PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN--EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA

BALTIMORE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24.

FLORIDA.—THE BLOODY BILL.

THE FRUITS OF FAVORITISM AND CORRUPTION!!

We have, on several occasions, identified Mr. Poinsett's plan, with the "BLOODY BILL" of General Jackson. We did not then expect that the reality would have been so soon enacted; that the Governor of a petty province, himself, the creature of corruption, the spawn of executive favoriteism, would so soon demonstrate the truth of all our objections to that fatal measure. By reference to the extraordinary news from Florida, it will be seen that at the very time that the Indians were murdering our citizens and desolating an entire settlement, Governor Reed, the chosen instrument of executive corruption in Florida, was perpetrating the most daring outrage that has ever disgraced the history of this country. There cannot be a stronger illustration of the extent to which the corrupt use of patronage may be driven than this—there can be no outrage on the laws calling for more exemplary punishment. Its enormity is so great that we are astounded, and cannot realise its truth. It is only by looking back to the fatal consequences of military usurpation in the past history of other governments, that we approach a fair estimate of the character of this transaction. It has no parallel in the history of our own country. The quartering of troops in the city of Boston, which led to our glorious Revolution, had the pretence of law. It was to maintain the will of Parliament—but here, after spending millions upon millions of dollars, and enriching favorites with the public plunder, at a rate which was never before known in a conquered province, to consummate the measure of oppression, the President dismissed from office Gov. Call, and, in violation of the will of the people, appointed Gov. Reed, having no single recommendation for the office, but that he was a favorite—a favorite, and willing to imitate his master, and do his bidding.

Hence, instead of urging upon Congress measures to terminate the war, that body was permitted to adjourn without appropriations, and Mr. Poinsett, of his own authority, undertook to organize one thousand militia, not, as it would seem, for the defence of the injured people of Florida, but as a political corps, and to protect the executive favorite in his usurpation and corruption.

We recur again to the extraordinary spectacle. By recurrence to dates it will be seen that the troops were called in from the frontier on the 5th, and that on the night of the sixth, the massacre was perpetrated. But we recur to this coincidence, only by way of illustration—only by way of demonstrating in more striking colors, the manner in which Mr. Van Buren administers the law: we would call public attention also to the fact that when the citizens of Florida remonstrated against an outrage, which, under almost any other government, and among almost any other people, would have led to a bloody civil war, this deputy of the petty tyrant at Washington, sneeringly tells them that he knows his master, that he is responsible to Mr. Van Buren and not to them, for the manner in which he exercises the power placed in his hands.

Gov. Reed knew his man. He knew that Mr. Van Buren appointed him as a partisan, and expected him to act as a partisan. Hence, no sooner did he ascertain that the people had appealed to the President, than he despatched Mr. Walker Anderson, the author of the insulting and lying resolution, that gave birth to the excitement, to lay his merits at the feet of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Van Buren, and to interpose his partisan services between the insulted majesty of the laws and the punishment which his conduct so richly deserves. What a commentary on Mr. Van Buren's system of government!! Would Governor Reed have deputed the author of the outrage to Washington if he did not expect to find protection in the partisan character of the resolution.

For the present, we say nothing about the manner in which Governor Reed has quartered his sons-in-law and relations on the Public Treasury—how he has divided the "spoils" among his own family. We recur to the fact that he has been emboldened to commit this outrage by the confidence which he reposes in the Executive favor; and we recur to the fact that he sent up Anderson, the author of this lying partisan resolution, to plead his cause against the people, to show that he relies upon the character of that very resolution—false and calumnious as he knows it to be—to cover over his outrageous conduct, and to protect him from the consequences of the public indignation. What a spectacle!! Was there ever any thing like it before in the history of any people!!! Here is a Governor whose duty it is to *protect* a people against the murderous savage, and clothed with the command of the militia for that purpose, calling around his own person that very force which should have been on the frontier, to protect himself from popular indignation, at a moment when a whole neighborhood is murdered, and their dwellings laid in ashes!! And how does he justify himself? By sending a partisan with lying resolutions, got up to deceive and mislead the judgment of an injured and insulted people, as a messenger to the President, not with explanations or reasons for his conduct, but with professions of partisan fealty; invoking the Executive protection, not because he deserves it, but because he is a partisan—an Executive tool and instrument!!!

We await to see whether the President dares to continue in office such a Governor, who, by his own admission, is compelled to protect his own person by military force, against the consequences of the just resentment of an injured and insulted people.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. Geo. W. Dinsmore, of West Boylston, on the 6th inst. being caught in a shower of rain in the woods, took shelter under a large tree, where he was struck by lightning, and instantly killed.

TO THE ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN.

One, who has been a close observer of passing events; who knows the men now in power, and has carefully noted the signs of the times, would call your attention to the inflammatory articles, appearing first in the official organ at Washington and there transferred into the pensioned party press, charging that the late elections in Indiana, Kentucky and North Carolina, have been carried by fraud, and referring to the proceedings of the mob at Harrisburg, as an example worthy of imitation by the adherents of the administration. What were the proceeding of that mob? It was composed of the partisans of the administration, who, by force, dispersed the Legislature of the State and controlled its proceedings. Why does Mr. Kendall hold up this violence as an example worthy of imitation? Why does he declare that the elections in Indiana, Kentucky, and North Carolina were of such a character that they should be set aside by mob-law? Is it not preparatory to an attempt to carry the elections, especially in great cities, by fraud and force? Will you, the honest, intelligent and upright people, permit yourselves to be made the instruments of violence? Will you permit your passions to be so much inflamed as to be made the instruments of this deliberate purpose of trampling under foot the constitution and laws of your country, and substituting force, fraud and violence, for that liberty which was won by the blood of your fathers? Or will you not surrender something of party prejudice, and unite with the great body of your fellow citizens, who are now rallying upon General Harrison, as the only means of rescuing our beloved country from the hands of the desperate and dangerous faction, into which it has fallen.

To the whigs generally, and to those of Baltimore especially, we would say: there is a deliberate and settled purpose of fraud and violence. You may expect to witness the most outrageous attempts of corruption, to force into the ballot box illegal votes of every description; and you should be prepared to resist it at any and every hazard. To maintain your liberties, you must defend them.

This is perhaps an appropriate occasion to remark, that the present emergency demands of every patriot a surrender of his personal convenience, his individual preference, and even his own personal services. You will soon be called upon to nominate your candidates. Let them be selected in reference to their qualifications and personal standing. As far as practicable, let them be acceptable to our political opponents. Let them be men, who will command their respect and disarm their animosity. If there be such, and certainly there are some such among us to whom no one will impute sinister motives, whose nominations will tend to allay acrimonious feelings, and by uniting the confidence, disarm the animosity of our political opponents, let them be brought forward. In such a crisis as this, such men cannot refuse to accept your nomination, especially when it shall be understood that it is a peace offering, tendered to our political opponents in the moments of triumphant success; an invitation to unite with us in a common effort to serve our common country, needing the harmonious support of all her citizens, in this most trying emergency. Thrice is he armed whose cause is just; and thus will it be with us, if our political opponents refuse to unite with us upon these terms; then will we be justified in asserting our rights and vindicating them at every hazard.

The following comes to us with so urgent an appeal for an insertion, and the news from the South is so pleasant, that we cannot refuse to gratify the youthful swain.—*Ed.*

LINES

POLITELY ADDRESSED TO MISS A. G. D.....

May Vestas shed her virgin light,
Round thy seraph form so rare;
Religion, radiant from her emphyreal height,
Enshrine new charms in one so fair.

Let naught destroy the tranquil rest,
Of one so winning fair;
Nor ought pervade thy maiden breast,
But joys and pleasures rare.

Gaily may thy hopes and joys increase,
Exempt from pain, and sadness free;
Long may you live to enjoy continual peace,
Still think of those who think of thee.

May grief never,
Rich hopes ever,
Fairest, with thee dwell;
As softly now,
Zephyrs fan thy brow,
I'll think of thee, Adele. J. D.

The whigs of Dorchester County have nominated

JAMES CARROL, JOHN THOMPSON, } For Commissions.
KENDALL MADISON JACOBS, J. R. KEENE, WILLIAM FRAZIER, RUBEN TALL, } For Assembly.

☞ We have placed the remarks of Mr. Ogle, continued from the Pilot of Saturday, on our first page. We invite the attention of every *candid* mind, to the mass of testimony contained in this admirable speech. It is a complete refutation of the charges of cowardice, so industriously circulated by the opponents of General Harrison.

☞ See third page for interesting news from Florida.

JUSTICE DONE.—On the 22d of July six of the pirates who murdered Captain Cunningham, of the English brig Vernon, and some of his crew, were executed at Havana. Their names were Francis David, Francisco Laores, Juan Ramore, Augustine Lopez, and Lorenzo Fernander. They were shot. About a dozen more of the piratical crew were sentenced to other punishment—of life, with hard labor.

MEETING OF THE ISRAELITES.—There is to be a meeting of the Israelites of Philadelphia on the evening of the 27th inst., at the Synagogue, to express their sentiments in the recent persecution of their brethren at Damascus. A meeting on this subject, is also about to be held in New York.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that Counterfeit 20 dollars notes, purporting to be on the Commercial Bank of that city, as also Counterfeits on the Commercial Bank of New Orleans and Natchez, have been recently noticed in circulation. The three "specimens" named, were all from the same plate, which was engraved for a "Commercial Bank," but designates no place as the location of the bank. The counterfeits are made by interlining New Orleans, Natchez, Cincinnati, or whatever bank it is designated to defraud, and will be at once observed on close scrutiny.

FIRST FRUITS OF A STANDING ARMY.

Martial Law in Tallahassee, Florida.

The Tallahassee Star of the 11th, gives the details of a most extraordinary proceeding, which came off in that town during the present month, to wit: the assembling by the Governor, of a large number of hired Soldiery in the streets of Tallahassee to overawe the citizens, under the pretext of preserving the public peace.

The details are voluminous; but we subjoin the material points.

At a Loco-foco meeting in the vicinity of Tallahassee, a resolution was adopted, declaring that the Whigs of Florida had formed a union with the Abolitionists of the North.—Some two or three Whigs called upon the editor of the paper, in which the resolution was published, to know the author of the resolution, or at least upon whose authority the publication was made. The editor promised to give the name the next day. Next day, the gentlemen called again; but the editor was not visible. In his stead, was a letter declining to give the desired information. This created some feeling, and the whole whig population were indignant at the foul aspersion cast upon them. In the course of the day, a Whig met a Loco with whom he had quarrelled some months past, and some angry words passed between them, and some of the by-standers think the Whig made an attempt to pull the Loco Foco's nose. This was the sum total of the breach of the peace, and *it* did not allay the popular feeling. Night came, the citizens went to bed as usual, determined to wait the appearance of the editor on the morrow, as he was confined to his room on the plea of indisposition.

The next morning came, and with it a large number of the U. S. Troops, who took up their quarters around the Governor's House, and established sentinels all over town, and subjected the whole to Martial Law. The surprise of the citizens at this extraordinary movement was not greater than their indignation. It was soon ascertained that the troops had been ordered during the night, from the frontiers, by the Governor to overawe the citizens. A large meeting was held in the evening, at which, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and respectfully inquire his reasons for withdrawing the troops from the defence of the Frontier and quartering them in the Capitol. The Committee after many delays, obtaided an audience of his Excellency.—They delivered their message. The Governor replied, that he was responsible to the President, and not to the People of Florida for his measures—and making a bow to the Committee, turned upon his heel and retired to his private apartments. After this cavalier treatment, the Committee wrote a note to his Excellency, with the view of obtaining his reasons in writing. The following is his response:

TALLAHASSEE, 4th Aug. 1840.

Gentlemen:—Understanding that you desire a reply in writing to your application of this afternoon, I have to inform you, that although I do not admit your right to question me about the employment of the militia, of which I am Chief Magistrate, yet *my Republican principles* forbid me to refuse an answer to any application from my fellow-citizens.

I state then, to you, that the public peace was yesterday in repeated instances violated; that there are those in this community who seem to consider the pistol and the bowie-knife as the *laws of the land*; and that I am determined, as Governor of Florida, to assert the supremacy of the laws.

The Volunteers are in Tallahassee, therefore, not to violate the public peace, but to protect it.

I am, respectfully, your obd'nt serv't,
ROBERT R. REID,
Governor of Florida.

Messrs. Hayward, Hackley, Randolph and Copeland, of the Committee.

This pretext of preserving the public peace, is pronounced false by the Tallahassee Star and a Committee of the most respectable citizens of the town. But let this pass. The Governors letter produced great dissatisfaction. The public meeting adjourned to next day; each man, however, determined, that the hired soldiery of the Government should not be quartered upon them, in violation of the Constitution and of their rights as freemen. In the meantime, several of the most respectable citizens had been arrested by the Sentinels, and the whole town was subjected to military rule. It was reported that the Troops had dismounted an old 4th of July cannon, which, which belonged to the town. This increased the excitement, the people were aroused. "Some hundreds (says the Star) collected together; the drums were beat; arms were collected; the cannon was remounted and charged to the muzzle, and for a short time matters wore a very belligerent aspect. But better counsels prevailed—instead of making war at once on the soldiers, the citizens appointed a committee. The soldiers should leave town—that was a matter determined on. They might go peacebly and quietly if they would—but they should go speedily.—Another committee was accordingly named, at the head of which was that old friend of the People, Ex-Governor W. P. Duvall. They were requested to call on the Governor the next morning, and insist upon the instant removal of the troops. The people again dispersed to their homes.

"The excitement was kept alive the next morning, by the bearing of some of the officers in command of the troops, towards the citizens.—Major Blackburn swaggered and blustered in every crowd he passed, menaced the citizens, and actually drew his bowie knife as it appeared, on a most peaceable and respectable citizen, who was unarmed. This, however, he afterwards explained, by saying he was only shifting its position. Two additional companies also arrived in town at an early hour.

"At the time designated, the committee assembled and proceeded to the consideration of the subject entrusted to them. Affidavits were taken of the outrages which had been committed against the citizens, and a letter was penned to the Governor.

"In the mean time the Town Council had convened, and a committee from that body had been directed to wait on his Excellency, and to represent the excited state of public feeling; the pressing danger of immediate collision, and bloodshed, if the troops should longer remain, and to request their speedy removal. To this the Governor had finally consented; and when the committee of the citizens arrived, they were gratified with the information, that the orders had been given, and that the soldiers were already on their march beyond the limits of the city!"

This is in truth a most extraordinary affair. It is the first instance since King George's Red Jackets were driven out, that hired soldiers were resorted to, to suppress a quarrel between two individuals and discharge the ordinary functions of the law. In itself and its results, it is a matter of very trivial moment. But as a sign of coming events, it is well calculated to make a deep impression upon the public mind. An appeal to the soldiery on so paltry a pretext by the Governor, should admonish us of the solemn truth, which all history inculcates;—*Give men power and they will abuse it* It teaches us a lesson pat to the times, and which the people of this country should not treat with indifference. We have seen the President and his Secretary of War recommend a Military Scheme, which, if adopted would put it into the power of those in authority, to subject at pleasure every town and hamlet in the confederacy, to martial law. The means being at hand, pretexts will not be wanting to use them, as made amply manifest by the case under consideration

As to the causes of this novel proceeding on the part of the Governor, it seems scarcely credible, that the paty quarrel between two or a dozen individuals about a paltry political calumny, could have prompted him to the high-handed measure, which he adopted. He could not from such a circumstance, have apprehended, as he stated in his letter, any serious disturbance to the public peace. But that statement, he subsequently contradicts in his communication with the Town Council. In this he stated, that he appealed to the Military to protect himself and family. To this the public prints and the whole current of testimony of the first citizens of Tallahassee gives a flat contradiction. The Governor, we hear, is not popular. He superceded the gallant Call by a resort to disreputable arts and is leagued with a faction, at war with the true interests of the Territory, and which makes a spoil of the substance of the people. He is regarded as the tool of his master at Washington, and in the words of the Florida Star, "is the unwelcome ruler over an unwilling people." The people would rejoice at his removal; but they would disdain a resort to violent measures to compass their ends.

The Star hints that other causes, than those assigned by the Governor, are suspected of having had influence in prompting the appeal to arms. We copy from that paper:

"But we can scarcely venture to pay so poor a compliment, either to the intellect, or to the manhood of Governor Reid, as to suppose that it was altogether a regard for his own safety, which induced him to remove the troops from the protection of the frontiers, and quarter them in Tallahassee. A deep political scheme must have been at the bottom of this movement; which, as it did not succeed, it may now be deemed prudent to cloak over. What these schemes really were, of course, it is impossible for us with certainty to say. From known premises, however, we can draw our own conclusions. On the day on which expresses were despatched for the troops, the Whigs held a meeting in town, appointed Delegates, and so on, and invited a Convention of Delegates from other counties, to be held at a future day. Now, may it not be presumed, in the absence of all other adequate motive, that the presence of these hired minions of Governor Reid might have been desired for the purpose of putting down a meeting obnoxious to the Loco Focos, for the purpose of stifling the free expression of opinion, of overawing the Whigs, and giving confidence and countenance to their own partizans? May it not have been expected, and hoped, that difficulties would have arisen from the blustering, overbearing conduct of the military on the one part, and the excitable temper of our people on the other, and thus have furnished a pretext for the use of military force, under the color of quelling a riot? And if Mr. Poinsett's 200,000 army bill had been in operation, it is to be imagined, that the point would have been so easily conceded by the Governor, and the soldiers so easily got rid of?

"But whatever may have been the motive, or whatever may have been the pretext, the marching of this armed force upon our city, is clearly an invasion of our civil rights, a dangerous attack upon our liberties, and an insult offered to our free institutions, which should not pass unrebuked."

We subjoin the remonstrance of the citizens of Tallahassee to the Martial Proceedings of the Governor:

TALLAHASSEE, 5th Aug. 1840.

To His Excellency Robert Raymond Reid, Governor of the Territory of Florida:

SIR:—As a committee on the part of the citizens of Tallahassee, we lay before your Excellency the affidavits of Levi Carlton, T. Bezeau, David F. Wilson, Lewis H. Bryant, Waller W. Taylor, and Charles Quayle, all of whom are citizens of Tallahassee, but one, who resides in the county of Madison. These depositions prove, that an armed force, now in the service of the United States, have been called to Tallahassee, and, as you avow by your order, "to maintain the supremacy of the laws."

The citizens of this place have met to inquire into the causes that have induced your Excellency to call into our city a military force, (that had been provided for the defence of citizens on the frontier,) and after due examination we have not been able to hear of any disorder or violation of the peace, except some angry words that passed between two of our citizens a day or two since, and which has passed away without any violence. We can assure your Excellency that the citizens of Tallahassee will maintain the peace and order of the city, that any legal process that may be issued will be enforced, and we will give to every individual citizen protection and security. If your excellency knows of any instance in which resistance has been offered to the execution of any process issued by a Judge or magistrate of the city or county, the citizens have not been apprized of it, nor have they been called on to sustain the civil authority. It is unusual, nor do we know of any instance since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when any Executive called in a military force to preserve the peace and order of a community where no actual violence has been committed; and even when actual violence has occurred the military arm is never resorted to until the civil authority has been called upon and after trial found ineffectual.

We consider the introduction of an armed force under your orders into our city, as a violation of the Constitution of the United States; subversive of the liberty of our citizens, at home and abroad. Your excellency has been pleased to state in your letter of 4th inst. "that the public peace was yesterday in repeated instances violated;" we presume your excellency has not made this statement on your own knowledge but on such information as you have received. We call for proof of these repeated instances of our violated laws which are charged to have occurred here on the 3d inst. We assure your Excellency you have been imposed on by the fears of some timid persons, or some whose malice or desire is only to traduce our fellow citizens; except some hasty and passionate words that on the 3d inst. passed between some of our citizens, we know of nothing else that could have brought an armed force in our city. We know of no attempt at violence on the part of any of our citizens, but your own officer, Major Elias E. Blackburn, on this day, Aug. 5th, attempted, by showing his bowie knife, and by an insulting and menacing manner, and language, to intimidate our citizens.

If our peaceable citizens are to be arrested by the soldiers under your orders, in the streets, while pursuing their ordinary business, or seeking social intercourse with each other; if they are to be threatened by armed *sentinels* if they do not stop; if our citizens are like criminals to be conducted before the officer of your guard before they are permitted to go about their own business; if they are not permitted to see you and learn the cause of their arrest, we are indeed under a military despotism unknown hitherto, in the United States. Sir, we protest, on the part of our citizens, against this exercise of military force over them. We claim all the rights of citizenship, and these rights our duty as freemen will compel us to maintain and defend from all insult and violence, come from what quarter it may.

You, sir, are as safe in this city as you would be in Washington under the immediate protection of the President of the United States, and we pledge ourselves that yourself and family and friends require not protection from the military force under your command from any other enemy but the savage foe of our country. Entertaining these opinions, and confident they are those of our fellow citizens, we respectfully request that the military now in this city may be sent to the frontier to protect our fellow citizens who are in actual danger, and where their services are necessary. This course we hope you will approve, and at once remove from our city the only real cause that can produce serious disorder and violence.

Your obedient servants.

WM. P. DUVAL, WM. WYATT, D. F. WILSON, T. BEZEAU, A. M. GATLIN, L. H. BRYANT, W. W. TAYLOR, } Committee of Citizens.

A rattlesnake four feet nine inches long, was recently killed near Pikeville, in this State.

REVIVAL IN THE EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The quantity of manufactured goods exported to the United States was remakably small during the first six months of the present year. Within the last few weeks, however, the quantity has increased, and now there is a fair export to the States. The President steam-ship, although she charged five guineas per ton, got not less than 1300 packages of manufactured goods on freight. The packet-ships as well as the transient vessels also got a fair share of goods. We trust, therefore, that we may hail the present revival of export as a symptom of returning confidence in the United States market, and that the consumption of British goods by our trans-Atlantic brethren will speedily become as extensive as it was before the season of distress.—*Liverpool Albion.*

COMMUNICATION.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

MR. EDITOR: Under the above heading, my attention was yesterday called to an article in the Patriot of Monday last, stating that several prisoners had been liberated from the State Prison, by Executive Interposition, and *making public the names* of said prisoners. My surprise at the inconsiderateness of such an announcement, was mingled with regret, that the unfortunate individuals who had for many years been made the subjects of penal infliction, and who, from the operation of considerations not to be disregarded, had but just obtained an extension to them of Executive mercy, should thus have had meted out to them a most cruel measure of additional punishment—a punishment *unjust* in itself, because the requirements of law had been satisfied, or arrested as constitutionally provided for—and unlimited in its duration, if, as is too generally the case, the public should be governed by cold-hearted calculation, and refuse to them that employment essontial to their obtaining an honest existence.

That prison system which has received the commendation of the most enlightened men of all nations, inculcates a perfect seclusion of convicts, from the moment the law pronounces them such, and as consequences flowing from this, a forgetfulness of them on the part of the public, and a non-recognition of them when they are again restored to society. By such a system, the convict feels that while he is made to suffer the just penalties of his crime, the law yet recognizes a confidence in his reformation, through the means provided for it, and a limit to his punishment in handing him back to society, fitted for honest association, and entitled to public confidence. An enlightened public should not stop short of the adoption of such a system as is best calculated to secure reformation, and with such a system in operation, *they* should not be the first to sound the alarm, and manifest a fear of its results.—That the system which Maryland has adopted has received the public sanction, I infer, from the general silence of the press on the subject—an absence of all condemnation. I assume that those sentinels would not have rested quietly at their posts, if they had discovered, or apprehended evil. If, then, the prison system of this State be approved, and its results be satisfactory, why hold up the names of liberated convicts to the public gaze, as if saying, "beware, beware, murderers and thieves are let loose upon you?" Why, by alarming public confidence, deprive them of the opportunity of procuring honest employment, and thus force them to the perpetration of crime for subsistence? Why compel them to resort to deception, as the very first act of their freedom, and cause a consequent destruction of their own self-respect, the basis of all honor, by making it necessary to suppress their names, thus held up to infamy, and assume others to which they know themselves not entitled?

It should not be forgotten, that, the injustice done to them is not limited to a single city or state. The press, now too eager for idle gossip, instead of useful substance, is on the alert for "Watch Returns," done up in the raciest style, forgetful that in turning a witticism, it may upset a moral and adorn a vice. "Police Reports" figure in a brilliancy of coloring quite enchanting to the eye—and the wide spread table "City Matters" presents a feast of rare viands for depraved appetites, from a "Coroner's Inquest over a new-born infant found in a candle box" up to a "Riot in the Meadows," or a *crim. con.* in high-life." The want of proper discrimination on the part of editors, or their agents, too often results in a commingling of baneful poison with wholesome food; and individuals also, as in the case which has prompted this communication, are often made the victims of inconsiderateness, want of judgment, or a disposition to pander for vitiated curiosity.

Desirous that the press, the greatest engine of good or evil, as it may be used, should do no wrong either on principle, or to persons, it is earnestly hoped that this publication of prisoners' names, now for the first time indulged in, shall not become an established precedent, and that the door of society shall not be closed against those, who, subjects of Executive clemency, may become deserving citizens by the exercise towards them of well-judging BENEVOLENCE.

☞ TENTH WARD.—A regular meeting of the Tenth Ward Tippecanoe Club, will be held at the School room on the southwest corner of Eutaw and Mulberry streets, on MONDAY EVENING, August 24th at 8 o'clock, P. M. Every member of the Club is particularly requested to attend.

By order, ELLIOT OD'POOR,
au 21 Secretary.

☞ THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUBS of the city will meet at "NORTH BEND" ON MONDAY AFTERNON, the 24th inst. at 6 o'clock.

THOS. CARROLL, Sec'y

☞ FIFTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—The regular meeting of this Club, will be held in Sharp's School Room, Exeter street, one door North of Market street, on TUESDAY EVENING 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be submitted for their consideration.

JOHN HENDERSON, Pres't.
JAMES H. VALIANT, Rec. Sec.
au 24

HOWARD DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Whig voters of the sixth election district of Anne Arundel County, held at Mercer's tavern, in Howard district, on Thursday, the 20th August, Col. CHARLES W. DORSEY was called to the chair, and Dr. W. W. WATKINS appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, it was on motion unanimously resolved to recommend Major Henry Welling as a candidate for commissioner of tax for said district.

CHARLES W. DORSEY, Chairman.
W. W. WATKINS, Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HARRISON ASSOCIATION will meet at North Bend on TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst. at half past 7 o'clock.

W. W. McCLELLAN,
au 22 Rec. Sec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 24.

IMPORTANT NEWS!!!

VALLIER'S FRENCH PILLS, for the cure and preventive of secret diseases. A fresh supply of this inestimable remedy has just been received.

Persons who have been so unfortunate as to contract the above disease, are now provided with a remedy convenient in form, and easy of administration.

It would be as well to caution the public against a spurious article. They can, however, always procure the genuine, by applying to the proper agents.

The genuine Pills, are put up in a neat paper box with a beautiful xylographic wrapper.

Price one dollar per box. For sale by
SETH S. HANCE,
cor. of Charles and Pratt sts.
And GEO. DUHURST & Co., Cor. of Pratt & Dugan's wharf. au 24

☞ MONEY. ☜

CAN BE OBTAINED at all times at LEWIS F. SCOTT'S General Intelligence and Agency Office, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement of Barnums City Hotel, on Mortgages, Ground Rents; Judgments, and Promissory Notes, &c. &c. &c. Insolvent Papers, Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Bills of Sale, Mortgages, &c. Neatly executed at this office on reasonable terms. au 24

☞ NOTICE. ☜

WANTED—Immediately at L. F. SCOTT'S Intelligence and Agency office, No. 2 W. Fayette street, basement of Barnum's City Hotel, Clerks, Book-keepers, Porters, Waiters, Coachmen, Laborers, Chamber-maids, Cooks, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c. au 24

☞ 30,000. ☜

I AM AUTHORISED to purchase SLAVES of both sexes, from 12 to 35 years of age, slaves for life, The above amount has been placed in my hands for that purpose. They are expressly for a Gentleman Planter in the State of Louisiana, for which the best of References in this city will be given that they are not for speculation, and I will give the Highest Cash price's for slaves of the above description.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI
General Slave Agency. Intelligence & Brokers office, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement of Barnum's City Hotel. au24

LIVERPOOL SALT—
12,000 bush Liverpool G Alum Salt
1,500 sacks factory filled fine do
Cargo of ship Potomac, daily expected, will be sold low, to be delivered from the ship.

SELLMAN & CROOK
oc 7tu cor. South & Pratt sts.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEW YORK MARKETS Aug. 22.

Ashes—The holders are asking higher rates, owing more to the wants for home consumption than for export, as the last accounts were not very favorable.—Sales of Pots at $4 75 to $4 87, although $5 is asked: Sales of Pearls at $5 37, and $5 50 asked.

Cotton—The accounts from Liverpool are to the 4th, Havre to the 1st August. The sales at the former place had been large, and at the latter moderate, and prices sustained and this too in the face of a large year's import. The stock on hand showing a less quantity than last year, shewing consequently that the manufacturer had kept pace with the growth. The news has had no effect on our markets here, our stock is too small, and in too few hands to decline, the supply may be put down at 10,000 bales, and constantly declining. The sales this week have been large, and at full prices, as follows:

2800 Upland and Florida	8¼ a 10
450 Mobile,	8 a 11
650 New Orleans,	8 a 11
50 Texas,	8¼ a 8¾
Export from 1st Oct. last year,	1,796,500
Same time last year,	1,042,850
Same time year before,	1,510,514

Flour is dull and a shade lower; $5¼ are the sales of Western, and no foreign orders in market.

Grain—The news from England is unfavorable, consequently there would be no improvement in Wheat even if it was in market. The sales during the week have been about 12000 bushels all Southern at $1 13 cts. and one instance at $1 15. Rye has advanced, owing to the small supply here, and the increased wants of the distillers. Sales have been made at 65 cents, and even 67 in one instance has been paid. Corn comes in freely and is sold at 59 a 60 cts. Oats rather dull at 40 a 41 cts. Northern 32 a 33; Jersey 27 a 30 cts.

Tobacco—In Kentucky Tobacco we hear of sales of about 50 hhds. at 7¼ a 7 cts. and about 60 hhds. at 8¼ a 8 cts. both for shipment on the usual terms. There has been considerable enquiry for the poorer qualities, but as yet we hear of no sales. At auction 16 hhds. sold from ¾ a 4¼—average 6 12, on the usual credit.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, August 21.

Bark—Quercitron has been in demand this week and sales of about 200 hhds. in the early part of the week made at $29 for 1st No. 1. Sales since made of 60 hhds. at $30, and little in market. Sales of Spanish oak bark at $16 a $17 per cord. Cleared this week 371 hhds.

Coffee—has been active this week, and sales made to some extent—about 1500 bags Rio taken by the trade at prices not made public; sales in small lots at 10½ a 10¾ cts.—350 bags prime Mountain St. Domingo at 9½ cents per lb. Laguira, sales at 10½c.

Cotton—A fair demand has existed for this article, and sales made of 6 or 700 bales, principally to manufacturers; 280 bales fair Tennessee at 8½ cts. The stock is light, and prices firm. Cleared this week, 291 bales.

Flour and Meal—In the early part of the week considerable Flour was sold at $5 50 and prices were firm.—Within a day or two the sales have been moderate, but without any reduction in price. It is now offered freely at the same rate, but purchasers are looking for some decline. The receipts and stocks continue light—sales of Rye Flour at $3 per bbl; Brandywine Corn Meal at hhds. at $14 50; bbls. short at $8. Cleared this week 1767 bbls. Superfine Flour, 588 bbls Rye Meal, 37 hhds. Corn Meal; Cleared, 27 hhds. and 970 bbls. Corn Meal.

Grain—Wheat has been in demand, for export two ships are now loading for Liverpool, which will take about 50,000 bushels, most of it, however, has been bought—sales of 500 bushels light Delaware Wheat at $1 10 per bushel—in the early part of the week, sales were made of prime old Pennsylvania at $1 18 a $1 20—to-day, $1 16 a $1 18 per bushel. Rye is wanted at 67 cts.—3000 bushels new Oats at 25 cts.—12000 bushels Yellow Corn afloat, 54 a 55 cents, for export and distilling—5000 bushels White do, 53 cts. Cleared this week 14,939 bushels Wheat—446 bushels Corn.

Provisions—Bacon has been in demand, and sales made this week of near 200 casks at full prices; Hams are 11 cents; Sides 8 cts; Shoulders 7 cts. Lard 11¼ cts. 100 bbls Western Mess Pork at $15 50; 100 do at $16.—Prime $13 75 per bbl; stock of Bacon in first hands light.

Tobacco has been quite active for some days, and sales made within the week of 500 or 600 hhds. To-day 100 hhds. taken principally by the trade, at 5¼ a 8 cents, and 120 hhds. part to go out of the market, at 6 a 9¼ cts. for very prime. The stock is much reduced and prices a shade better. Manufactured goes off freely.—Cleared this week, 100 hhds. Inspected this week, 4621 hhds.

ALEXANDRIA MARKETS, Aug. 20.

Flour—The market has given way since the receipt of the late advices from England; previous to the news Flour was held at $5 50, sales have since been made at $5 37½ from stores—and we reduce our quotation of the wagon price to $5 25. Supplies continue to be very limited.

Corn—Sales of one cargo 960 bushels white Corn at 49½ cents. One cargo of 1200 bushels prime wheat at 50 cts. Several small cargoes remain unsold

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CINCINNATI MARKETS, Aug. 15.

The Ohio river remains low, and boats of 20 or 22 inch draught, only can ascend with passengers as high as Wheeling. Freight is shipped in keel boats, from that place at 75 cents per 100 lbs to Cincinnati, and from Pittsburg to this city, at 125. The Cumberland River rose at Nashville four feet, on the 12th, and was still rising. Except passengers to and from the Great Harrison South Western Convention, which was to meet at Nashville, on the 17th, there was little busines for steamboats.

Weather, warm, with occasional showers, which scarcely continue long enough to lay the dust.

Bacon.—We quote hog round, from Ware-houses, at 6¼ a 7c per lb; country, in wagons, 5 a 5½c; Hams, sugar-cured 11 a 12c; canvassed and others 9 a 11; side 8 a 7c; Shoulders 6.

Cheese, plenty, Western Reserve 8c per lb by cask and box; country 6c.

Flour has advanced since our last weekly report, from 3 75 a 4 12½c per bbl, at which price it sold on yesterday, at the Canal. The increase is mainly attributed to the sudden advance in New Orleans, to 7 00 a 800 per bbl, caused by the insufficiency of the stock in that city, a common occurrence in the month of August, for the consumption of the inhabitants. Add to this, the suspension of the Miami Canal for a short period, and the croakings of the English papers brought by the Great Western, of short crops in Great Britain, and our commercial readers can easily ascertain why a temporary advance in Flour has taken place in Cincinnati.

Feathers are in good demand at 35 a 37c per lb, at which price they are freely taken.

Wool is in little request; the last sales that we are advised of, were made at 20c per lb, for common, and 30c was asked for fine, few sales of the latter quality.

Whiskey.—The limited demand South, has caused it to recede 1½ a 2c since last review. Sales last made, were at 26c, and not taken briskly at that. The shipments made continue to be light.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, Aug 15.

Cotton—The stock in first hands being exceedingly light, our buyers can only continue their purchases on a very limited scale, not over 400 bales having changed hands since our last Review of Wednesday last. The prices paid agree with our quotations below. Several small parcels of the new crop have been received; one lot of 6 bales sold yesterday at 12½ cts. per lb., from the plantation of Mr. Mr. Courtny, the staple strong and long, and color good.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Ordinary,	6¼a7¼
Middling,	7⅜a8½
Fair,	9¼a10
Good Fair, / Good and fine,	none.

NORTH ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.

Thrash,	5¼a6
Round average lists,	7a8

Sugar—The demand for this article is fair, and sales have been made at the following prices—say 4½ to 6 cts. One small lot of a choice article sold as high as 7 cts.—Very little left on plantations.

Molasses—No alteration to notice in this article; it may be quoted at 18 a 19 cents per gallon on the levee—on plantation none.

Flour—Since our last we have had no fresh arrivals, and the article has advanced a shade. Some large sales have been made at $6 50 to $6 75 per bbl. Small lots generally have been sold at $7 per bbl. The demand is light, and chiefly or city consumption.

Lard—There is no change to notice. Prices range about the same, say 11½ a 12½ cents for good quality.—Stocks small, and the demand light.

Pork.—We hear of no large sales. The article is mostly all in the hands of speculators. We quote prime at $16 a 17; Mess $19 a $20 per bbl.

Whiskey—Stock large. Sales from store 24 a 25 cts. for Rectified; Common 23 cts. per gallon. Demand light.

Beef—The demand for this article still continues light, and the stock small. We quote Mess in half barrels $10; Prime in barrels $16 Some small sales have been made at the above prices, for city consumption.

The demaad fair for retail in the city. We quote Canvassed Hams at 11½ a 12½; Bacon H