiries in which we have, as yet, received no answer. We write to ask of you if you have received said letter, and (if you have) why you have hitherto declined answering it.

It may be well to state that a majority of the subscribers are members of the Administration party, and that they are all workingmen, anxious to obtain as much information on the subject of the coming Presidential election as possible. With the reqnest that you will answer the enclosed questions, we subscribe ourselves, your fellow citizens,

J. H. FOSTER,

For Messrs. Armstrong, Collier, Murphy, and McWilliams.

Hon. R. M. Johnson.

The Vice-President's Reply.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, May 19, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letter of the 16th inst. is recived, enclosing the copy of a former letter, dated the 21st of April. The original was probably received, though I have no distinct recollection of it; for it is my custom not to give opinions upon mere matters of fact concerning public characters—on points which are matters of history, and where others have the same means which I have for forming opinions. With the most profound respect for the gentlemen proposing the inquiries, I am satisfied you will all, on a moment's reflection, concur with me in sentiment that, situated as I am at the present juncture, it would be indelicate in me to enter into any correspondence touching the merits or demerits of candidates for the highest elevation in the republic.

The history of the times referred to, which are within the reach of all, will furnish the facts, from which opinions are deduced upon these facts; opinions may be correctly or incorrecly formed in regard to General Harrison, myself and others, and I trust you will excuse me from giving any, or from making any remarks which might tend in either way to influence the opinions of others. Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Messrs. J. H. Foster, J. Armstrong, J. C. Collier, R. Murphy, and J. McWilliams.

THE GOLD MEDAL given by the King of the French, annually, at the close of the exhibition, to the artist who has merited that distinction, has this year been presented to Mr. Healy, a young American artist.