# PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN -- EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## WM. HENRY HARRISON

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

## JOHN TYLER

OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 26.


### NEGRO TESTIMONY.

The Globe of Friday, and the Republican of Monday, publish a letter written by Mr. Van Buren to a gentleman in Martin County, North Carolina, on Lieut. Hooe's case. The Globe, in its introductory remarks, says:

"It was addressed to a citizen of their own State, some days since, *but will not perhaps be immediately published.*"

Hence it was furnished by the President to the Globe; and is therefore a direct electioneering appeal to the people. It is not enough that the Globe is pensioned, and that Kendall and the other "hirelings" are actively in the field; it is not enough that the Vice President is sent travelling over the country, exhibiting his own scars, and appealing to the people in behalf of the dandy, surfeited in foreign luxuries, and who never came within the smell of gunpowder; the President himself adds his own name to the list of partisans who have entered the field, and he labors with an earnestness that betokens how much he is alarmed.

And what is his justification? He tells us that the judiciary act of 1789 provides that "the laws of the several states, except where the constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as the rules of decision in trials at common law, in the Courts of the United States, in cases where they apply," and argues that, as, under this act, negroes are permitted to testify in *some* of the states, although they are excluded in others, and that inasmuch as there is no law authorising them to testify on Courts Martial, therefore they must be permitted to testify on Courts Martial *in all the states.* Such is the argument in this case. Mr. Van Buren does not pretend that there is any law giving negroes the right to testify. He insists that the proceedings of the Court ought not to have been put aside, because there was no law forbidding negroes to testify!!!

And does Mr. Van Buren suppose that he will mend his case by this kind of pleading? It was precisely *the* case that came within his province. It was because the Court acted without law, and because the law had not qualified negroes to testify that he should have interposed. His refusal to do so—indeed the very letter before us is proof that he is in favor of negro testimony.—The rule which he would build up under the act of 1789, is directly in the teeth of the principle of that law. That law provides that the rule of evidence of the State, shall be the rule of evidence in the United States Courts,—and for the most obvious reasons. Here, the negroes were permitted to testify within a jurisdiction, where the law forbids them to testify, which is directly in the teeth of the law of '89. But it is said that such has been the usage of Courts Martial!! And Mr. Van Buren, who had the power, was appealed to and urged to arrest that usage; and, so far from doing so, he affirms and approves it.

But again: the principle which allows negroes to testify in the Courts of the non-slaveholding states is, that the people of each state have the right to enact the laws for their respective states, and all persons coming into the Courts in the several states, must be governed by the legislation of the respective states.

Now what is the principle affirmed by Mr. Van Buren? It is that as soon a Southerner enters the army or the navy, he ceases to be under the protection of this salutary principle, and that he who but yesterday, when a private citizen, could not be convicted of an assault, and made to pay a fine of five dollars, may to-day, in consequence of his having entered the navy, be convicted of treason, and lose his life, on the testimony of a negro. And the only ground on which this extraordinary opinion is founded is, that no law has been passed forbidding negroes to testify on Court Martials!!! Such arguments may do for the partisans who are hungering and thirsting for excuses for the extraordinary conduct of the President; but we are greatly deceived, if they are satisfactory to the slaveholding race of the Southern states. They cannot live south of Mason & Dixon's line, but in the hot bed of Executive corruption—and they will soon perish there. With these comments we give Mr. Van Buren's letter as we find it in the Globe. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, August, 1840.

SIR: I have received your letter, asking me, for yourself, and in behalf of the citizens of Martin county, North Carolina, to give you a statement of the case of Lieutenant Hooe of the navy, with my views upon the subject; a request with which I do not hesitate to comply.

It appears from the official report of the case made by the Secretary of the Navy to Congress, that Lieutenant Hooe was tried by a court martial upon several charges, portions of which were for causing several persons to be flogged on board of the United States ship Vandalia, in disregard of the internal regulations of said ship, and in direct violation of the act for the better government of the navy; that he was acquitted upon a portion of the charges, and convicted upon the residue; that in the course of his trial two colored seamen belonging to the crew of the vessel on board of which he was serving, were offered as witnesses to substantiate a portion of the charges; that they were objected to by Lieutenant Hooe, but admitted by the court, a majority of which was composed of Southern officers; that the proceedings of the court martial were referred by the Secretary of the Navy, in the absence of the Attorney General, to the Attorney for this District, a native of a slave-holding State, and subsequently to the Attorney General himself, for their opinion in regard to the objection, which had been made on the trial as to the competency of the colored witnesses; that these gentlemen united in the opinion that inasmuch as the testimony given by those witnesses was not material to the question of the guilt or innocence of Lieutenant Hooe, in respect to the charges upon which he had been convicted, (that question having been decided upon other testimony,) the objection raised to their competency ought to have no influence with the Secretary in passing upon the finding of the court; that the sentence of the court, by which Lieutenant Hooe was directed "to be dismissed from the West India squadron, after having been reprimanded in general orders by the Secretary of the Navy," was thereupon approved by the Secretary; and that, upon an appeal to me by Lieutenant Hooe, I declined to interfere with the decision.

The simple question presented by these proceedings, was whether the admission of illegal evidence (assuming it to be so) to substantiate parts only of the charges, ought to be allowed to invalidate the finding of the court in regard to those charges which were established to the satisfaction of the court by other and unquestioned evidence; in other words, whether Lieut. Hooe ought to be suffered to avoid the consequences of a conviction upon proof admitted to be legal, and deemed to be sufficient, because the public prosecutor attempted to sustain other charges against him by proof which the accused claimed to be illegal. The court martial thought not—the law officers of the Government thought not—the Secretary of the Navy thought not—and I sustained their united opinion. No principle is better established in courts of law than that a new trial will never be granted on the ground of the introduction of illegal testimony, when the verdict complained of is fully sustained by proof to which there was no objection; the common sense and justice of which rule will be at once obvious to every ingenuous mind.

This disposes of the case of Lieut. Hooe, as far as it was passed upon either by the Navy Department or myself. But it does not, as you will perceive, touch the question as to the legality of permitting free blacks to testify against white persons in naval courts martial. It is obviously not so much the individual case, as the general principle, which has excited your attention, and it is therefore due to you to give you a wider view of the subject. By your State laws, blacks are prohibited from testifying against white men. You very naturally, as well from that consideration as from your own feelings, look with repugnance upon their admission as witnesses before the Federal tribunals. The first question is, whether the law, as it now stands, authorises their admission; and if it does, the next is, whether the law ought to be, and how it can be, changed. There is no act of Congress which prohibits the admission of colored persons as witnesses in courts martial. It is believed that the practice of permitting them to testify, has been uniform, and I have not found that the question has ever before been brought up for decision. Indeed, I did not perceive that, except by the accused, the illegality of their admission is even now objected to in any quarter. The officers constituting the court, a large majority of whom were Southern gentlemen, of highly respectable standing, cognizant of all their rights, and, in no sense, liable to the imputation of being indisposed to sustain them, did not, it appears, hesitate as to the legality of the testimony. The District Attorney, Mr. Key, declared the witnesses to have been competent as the law now stands. The Judiciary Committee—composed of professional gentlemen, at least a majority of whom could not be suspected of a disposition to screen the Department or the Executive from responsibility, if they had sanctioned an illegal act—are silent upon the subject; and the very resolutions even by which the case of Lieut. Hooe was brought before Congress, although denouncing the proceedings with great vehemence, do not, I believe, allege that the admission of these witnesses was illegal. The matter rests upon very simple grounds. The able men who framed the judiciary act of 1789, wisely adapted it, as far as practicable, as many of them had assisted in doing with the Constitution itself, and as they did with most of the early and fundamental acts of the Government, to the peculiar condition of the different States composing the confederacy, in respect to their local laws and domestic institutions. It was to this end provided, "that the laws of the several States, except where the Constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States, shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply. The consequence of this provision in respect to this particular question is, that when the Federal courts sit in a State where, by its own laws, colored persons are prohibited from testifying against white persons, they are excluded in those courts, and when the State laws admit them in the State courts, they are admitted in the Federal courts also. Such has been the uniform practice under the act, and all excitement upon the subject has been by that means avoided. But this applies only to the *judicial* tribunals of the country.—The law of courts *martial* has not been framed with so much care. Their proceedings have been exclusively regulated by acts of Congress without reference to State laws or State usages. Those acts have never prohibited the introduction of colored persons as witnesses; and hence their frequent admission in that capacity, particularly in naval courts martial, some of them almost invariably forming a portion of every ship's crew. If it be wrong to admit them, the fault is in the law, and the remedy is to be found only in its alteration. It is surely not necessary that I should say to you, sir, that this cannot be accomplished by me. Were I either to disregard the law as it stands, when a case for doing so was presented, or to attempt to change its operation, there would indeed be cause for complaint and denunciation. But whilst I have not the constitutional power to alter the law, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not been able to discover a sufficient reason why the rule which prevails with the consent and approbation of all in the judicial, should not be extended to the military tribunals of the country. The legislation of Congress necessary to accomplish that object would be very simple, it being only necessary to provide that the rules, in regard to the admission of witnesses in this particular, should be the same in both classes of courts.—Some special enactment in regard to courts martial held at sea, and out of the jurisdiction of any State, might be necessary, but could easily be adjusted.

It is thus seen that efforts designed to be useful in the matter should be directed to Congress, and not to the Executive.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Mr. EUGENE BURRAS,
Jamestown, Martin County, N. C.

### MORE DEFAULTERS.

We learn from Washington, that Governor Van Ness, of Vermont, who is an electoral candidate on the Van Buren ticket, is a defaulter for a large amount; and that rumor makes free to say, that he and Eaton, whose dishonored drafts have been the cause of some late remarks in the papers, are both defaulters, through the same cause—their *laisons* with a celebrated *courtesan* of the Spanish capital.

These facts are known to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the President, and yet they protect Van Ness and Eaton.

Such are the natural consequences of placing a President in office, who placed two sons of his *own mistress* in clerkships in the Departments, for which their only recommendation was that their mother had purchased Mr. Van Buren's favor by the sacrifice of her virtue! We repeat that it is natural for Mr. Van Buren to excuse such defaulters, but will the rigid morals of the green mountain do so? We think not.

### THE POLITICIAN'S REGISTER

Is the title of a small, unpretending, but useful pamphlet, placed on our table by Mr. Hickman—giving the result of the elections which have taken place in 1836-7, 8, 9 and '40, with a list of the chief executive offices, names of members of Congress, with their post offices and county, Governors of the different states, times of meeting of the different Legislatures, and the time of holding elections, with various other useful matter—printed by Jas. Young, Baltimore. We know not how accurate the detail may be, but presuming them to be so, it will be an acceptable pocket companion to every one who feels an interest in passing events.

### MORE OF THE POINSETT'S "BLOODY BILL."

The Globe of Wednesday contains the following extraordinary article:

*From the Globe.*

MILITARY FORCE AT QUINCY, (ILL.)

"We point the public eye to the first Military array brought into the arena of elections in our day. The scene at Quincy, Illinois, is an emanation of that desperate spirit of Federalism which the myrmidons of the Banks and moneyed interest, in and out of Congress, are now engendering in every section of our country. It is a war upon our fundamental institutions.—The squadron of horse at Quincy, paraded to ride over the rights of our naturalized citizens, is in perfect keeping with the vaunting spirit which passed the Alien and Sedition laws; and which, in our own time,—even at the last session of Congress—proposed the repeal of the Naturalization laws. If the people of this country would prevent the anarchy, and bloodshed, and revolutions which occur every year in the South American Republics, they must come to the polls embodied, to frown down those outrages. They can look it down as the firm yeomanry did the violence threatened to the Legislature at Harrisburg. But they must come united, if they would *cow* the cohorts of the Banks."

That our readers may be at no loss to understand the grounds upon which the official organ of the federal executive, issues this proclamation, urging the naturalized citizens to take possession of the polls as the mob took possession of the legislature at Harrisburg, we quote from its own columns. The account of the proceedings to which it refers is given in the Quincy Argus, an administration press.

*From the Illinois Argus.*

"Things passed along very quietly on Sunday, and until 9 o'clock, in the forenoon of Monday, when one of the Whig party, armed with a knife and pistol, and who has always borne the character of a noisy and abusive man on election days, commenced a row and fight. He brandished his weapons and presented a pistol to the breast of a Democrat, and was just in the act of firing, when he was disarmed. He, then, like a true coward, took to his heels and ran from the ground. He was not attempted to be arrested by any of the Whig officers, who were the only ones on duty during the day, but suffered to take the very next step to murder and great large through the city unmolested. The fact of his coming armed to the polls is sufficient evidence of his belonging to the gang of hard cider rowdies, appointed by the Whigs to insult and browbeat the Democrats. He, however, found, that although they made no pretensions to gentility, they were not the boys to be scared at trifles. They did not run from the polls although met by armed Whig officers. When this occurrence took place, our mould-be mayor, whose duty it is to keep the peace, was very calmly sitting astride of a large stick of timber in the middle of the public square, and like the Yankee pedlar with panaloons, only to his knees, musing on what a charming pair of legs he got. From the time of the first disturbance, fights were of hourly occurrence throughout the entire day, considerable numbers being engaged at a time. The Irish employed by Capt. Kelly, came in during the early part of the day, voted, and remained until about half past one o'clock, when they all, with two or three exceptions, being eighty-five in number, marched out of town peaceably, and commenced their daily avocations. Fighting soon became very general, and the most active and industrious men in endeavoring to keep the peace, were two respectable citizens named Shanehan and Redmond—men who are Irishmen, and of as good standing in this community, in point of character, as his satanic majesty, the Mayor, himself after volunteering to quell numerous disturbances, they seemed singled out for attack. The Irish had been abused during the whole day placed by the Whigs, on a level with negroes, tantalized; because they had no property, and every species of abuse that could naturally excite the passions of men, vented forth freely.—The Whigs asserted that every Irishman ought to have a slug of lead through him, and numerous other expressions equally outrageous, and which we have no time to mention, were made use of for the purpose of creating excitement and disturbance. These things were borne patiently, and without any retaliation for some time—directly personal insults were given, and Mr. Shanehan was struck with several stones, one of which cut through a thick fur hat and gashed the head badly. Shanehan and Redmond had become excited. While keeping the peace they had been insulted and abused, and were then receiving personal violence. What were they to do—what could men do? They were citizens, in every way as respectable as other citizens. They were under a Republican government—the people of which boast throughout the world of the equal rights and privileges bestowed upon all. Were they to go away from the polls like slaves, under the curses and threats of their masters? No. The sons of a nation, that has set the world an example for pure and devoted attachment to liberty—that can boast of her Curran, Grattan, and Emmett, were not to be beaten and driven by force from the standard of their rights. They became excited—a point had been reached, beyond which forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and they freely defended themselves, as they should have done. The disturbance soon ceased, and they were about retiring to their homes, when they received information that one of their countrymen had been nearly killed by the blows from four or five individuals in a fighting crowd near by, composed mostly of foreigners. They rushed to the spot in an instant, and the whole crowd gave way before them. They raised the man from the ground, streaming with blood, placed him before them, and pursued those who had been guilty, but who fled in all directions, and could not be found. From the square, they entered Hampshire street, where there were numerous quarrels among the Germans.—They there met a person who had been loud in abusing the Irish, and insulting democrats generally; one of them commenced upon him, and struck several blows. Mr. Marvins, however, at the peril of his own person, interfered, and and soon parted the combatants. The man was not severely injured, and the next day was able to attend to his duties. This scene closed all quarrels among the Irish. They soon retired to their homes. The fighting continued, however, till past six o'clock, when every thing settled down quietly and peaceably. The Mayor's courage now began to rise. He had been a silent spectator of all the fighting during the entire day—had been applied to in several instances to command the peace, but refused to do so—thus, so far as his influence was concerned, rather encouraging than endeavoring to quell the disturbance. But after the polls had been closed some time—the town being quiet, and there being no probability of his immaculate person being in any danger—the military spirit of our Whig Mayor—who has usurped his office and given a legal decision that he was Mayor, when every man of common sense, that has any portion of his forehead before his ears, knows that he is not Mayor—yes, at this critical moment of peace, the calm, cool, firm, and unbounded courage of Ebenezer Moore, Esq. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Justice of the Peace within and for the county of Adams, was raised—emphatically raised.

The language of this quotation, is conclusive—stripped of its verbiage,—the Irish and Germans were brought to the polls, and voted in a body by their *employers.* "The Irish *employed* by Captain Kelly, came in during the early part of the day, voted, and remained until about half past one o'clock, when they all, with two or three exceptions, being eighty-five in number, *marched* out of town peaceably, &c." Such is the language of the Argus, quoted by the Globe, showing that they came as a body, acted as a body, voted as a body, and marched as a body, "*employed by Captain Kelly.*" From all that appears in this statement, the fighting was chiefly among the foreigners themselves, Germans and Irish. The Argus, speaking of Shanehan and Redmond, says, that they were about to return home, when they heard that one of their countrymen had been nearly killed by blows from four or five individuals in the crowd "*chiefly foreigners*"—that they rushed to the spot, raised the man from the ground, streaming with blood, and "*pursued those who had been guilty, but who fled in all directions, and could not be found.* From the square they entered Hampshire st. where there were *numerous quarrels among the Germans.* They there met a person who had been loud in abusing the Irish, and insulting democrats generally. One of them, (that is, Shanehan and Redmond,) *commenced* upon him, and struck him several severe blows. Mr. Marvis, however, at the peril of his own person, interfered, and soon parted the combatants. The man was not severely injured, and the next day was able to attend to his duties."

Now mark the fact here disclosed. It is admitted that the Irish acted as a body, voted as a body, and fought as a body. From all that appears, the quarrel was between the Germans and Irish, each acting as partisans of the administration. It does not appear that the quarrelling and fighting had any thing to do with politics; on the contrary it is apparent the fight was between Irish and Germans. We note this feature in the statement, because, as the statement of the Globe is predicated on the article copied from the Argus—the inflammatory and revolutionary article of the Globe rests upon it, and although it is admitted that Shanehan and Redmond committed an assault, here, what Kendall says, because they were arrested by the Mayor, and held to bail:

He says:—"It is a war upon our fundamental institutions—the squadron of horse at Quincy paraded, to ride over the rights of our naturalized citizens, is in perfect keeping with the vaulting spirit which passed the alien and sedition laws; and which, in our own time—even at the last session of Congress—proposed the repeal of the *naturalization laws.*" He then proceeds to speak of "ANARCHY," "BLOODSHED," and "REVOLUTION,"—and calls upon the adherents of the administration *to commete the polls united,* (meaning armed) to COW the Whigs!!!

Here is a case demanding the most serious consideration of every citizen—naturalized as well as native American. For the first time in the history of this government, do we see the Executive bringing an infuriated mob to take possession of the "polls," and by force and violence, continue power in their hands. He says a general order to the naturalized citizens, that they must come *united* to the polls, and cow the Whigs. And to give a more effect in rallying a *foreign* feeling, it is urged, under a pretence that the arrest of these two men, who were guilty of assaulting Germans, and arrested for a breach of the peace, was done in violation of the fundamental law of the land, and in the same vaulting spirit that would deny the rights of hospitality and the protection of our laws to alien citizens. We would ask the respectable foreigners who have received to the United States, to reflect a moment on the nature of this appeal! Is it not calculated to array the American feeling against all foreigners? Is it not using foreigners as a distinct political interest to be operated upon, and marched to the polls as a body by one political party, who, having forfeited the confidence of the native citizens, turn to foreigners and say, "we appeal to you to support us in office, against our own citizens, and we flatter your vices and urge you to come to the polls and "*cow*" our political opponents, because we believe that you can be flattered by promises!!"

We put it to every lover of his country, whether he be a native or an adopted citizen, to say whether an Executive who would thus array the foreigner against the native citizen, deserves to be continued in office, to say nothing of the enormity of thus stimulating the foreigners, who have just arrived in the country and do not understand the laws or usages of the country, to embody themselves as a mob to take violent possession of the polls?

We would ask the intelligent foreigner, who wishes to see the oppressed of his native land welcomed to this country, if this is a just return for the hospitality he has received at our hands, and whether it is right for them, who have fled from oppression abroad, to array themselves on the side of power here, and by force and violence to keep in office the unjust and corrupt rulers who oppress us—if it is just that they who have fled from oppression abroad, shall, the moment they land in this country, lend themselves as willing instruments to oppress those who have opened their arms to receive them on this side of the Atlantic? Will not such acts of violence recoil upon them, and will not the necessary consequence of such conduct, on the part the Alien citizens, be to beget a feeling of unkindness against them, tending to diminish the rights and privileges which are now given to them as such?

We insert the following communication, with the single remark that we suppose that the allusion of the gentleman from Ohio is to the fact, of which we had before heard, of the kindness and hospitality of Benjamin Harrison, the father of Wm. Henry Harrison, who not only become responsible as bail for some quakers, who refused to bear arms during the Revolution, but when they were driven from the neighborhood of Philadelphia, gave an asylum and fed them at his own cost. It is thus that the parents lay up blessings for their children, and well may the gentleman from Ohio say that he will remember the father and never forget his kindness:

BALTIMORE, August 20th, 1840.

*Gen. Duff Green:*

I yesterday had a conversation with a very respectable gentleman of the Society of Friends, from the State of Ohio; in the course of our remarks relative to the anticipated majority of votes that would be cast in that State for Gen. Harrison, he observed, "a man lately asked me, how it was that the Friends should be in favor of General Harrison, who is a military Chieftain?" My reply was,—We Friends endeavor, as far as possible, to keep a strict count; Benjamin Harrison was always a great friend to us, and we never forgot him—his son William, during the last wars with the Indians and the British, always manifested the same spirit. For this we are determined not to forget him at the coming election. D.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Cavanagh, a deranged person, in charge of his friends, who were conveying him to the Asylum, in Hudson, N. York, became refractory at the bridge across the basin, in Albany, and gathered a crowd on the bridge until it gave way and precipitated about eighty persons into twelve feet water—twenty of whom were drowned.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### MESSMATES AVAST!

Brother sailors, did Perry, the Hero of the Lakes, ever say that General Harrison was a coward? Do his officers and men, those who fought under him, tell such a lying long yarn? Did his battles and victories ever say so? Did he ever crowd on all sail from a field of battle and leave an enemy in his wake? Did a real skin ever get to the windward of Old Tip; or a redcoat bear down upon him, when the decks was not cleared for action, and the guns double shotted? NO!!! Perry knew Harrison well, and he thought the world and all of the brave old soldier—always said he was a brave man from the truck to the keelson—a gallant soldier from the tip of the flying jib boom to the taffrail. And what do you think, lack tars, of lubbers who never smelt gunpowder—fellows who would be seasick at the sight of a naked cutlass, and faint at the report of a thirty-two pounder, taking upon themselves to contradict those who battled under Old Tip, and virtually charge our own Perry with an untruth? Had not they better clap a stopper on their jaw-tackle, and lay their topsail flat aback, when a regular built Blue Jacket heaves in sight, or luffs up across their bows? Had not they better flemish down such slack lying rigging, and put such hard-a-weather falsehoods over-board, or the way they will get their galley-fires put out, and their decks lightknocked in, will be a caution to a white squall. Let the locofoco noddies, boobies, garnets, and cormorants cry as much as they please, who is fool enough to believe a word of their gab—*they are no mother Carey's chickens.* Who is going to listen to the screeching of such greedy birds, who, more foolish than the hungry sea lawyer, will swallow a naked hook if it is only a *silver one.* Who will believe a fathom of their stupid lingo, when three of them in less time than a ship's in stays, can tell more lies than would sink the Flying Dutchman and land the devils seventy-four in the waters edge. *Let them lie!* Let them puff and blow, about abolition like a frightened sea dog. Let them splash about Federalism like a grampus in a flurry. Let them shriek and creak about their Democracy like the bulkheads in a cross sea. Let Amos, the boatswain, go to Davy Jones, pipe hislings to quarters. Let picaroon Martin make all sail for *Salt River*—what care we a dead-eye. For let them *do* what they please, and *say* what they please, still Old Tip is a true, brave, honest and open-hearted a fellow as ever spliced a main brace or bouzed taut his jib upon hard cider. Tip is a real "rum old Commodore;" and that sailor who has a ropes end of gratitude will vote for him—will stand by him in calm and in storm, who stood up for them, and FOR FREE TRADE AND SAILORS RIGHTS, WHEN THIS SAME VAN BUREN WAS OPPOSING THEM; and you can read that in the Log book of history, and I will sware to it in the bargain. Luff up to the Log Cabin brothers and bend on your cables to the Tippecanoe cause. HARRISON is the true friend of the sailor; *he* did not, like Van Buren, sit by the fire and write against our rights, and the war that maintained them; *he* did not stay at home and permit us to be impressed with impunity, like Martin Van Buren; *he* never said niggers were as good as sailors and could testify against us; *he* never said, like Van Buren's water dog, that we were a good for nothing gang of tinkers and cobblers; *he* never approved of Jack-ass Commodores beating, and blowing the poor sailors, like Van Buren has done. No, my honest messmates, that is not like General HARRISON; he is a two kind hearted, too noble for that. He said, by the cannon's mouth, that we should be respected when alone upon the deep, and far away from our country; he told the haughty Britons that the star and stripes should be our passports, wherever our white winged wanderers should plough the sea. He, when Van Buren was shaking in long tags about hall rooms, dancing homipipes to the banger, was battling for his country, and for us, to the whistling music of shot balls.—He, when Van Buren was alongside some rakish looking clipper, paying out his log line, was the shining mark an iron cat o'nine tails, John Bulls old growling Lion, for pulling out a loose picker from the American Eagle. But I must belay; so farewell brothers; be on the lookout ahead, for I will hail you again.

TOM CRINGLE.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the 2d election District of Baltimore county, held at Randallstown, pursuant to public notice, Joseph Jamison was called to the chair, and William Chapman was appointed secretary. The meeting proceeded to the organization of a Tippecanoe Club, for the 2d election District, when the following officers were duly chosen:

THOMAS HARTY, President.
JOSEPH WRIGHT, RICH. W. WORTHINGTON, JOHN HEMER, } V. Pres'ts
WILLIAM CHAPMAN, BEALL OWINGS, } Recording Sec'ys.
JOSIAH PENNY, ACUNDO CORD, GEORGE KELLY, } Corresponding Sec'ys.
*C. A. Ostell*, Treasurer.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the friends of Harrison and Tyler, in this district, to enroll their names as members of this Club, as the most efficient means of co-operating with the Whigs of the county in bringing out the strength of the party at the Presidential election.

*Resolved*, That a crisis has arrived in the condition of public affairs, which invokes every patriotic citizen to come to the aid of the country, and that from the combined efforts of the Whigs of the county, much may be accomplished in assisting to overthrow the misrule in the General and State Government.

*Resolved*, That we hail the glorious results of the elections in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, North Carolina and Alabama, as a certain omen of the brilliant victory which awaits the Whigs in November, next.

*Resolved*, That the Van Buren party have evinced great devotion to their cause in the manifestations of joy which they have shown, that they have not lost Missouri and Illinois, and that they will not lose New Hampshire.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Whig papers of Baltimore.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Ch'n.
WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

*Attention Ladies.*—An infallible means of destroying black beetles and cockroaches is, to strew the roots of black hellebore on the floor at night. Next morning, the whole family of beetles and cockroaches will be found either dead or dying, for such is their avidity for the poisonous plant, that they never fail to eat it when they can get it. Black hellebore grows in marshy grounds, and may be had at all the herb shops.

*From Halifax.*—The survivors of the English brig Vernon arrived at Halifax on Friday last, having left Havana on the morning of the execution of the pirates who murdered their companions. The Spanish Captain (Antonio Peloso) who captured the pirates, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Spanish Navy, and the merchants of Halifax have voted him a gold medal and chain, and intend to present him with other testimonials of their respect for his praiseworthy conduct.

There was a gathering of from 10 to 15,000 on the Battery in New York, on Thursday, at the celebration of the battle of Maumee. The war-worn, blood-stained flag borne at the battle of Tippecanoe by Ensign Tipton, late U. S. Senator for Indiana, was presented to Mr. Reynolds, President of the Central Tippecanoe Club, by Mr. Brooks, who received it at the great Convention on the battle-ground in May last. When it was unfurled by Mr. B., the feeling of the immense assembly broke out in a roar of acclamation. It is to be presented to Gen. Harrison at the White House on the 4th of March next. Among the numerous banners displayed on this occasion, one bore the "Great Seal" of New Jersey broken in pieces, and the Genius of Liberty weeping over it, with this inscription:

*"The Seal of New Jersey crushed beneath the foot of a Tyrant; Jersey Blues will resent it."*

*From the Pittsburg Gazette.*

MIAMI CANAL LANDS.

Much has been said and surmised as to the mode of selling the reserved lands along the line of the Miami Canal. People have wondered how certain men contrived to pick up all the most valuable among those lands when open for entry. Many have suspected all was not fair; and, it is said, some of the parties had a call to Washington to explain this matter—and it has also been suspected that our bank reform Governor had a hand in this speculation. Be that as it may for the present—the Ohio State Journal has an article upon the subject, stating briefly the case, and proposing to investigate it. We compile from Mr. Faller's article the following state of the case:

Congress made a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Miami canal. Under this grant the Secretary of the Treasury directed that five miles on each side of the canal route should be reserved from sale, until the sections allowed to the State were selected. The Register of the Land Office at Lima was entrusted with drawing the exterior lines of this reservation, and so drew them as to reserve more lands than he was directed to withhold from sale. When applications were made to enter the lands within the Register's lines, the applicant was turned away with, "that land is reserved."

In the winter of 1838-9, information was given from Washington that an accurate map would be sent to him of the lands actually reserved, and not selected by the State, with a view to bring them into market. These lands had been before offered at public sale without a purchaser, and, of course, if not included in the *Reserve*, were open to the entry of the first applicant at the minimum price, as they would have been at any time if they had not been reserved, as supposed.

The Register suspected that when the map came, some valuable lands would be found not included in the accurate and clearly defined boundaries of the reservation. Great sight of the map was prevented by some *special friends*, who had notice to be ready with funds. All to be fixed before the official map should be made public. Funds were got in Cincinnati from Bankers and Broker; and the latter entered the extreme slips of these lands for about twenty-six miles! Other lands were also entered.

The question now is, for whom were these lands so entered? Was the Register or any of his family—was any other National Commissioners—was any "bank reformed" speculator acting Excellency at all interested? It is said that some of these lands were applied for by some good locofocos but a day, or two before a purchaser refused. Were three or four sections or fractions of these lands near Kaleidoscope, County seat of Putnam? Had these transactions any connection with the Binghampton post notes, or the Cincinnati loans?

☞ANGLING.—Angling appears to be all the go now-a-days, and we don't wonder at it, for the city is dull and the fish hungry, brisk and plenty. If the reader wishes to know *how* to catch fish, let him follow our directions—in the first place, let him go to Hand's Bookstore, whose advertisements always appear in our paper, and be fixed out in sporting style—then let him take a trip down to Hand's, the White Rocks or Little Gunpowder, and if he don't make havoc among the "little waggle-tails," he's no sportsman.

dtf

HARRISON AND REFORM.—It was resolved by the Whigs of the fifth, sixth and seventh districts of Cecil county, Md. in convention assembled, to hold a public meeting in the woods, near Battle Swamp, two miles from Port Deposite, on the 12th of September next at ten o'clock, a. m. A number of distinguished speakers will be there. The ruinous measures of the present Government will be fully and distinctly pointed out, the political doctrines of the day, ably and clearly defined. A dinner (in Log Cabin style) will be served up on the occasion. All are invited to attend.

By order, C. W. KIDD,
aug 26 Secretary,

☞ATTENTION!—FIRST WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Club at Dug's Hotel, Market st., F. P., on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT 27th inst. at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual, and all friendly to the cause are invited to attend. A talented friend of the cause is expected to address the meeting. au 26

☞ELEVENTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—Attend a regular meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock at Mrs. Bell's Lexington Market. As business of importance, to the interests of the party will come before the Club, it is expected that there will be a full meeting. By order, EDW. NEEDLES,
au 26. Rec. Sec'y.

☞MEETING AT CENTREVILLE, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.—There will be a meeting of the friends of Gen. Harrison, ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 28th inst., near Centreville, Queen Anne's county, which all his friends in Baltimore, are most respectfully and urgently invited. The steamer Gov. Wolcott will leave Patterson's wharf, Baltimore, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Centreville on Friday evening at 9 o'clake. au 26

☞SPECIAL MEETING.—There will be a special meeting of THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUBS of the city, at "HOBEN'S" THIS AFTERNOON, the 26th inst. at 6 o'clock.
au 26 THOS. CAMROLL, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

THE TIPPECANOE CLUB OF 2ND ELECTION DISTRICT will meet at Randall's Tavern, ON SATURDAY 6th September, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
au 26 A.

HEALTH OFFICE, August 25th 1840.
*Report of internments in the City of Baltimore for last week, ending Monday morning, viz:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Infantile unknown | 8 | Bilious Fever | |
| Consumption | 10 | Child bed | |
| Pleurisy | 2 | Teething | |
| Infl'm. Rheumatism | 1 | Dropsy | |
| Croup | 2 | Organic disease of heart | |
| Dysentery | 2 | | |
| Stillborn | 3 | Total | |
| Dropsy in the head | 3 | Under 1 year | |
| Apoplexy | 2 | Between 1 & 2 | |
| Unknown, Adult | 3 | " 2 & 5 | |
| Cholera Infantum | 11 | " 5 & 10 | |
| Catarrhal Fever | 1 | " 10 & 21 | |
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | Above 21 | 1 |
| Gastric Fever | 1 | | |

Males, 30—Females 26—56—of which number 7 colored persons,—19 free—3 slaves.
By order, DAVID HARRIS.

### MARRIED.

At Washington, on the 20th instant, WILLIAM WIMSATT, formerly of Washington, to Miss HELEN MASSEY, of Alexandria, D. C.

At Hobart, Delaware county, N. Y., on the 29th WILLIAM HUNT, of Broomsgrove, Worcestershire England, to SARAH ARABELLA, second daughter Dr. Calvin Howard, of the former place.

### DIED.

On the 20th inst EMMERSON E. LEAGUE, aged 1 yrs. 11 months and 22 days, youngest son of Wm. League.

On the 15th inst. in Talbot Co., after a short illness Mrs. MARY OZMON, in the 84th year of her age.

At Mount Salumbria, Prince George's county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. MARY FRANCES RAYNE, consort of John H. Rayne M. D., in the 32d year of her age.

At New York, on Sunday last, at 55 Grand st. of liver complaint, JAMES H. TEACKLE, Esq., late of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in the 43d year of his age.

At Washington, on Monday last, of consumption FRANCIS E F BROWN, formerly of Baltimore, aged 19 years.

At Augusta, Mass., 13th inst. WILLIAM [illegible] soldier of the Revolution, and a native of Roxbury, aged 84 years.

At Kennebunk 3d inst. JOHN BRAGDON, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 90 years.

At Amesbury, Mass. on the 20th inst. after a long illness, MICHAEL WALSH, A. M., author of "Mercantile Arithmetic," aged 77 years.

At Dervock, county Antrim, Ireland, A. McLOCHIN, Esq., at the advanced age of 120 years.

At Stoke, Devon, WILLIAM DOYLE, late an annuated boatswain of her Majesty's Navy, aged years.


SUGAR & MOLASSES—150 hhds Porto Rico, New Orleans Sugar; part of superior quality. 200 hhds & 50 brls N. Orleans do. For sale by SELLMAN & CI[illegible]
au 20 d4t cor. South & [illegible]

1000 BRLS. Susquehanna Herrings, 100 do do SHAD, superior quality—For sale by SELLMAN & CI[illegible]
au 20 cor South & [illegible]

RAISINS—250 boxes Bunch Muscatel in fine order—for sale by SAM'L ET[illegible]
jy 17 56 3mit