

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.



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

BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1.

The editor of the Pilot wishes to obtain a copy of the Globe, and would be greatly obliged to any one who will sell or lend him a file of that paper.

We would inform our friends and the public generally, that we have received another supply of the Tippecanoe Text Book.

"Deptford Hundred" is received. The Editor would be obliged if the writer would give him few moments conversation.

AMOS KENDALL.

CHAPTER ELEVEN.

TO THE ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN.

The difference in the theory of our government and that of Great Britain, is, that with them, the sovereignty resides in the king, and the crown is hereditary. Hence, their sovereignty is the accident of birth, and may devolve upon very bad, or very incompetent persons.

With us, the theory is that the sovereignty resides in the people, and that as our chief magistrate is to be chosen by the people once in four years, we have a guarantee in the public interest that the choice will be wisely made, and that our executive will faithfully represent the popular will.

The resignation of Mr. Kendall, and his becoming the editor of the Globe, is of itself an extraordinary conjuncture. We have seen that the Globe was established for the purpose of hunting down Mr. Calhoun; that it assailed him under false pretences, and thus secured the re-election of Gen. Jackson, and the succession to Mr. Van Buren.

Now, I beg the reader to remember, that Mr. Van Buren is confessedly on his trial, before the country; that the Globe is the witness upon which he relies to testify on his behalf, and that the verdict, which the people are to render, depends upon the credibility of this witness.

Who does not see that the efforts which are now making in Congress, and by the Executive and all the departments of government, to re-elect Mr. Van Buren, is an attempt, by the use of the public money, by the corrupt use of the patronage of the Government, not only to buy up partisans, but to subvert the press; to poison the fountains of public intelligence, and that indeed it is more fatal to liberty than an effort to perpetuate the power of the executive by a standing army; if, indeed, a standing army, is not created by the same means.

Mr. William R. Moore, one of the most accurate and intelligent printers in the United States, and who, for many years, had charge of the public printing, estimates the profit on the public work at from 60 to 75 per cent. on the cost.

The following is his estimate, as given in detail of the profit on a single document, No. 2, published during the present session of Congress, as given in testimony before the committee on the public printing. See document C. House Report No. 298, p. 106-7.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'at 30 cents 58 50', 'Gathering and stitching the same, at \$5 per 1,000 25 00', 'Superintendence and stabbing 27 00', 'Expenses attending delivery, say 30 00', 'Candles, thread, glue, molasses, &c. &c. 80 00'.

Making an aggregate of \$1,936 00. And leaving a surplus of 162 per cent.; from which should be deducted deterioration, interest, and profit. I feel satisfied that the committee will perceive the difficulty in making out such details as the above, and will make due allowance for any accidental error.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'To which may be added: a month's interest on expenditure of \$30,000 75 00', 'Deterioration on \$20,000, at 12 per cent. 100 00', 'Profit of 33 1/2 per cent. on expenditures 865 00'.

Leaving a surplus of 64 per cent. It will be seen that the profit on press work and paper, including all cost and incidental expenses, is 162 per cent. and that the surplus, after allowing 33 1/2 per cent. profit on the expenditure, is 64 per cent.

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Table with 3 columns: No. of Documents, Title, and No. of Copies Printed. Includes '1 Message of President of U. S. 10,000', '12 Messages and accounts, Documents, 2,500', '62 Prices of Stocks, &c. 1,500', '72 Suspensions of Banks, 2,000'.

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These are the considerations which prompt me to separate myself from many political friends. These are the great objects which we should all have in view. And let me again entreat you as you love your country, as you venerate the memory of your fathers, as you would transmit public liberty as an inheritance to your children, that you separate yourselves from Mr. Van Buren, and by your votes denounce, in language to be heard by generations yet unborn, the pensioned libeler, who has been suborned, by your money, to deceive you.

FRAUD, FALSEHOOD, AND FORGERY.

The destructives are grateful for small favors. It was but the other day that they were parading a letter from a Mr. James Henderson, of "South Bend," purporting to be a seceder from the whig party.

The same paper reported John Rowan, of Kentucky, as a seceder. The Louisville Journal asks to know what John Rowan is meant? Judge Rowan is and has been, a partisan; and is one of Mr. Van Buren's office holders.

Indeed, my fellow citizens, hasnot this already come upon us? Do we not see that the Executive has already become the first power in the Government, around which all the others revolve? Do we not see that his influence penetrates every part of our system—that society and government, federal, local and municipal, is divided in relation to his will, and that the most insignificant offices are conferred or withheld, even by the local and state authorities, as it may or may not be acceptable to the President of the United States?

Do we not see that almost every measure of legislation is made to depend upon the Executive will, and that the whole energies of the government are brought to bear upon the Presidential election, to the prejudice and neglect of other business before Congress? Do we not find that the most important measures are supported or opposed in reference to the bearing they may have on the Presidential candidate? And is this not the inevitable consequence of permitting the Executive to use the whole power and patronage of the government to reward partizan printers and partizan members of Congress?

I beg you to remember, that with us it is a matter of little importance who administers the government, so long as the people preserve a due control over their public servants. But if you re-elect Mr. Van Buren, what follows? He comes in as the party candidate; the party who placed him in power will again nominate his successor, all the questions which they have already made; all the machinery which they have put in motion—all the corruptions which they have already practiced—all the neglect of public business will be repeated under the sanction of the popular voice, and the result will be that the public virtue will be subdued, and it will be difficult indeed to rally upon any other effort to reform the government.

We have therefore, on the one side, every thing to lose by the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and on the other, every thing to gain by the election of Gen. Harrison. If Mr. Van Buren is re-elected, a secession will continue—the same measures which have convulsed the country and impoverished the people, will continue to destroy confidence, both public and private, and affect most injuriously, the legislation of Congress, and the administration of the laws, and of public affairs.

These are the considerations which prompt me to separate myself from many political friends. These are the great objects which we should all have in view. And let me again entreat you as you love your country, as you venerate the memory of your fathers, as you would transmit public liberty as an inheritance to your children, that you separate yourselves from Mr. Van Buren, and by your votes denounce, in language to be heard by generations yet unborn, the pensioned libeler, who has been suborned, by your money, to deceive you.

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Gov. Wickliffe gave his reasons for coming there. Custom and public sentiment had assigned to the executive, while in office, the duty of remaining unconnected with the party measures and electing operations and discussions of the day. To the general correctness of this course he assented, but there were exceptions; and his was one. The present crisis was one which called for all the influence of honest men to be thrown into the right scale.

The Governor said he had determined to attend this festival, to show by his presence, if not by his voice, that he was for Harrison, and opposed to Van Buren's administration; and he intended to go to all such gatherings as were within a convenient distance of the capital, when his official business would admit it, in order, by his presence, to counteract the impression thus falsely designed to be made on the public mind, by this unscrupulous editor.

Those opponents of Gen. Harrison, who clamor about his vote to sell vagrants and persons who have been convicted of a crime and are unable to pay the fine and costs, manifest the utmost contempt for their own party. There is scarce a State in the Union where such laws did not exist before the erection of penitentiaries, and in many of them they exist now. But is it not plain, that this appeal is to vagrants and convicts, for none else but such as these are to be operated on by the law, and is it not directly telling the people that they are vagrants and convicts, when their orators charge that Gen. Harrison proposed to sell white men? Admit all that is charged, and all that can be said is, that he proposed to make vagrants and convicts work instead of permitting them to steal and live in idleness.

Had I intended merely to state that there was a law in Virginia by which white men can be sold. I allude to the vagrant law. For the benefit of Mr. Ritchie, I will make an extract from it. "And if, on due examination, it shall appear that such person or persons are within the true description of a vagrant, such magistrate shall, by warrant, under his hand, order such vagrant or vagrants to be delivered to some one of the overseers of the poor of the district or corporation in which such vagrants shall have been apprehended, to be employed in labor not exceeding three months, and by the said overseer of the poor hired out for the best wages that can be procured, to be applied to the use of the poor. If any such vagrant shall, during the time of such service, run away from the person so employing him, he or they shall be dealt with in the same manner as other runaway servants."

There has been so much looseness on the part of Kendall's (now Niles') deputies, that as Mr. Van Buren once said, "our sufferings is intolerable," and we may reasonably calculate on having them "more" and "most" intolerable, before the Presidential campaign is over. Without the extension and suppression, which this engine can afford the destructives in office, they knew their reign is nearly at a close.

Hence it is of great importance satisfactory answers should be promptly given to the two questions hereunto appended: 1. Do not the post-office laws require every postmaster, before he enters upon the duties of his office, to take an oath "honestly, faithfully, and impartially to discharge his duty? If they do, 2. Has not the administration of that oath been, for several years purposely dispensed with, to enable postmasters, without perjuring themselves, (and, otherwise, they consider it their duty as "hirelings") expressly to bring that department, with all its extensive machinery "into conflict with the freedom of elections," and more efficiently into the service of the administration?

The Penalty.—The New York American of Saturday has a postscript, thus: Peter Bartholemey and Louis de Bouillon, convicted of a gross libel on the Rev. Mr. Verren, were this day sentenced by the Recorder. De Bouillon to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars; Bartholemey to nine months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars—both to stand committed until the fine is paid.

Mr. Burton.—This inimitable comedian is now performing a limited engagement in New York, to the delight of crowded houses. It will in all probability be the last opportunity the New Yorkers will have of enjoying his sterling acting, which, free from all buffoonery, never fails to elicit the heartiest laughter, by its quiet and natural humor. Mr. Burton's new theatre in Philadelphia progresses rapidly, and the arrangements preparatory to its opening demand his return to that city immediately upon the termination of his engagement in New York.

G. W. Chase.—This Canadian patriot, whose term of imprisonment in the Canandaigua jail, for violation of our neutrality laws, expired on Sunday last, says the Rochester Democrat, passed through this city yesterday, in apparent good health, although quite weak from his long confinement. He speaks in high terms of the gentlemanly and kind treatment he received from the Sheriff of Ontario county, M. H. Clark, Esq. during his protracted incarceration.

THEATRE, Holiday Street.—The receipts of old Holiday to-night will be for the benefit of Mrs. A. Knight. The bill presented for the occasion is highly attractive. Mrs. K. is formerly of Charleston, the papers of that place speak volumes in her favor. During this lady's engagements in this city, she has won glowing opinions for herself. Mr. and Mrs. Wallack will appear. The Comedy of the COUNTRY SQUIRE, OR, OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, is the first piece on the bill. Mrs. Wallack will sing a favorite Song. See advertisement in another column.

NOTA BENE.—North Benders.—Two more great Tip gatherings are to come off in the fall: The W Higs and Harrisonians will take notice, that the Battle of Lake Erie will be commemorated on the 10th of September next, by the Key Stone Tippecanoes, at Erie, Pennsylvania. The Battle of the Thames, at Detroit, on the 5th of October following, by the Wolverines.

HORRID MURDER.—A man named Brown and his wife were shockingly murdered at Cattaraugus, N. Y. a few days since. They were both found by their neighbors mangled with an axe. Two persons have been arrested charged with the commission of the crime.

A Mr. Lewis, a gardener in the vicinity of New York, while riding down Broadway on Sunday, jumped from the carriage to stop the horse, which had run away, and fell upon the pavement. He was so much injured that it was necessary immediately to amputate one of his legs.

We have received the first number of a new Harrison English and German paper, published at New Orleans, under the title of "The German American." This paper has been heretofore published in German alone, as "Der Deutsche Amerikaner," but now hoists the flag of Harrison & Tyler, and speaks to the German and the American in the vernacular language of each, calling upon them to support the cause of Reform and the Constitution.

Boat Race.—Mr. Stevens' new yacht, the Stag, accepted the challenge of the Captain of the Savannah clipper-built brig Exit, and beat her two miles in eleven, from the Battery to the Narrows and back. A pilot boat went into the race, and was also distanced by the Stag. There was no wager, but many bets between the friends of the parties.—N. Y. Star.

Enlisting Soldiers for the U. S.—A United States soldier, named John McDermott, who had been enlisted last May at New York, was discharged on Saturday by the Court, on the fact being shown that he had been enlisted while in a state of intoxication.

The Accident at Portland.—There were two persons only, drowned at Portland, by the accident on Monday: Mr. Isaac P. Nichols, of Portland. Mr. Dunning of Troy, who was reported to be one of the sufferers, arrived at the Tremont alive and well.

New Orleans Cotton Market.—Sales since Monday last have been 7000 bales. From Monday until Thursday inclusive, the market was languid, but yesterday sales were effected to the extent of a trifle over 4000 bales at full prices. The purchases were made by two houses in that city, agencies of large Cotton Importing houses in Liverpool.

Killed.—A man by the name of Philip Coyle was killed at the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk Railroad, on Wednesday last. It is supposed he fell or lay down upon the rails while in a state of intoxication, and went to sleep.

The Bank of America, New York, has declared a dividend of a per cent. for the last six months, payable the 1st of July.

James McGloin has been sentenced to the Penitentiary in New York, for nine months, for an assault on a battery on his wife.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward is offered in New York for the recovery of a lost child named Thomas Fenwick.

Two men were crushed a few days since at a quarry at Patterson, N. J. by a rock weighing two tons, which fell upon them from a height of twenty feet. One of them is dead, and the other not expected to live.

Manuel Valdez and Manuel Navarro, two Spaniards, have been found guilty in New Orleans of passing counterfeit money.

Altered Notes.—The New York Star says, there are five dollar bills on the Chemical Bank of that city altered from ones. They require close examination to detect the cheat.

Flour.—Twelve millions of barrels of flour are annually consumed in the United States, which, at five dollars per barrel, would amount to sixty millions of dollars.

Wreck on Lake Erie.—The schooner Commercial, of Connecticut, with 250 barrels salt on board, was run into and sunk by the Great Western last week, and time only afforded to take off the crew before she went down.

Damages.—A case of crim. con. was tried recently at New Orleans, in which the damages were laid at \$10,000. The Jury gave a verdict for 61 cents.

A Leap.—A Tippecanoe paper states that on a recent occasion, an officer of the Rifles leaped a brook of 19 feet, with a run of rising ground to it, for a bet of 30 shillings.

Released.—The British steamer Argyle, at New Orleans, which was recently seized, has since been released, and was run immediately to Vera Cruz.

Ploughing the Deep.—Dr. Putnam, of New Orleans, has invented a machine with which he hopes to remove the bars that so obstruct the mouth of the river, by ploughing them up and scraping the loose sand into deep water. A steamboat is required to drive the apparatus.

Fire in Plattsburg.—The house occupied by Gen. Prevost, in his head quarters during the siege of Plattsburg in 1814, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst.

Natchez is going again. They are building rapidly, and several houses, at the late accounts, were open and doing business. The streets are nearly cleared, and improvements are to be seen in every direction.

Jeremiah Proser and J. W. Larison, a lad of 14 years of age have been convicted of robbing the mail, before the U. S. Circuit Court, at Springfield, Illinois.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1840.

Nothing that has ever taken place, has given greater cause of just offence to the friends of Mr. Clay, than the compliment lately paid him by that degraded creature Kendall. Before Gen. Harrison received the nomination at Harrisburg, that fellow was busy in defaming Mr. Clay, and charging him with being an Abolitionist, in the face of his celebrated speech delivered in the Senate. Now, forsooth, he turns to eulogise him! Kendall charge Mr. Clay with abolition! and then have the impudence to compliment him! The public have not forgotten that this starting made his way to Kentucky, where the family of Mr. Clay warmed and fed him, and nursed him in sickness. Yet the first act of this black ingrate, was to turn and sting his benefactors. The calumny of such a creature was harmless, but the friends of Mr. Clay feel the insult of his praise.

Is it not strange that any son of Kentucky should have recommended such a man to office, yet so it was. Some of the delegation did so for a chief clerk or auditor, with his own hand he struck out the clerkship with a pen, and he and Lewis were the two first appointments made. So odious was he at that time, that he was indelibly to Mr. Calhoun for the casting vote, which saved his office, and yet he was scarcely secure, before he exhibited the native infamy of his character, by turning upon Mr. Calhoun—apropos, I find in one of your recent numbers, that Messrs. Blair and Kendall would not dare to defend Gen. Jackson against your charges for fear of offending their new patron and friend Mr. Calhoun.

I have reason to believe that Mr. Kendall's attention has been drawn to this matter within the last few days, by a friend of Gen. Jackson, when he remarked "that it would not be prudent or politic at this time to revive the controversy between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, but that he was now engaged in writing the life of the General, which he hoped to have ready for the press by next winter, when the friends of the old Hero, would find, that he had not only defended him against every suggestion contained in Duff Green's numbers, but that he has carried the war into Africa, and after reading his exposition of that controversy, Mr. Calhoun did not stink in the nostrils of every honest and candid man, he (Kendall) should conclude that the hard cider fever had completely blunted the senses of the American people."

But said this friend of the General's, would you thus treat Mr. Calhoun, after he had been so active and efficient in your cause. "Yes," said Mr. Kendall, "we understand him perfectly well. He wishes to use us and we are resolved to use him first—and when we have no further use for him, we'll use him up." However, of this conversation say nothing till after the November election. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren understand our game.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1840.

U. S. SENATE.

Mr. Davis, from the committee on commerce, made a report in the case of the celebrated hard money Consul, whose "labor of love" has so often been quoted as evidence, by Benton, of the superiority of the fiscal arrangements of Cuba over the United States. The committee asked to be discharged on the ground that the Senate may be called on to act judicially, and therefore ought not to enter into any examination, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration, which was agreed to.

A very furious debate ensued on a question of a grant of land to the Rock river and Mississippi land company, in which Mr. Allen denounced Mr. Young as a friend of corporations and banks, and was replied to pretty severely, by that Senator telling him that if he waited to see their destruction, he would grow grey.

The bill was laid on the table.

The bill relating to the collection of the revenue, was discussed for some time.

HAVRE-DE GRACE, June 24, 1840.

General Green.

Dear Sir: As this town is even now one of the most interesting points of the Union, it probably will not be unacceptable to you, to receive occasional communications, embracing general views of its present state and future prospects.

We are daily visited by strangers, mostly merchants, from various parts, but especially from Philadelphia. Their attention is directed hither by the knowledge, now manifest to them all, that the tide water canal will inevitably divert from their own city, the vast trade she has heretofore enjoyed, and still extensively possesses; and which is one of the grand sources of her support and prosperity.

That trade, by its own imperative laws, will leave untouched the diverging avenues leading to that city; and following the nearest and cheapest road, the tide water canal, will reach this, its natural port—and when here will take that direct destination to places of consumption, the propriety and necessity of which, is apparent to the judgment and self-interest of every man.

Intelligent men of that city, are rapidly embracing just views on this subject, and are preparing themselves, in mind at least, to locate themselves here, and establish at once, the business at this port—destined by nature, to be the great mart of the vast countries connected with it.

Some people may blink the subject as much as they please; they cannot alter the fact—that here lies Havre de Grace, secure in the strength of her position, and defying competition from any quarter.

A few commercial houses of adequate capital and enterprise, can effect immediately, the result here contemplated. They are coming—and that soon. There will be opened to people in every department of industry, such advantageous prospects as are not elsewhere to be found.

Yours, &c. H.

FACTS FROM WOODBURY'S LAST CERTIFICATE.—The expenditures for the civil list, For the year 1838, \$1,455,491 For the year 1839, 2,620,663 Expenditures for the permanent and ordinary purposes, (excluding all others), For the year 1838, \$7,778,395 For the year 1839, 13,325,800 For the four years of Mr. Adams, 28,812,114 For the three years of Mr. Van Buren, 40,261,717