

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT  
DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.



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

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4.

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

In another column will be found a letter from an esteemed correspondent. We insert it at length, because we can well appreciate the embarrassment he encounters in making a choice between the two candidates—and we do so because the important consideration which controls our preference, seems to have escaped his examination of the subject.

His apprehension is, that if General Harrison is elected, Congress will characterize a National Bank. We do not see that this follows. In the first place, Gen. Harrison never has been a Bank man; in his letter to Sherrod Williams, which he re-affirms in his letter accepting the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention; in his late speech at Columbus, and in his letter to Mr. Lyons, he says: "I think, however, this experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the Government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a National Bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give the Constitution, which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce. The measure, if adopted, must have for its object the carrying into effect (facilitating at least the exercise of) some one of the powers granted to the General Government. If others flow from it producing equal advantages to the nation, so much the better; but these cannot be made the ground for justifying a recourse to it."

If this pledge does not satisfy our correspondent, we would refer him to the further extract from the same letter. General Harrison says: "It would be my aim to interfere with the legislation of Congress as little as possible."

And again, in his letter to Harmer Denny, he says: "That he (the President) should not suffer the Executive Department of the Government to become the source of legislation; but leave the whole business of making laws for the Union, to the department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfected shape, where and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard."

This is perhaps the proper point to reply to that part of our correspondents letter, in which he says, that Gen. Harrison of 1822, may not be the Harrison of 1840; and asks, why not embody all that he has said, and send it forth to the world over his own signature.

I will not say that this is the slang repeated by Gen. Harrison's opponents. Certain it is, that the objections thus raised deserve to be noticed, when they have such influence over a mind so intelligent and candid. By referring to General Harrison's letter to Mr. Owen, of North Carolina, the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Harrisburg Convention, to apprise him of his nomination, it will be found that, as if in anticipation of this very objection, he says:

"It may, perhaps, be expected, that I should embrace this occasion to declare the principles upon which the administration will be conducted. If the efforts of my friends to place me in the presidential chair, should prove successful. But, residing in a letter to the honorable Harmer Denny, and in another to the honorable Sherrod Williams, both of which have been made public, given my views at some length, of the character and extent of the powers vested by the Constitution, in the President, I consider it unnecessary to repeat them here.

I deem it, however, gentlemen, proper at this time, to renew the assurance heretofore frequently made, that should I be elected to the Presidency, I will under no circumstances consent to be a candidate for a second term."

And we find that not one of the presses opposed to him, and that none of those so clamorous for his opinions, have published either the one or the other of these letters. Gen. Harrison has embodied his opinions, and his friends have published them far and wide; they have challenged the closest scrutiny, and yet instead of meeting the issue thus made on these letters, those opposed to him have asserted that he carefully conceals his opinions, and refuses to answer interrogatories. Gen. Harrison has anticipated these interrogatories—no one is at a loss to know what his opinions are; and all persons, his most captious opponents are referred to his published letters, in answer to important enquiries. Is not this respectful to the American people, and becoming the character of their candidate, whom they have put in nomination? Will not our correspondent admit that on this main point he is answered?

As to the Bank, Internal Improvement, and the Tariff.

Upon the subject of the Bank, our quotations are already full. Upon the subject of the Tariff, Gen. Harrison has said that he would abide the compromise. He has said this in reference to the understanding between the parties by whose influence it was adopted, and that the sectional conflict which had arisen under it, might be quieted. This is all that the Southern people ask or expect, and is more than they have a right to expect from Mr. Van Buren. As to the question of Internal Improvement, Gen. Harrison has said that the appropriations should be restricted to objects strictly national; and there is but little cause to expect that that question will be revived again by any administration, unless, indeed, it be in the shape of permanent contracts for the transportation of the mail, with rail road companies. But the great advantage which is to flow from the election of Gen. Harrison is, that it will separate the Presidential election from the legisla-

tion of Congress, and leave the representatives of the people to act for the public interest, instead of binding them, as they would be by the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, to obey the mandates of a party leader. If Gen. Harrison is elected, he will be President of the United States. He will not be a candidate for re-election. This is the great reform. Its effect will be to disentangle the legislation of the country; it will reinstate the power of the people; it will quiet and give confidence to the public mind; it will revive the affections of the people for their government; it will restrain, because it would act as a salutary check on Executive officers. It is not enough that our government shall be well and properly administered. We wish to be understood. We repeat that it is not enough that our government shall be well and properly administered; the people have a right to know that their public servants have faithfully and properly discharged their duties. This they cannot do, but by a change of administration; but by bringing in a President who has no interest in concealing the abuses of his predecessors. Mr. Van Buren's four years is but an extension of Gen. Jackson's eight years administration; and Mr. Van Buren's re-election will have the effect of building up the other candidates pledged to sustain the same measure, and relying upon the same party for support. Whereas the election of Gen. Harrison will bring in a President, who by recurring again to first principles, will leave the legislation of the country in the hands of the people's representatives, and members of Congress will again become responsible to the people; and measures will be adopted in reference to the public interests, instead, as they now are, in reference to the will of the Executive.

**HARRISON'S POPULARITY.**—The federal Destructive editors are making a parade of Gen. Harrison's want of popularity, after his vote on the Missouri restrictions; but are very careful in omitting the cause.

Unlike his popularity hunting competitor, Gen. Harrison always adhered to fixed principles. In his devotion to the constitution and the rights of the Southern states, he offered himself a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country, and yet he is branded by political demagogues as an abolitionist; whilst Van Buren, who voted to instruct Rufus King to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union, as a slave state, is called the "Northern man with Southern principles."

The following extract of an address, published some time after his defeat in the canvass for a seat in Congress, will more fully explain his principles. They are of an open, and frank character,—such as never emanated from Van Buren, it is not in his nature—and reflects honor upon the head and heart of the old patriot and soldier:

**EXTRACT.**  
"My vote against the restrictions of Missouri in forming her constitution was not a conclusive one; there would have been time enough, had I continued to be a member, before the question was decided, for my constituents to have instructed me, and I should have rejoiced in an opportunity of sacrificing my seat to my principles, if they had instructed me in opposition to the construction of the constitution.—Like many other members from the non-slaveholding States, of whom I mention Shaw, Holmes, Mason, of Massachusetts, Lannan, of Connecticut, and Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, I could see nothing in the constitution which I had sworn to support, to warrant such an interference with the rights of the States, and which had never before been attempted. And while in the Senate, in one set of men, being unable to interpret the constitution as other men interpret it? As we had all sworn to support it, the crime would have been in giving it a construction which our consciences would not sanction. And let me ask for what good is this question again brought up? It has been settled, at all our family differences have been settled; on the firm basis of mutual compromise. And patriotism as well as prudence, devoted to the effects of that awful discussion to eternal oblivion. Is it not known, that from that cause the great fabric of our Union was shaken to its foundation? I do not know that Missouri would not have submitted to the restriction, and that the other slaveholding States had determined to support her? But for this compromise, the probability is, that at this moment we might look upon this opposite shore of Ohio, not for an affectionate sister State, but an armed and implacable rival. What patriotic man would not join the gallant Eaton in exhorting the head and hand that could devise and execute a scheme productive of a calamity so awful?"

**POLITICAL CONSISTENCY.**  
Among those who have taken a most active part in behalf of the present administration, and have been most zealous in denouncing those opposed to Mr. Van Buren, as well as in voting for the Globe \$50,000 per annum, was Mr. Black of Georgia. That the people elsewhere may judge of what Mr. Black was, and how far his present declarations in behalf of Mr. Van Buren are worthy of credit, and that they may know how far his denunciations of Gen. Harrison are to be relied on, we quote the following extract from his pen, written just before the late Presidential election:

Here are Mr. Black's opinions of Mr. Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, at the last Presidential election, three years and a half ago.—Comment would but weaken the power and effect of Mr. Black's exceedingly graphic sketch. Here it is:

"You will readily recognize the foregoing as an honest rehearsal of the doctrines of the Union leaders. Now, sir, suppose, what in the present crisis is juncture of our affairs, is quite a possible case, that by the aid of the abolitionists and the votes of the Union electors, Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson—the one an ultimate abolitionist in principle, and an advocate of free negro suffrage—the other a practical amalgamationist, who has been wedded to two negro women, and is now honored by half a dozen mulatto children, of his own get, are raised to the Presidency, and placed at the head of the government; suppose that the abolitionists, who are avowedly the friends and supporters of Van Buren and Johnson, go on increasing as they have increased, in numbers and influence, and at length by their zeal and activity return a majority to Congress, instructed to treat all slaveholders as 'man-stealers' and 'land pirates,' and Congress accordingly passes an act to abolish slavery, not only in the District of Columbia, but in the States? The deed is done.—The Rubicon is passed.—Slavery is abolished.—The fair, and beautiful south, the 'home of our fathers,' is threatened to be deluged with the best blood of her patriot sons—our children to be offered up a sacrifice upon the reeking altars of a bloody insurrection, and our virtuous and helpless women menaced with the horrors of ten thousand deaths, in the brutal violation which the half liberated slave, drunk with the blood of his master, and gloating with beastly passion upon the person of his mistress, is ready to inflict upon them.

"When this whirlwind is about to rush upon our devoted country, and the black clouds which are portentously lowering in the distance, shall have overcast our horizon, and the land is about to be overwhelmed in darkness and death, to which of these two political parties will you address yourself to rescue the country from impending ruin? To which of these parties will our women and children fly for succor and protection?"

We have but one remark to make on Mr. Black's pamphlet, in which he announces his de-

termination to support Mr. Van Buren. He says to his constituents: "Remember if you take Harrison, you must take his principles along with him." Now, Mr. Black says in the above, that "Van Buren is an ultimate abolitionist." We will only repeat Mr. Black's words to himself, "If you take Van Buren, you must take his principles along with him." Mr. Black—and according to your own showing, one of his principles among others, is, that being "an ultimate abolitionist in principle, and an advocate of free negro suffrage"—a species of principle for which the people of Georgia have no particular fondness.

**From the Journal.**  
Again, on the 24th August, 1838, in reply to the committees of Franklin and Taliaferro counties, the following is his language. We give it just as he wrote it with the italics and quotations as made by him. Read it carefully, people of Georgia, and if you do not entirely agree with us, that Mr. Black has abandoned the position upon which he was elected, then we will acknowledge that we do not understand the English language. But hear what he says:

"I am asked then, to make known my choice for the next Presidency, between Van Buren, Clay, Webster, and Harrison. Being a States Rights man, and accustomed from the earliest period of my political career, to look to the principles of Thomas Jefferson, as the only true creed in politics, I of course can have no choice between the individuals above proposed. Mr. Van Buren is a recorded advocate for free negro suffrage; admits the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and leaves us no safeguards for our domestic institutions, but his promised veto; he voted against the Tariff, and made a speech in favor of it; he was an advocate for the Proclamation and Force Bill; he approved the removal of the deposits of public money, existing laws; he advised and approved the Pet Bank system, to which the State Rights party were unanimously opposed; and last not least, he 'paltered with us in a double sense,' in relation to the removal of our Indian population. Can it be seriously supposed, after this statement of facts, that Mr. Van Buren is my 'choice' for President? It is not among us who can choose him, with a full knowledge of his political character, all I have to say is, they are much more easily satisfied than I am. It is true he is at this time, favorable to the establishment of an Independent Treasury; but he has been forced into that position by the successful opposition of the State Rights party of the South, and the Whigs of the North, to his own Pet Bank system, to which he clung as long as there was a ray of hope, to animate him. Shall his temporary advocacy of a single abstract proposition, involving a question, as much of expediency as principle, outweigh the long list of political crimes which he stands so justly chargeable? He has had one fair trial before the people of Georgia—his friends were then, as they now are, moving heaven and earth to ensure his acceptance by the voters of this State, but after all that was said in support of his pretensions to their favor, they rejected his claims by a triumphant majority.—Upon that occasion I contributed nothing to his support, for the reasons above stated; and aware of no reformation in his principles or policy since that time, I shall be free to leave him to the support of those who affect to admire the elevation of his political character, and his devotion to the rights and interests of Georgia."

**LUCUBRATIONS OF A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.**  
*Leo Foco Rumors.*—We have heard it rumored that the hero of Tippecanoe is dead; says the Evil Spirit of Mobocracy. Aye; and no doubt prayed most heartily, if the evil spirit ever prays, that it might be true.

There are some of the party, perhaps, as earnest and as conscientious as the fathers of that firebrand, who will be ready to swear to worse reports than that, before the election, if they can be made available in defeating the old hero of North Bend, and save Van Bureanism from the fate which awaits the party.

Mendacity, however, has placed the authors and reporters of such kindred rumors, out of the pale of honor. They are in the condition of the boy in the fable, who cried "wolf" so often, that at length his own friends refused to believe him "even when he spoke the truth."

**THE DIFFERENCE.**—Col. Johnson declared during the presidency of Mr. Adams, "that if his administration was as pure as the angels in heaven, it must be put down." It was an impious declaration.

The Destructives now declare, and their conduct proves their sincerity, "that Mr. Van Buren's administration must be sustained, if it were as corrupt as theimps of the nekermost regions of satan!"

But the people have resolved to veto their efforts, and will demonstrate to the country, after a due investigation, that no government under the sun ever wallowed in such a mass of corruption as that of Van Buren. They will, however, depute Gen. Harrison as their agent to cleanse the Augean Stable. He is the very Hercules to do it.

**THE FOURTH OF JULY.**—Were it not for the bright prospect before us, and the hope of a change, we would mourn over this day, sacred to liberty. The chains which bind under the spirit of the bondsman, are heavier by contrasting his thraldom with the time when he was once free. So when we compare the despotism which has desolated the land, and converted hope into despair, we feel that there is no cause for joy, but in the confidence that our liberties will be redeemed.

We have the Globe before us, in which the supporters of despotism are invoked to organize and to "work, work in season and out of season," that their power may be perpetual. If the slaves of a despot can labor for the poor privilege of serving a master, what may we not expect from the spirit of Liberty that will this day thrill in every bosom? Let us all invoke the spirit of our fathers, and with the same zeal which animated them to achieve our independence, resolve that we will be freemen. If this feeling pervades the land, there will be an end of the despotism that now oppresses us.

**PERIODICALS.**—Mr. Hickman, No. 29 N. Gay street, the agent of the publishers, has laid on our table the 29th number of the American reprint of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.—This work is made up chiefly of selections from and reviews of other works, and constitutes an interesting and useful miscellany;—price \$2 25 per number.

The Family Magazine, edited by J. Lossing, is "a monthly abstract of general knowledge, illustrated by several hundred engravings;—price twelve and one half cents per number, or \$1 50 cents per annum. This magazine is American, and contains a great variety of useful reading, well adapted to the popular taste, and seems to be eminently calculated to promote a general taste for reading.

Master Humphrey's Clock, No. 4, of the American publisher, is the continuation of a new work, by Boz.

**THE LADIES COMPANION FOR JULY.**—This number of this popular work, is among the most interesting that has been issued.

THE PETTICOAT SLANDER.

If any thing could surprise us which appears in the Globe, we would be astonished at the article which appears in that paper relative to the charge made by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, that the ladies of Chillicothe had, during the last war, presented a petticoat to Gen. Harrison. Gen. Marphy, in no measured terms, it is true, denounced the charge as a slander not only upon Gen. Harrison, but the ladies of Chillicothe, and that no such thing had ever been done by them. The Globe now comes gravely forth with the usual high sounding language of Mr. Kendall, and endeavors to prove by certificates, that during the war, there were some persons in Chillicothe, who had heard, not that such a thing had been done, but that it had been talked about!!!

Mr. Kendall is busy in pouring over old files to find something that Gen. Harrison has said in disparagement of the militia of Ohio. We beg to know whether there has been a commanding general, who discharged his duty to his country, that did not, at some moment, give offence to the militia under his command. In the very nature of things, they become restless and dissatisfied. They cannot understand the reasons for the delays incident to a campaign, especially upon the frontier, and become impatient under the fatigues, delays, and disappointments to which they are necessarily subjected. Was not Gen. Jackson frequently surrounded by mutiny? Was it not with great difficulty that he could keep his troops in the field? And who does not know that no man was ever more violently assailed than Gen. Jackson for the harshness of some of his military measures? Who has forgotten the coffin hand bills and the doleful Jeremiahs over the six militia men! And Mr. Kendall deserves the contempt of the people for whose understanding he pays so little regard as to suppose that they can be diverted from the great questions before them, by these senseless clamors against Gen. Harrison's military conduct. Mr. Kendall may be excused, however; he is deeply interested in deceiving the people. His interest in \$70,000 per annum is at stake, and he, too, was playing the pedagogue or else was being nursed on his sick bed by Mrs. Clay, while Gen. Harrison was defending the northern frontier from the British and their Indian allies.

Fanny Elsler, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, was received with great enthusiasm by our German fellow-citizens and their families, at the Arch street Theatre, on Tuesday evening. The house was crowded in every part. At the close of the piece, she came forward, and made a very neat acknowledgment in the German language.

The Syracuse Sentinel states that a man, name unknown, a blacksmith by trade, endeavored to drown himself on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, six miles west of Syracuse, by throwing himself in the canal. When discovered life was nearly extinct. A blacksmith's vice, weighing nearly thirty pounds, was attached to his neck.

The steambot "Sun" made a trip from New York to the Fishing Bank, on Tuesday, when 800 fish were caught, weighing about 1000 pounds.

Rumors were yesterday, says the Boston Times, of a flare up between Commodore Real and his officers and men, on account of alleged ill treatment during the late three years' cruise of the Columbia in the East Indies.—We have as yet hardly got hold of the tail-end of the story; but we intend to hold on till we get the rest of it.

The friends of Harrison are making brilliant preparations for the celebration of the Fourth, at Poughkeepsie and Hudson, N. Y.

About 25,000 emigrants have landed in New York, since the 1st of April last. It is supposed they brought with them several millions of money.

The Hon. Samuel L. Soutard, the distinguished Senator of New Jersey, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of the New York University, on the 14th of July, the evening preceding the commencement.

The steam-ship British Queen, from New York for London, was passed on the 6th ult. in lat. 40 48, lon. 51 27, by the Ernest & Gustav at 11 o'clock.

A new romance by Charles T. Hoffman, will be published by the Harpers in the course of a few days.

Salem township, N. J. contains a population of 2002 inhabitants.

The grass crop of Rhode Island is said to be unusually abundant this season.

Charles Miner, Esq. has just written a capital political ballad.

Mr. Cooper has written a novel, entitled Mercedes of Castile, or the Voyage to Cathay. It will soon be published by Lee & Blanchard.

A North Bend Hotel has just been opened at Buffalo.

Upwards of 3000 people recently attended a barbecue at Henderson, Ky.

A man named Andrew Rentoul, was killed by a fall in New York, a day or two ago.

present and present administrations? His administration cannot be more profligate than the past and present. For argument's sake, grant it. He still, there is some good sense in the sentiment, "that we should rather bear those ills we have, than fly to those we know not of." We have justly denounced the deluded populace "for going it blind for Jackson"—And the watch-word of the opposition now is, why do you call for Harrison's principles. You can't be worsted. Van Buren has boxed the political compass. He has degraded his high station, by the servile declaration that "he will follow in the footsteps" of the Proclamation, Protest, Expunge, &c. &c. That the country is now in a pecuniary wretchedness, only equalled to the times of the Revolution, and of the illustrious Morris. That this scourge is brought on us by his policy, &c. &c.

I again say, admit it.—What guarantee have you that Harrison will not adopt and pursue a set of fundamental principles, equally pernicious in their tendency, and equally subversive of the true principles of the Constitution, and of the ultimate prosperity of this nation? While a National Bank, of some fifty millions, under the direct and actual control of some dozen directors, at some central point, closely connected, as they must be, in interest, feeling and principle, with the President, may reinspire confidence, improve the currency, and accomplish much seeming good, still do you desecrate in the mammoth concern, thus connected with Executive patronage, and thus ramified in the vitals of this whole Republic, no ultimate danger to the body politic? Again, is it satisfactory to Nullifiers, those uncompromising declaimers against the exercise of doubtful and constructive powers, that Congress possesses the power under the constitution to charter such an institution. Again, what guarantee have you that Harrison, at any emergency, of which he and his advisers will be the judges, will not revive the Tariff, Internal Improvement, &c. Mr. Clay, at the time of his boasted compromise, formally entered his protest against the abandonment of the principles sustaining his darling "system." With the discreet soliloquy, "go thy way for the present, but at a more auspicious period, I will call for thee." Again, what guarantee have you that Harrison will not continue that odious practice of proscription for opinion's sake? What assurance has the country that the sciences of caucuses and dictating conventions, with their party machinery, whose source is traceable to a little principality on the Hudson, called Albany, will not become so much improved and refined, that it will finally relieve the dear people of the trouble of electing their President and other public functionaries? The Baltimore convention that elected Van Buren, was a monstrous usurpation of the elective franchise, and the principle that sustained such humbuggery would finally subvert the Government itself. But the late Harrisburg Convention, that elected Harrison, is the very thing. "But stop, I mistake, 'twas my bull that gored your ox; ah that alters the case."

In sober seriousness, Gen. Green, "Come let us reason together." Can you, who have so long professed a strict adherence to first principles, to the open avowal of the political creed of those who seek public favor, as containing eternal truths, which neither fear, shame, party tactics, nor party policy, should ever silence. Can you justify Gen. Harrison in withholding from the public a specific and comprehensive expose of his political tenets? Why, has dogged silence?

Is the country referred to by his Vicesness speech, his Cincinnati and Cheviot communication, &c., &c., as containing his tenets? In the first place, to say nothing of his hot and cold notions about a United States bank, thousands of our voters know not where to procure these documents. They proceeded from him at times far apart from each other, and charity will say that political men may reasonably change some of their tenets in the course of eighteen years. So that the Harrison of 1822, may not be the Harrison of 1840. Besides, if these documents, with others, contain his political faith, why not embody them together, and send them forth to the world over his own signature as such? Is this suggestion unreasonable? Does this show hostility to Gen. Harrison? I humbly conceive not. As to the specific-land of Harrison and his party, the Harrisburg convention, Harrison after his nomination, the late Whig Baltimore Convention, and Harrison ever since his nomination, have been as silent as the grave, while it is most manifest that the country, not factions, captious, snarling partisans, is expecting, is requesting, nay, is demanding an expose. For myself, I do not desire it, with a view of jeopardizing the success of the Whigs; for I am not disinclined to support Gen. Harrison. But I would scorn to triumph over political opponents unless I could do so on principles as fixed as eternal truths.

The numbers of your Pilot are producing much sensation in Mississippi. Though I have but little time to devote to politics, I must take it. I will pay your agent, Judge Hughes, at Jackson.

I hope you will appreciate the spirit that has dictated the foregoing. From it you discover my political attitude. I believe it contains the substance of good doctrines. At least they have been formed after much reflection, and with great anxiety after truth.

If you deem them worthy of a place in your Pilot, you can insert them. I am always pleased to read the productions of your pen, and hoping that your present efforts may ultimately redound to the establishment of the good old doctrines of 1788, and to the permanent prosperity of our common country. I am, dear sir, With much respect, your friend, and obt. servt., THOMAS HARRIS.

**LIST OF APPLICANTS**  
For the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland for the last week.

James E. Stone, John W. Smith, John Brown, Lambert S. Beck, Nicholas McAnany, Bernard Avering, Walter L. Burks, Samuel Miles.

To appear before the Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors, 2d Aug. 1840, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer interrogatories.

To appear before the said Commissioners, 3d Oct. 1840, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and also before Baltimore County Court, to answer allegations, if any.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, Angus Wilhams, of Cincinnati, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Reeves, of Baltimore.

**DIED.**  
On the 1st inst. after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, wife of John Wysham.

**SCOTCH HERRINGS**—300 boxes just received and for sale by JONH P. ADAMS; 7 Bowly's wharf.

**PALINGS**—40,000 4 and 4 1/2 feet Sawn PALINGS for sale by J. P. ADAMS, 7 Bowly's wharf.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT AND REVIEW OF THE MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING ON FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1840.

Office of the Pilot and Transcript.

**EXCHANGES.**  
FOREIGN.—In Foreign Exchange there has been but little doing this week. We quote Sight Drafts on London, 10s 11/2; Bremen, 8s 1/2; Paris, 4s 1/2; Hamburg, 3s 3/4; Amsterdam, 41s 1/4.

**DOMESTIC**—Sight Drafts on New York 3 1/4 per cent; Philadelphia, 3 1/4 dis; Virginia, 1 1/2 dis; North Carolina, 2 1/2 dis; Charleston, 1 1/2 dis; Cincinnati, 2 1/2 dis; Mobile, 8 dis; New Orleans, 5 1/2 dis.

**PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.**  
American Gold, Old 10 pm do do New 3 1/4 3/4 pm Doubloons, (Spanish) 16 25 to 35 pm Doubloons, (Portuguese) 3 30 to 5 30 English Guineas 5 00 to 5 00 Sovereigns 5 00 Louis d'ors 4 00 to 4 75 Napoleons 4 65 to 4 00 Portuguese and Light English Gold, per ounce 2 35 to 2 50 Ten guilder pieces, 4 00 to 4 25 Five Thalers 4 15 to 4 30 Frederic's crowns 4 15 to 4 30 German crowns 4 07 to 4 25 French do 1 10 to 1 18 Do. half do 53 to 55 Five Franc pieces, 97 to 98 Spanish Dollars, 3 1/2 pm Mexican, 4 1/2 to 5 pr Head Pistarons, 21 Old Pistarons, 21 American Silver, 17 to 18 cents 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 pm

**AMERICAN COTTON GOODS.**—There has been but little doing in this description of goods this week, and there has been no alteration in prices from our last quotations, with the exception of Ticking, which has a tendency to advance.

**COAL.**—Anthracite \$3 25 retail; broken do \$6 50 scarce.

**FRUIT.**—The only transactions we have to note is a sale at auction on Tuesday of 700 boxes Sicily Lemons at \$30 25 per box.

**FISH.**  
HERRINGS.—There has been but little activity in the market. We note sales from the wharf at \$25 00, in the early part of the week; within the last two days they have advanced a shade, and holders are now asking \$27. The demand, however, is limited and the receipts are light.

SHAD.—The demand for Shad has been quite limited. We note sales of Potomac at \$7 1/2, and North Carolina at \$7.

MACKEREL.—Limited sales of No. 1 at \$13 No. 2 at \$11; and No. 3 at \$6 25.

**CODFISH.**—Sales at \$2 25, dull.

**FLOUR.**  
HOWARD STREET.—The demand in the early part of the week was quite limited, and sales of small parcels were made at \$4 50. Within the last three days there has been an evident improvement in the demand, and sales have been readily effected at \$4 02 for good common brands being an improvement of 81 cents over the quotations of last week. The receipts are light, and the stock on hand at this time is very small. The receipt price ranges from \$4 14 to \$4 50.

**CITY MILLS.**—Stock light—sales of fresh ground at \$5.

SUSQUEHANNA.—Sales in the early part of the week at \$4 50. Holders are now asking \$4 62. Amount of Flour and Meal inspected during the week ending on Thursday Evening, July 2.

Howard street, 5,168 48  
City Mills, 1,441 20  
Susquehanna, 899 00  
7,508 300

**PRICES OF FLOUR AT THE LATEST DATES.**  
Baltimore, 4 62 Howard street  
4 62 Susquehanna  
5 00 City Mills  
Portland, 5 00 1/2  
Boston, 4 75 1/2  
New York, 4 50 1/2  
Philadelphia, 4 25 1/2  
Wilmington, 4 20  
Alexandria, 4 10  
Georgetown, 4 10  
Richmond, 4 25 1/2  
Fredericksburg, 4 25 1/2  
Charleston, 5 00 1/2  
Savannah, 5 50  
Mobile, 4 50 1/2  
New Orleans, 3 62 1/2  
Louisville, 3 25 1/2  
Cincinnati, 3 50 1/2  
Pittsburg, 3 50 1/2  
Wheeling, 3 75  
Detroit, 3 00 1/2  
Cleveland, 3 25 1/2  
Buffalo, 3 60  
Rochester, 3 25 1/2

**GRAIN.**—Sales of Md. red Wheat. good do prime a 90s 1/2 cents, and of white at \$1 01. Sales of Penn. at 90s 1/2. We note a sale of a superior lot of white Wheat at \$1 07. Sales of Corn, white, at 47 cents; yellow 45s 1/2 cts. Rye, Md. 43s 1/2 cts; Pennsylvania 48s 1/2 cts; Oats, Md. 34s 1/2 cts; Virginia 22s 1/2.

**GROCERIES.**—There have been no heavy operations this week in Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, or indeed any article properly denominated groceries. There have been a few sales from which we might draw quotations, and at private sale, the rates of last week have generally prevailed this.

**HIDES.**—There have been no transactions in Hides that we hear of, with the exception of a sale of 1000 Child's at 121 cents, 6 mo.

**INDIGO.**—The transactions in Indigo this week have been light. We note sales of Caracas at \$1 40 for F and \$1 45 for F.

**PROVISIONS.**—Sales of prime Western at 81 cents from stores in small lots. In Baltimore cured we have heard of nothing doing; the stock is light. In bbl provisions there has been nothing doing worthy of note. Prices remain the same as last week. The inspections comprise 35 bbls. Beef.

**TOBACCO.**—The demand has fallen off considerably, and the article has been quite dull this week. Prices have also declined, and the little that has been disposed of is a shade below our former quotations. The inspections comprise 546 bbls. Maryland; 546 do. Ohio; and 13 do. Kentucky. Total 1,105.

**WHISKEY.**—The market is very dull. We note sales of small lots at 22 cents in bbls, and 22 cents in bbls. The wagon price is 20 cents exclusive of the barrel.

**WOOL.**—Although there is no variation in price, the market for this article is presented a lively appearance this week, and the different descriptions have sold quite readily at quotations, viz: for common washed 30 cents, unwashed 20s 1/2 cents, and for washed 38 200 cents.