

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT



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

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1. AMOS KENDALL TO THE ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN.

Since the publication of General Jackson's letter in the Globe, and the part acted by the majority in Congress, upon the question of re-chartering the Banks in the District of Columbia, there is no longer any doubt as to the line which separates the parties, in the great contest now before the country.

In 1810, France and England, and the whole of Europe were engaged in a struggle for their political existence. The demand for bread stuffs and other products of our soil was so great, that bills upon London were selling in Baltimore at 17 per cent discount.

As the seat of war was transferred to the Indian country, in the North-west, West, and South-west, and as the talent, energy, and enterprise of the Northern and Middle States were called into service, our troops, in repelling the enemy, explored the fertile regions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Immediately upon the return of peace in 1815, the Government largely indebted, looked to the lands as well as to commerce for the means of sustaining her credit and extinguishing the war debt.

By the treaties, concluding the peace, the Indian title to a very large amount of fertile lands had been extinguished. This was immediately brought into market. It was then the policy of

the Government to sell upon credit; the first instalment of one-fourth to be paid down; the second in two years; the third in three years; and the fourth in four years from the date of the purchase.

Thus, by the operation of these sales of public lands, a very large amount of money which had been disbursed on account of the Government, passed again into the Public Treasury, through the Land Office.

In the absence of the official report, I am not able to give the precise sum which was thus cashed by the western banks for the benefit of the Bank of the United States. But, as the bank of Missouri alone, within a few months, converted near one million, there can be no doubt that it amounted to several millions of dollars.

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convert the amount they received into such funds as the government might require. Thus the Bank of Missouri, located at St. Louis, under a contract with the Treasury Department, held a standing deposit of \$150,000; for the use of which sum that bank undertook to transmit such funds as might be deposited on account of the government, to such point as the government might require.

As the current payments into the Bank of Missouri will probably be more than sufficient to meet any demands which may arise from the public service in that quarter, over and above the deposits proposed to remain in the bank, and as it is desirable that the large sum which is now in that bank may, as soon as practicable, be made available where the public service will require it, I have to request that measures may be taken for paying it over to THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AS FAST AS MAY BE CONVENIENT.

On the 30th of July, the Secretary is still more pressing: "For," says he "considering, however, the precarious state of the State Institutions, except in the principal cities, it would be an act of prudence not to retain their notes longer than what is absolutely necessary."

Now, I beg you to remember that on the 19th of March, 1819, Mr. Cheves opened a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, entreating his FORBEARANCE and his AID; that on the 23d of June, 1819, the Bank of Missouri was directed to pay over to the Branch Bank of the United States, at Louisville, all the bills of that Bank and of its Branches; that on the 30th of July, that Bank was directed not to retain the notes of any other banks longer than was absolutely necessary; and that the entire proceeds of the bills of other banks as well as the notes of the Bank of the United States, and its branches were by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, paid over as fast as they were received, to the Branch Bank of the United States, at Louisville!!!

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Now, I ask you to look at the fact here stated, that there were millions of dollars taken out of the local banks, and put into the Bank of the U. S. by the Secretary of the Treasury. The consequence was, that the local banks failed, and the Bank of the U. S. sustained its credit. Now, reverse the picture: say, that the Secretary of the Treasury had taken three millions out of the Bank of the U. S., and put it into the local banks; the effect would have been that the Bank of the U. S. would have failed, and the local banks would have sustained their credit.

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department, and placed in the Bank of the United States, were used to sustain the commercial and manufacturing interests east of the mountains, the blow fell most heavily upon the West, and they suffered without the sympathy of their eastern brethren. Now, the question is general. It begins at Philadelphia, and extends throughout the Union, with this difference:—that the operation of the specie circular was to strengthen the West, pretty much in the same way, although not to the same comparative extent, that the operation of the Treasury of the United States, in 1819, added to the East, through the Bank of the United States. Mr. Cheves's policy, through the Bank of the United States, was precisely the policy of the Sub-Treasury, under Mr. Woodbury. It was to reduce every thing to the specie basis, and by contracting when he should have expanded his discounts; by holding on to the resources of the Bank, when they should have been liberally used, he increased the panic and magnified the distress which he could have relieved. In both cases the evil is traceable to the Treasury of the United States, and to the oppressive and unjust exercise of the money power of the Federal Government.

These remarks are important to show that the fiscal action of the General Government has an important bearing upon the business of the country, and that we should hold the Administration responsible for these disarrangements of the currency. I will hereafter show more in detail, how the present calamity has been produced by the Government.

A TALE OF HORROR!

Let every freeman in the United States look upon this picture. The simple extracts are sufficient, without comment from us. They must speak to the heart of every parent, of every mother, of every sister, of every brother, of every lover of liberty!

Extract from the Message of the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress—Dec. 2, 1839.

"I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer, [the Secretary of War] for the organization of the militia of the United States."

The following are extracts from the Report of the Secretary of War, thus recommended: "Sec. 1. That each and every free able bodied white male citizen of the respective States resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of twenty, and under that of forty-five, (with the exceptions hereinafter stated,) shall severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of his company, and that it shall be the duty, at all times, of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enroll every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall from time to time arrive at the age of twenty years, or who, being of that age, under that of forty-five years, (with the exceptions hereinafter named) shall come to reside within the bounds, and that he shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrollment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved; that every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within three months thereafter, provide himself with good musket, ball, powder, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, and shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debts, or for payment of taxes."

17th Section.—That the President of the U. S. States be authorized to call forth and assemble the militia of the several States, in such numbers, at such places, within their respective States, and at such time, not exceeding twice nor more days, in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time, when going to, and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the U. S. States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt, for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.

19th Section.—"That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshal, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be faithfully executed, and the use of the militia to be called forth, may be continued if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress; provided, that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force thus called forth, he shall, forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, that the militia which the President is then authorized to call forth be of the Active, or of the Active and Sedentary forces, when such force or forces of the State, or of the neighboring States, shall be, in his opinion, sufficient; and when not, then such portion of the Mass as he shall deem necessary."

20th Section.—That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States.

One of the rules and articles of war to which each citizen thus called into the service of the United States, is made liable by this law, is in the following words: "Art. 5. Any officer or soldier, who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, the Vice-President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate of any of the United States in which they may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

Having read these extracts, I would call upon every freeman to read over the following statement, taken from the Albany Evening Journal, and to remember that the case of poor Livingston may be his, and that for resenting an insult offered him, by some puny, mewling pet of Mr. Van Buren, who may happen to wear an officer's coat, and strut in a "little brief authority," he may be visited with the same punishment that was inflicted on this American citizen: BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY LASHES INFLECTED UPON AN AMERICAN SEAMAN.—Fleming Livingston, an American seaman, was yesterday made to undergo the sentence of a Naval Court Martial recently convened at Brooklyn, and approved by the President of the United States, which for cold-blooded cruelty has, we trust, few examples in our naval annals. An eye-witness to the barbarous scene, has described it to us this morning in language that chilled us to the heart. The punishment was inflicted on board the North Carolina, at New York. The victim was

stripped naked, and laid on a plank, where, under the burning sun, and in the presence of the officers and crew of the North Carolina, 120 lashes with a cat, were inflicted upon him, each of which cut the flesh to the bone. Our informant states that with almost every lash, pieces of flesh were cut from the back, and scattered about the deck of the vessel, while the agonizing screams of the sufferer could be heard for half a mile distant. Merciful heaven! in what age, in what country, do we live! Are the days of barbarism never to end? Is this our boasted progress in humanity and civilization? In vain is the citizen protected by the constitution against cruel and unusual punishment—in vain have the rack and thumb-screw been banished from our tribunals of justice—in vain have the dreadful ordeals of the middle ages been discarded from our codes of jurisprudence, if the seaman and soldiers of our country are to be made the victims of inhuman atrocity like this!

What has this Fleming Livingston done, that he, a native born citizen of this State, should have his flesh torn from his bones at the beck of a Naval Court Martial, sanctioned and approved by President Van Buren? Where or when did he forfeit the common claims of humanity and the common rights of an American citizen?—What awful crime has he committed, that he should be subjected to this awful punishment?—It is said that he is a mutineer? This term has become strangely vague and comprehensive. What are the facts? We will relate them as they have been stated to us, and the truth of which we have no reason to doubt.

Some few months since this Livingston, a common sailor on board the U. S. frigate Macedonian, cruising on the West India station, was sent ashore with a couple of Midshipmen. To one of them he used disrespectful language, and received a blow with the tiller of the boat, for his insolence. In a moment of passion, he committed personal violence upon the midshipman, and threw him overboard, but without doing him any serious injury. For this he was put in irons and sentenced to death by a court-martial. The vessel his conduct was less circumspect and respectful than it should have been. There again he was knocked down by one of the officers and returned the blow. For this last offence a court-martial tried him and imposed the sentence inflicted upon him yesterday. Livingston was unquestionably guilty of disorderly conduct both on board the Macedonian and Ontario. He deserved punishment—but he was entitled to the punishment of a freeman, not that of a slave—of a man, not that of a dog.

The whole system of personal chastisement is wrong in principle, and injurious in practice.—It brutalizes and degrades the spirit of our seamen and soldiers. It is contrary to the genius of Republican institutions. It is a violation of natural, national and christian justice. We trust to see it altogether abolished.

BY THE LAST SOUTHERN MAIL.

LOUISIANA SAFE!

It will be seen that the Whigs have carried the 3d district by 55 votes. We have now two members of Congress, and a clear majority of more than 2900 votes on the general ticket of the State—and Louisiana will vote for Harrison. The Bee of the 24th, says:— FINAL RESULT—JUDGE MOORE ELECTED.

Last evening we received returns from the 3d district, by the arrival of the Brian Broihme, which settles the question. Judge Moore, (W.) is unquestionably elected, by the admission of a loco foco organ—the Natchitoches Herald. That paper states, unofficially, that Moore's majority is 55—others report it at 55. The result is certain—the only doubt exists as to the actual majority. Claiborne gives Winn 143. Caddo gives him 8. This leaves Moore 134 votes ahead, and Union, a small parish, only to be heard from.—We congratulate the republican party on this glorious result; glorious because it has been achieved in spite of numerous and highly difficult obstacles.

Table with 2 columns: Candidates and Votes. Includes names like Edwards, Moore, Blanchard, Marye, and their respective vote counts.

This is confirmed by the Bulletin of the same date, which says:— THE WHIGS VICTORIOUS—MOORE ELECTED.

By the steamer Brian Broihme, arrived last night, the returns from the parishes of Claiborne and Caddo are received. The result is, that Moore, the Whig candidate for Congress is elected by a majority of 55 votes. This is for the Whigs a glorious termination of the contest. The loco focos put forth their utmost strength, having the advantage of a popular candidate, and all the benefit which the manufacture of votes and efficient electioneering could give. But the will of the people was too strong for them, and a signal defeat has rebuked their efforts. The majorities of Winn were in the parish of Claiborne 143; Caddo 8. The three parishes of Union, Caldwell and Ouchita gave Winn a majority of 173, making an aggregate majority for him in the five parishes of three hundred and twenty-three. A deduction of this amount from the previous majorities of Moore brings him out 55 ahead.

The result, however, must not be taken as a criterion of the election in the fall. Many Whigs, influenced by local interests and personal prejudices, voted for Winn. In the same district, Harrison's majority may be estimated at 700. In the parish of Claiborne, Friend, Locofoco, was elected to the lower House, by a majority of 54. The parishes of Natchitoches and Caddo, also sent two Locofocos to the House, Edwards and Morse.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, July 22.

The Mississippi is gradually receding. The rainy weather continues, scarcely an hour passes without showers. Cotton.—We have had a good demand this week (for so late a period in the season) the sales being full 4000 bales without change in price, among which we note 1100 bales North Alabama middling 7 cents; 400 bales ordinary 6 1/2 cents; 700 bales do middling 6 1/2 cents; 300 bales do, one crop ordinary 7 cents; 300 Mississippi classed fully fair at 7 1/2 cents; 350 Mississippi classed fully fair at 7 1/2 cents. Reports of the coming crop continue very favorable in this quarter.

Four.—The demand has been good for small parcels for city consumption, and the arrivals of fresh have been light. From \$1.20 holders have advanced the asking price to \$1.25, but above the former price we do not find much has been done except for retail. The latter price is not likely to be fully maintained, should the arrival continue light. No flour from the new crop of wheat has yet appeared, but may shortly be expected.

Lard.—The market continues inactive and sales are confined to small lots for city trade at 9 1/4 cents.

Pork.—Holders have still further advanced the rates of Mess Pork, and \$17 is generally asked, but there is a very small demand at these rates. Prime \$18, P. O. \$11 1/2, Salt same \$10.

Whiskey.—Sales from levee in large lots at 25 cents. From stores prices have not varied much, viz: 25 cents. Tobacco.—A very limited demand exists in consequence of which prices have receded about 1 cent. Freight is without change. To Liverpool \$1 1/2, Havre 1 1/2 and New York 1 1/2 per lb. for cotton. A ship has been taken up for Tobacco to London at 55 shillings s. Clearance continues large.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT AND REVIEW OF THE MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING ON FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1863. Office of the Pilot and Transcript.

EXCHANGES.—FOREIGN.—The transactions in foreign exchange have been very light. We hear of but one or two transactions during the week, and they for limited amounts. We quote drafts on London, \$100, Bremen, 100; Paris, 40, Hamburg, 30; Amsterdam, 40, 40/100.

DOMESTIC.—There has been a slight change in the exchange between several of our principal cities as will be seen by reference to our quotations. We quote drafts and notes on New York 9 1/2, Philadelphia, 10; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 10; Charleston, 10; Cincinnati, 10; Mobile, 10; New Orleans, 5 1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS.—There has been more activity displayed in the market for this description of goods this week than for some time past, although the transactions are still limited. The sales which have been effected were made at previous prices, and we continue our last quotation which have been the ruling rates for this week.

CANDLES.—Sales of Sperm at 41 cents. We hear of no transactions in Moulds with the exception of a lot to arrive which have been offered at 15 cts. No sales so far.

COFFEE.—The market appears to be well supplied; we note a sale at auction on Tuesday of 30 bags Rio at 10 1/2 cents per lb., and on Wednesday a lot of 427 bags Rio were offered at public sale and 3200 bags were sold at 9 1/2 to 11 7/8 cents per lb., the balance withdrawn. At private sale a lot of Laguira white, fair quality, sold at 11 cents.

FEATHERS.—The sales are almost wholly confined to retail. We hear of no transactions worthy of note.—Holders are asking for Western from 40 to 50 cts. as in quality.

FISH.—HERINGS.—There has been but little activity in the market this week, and we hear of no sales of any consequence—prices remain the same. We continue our quotations, viz: from stores \$2.75. There have been no receipts of any moment.

SHAD.—There has been but little enquiry for shad this week, and they are dull. We note sales of Potomac at \$7.50, and North Carolina trimmed \$8.

CODFISH.—Sales at \$2.25, 25.

MACEREL.—We hear of no transactions in No. 1 or 2 Macerel, the stock on hand is limited. We quote No. 1 at \$1.13, and No. 2 at \$1.11, No. 3 at \$1.05.

FRUIT.—There have been no transactions in the Fruit market of any note, transactions being almost wholly confined to retail. We continue our former quotations as the nominal rates.

FLOUR.—HOWARD STREET.—The market has been, during the week, inactive, and the few transactions that have taken place, are quite limited in extent. Holders are very generally asking \$5.35 for good common brands, but we have heard of no transactions at this rate, with the exception of a small lot, choice brand, which brought \$5.35. The only sales of common brands we have noted were made at from \$5.15 to \$5.18.—The wagon price is \$5.00.

CITY MILLS.—We note sale of fresh ground at \$5.50, stock very light.

SUSQUEHANNA.—Sales at \$5.25. Amount of Flour and Meal inspected during the week ending on Thursday Evening, July 30.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Price, and Quantity. Includes Howard street, City Mills, Susquehanna, and other locations with their respective prices and quantities.

Also, 16 bbls. Rye Flour, 95 hds. and 150 bbls. Corn Meal.

GRAIN.—WHEAT.—There has been a considerable demand for wheat during the week, and the limited parcels that arrived were readily sold leaving the market to-day quite bare. We have the following sales to note on Monday 9000 bushels Penn. received via Tide Water Canal, was sold at from \$1.14 to \$1.15. Also on same day a lot of old Maryland red at \$1.16. Sales of new Md. whites at \$1.13, \$1.18 and of new Maryland red at \$1.05, \$1.10. We note the sale on Wednesday of about 3000 bushels old Pennsylvania red wheat at \$1.15. We quote new Md. whites to-day at \$1.10, \$1.16, for good; \$1.18 might be obtained for strictly prime. New Maryland reds are worth \$1.10, \$1.13 per bushel, and Virginia reds will command the same rates.

CORN.—We note sales of white at 52 cents. We quote yellow to-day at the same price.

RYE.—Sales of old Maryland at 55 cents. We also note a sale of Pennsylvania at 60 cents.

OATS.—Sales of old Maryland at 55 a 56 cents, and of new Maryland at 23 cents.

INDIGO.—The transactions have been very limited; sales during the week of 5 crons Caracas at \$130 for F and \$135 for W.

OLDS.—The sales of the weeks which are limited have been made chiefly at last weeks prices which we continue to quote as the general selling rates, viz: \$1.10 for Fall, \$1.20 for Winter, and 24 cents for common.

PLASTER.—There has been an advance in price, on this article. We note the sale of two cargoes during the week one at \$3.50, and the other at \$3.92 cents per ton.

PROVISIONS.—There have been no transactions in any descriptions of notes, and we continue to quote the nominal prices of the various articles, viz: Mess Pork at \$17; Prime at \$14.50; Mess beef at \$15; No. 1 at \$13 and Prime at \$11. Western assorted Bacon is held at 81 cents for prime quality and inferior lots at prices varying according to condition. We note sale of No. Western Lard at 11 1/2 cents 4 months. The inspections of the week amount to 154 bbls. Beef.

SUGAR.—At auction on Tuesday, the cargo of brig Francis Jane, consisting of 199 hds P. R. Sugar was offered and 109 hds sold at 7 1/2 a 8.60. The balance withdrawn.

TOBACCO.—There has been a fair demand during the week, and sales have fully equalled the receipts which have fallen off considerably as compared with the receipts of former weeks. The sale has been chiefly confined to Ohio, which were taken at previous rates. We note sales of several small lots Maryland at last weeks prices which we continue to quote. Common to good \$2.84, 25; middling to good \$2.65; good \$2.50, 25 and \$2.13. The inspections for the week comprise 353 hds. Maryland, 636 do. Ohio, 37 do. Kentucky, 3 do. Virginia, and 1 do. Missouri. Total 1269 hds.

WHISKEY.—The stock on hand being very light and the demand more active has had the effect to cause a further advance in price. We quote to-day whiskey in hds at 35 cents and bbls at 361 cents, at which rates sales have been effected. The wagon price for bbls is 301 cents, exclusive of the bbl.

WOOL.—There has been but little activity displayed in the Wool market. We note sales of about 2000 lbs unwashed at 20 cents per lb., and a sale of a small lot lambs and shorts at 38 cents.

WAGON FREIGHTS.—There has been no variation in the prices charged for transporting goods by way of wagons to Wheeling and Pittsburg. We quote \$1.35 to Wheeling, and 87 cents per 100 lbs to Pittsburg.

Transportation to Pittsburg by the Tide Water Canal and Susquehanna Rail Road lines, are \$1.25 per 100 lbs. for dry goods, &c.; groceries 75 cents per 100 lbs. and fish \$1.50 a 1.75 per bbl.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists various commodities like Pot, first sort, Pearl, Barley, Bread, Flour, Cracked, Barilla, and their respective prices.