PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN--EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER

OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE,

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 27.

TO SOUTHERN MEN.

Wendall Phillips, the delegate from the Abolitionists of the United States, to the abolition convention in England, writes thus to Lloyd Garrison:

"Our friends here in England are most deeply engaged in the investigation of the India question. Thompson is swallowed up in it. You will see by the pamphlets, (a large stock of which are sent with his and Miss Pease's contribution to the Ladies' Fair,) that it has the most direct bearing on American slavery. It seems from the testimony of India stockholders, India Governors, English cotton and sugar merchants, that labor in India is less than *two pence per day;* and sugar may be placed in the English market at *eighteen pounds sterling per ton*—while the American and West India is selling at 42 pounds. Such is the testimony of the rich Fleming of Glasgow. Cotton, also, can be afforded at *three pennies a pound*, while ours sells at *ninepence.*

"A host of philanthropists are marshalled to claim for India *the liberty to work*—for, it seems an oppressive land-tax grinds them to the dust. Yet notwithstanding this, the prices are as stated above. It is whispered also that several capitalists are embarking largely in the cotton trade in the East Indies. The first ship that enters a British harbor, freighted with the result of such investments, bears with her the death warrant of slavery in the United States."

"They tell us of Eastern magic, which changed gold into slate stones in your very hand.—Perphaps we can unseal from their imprisonment some of those genii of the East, like the fisherman in the fairy tale, and before their march Mr. Clay will find his $1200,000,000 of *property in man* changed to dust in his very grasp.

"It is not only the abolitionists who are anxious in regard to India at present. English statesmen here and in the East, are aware that oppression has driven her iron so deep into starved and plundered Hindostan, that there may be reaction any moment. One of the Governors observed, he should not be surprised "to wake any morning, and find the bubble burst," and I heard Sir Robert Peel assert, in the House of Commons, that the state of India was such as to authorize an increase of the military force. Thus every thing seems to conspire to aid the movement of our friends—by directing public attention to the subject, by encouraging India produce, and freeing it from excessive taxation. And the national heart is stirred by the prospect of being freed from dependence on foreigners, for the great staple of their manufactories. God grant the plan may succeed; and then that large class of men, upon whom moral influence is thrown away, will find Anti-Slavery staring from their legers. We can hold our conventions in deserted counting-houses, and our society need publish only the price current."

We say nothing of the want of patriotism—the infatuation and delusion apparent on the face of this extract. We refer to it to show that there is a powerful interest which has been for a long time at work, and which is now for the first time raising the mask, under which it has cloaked its insidious purposes.

Those who recollect our warning voice, will remember that, as far back as 1832, when Mr. Ritchie pronounced slavery to be the greatest curse that afflicts this country, and spoke in terms of commendation of the efforts of these British philanthropists, we warned you that the abolition of slavery in the British West India Islands was the result of British avarice, and not, as they asserted, of British philanthropy.

Now mark the facts. In the British West Indies there was a population of 800,000 slaves—in the British East Indies there is a population of ONE HUNDRED MILLION of *subjects*. These *subjects*, as it will be seen by Mr. Philip's letter, work for less than *two-pence* per day—hence while cotton raised by *slave* labor costs in Liverpool *nine-pence*, cotton raised by these *subjects* cost but *three-pence* per pound, and while sugar, raised by *slave* labor in the West Indies costs *forty-two* pounds sterling per ton, while sugar raised by these East India subjects costs but *eighteen pounds* sterling per ton!!!

But the most striking fact in this question remains yet to be stated. Great Britian had a debt of $4,000,000,000, and the interest alone is equal to an annual tax of $120,000,000. In addition to this she has her corn laws, to support her nobility—her tythes, to support her clergy, and her pensions, her standing army, her navy, and her expensive government, to say nothing of her poor laws. How is she to keep up such a system? Looking into her condition, and reasoning on her resources, we long since foresaw that her only means of preserving her existence as a nation, was to extend her colonial system, and *compel* her CONQUERED *subjects* to consume her manufactures, at a price that would enable her people at home to pay these taxes. Thus, say that a manufacturer pays, in the shape of taxes, including excise, customs, tythes, poor rates and wages, one hundred thousand dollars—all that he has to do is to add that sum to the cost of his manufactures, and put a profit on the taxes as a part of the cost of production. It is apparent that all that is wanting under such a sytem is consumers. The manufacturer can afford to pay taxes, so long as he finds purchasers for his wares and merchandize, at the high price; but whenever he comes in competition with other manufacturers, who can use the same machinery—who pay no excise, no customs, no poor rates, no tythes, and get their provisions free from the burden of corn laws—he will be compelled to make up for what he loses in taxes, by a reduction of wages, and that reduction may be laid upon the laboring poor at home who make the manufactures, or upon the laboring poor abroad who consume and pay for them.

Great Britain had ground down the face of the poor at home until they could bear no further oppression. She found that after the pacification of Europe, competition on the continent was not only closing the door against her, but that those who had been consumers of her merchandise, had become her rivals in other markets. Individual interest came to the aid of her national councils. Her intelligent merchants and manufacturers explored the whole ground, and the abolition of West India slavery, and of the East India monopoly, are parts of the same system of measures looking to the payment of the British taxes, and the consumption of British manufactures.—Under the pressure of the circumstances in which she is placed, one of her most intelligent public writers, after a careful analysis of the elements of prosperity in his own country, said, as far back as 1835:

"It is to the industry, the economy and peaceful policy of America, and not to the government of Russia, that our statesmen and politicians, of whatever creed, ought to direct their anxious study; for it is by these, and not by the efforts of barbarian force, that the power and greatness of England are in danger of being superceded: yes, by the successful rivalry of America, shall we in all probability, be placed second in the rank of nations." (*See England, Ireland and America, by a Manchester Manufacturer. London,* 1835.)

In corroboration of this, we find that the late Banker's circular admits that the manufactures of this country can be *now* taken to England and sold at a profit at English prices!

In proof of this, see the following extract:

From the Banker's Circular, London, June 26.

There are, however, other circumstances arising out of the perplexed monetary affairs of the United States, which the British manufacturers should consider, however disagreeable it may be to us to be the means of calling their attention to them. The price of manufacturing labor in the United States has fallen, we believe, more than one-third from the scale of 1836-'7. One consequence of this is to reduce the cost of production, for capitalists lower profits on stock, when laborers sink their wages.

We are credibly informed that some kind of cotton goods manufactured in the northern States of the Republic can be brought to England, pay the import duty, and other charges, and be sold in the Manchester market at ten per cent. under the present low prices of similar goods made in Lancashire. From the same authority, we learn that *hatchets made in the U. States can be sold in Birmingham so as to pay much higher profit to the importers, than the "piece-goods" from the same country would afford when sold in Manchester.* We have heard of nothing which threatens to trench upon the woollen and worsted, silk, pottery, linen, and hosiery branches of British manufactures; but the foregoing facts we consider to be ominous and untoward indications of forthcoming rivalry which cannot fail, in the course of a brief space of time, to affect some of the most flourishing of our manufacturing interests.

We believe that after every period of severe pressure, the factories of the United States will get into activity and afford remunerative profits to their owners much earlier than those of England, because wages have not, in the former country, been pressed down to the lowest state compatible with human sustenance, and will yield to the pressure promptly; and because the prices of food are extremely low and are likely to continue so for years to come.

Let us pause for a moment and think on these facts. Do they not give a solution of all that we see in the policy of England, relative to the slave trade? Who can believe, that those who compel their East India subjects to labor for *two* pence per day, who buy East India cotton at *three* pence, while American cotton costs *nine* pence, are governed by benevolence and love for the poor African?

There can be but one opinion on this subject; and we beg the South, and especially every working-man, to remember that this war upon the slave property of the South, is part of the system adopted by British *statesmen*, who use the fanatics as mere instruments, to enable the British manufacturers to sell their goods to consumers, who are compelled to pay so great a profit on their cost as to enable the manufacturers to pay the taxes necessary to meet the interest on her national debt—her tythes, her corn-laws, her excise, her customs, her poor rates, and her other taxes. The West India interest had a monopoly of the colonial trade, and hence it was necessary to indemnify that interest before the trade of the East Indies was thrown open to British enterprise and slavery was abolished at a charge of $500,000,000; or, in other words, the people of Great Britain had given a monopoly of the colonial trade to the owners of 800,000 slaves in the West Indies, and they gave them $500,000,000 for the privilege of sending their manufactures to 100,000,000 of subjects in the East Indies, who could not only consume so much more of these manufactures, but who, working for two-pence per day, could pay them in sugar at £18 per ton, for which they gave the West India planter £42; and in cotton at three pence per pound, for which they had given the American planter nine pence per pound.

These are facts which the writer of this foresaw many years ago, and which he has labored again and again to explain to his readers. They are facts having an important bearing on the present policy of our government, and which should be engraven on the minds of every voter. We are, at this moment, struggling for the *first* place in the rank of nations; and our prosperity depends upon fostering that system of credit which has enabled us to drive England to make war upon China, and compels her to look now to her Asiatic *subjects* as the consumers of the products of her manufacturing industry. We will follow up the subject.

☞ P. S.—Since writing the above, we have opened the Globe of yesterday, and find in it an address to the people of the slave-holning States, signed by Southern Congressmen, in which the Globe says, they demonstrate that the Northern Whigs are the allies of the Abolitionists. It will be our purpose to show that no people in this country—not even the slave-holders themselves, are more deeply interested in protecting slave property than Northern manufacturers and Northern laborers; and that the election of General Harrison will contribute more than that of Mr. Van Buren to secure our slave property. We claim a right to be heard. We would refer the people of Georgia and of South Carolina to speeches delivered before the members of their respective Legislatures in 1836, in which we predicted what has followed—in which we pointed to the condition of the British manufactures, and the necessity of compelling her to find a new market to enable them to live under the competition with American skill and enterprise.

The great mistake has been in supposing that there is any conflict of interests between the North and the South, and that the North is to be benefitted by the abolition of slavery. We always foresaw, and have always foretold, that whenever the question could be brought into the *political* discussions of the day, there would be but one sentiment in the North and in the South. As we then said, so it is now. At home we have nothing to fear—the danger is from abroad.—And Great Britain makes war upon slavery in the United States, not because she is opposed to slavery in the abstract, but because the slaves of the South are the consumers of Northern manufactures, who, by supplying the raw *material* at a cheap rate, in exchange for Northern labor, enable our manufacturers to drive British labor out of all the markets, which are open to a fair competition. It is in this identity of interests, and not in the abstract speculation, by sordid politicians, or in the broken promises and violated pledges of frightened candidates, that we are to find protection. We will recur to this subject again, and more at large.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We consider the electoral vote of the Keystone State no longer a matter of doubt. Its 30 votes will aid in swelling the triumphant majority which the Farmer of North Bend will receive from the almost undivided "old thirteen."

A gentleman who left Harrisburg on Friday, brings us the gratifying information, that some of the high public functionaries there, when asked for their candid opinion, uniformly answer, that to them it appears more than probable judging from recent demonstrations of popular movements, that HARRISON AND TYLER will carry the State by a decided majority.

THE QUINCY AFFAIR.

In our extract from the Quincy Argus, we omitted to give the account of the arrest of Shanehan as given in that print, and which furnishes the pretext for Kendall to call upon the foreigners to come to the polls and *cow* the Whigs. We have given the further extracts that the case may be fully before our readers, and placed our comments, with the extracts, on the first page.

MR. CLAY.

A pentograph likeness of Mr. Clay, is for sale at Knight & Colburn's. It is an excellent likeness, and more beautiful than any thing of the kind we have seen. We advise the friends of that eminent statesman, to call and see for themselves. It is engraved on steel and sold at the very low price of fifty cents. It is among the finest specimens of engraving, and as such is worth ten times the money.

From a Frankfort Paper.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Kentucky, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Executive, convened in the Capitol, on this day, (19th of August) and proceeded to the organization of the two Houses of the General Assembly. In the Senate, SAM'L HANSON, Esq., Senator from the 38th District, was elected Speaker without opposition. JAMES STONESTREET was elected clerk, without opposition. For the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, JNO. MAYHALL and WM. CAMPBELL were placed in nomination and the ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Mayhall—for Mayhall 21, for Campbell, 9. Mr. BANKS was re-elected Door Keeper without opposition.

In the House of Representatives, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Representative from the county of Franklin, was elected Speaker without opposition. THOMAS J. HELM was re-elected Clerk, and JOSEPH GRAY, Sergeant-at-Arms, both without opposition. For the office of Door-Keeper, the names of JOSEPH CLARKE, WM. B. HOLEMAN, and WM. H. GRAY, were put in nomination. On the first ballot there were for Mr. Clarke 51 votes, for Mr. Holeman 26, and for Mr. Gray 13. And, thereupon, Joseph Clarke was declared duly elected. Committees were appointed in the respective Houses, to announce the organization of each House—and a joint committee was also appointed to inform the Governor that the Legislature was now duly organized, and were ready to receive any communication he might desire to make to them. At 1 o'clock, the Governor transmitted by Mr. Secretary Bullock, the following message to the Legislature:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
August 19th, 1840.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

The purpose of calling you together at this time is distinctly announced in the proclamation under which you assembled.

It is a matter of regret, no doubt, with you, as it is unquestionably with me, that the omission, by the last Legislature, to re-enact the law of 1836, "prescribing the mode of choosing electors to vote for President and Vice President," has made this extra session of the Legislature necessary.

When it is remembered that the attention of the members of the last General Assembly was intensely fixed, and their labors unremittingly devoted to many exciting questions of State and National policy, it is not the part of justice to censure any one for the omission. They, like myself, no doubt believed the law of 1836 was in full force.

The Legislature having met for a special object, and so near the period at which my official connection with the government of the State will tertminate, I have not felt myself at liberty to call your attention to other subjects of general interest, or to trouble you with a statement of the fiscal condition of the Commonwealth, and the progress of her public works during the present year. Should the Legislature desire any information upon these or other subjects connected with the administration of the State Government, it will give me great pleasure to furnish such as may be required by the representatives of the people.

It is not intended by the undersigned to intimate an opinion unfavorable to the power, or to the propriety of its exercise, by the Legislature now assembled, of general legislation upon all or any questions which, in the judgment of those vested with the law-making power, the public interests demands.

In the event that you feel it your duty to proceed to the general business of legislation at this time, I will take the liberty to invite your attention to the subjects treated of in the message I had the honor of submitting to the consideration of your predecessors, with the renewed expression of my opinion that none of them, and particularly the condition of the public revenue—the necessity of providing the means to protect the credit of the State, to enable the Commonwealth to fulfil her engagements with the contractors upon her public works, and to preserve her faith inviolate with the holders of her bonds—have lost any thing of interest, or diminished in importance, since they were presented to the consideration of your predecessors.

I congratulate you and my fellow-citizens, in being able to announce to the Legislature, that the interest due to the holders of State securities, has heretofore been promptly paid. I need not say how humiliating it must prove to every true Kentuckian, should he live to see the day when that credit which his State now possesses, shall be tarnished by the failure on the part of the Representatives of the people, to provide the means of redeeming the plighted faith of the Commonwealth. She now enjoys a confidence and a credit of which she may justly boast, when we take into consideration the derangement of the monetary concerns of the world, which now every where prevails.

Under the law of the last session [illegible] for its object the maintenance of the p[illegible] &c., I have issued to contractors and [illegible] creditors for work and labor, and demand against the Commonwealth, connected with the system of Internal Improvement, the bonds of the State at par, redeemable in six years, bearing an interest of six per cent., to the amount of $367,400.—I have sold to the Board of Education thirty year bonds, bearing like interest, at par, to the amount of $24,000.

Under the opinion that a sale of the bonds of the State could not have been effected upon the terms prescribed in the act, or upon such terms as the State ought to accept, I have not commissioned a special agent, at public expense, for that purpose, though agents have been, and are now vested with authority to make contracts for the sale of State bonds upon the terms prescribed in the act of the last Legislature. My last advices from them have not created any well-founded hope that a sale can or will be effected at the present time. Capitalists seem unwilling to make investments until things shall right themselves by the establishment of some system of finance by the General Government that will promise stability to capital and value to labor.

You will discover by a copy of the proceedings of the stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky, at their annual meeting in May last, which accompanies this communication, that they are of opinion some action of the Legislature is necessary to enable the President and Directors of that institution to settle and adjust the question of liability on the part of the Bank for the spurious stock issued by the agent of the Bank in Philadelphia. I have been requested by members of the Committee appointed by the stockholders, specially to invite the attention of the present Legislature to this subject.

Information from Major W. S. Waller, now in Philadelphia, who has been employed by the Bank to separate the genuine from the spurious stock, authorises me to express the opinion that such a result will follow the skill and labor which he has brought to bear upon the subject. He will not, however, bring his labors to a close before the first of October, and I do not see how the Legislature can act understandingly upon this subject until, not only the amount of spurious issue shall be known, but the holders thereof ascertained.

It was expected by the last Legislature that steps would have been taken by the proper executive officer to foreclose, by sale, the mortgage executed by the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company to the State, as an indemnity for her endorsement upon the bonds of the company to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the accruing interest of which the State has been compelled to pay for the last fifteen months.

The execution of this duty by the First Auditor of the Treasury, upon whom the law devolved it, was officially required by me soon after the committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported that no further legislation was necessary. Why it has not been done, he may be able satisfactorily to account to the Legislature. He has not, in the correspondence between us, copies of which I send you, satisfied me that his failure or refusal to advertise the property mortgaged for sale is consistent with a proper discharge of his official duties, or in accordance with the wishes or expectation of the last Legislature. It is for the Representatives of the people to determine in what mode the State is to be relieved of this constant and perplexing demand upon the Treasury of the State.—If the law be defective, it should be remedied; if the defect is alone in the officer, whose duty it is to execute the law, he should be admonished to the discharge of the same by the Representatives of the people.

The executive duties of the State will, in a few days, pass into the hands of the gentleman whom the people have recently selected to the discharge of the high and responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, and the duties assigned by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to their Treasurer, will, in all probability, be transferred to another. I must, therefore, solicit, as an act of justice to the present incumbent, and the gentlemen who have acted as commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the last four years, that the Representatives of the people, by a committee, or in some other mode, examine the books and accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of that fund. This is equally due to the public interest committed to the Legislature and to those who have heretofore discharged with fidelity, no doubt, the responsible and laborious duties of fiscal agents of the government. Owing to the distance at which some of the members of the Board reside from the seat of government, and the nature of their engagements as Presidents of Banks, it is often difficult to constitute a board for the transaction of business. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of adding another member to the Board, whose residence shall be at or near the seat of government.

With a tender of my best wishes for your personal welfare, and a willingness to co-operate with you in the labors which have been devolved upon you by the constitution, and with the expression of a hope that the same Providence which has watched over the interest of our common country will smile upon your efforts to promote her interest.

I subscribe myself your fellow-citizen,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

On motion of Col. FORD, a committee of 13 members was appointed in the H. R. to take into consideration that part of the Governor's message relating to the passage of a law providing for the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Great efforts have been made by the office holders to get up a "grand assemblage of the people" at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th instant. The call was advertised a month in the papers, and in handbills. The 7th of August came, and on the evening about 60 office-holders arrived, in anticipation of the glorious 8th. The 8th came, but "*the Democracy,*" we wot not what had become of them—were so disgusted with the Whigs, that but few came. A procession was formed to meet the Vice President—footmen, horsemen, men and boys, in carriages, moved along. The Journal says they were counted by several; the lowest by a drover, 452, the highest 870, all told!

The speaking began—some says 1500, Whigs and all, attended. Col. Johnson spoke—Gov. Shannon delivered his old speech slightly varied—Senator Allen roared and covalted; he abused Gen. Harrison, of course. In the course of his remarks, he held up Col. Johnson's hand as that of the *real hero* of the Thames, and appealed to the people for sympathy in his favor! And Col. Johnson submitted to *this exhibition of himself,* to give point to the slander upon his brave commander, "whose history is the history of the West." Half the Senator's audience left in disgust.

The meeting was flat, stale and profitless.—No shout greeted their march. No handkerchiefs waved. Whigs would have regarded this gathering a *total failure*—the office-holders sent it forth as great and glorious.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

QUESTION AND ITS ANSWER.

General Jackson, in his letter to the Nashville Union, in June last, asks the following:

Question.—"What man of sense, who can read and understand the English language, will now make bold to pretend that a National Bank is constitutional?"

The same General Jackson, in his Message to Congress, of the 10th July, 1832, gives the following

Answer.—"That a *Bank of the United States,* competent to the duties which may be required by the Government, *might be so organized* as not to infringe on our delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, *I do not entertain a doubt.* Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, *the duty would have been cheerfully performed.*"

MORE DEFALCATIONS.—The Army and Navy Chronicle states, that in pursuance of the requisitions of the 3d section of an act passed Jan. 3d, 1823, the President has dismissed from the navy Pursers James Brooks, and Peyton A. Southall, for defalcations in their accounts. The sums due by each to the United States we do not know. Rumor assigns that of Purser Brooks as high as $60,000. Purser Southall was dismissed some time since, but his case was suspended for consideration, and is now finally acted on.

LARGE SHIP.—The ship Greenock, recently launched at St. John's, N. B., is believed to be the largest merchantman ever launched in North America. Her dimensions are:—length of keel 182 feet, breadth of beam 36 feet, depth of hold 23½ feet, and from figure head to taffrail, 225 feet; her measurement will be nearly 1,400, and it is supposed she will carry 2,400, or 2,500 tons timber and broken storage.

A shocking murder was recently perpetrated in Nicholas county, Ky. by an individual named Richey, who entered the dwelling and killed Mrs. Snap, while her husband and the rest of the family were out in the fields at work. He was arrested, and confessed that a paltry sum of money offered him by a female relative of his victim, who was moved with jealousy against her, had bribed him to commit the act. Upon this confession, both Richey and the woman whom he accused as his employer were committed for trial.

GEORGIA.—Upwards of 18,000 persons attended the Whig Convention at Macon. Six thousand delegates were returned.—Preston was present. Georgia is all Whig.

The number of inhabitants on the Madawaska settlement, according to the census just taken, is about 3,500.

A MONSTER.—The remains of the animal found by Mr. Koeh, of St. Louis, have been properly set up, and its entire length is 30 feet, and its height 15 feet. What a monstrosity it must have been when alive. It is believed to be a specimen of the *Tetracaulodon*, of Godman,—a species whose existence was doubted at the time, when that distinguished naturalist announced it.

Four editors of newspapers have lately been appointed, by Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, Receivers of Banks proclaimed insolvent. The Louisville Journal says, "one of them had been recently turned out of a post office for embezzlement."

CANAL TOLLS.—The amount of tolls received on the New York State Canals during the second week in August, is thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-two cents.

The election in Maine takes place September 14th—that of Vermont, September 1st.

☞ 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 friend Dukehart's, whose advertisement always appears in our paper, and be fixed out in sportsman-like style—then let him take a trip down to Houck's, the White Rocks or Little Gunpowder, and if he don't make havoc amongst the "little waggle-tails," he's no sportsman dtf

SECOND GRAND RALLY
OF THE HARRISON PARTY IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Harrisonians of the city of Baltimore will assemble in mass at MONUMENT SQUARE, on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th of day of September, at 7½ o'clock. The Tippecanoe Clubs of the city are requested to meet in their different wards, and from thence to march in procession, with their banners, to Monument Square. The Whigs from the neighboring counties are invited to attend. N. F. WILLIAMS,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the State.
au 27

BUNKERHILL CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Harrison Convention on Monday evening last, the undersigned respectfully request all friends of Harrison and Tyler in this city, who contemplate being present at the great BUNKER HILL CONVENTION on the 10th of September next, to leave their names at the office of the PATRIOT at any time during the present week.
LEVI FAHNESTOCC,
ROBERT H. COLEMAN,
au 27 Secretaries of the Convention.

NOTICE.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The Presidents of the several Tippecanoe Clubs of Baltimore County are requested to meet at North Bend, in the city of Baltimore, on SATURDAY, the 5th of September, at 11 o'clock. By order of the Central Committee.
aug 27 PALC

PUBLIC MEETING IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.—A meeting will be held on SATURDAY, August 29th, at 12 o'clock M., at Mr. Duer's White Hall Inn, 28 miles from Baltimore, on the Susquehanna Rail Road. The public at large are requested to attend. Advocates of each party will address the meeting. au 27

☞ TIPPECANOE CLUB No. 9 will meet at the American Coffee House, Liberty street, THIS EVENING. Business of importance will come before the meeting. Addresses may be expected.
JOHN W. WOODS,
au 27 Rec. Sec.

☞ THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, appointed by the Whigs of the 3d Election District of Anne Arundel County, do respectively invite the voters of said county, and the several Candidates to attend a meeting to be held at the place of holding elections in said district on THURSDAY, the 17th day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by the Candidates as well as by several invited guests. au 27

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

PUBLIC NOTICE—A meeting of the Tippecanoe Clubs of the 8th and 4th Election Districts of Baltimore County, will take place at Mr. John Leaf's, on the Falls Road, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst. All persons friendly to the election of Gen. Harrison are invited to attend. ELBRIDGE G. KILBOURNE,
Cor. Sec. of the Tip. Club of the 8th district.
au 27

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 distincily pointed out; the political doctrines of the day, ably and cleary defined. A dinner (in Log Cabin style) will be served up on the occasion. ALL are invited to attend.
By order, G. W. KIDD,
aug 26 Secretary,

☞ ATTENTION!—FIRST WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Club at Digg'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.

☞ 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, to which all his friends in Baltimore, are most respectfully and urgently invited. The steamer Gov. Wolcott will leave Patterson's wharf, Baltimore, on Thursday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Centreville on Friday evening at 9 o'cloke. au 26

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au 25 Rec. 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

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hamner, GEORGE H. BUCKEY to ADRIANNA, eldest daughter of N. Davidson, Esq. both of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. John A. Gere, Dr. JAS. B. PRICE, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to Miss ANN JONES, both of this city.

On the 2d instant, JAMES P. CARTER to Miss FRANCES ANN BAKER, both of Caroline county.

On the 20th instant, JOHN M. BURTON to Miss MARY E. WILLING, both of Dorchester county.

DIED.

On the 23d inst., in Kent county, Maryland, BARNEY DE CORSE, aged 58 years, with a short but painful illness.

On the 17th inst. in Dorchester county, at the residence of Roger W. Stewart, GEORGE JAMES, son of Robert Applegarth, of this city, aged about 9 years

On the 24th inst. at the residence of S. L. Wright, Esq., near Centreville, Maryland, Mrs. MARY ANN BOURKE, relict of the late E. G. Bourke, Esq.

Near Contreville, a few days since, Mrs. BOON, widow of the late Henry Boon.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—A very likely MULATTO GIRL between 9 & 10 years of age to serve until she is 25, she is well grown for her age and can come highly recommended. She is from the country and has been brought up to house work. The present owner sell's her on account of having no further use for her. For other particulars apply to LEWIS F. SCOTT, General Slave Agency and Intelligence Office, old establishment, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement of Barnum's City Hotel. au 10

LAGUAYRA COFFEE—1000 bags white and green Laguayra Coffee, for sale by
H. H. WILLIAMS,
jy 4 23. Commerce street

$6000 NEW YORK DRAFTS AT SIGHT, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by SCHARF & KESTER,
au4-3t No. 26 S. Charles st.

VANILLA CREAM CANDY.—A fresh supply of this harmless and most delightful CANDY just received by G. K. TYLER, corner East Baltimore and High streets. Also, GUM ARABIC LOZENGES, an excellent article for Coughs and soreness of the Breast. jy31

HONEY—7 tierces Honey, in store, and for sale by
jy 30 W. G. HARRISON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
BALTIMORE, AUGUST 27.

700 PACKAGES,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &C.
No. 199 Market Street, Baltimore.

TIFFANY, FITE & CO., having received their Fall stock, respectfully invite the attention of country merchants, and cash ones in particular, as their goods are purchased for cash, which enables them to offer great inducement to purchasers generally; their stock comprizes—
100 cases Mens fine & coarse sew'd & pegged BOOTS,
300 " " & Boys kip & calf Monroes & SHOES,
50 " " & " Coarse BROGANS,
130 " Nos. fine city Kid and Mor. SLIPPERS, and Eastern made Kid, Mor. and Lea. SLIPS & Women's SHOES, of all descriptions.
20 cases Nos. Gaiter, Leather and Lasting BOOTS,
25 " Misses and Childrens Boots, Shoes & Slips,
50 " Mens & Boys Black and Drab, Fur and Wool HATS,
75 cases Mens and Boys fine Fur, Seal, Hair and Cloth CAPS, at all prices,
With a variety of other articles, making a general assortment of GOODS, in their line. 0Country Merchants will do well to call and examine the stock, before making their purchases.
au 27 d4t

DR. KERSHAW'S
AGUE & FEVER PILLS.

WARRANTED to be a perfect and permanent cure—for sale by
P. S. CHAPPELL, Druggist
au27 od2m No. 70 Baltimore.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
VIA THE NEW CASTLE AND FRENCHTOWN RAIL ROAD.

WILL leave Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, EVERY MORNING, (*except Sunday's,*) at 6½ o'clock, arriving about 2 o'clock, giving the passengers about 3 hours in that city, before the departure of the evening Line for New York.

☞ Freight by this Line to and from Philadelphia transported with care and despatch, on accommodating terms. Merchandise for the South and West, dispatched immediately at reduced prices.

Passengers through $4. Meals as usual.
au 27 tf T. SHEPPARD, Agent

WHIG MEETING
AT BRANDYWINE SPRINGS.

BY THE CARS of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, which will leave the Depot, Pratt street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, and on SATURDAY MORNING, at half past nine o'clock, passengers will be taken to the Whig Meeting of the citizens of Delaware, to be held at BRANDYWINE SPRINGS on SATURDAY NEXT, the 29th instant, and at the same time will afford a pleasant excursion to that delightful watering place.

Returning, the passengers leave on Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock, and reach Baltimore by half past 10 the same evening.

☞ *Fare from Baltimore to Newport and return* $2,50.
A. CRAWFORD, Agent
P. W. and B. Rail Road Company.

*** The Committee of Arrangements, it is understood, will provide conveyances to carry passengers from Newport to the Springs.
aug 27 3tif

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The exercises of the Public Schools will be resumed on the 1st of September. By order J. W. TILYARD,
Clerk to the Commissioners,
au 24 eo3t.

A CARD.

DR. SAMUEL GEORGE BAKER has removed his office from the old location at the corner of Charles and Lexington streets, to his dwelling, No. 45 FORTH CHARLES STREET, immediately opposite St. Paul's Church, where he is desirous all calls for his medical services shall be made.
au 25 1awlm

LAW NOTICE.

CHAS. H. PITTS & JAS. E. STEWART, *Attorneys at Law,* have removed to the office in Fayette street, a few doors east of St. Paul's street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. They may be found at all times during business hours, when not engaged in Court, or absent from the city. In the absence of either of them, the partner will attend to the business of the office. ap21

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

MRS. JENNINGS, (from London,) respectfully informs the citizens of Baltimore, that she is giving lessons on a new and beautiful system of painting introduced by herself into this country.

Mrs. J. is the only person in this City who has the advantage of having been taught by the inventor, Mr. Kingston; in addition to this, hers is not the experience and practice of a day, but of years.

Among the advantages of this system are: the facility with which it may be acquired by those who have no previous knowledge of Drawing and Painting, and the rapidity with which a picture can be executed. That a knowledge of it sufficient to enable any attentive person to sketch correctly from Nature, and to go on to any degree of perfection, may be communicated in a few Lessons of an hour each, without any mechanical aid whatsoever. Painting by this system instead of being a laborious task is an agreeable recreation and often developes taste and talent not known to be possessed. It unites the transparency of water color painting, with the effect and durability of oil, yet avoids the tediousness of the one, and the offensiveness of the other. Mrs. J. likewise teaches a beautiful method of Drawing and painting Birds, Flowers and Fruit from Nature. Also to make Wax Flowers, and to prepare the Sheet Wax.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens of the work at her house, No. 39 FAYETTE STREET, three doors above North, between the Post Office and City Hotel
fi jel9 dtf

WM. N. HARRISON'S
PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT,
N. Gay street, near Fayette st., Balt.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL issued Monthly—consisting of original Essays, Tales of Real Life; Scientific information; Biographica sketches, &c.—Terms $2 25 or 18¾ cts. per month.

THE LONDON PENNY MAGAZINE—issued monthly, imported edition—with beautiful wood cuts—$3 per annum.

AMERICAN REPOSITORY OF ART AND SCIENCES—Edited by James Mapes, Esq. $4 per annum.

THE KNICKERBOCKER—a N. Y. Monthly Magazine—$5 per annum.

THE LADY'S BOOK—Edited by Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Sarah E. Hale, & Louis A. Godey—embellished with Steel Plates, Colored Fashions, Music &c. Terms $3 per annum or 25 cents each No., and delivery.

BURTON'S GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND LITERARY REVIEW—embellished with splendid plates—$3 per annum or 25 cent monthly.

THE LADIES' COMPANION—Edited by Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Osgood & N. M. Snowden—embellished with splendid Steel Engravings, quarterly Fashions, Embroidery, Music, &c. Terms $3 per annum or 25 cents monthly.

THE CASKET—Monthly; Terms $3 per annum or 25 cents monthly,

N. B.—The above valuable and cheap Periodicals are DELIVERED MONTHLY AT YOUR RESIDENCE FREE OF POSTAGE and mailed to any part of the United States.
Address WILLIAM N. HARRISON,
Literary Rooms, No. 28th North Gay Street,
je 24 dtf Near Fayette street, Baltimore, Md

NOTICE.

LEWIS F. SCOTT'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Old Establishment, No 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel, and nearly opposite the battle Monument.

"Now's the day and now's the hour."

Idle times are now all over for those who will apply for situations. Just bring recommendations and you will certainly find employment.

WANTED DAILY, Porters, Waiters, Ostlers, Coachmen, Laborers, Clerks, Barkeepers, Chambermaids, Cooks, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c.

FAMILIES may rely upon getting good servants at this office.

INFORMATION on any business given or received, or forwarded far or near.

HOUSES, lots, farms, &c. for sale, rent, or lease.

CITIZENS, Strangers and Emigrants visiting this city, would do well to call at this office.

LOST CHILDREN kept at this office until called for.

SLAVES.—Persons having Slaves for life, that wish to dispose of them, either out, or in the State, can find purchasers for them at this office.

Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly