

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN - EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WM. HENRY HARRISON

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER

OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1840.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET

FOR MARYLAND.

DAVID HOFFMAN, for the Western Shore.

JOHN L. KERR, for the Eastern Shore.

THOMAS A. SPENCE, of Worcester county.

THEODORE R. LOCKERMAN, of Talbot Co.

GEORGE HOWARD, of Anne Arundel county.

JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore city.

RICHARD J. BOWIE, of Montgomery county.

JACOB A. PRESTON, of Harford county.

JAMES M. COALE, of Frederick county.

WM. T. WOOTEN, of Prince George's county.

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR BALTIMORE

FOR STATE SENATOR.

JAMES L. RIDGELY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

STEPHEN S. COLLINS.

THOMAS YATES WALSH.

C. L. LEAHY.

THOMAS SEWELL.

ROBERT PURVANCE, Senr.

FOR MAYOR.

GEN. SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that the several professors, lectures as follows:

Thursday, Prof. AKIN.

Friday, Prof. W. N. BAKER.

Saturday, Prof. SMITH.

BISHOP ENGLAND'S LETTER.

A friend has called our attention to the letter of Bishop England published in the Republican of Monday. We insert it below.

To those who know us we need not say that the perusal has given us great pain. We are aware that there is a deep and abiding prejudice against Catholicism, and that many believe that there is a well arranged plan on the part of Catholic monarchies in the old world to revolutionize our government by the introduction of Catholic emigrants.

The Protestant community have been warned, as well from the pulpit as from the press, that the money expended in getting up schools, as well as that used in sending pauper and other Catholic population to this country, is part of a system which, looking to the nature of our institutions, contemplates a great religious as well as civil revolution by the means of imported Catholic votes. It is also believed that the publication of Van Buren's letter to the Pope got him Catholic votes at the late election. It was, therefore, with great pleasure that we read the pastoral letter addressed to the Catholics as a body, admonishing them to moderation in political discussions. It was under the influence of the perusal of that letter that our article, in reference to the act of the Lord Proprietors establishing Religious toleration in Maryland, was penned. That article has brought us more than one letter, calling upon us to open our press, against the Catholic influence and one imputing our not doing so to a desire to conciliate Catholic votes. We have foreborne to notice these letters, because, until the result of the Illinois elections and this letter of Bishop England, we had seen nothing in the progress of the canvass, to justify a belief that any attempt to bring the Catholics as a body to vote for Mr. Van Buren, would receive the countenance of the Catholic clergy, or of any distinguished member of that body.

We regret the publication of this letter, because there are those who will find in it, considering the relation which Bishop England bears to the Pope and to the Catholics of this country, (it is said that he has been designated by the Pope, "as INQUISITOR General of the United States,") a confirmation of their worst fears, and because we greatly regret that one occupying so important a place in the Catholic Church should have used expressions, which, however correct of themselves, will be connected with the political and party discussions, and receive an interpretation, conveying unmerited imputations, calculated to blend religious faith with party zeal, and thus embitter a political controversy already too much excited.

While speaking on this subject, we take the occasion to say, that whatever may be the dreams of religious enthusiasts abroad, we have no apprehension that any scheme to establish any sectarian religion in this country, can ever prevail. Where there is so much zeal and system, it would be surprising if the Catholic clergy abroad, did not avail themselves of the wide field presented to them in the fertile regions of the west, to extend what they believe to be the true faith. It is the principle on which other Christian denominations act, and they have as much right as Protestants to erect schools, to send out Missionaries, and to digest schemes of proselytism. This is their duty, and so long as the Catholic clergy believe that theirs is the true faith, they will exert themselves to extend that faith. It is only when we find those who exercise a spiritual control, like that of Bishop England, putting aside his pastoral robes and entering the field of politics, as he has done in this instance, that we feel called upon to examine how far that spiritual control is calculated to exercise an undue influence over the minds of men, and to call upon all good Catholics, as well as Protestants, to resist it. We are the advocates of TOLERATION. We are for toleration in politics as well as in religion; but we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that the elections in Illinois have been carried for the Administration by the imported Catholic voters. We cannot close our eyes to the fact, that Mr. Van Buren is in a condition to make any sacrifice to secure his re-election, and that his partisans in Illinois have obtained this Foreign, Catholic aid, by an appeal to the passions and prejudices of men, whose residence in the country had not qualified them to understand our institutions, and that they were permitted to vote, before they had become citizens, or relinquished their allegiance to a foreign government.

We will add a word more. We are sensible that no political press in this city has dared to speak out on this subject, under a belief that it would be to prejudice the private interests of the publisher, and to drive the whole Catholic vote over to Mr. Van Buren. We are sure we know that there are timid and time-serving Protestants of our own party, who will be frightened and censure us. We act upon no such principle. In the first place, we believe that there are many Catholics who concur with us in all our regrets at the publication of this letter—who will admit the justice of our remarks, and who will regret it no less on account of its tendency to injure the Catholic cause, than for any bearing it may have on politics. We are not prepared to say how far it may operate on Catholic votes, but we are prepared to do our duty, as the conductor of a free press, regardless of such influence. The candid of his own admirers cannot but see in Bishop England's letter and the circumstances to which we refer, a justification for all that we have said, and more.

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The following is the reply of Bishop England to an invitation to the dinner recently given by the Democratic citizens of Columbus to Judge Colquitt:

COLUMBUS, July 25, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your invitation to attend, on Tuesday next, at the feast to be given in honor of certain distinguished citizens of Georgia and Alabama, by the Democratic citizens of Muscogee county.

Generally speaking, I should feel it would be more prudent for me to unite with my fellow-citizens only at the ballot-box, in using my right as a member of the Republic, to approve or disapprove the conduct of those to whom we entrust the guardianship of our liberties. On the present occasion, I feel the additional force of a mention given by my brethren at the last council (a few months since) upon this very subject, in a pastoral letter. I trust, then, that my respectfully declining your invitation will not be considered as wanting in courtesy to you. The body to which I belong professes to be one of peace and conciliation: should its members unite actively with political parties mutually opposed, while each declares that it seeks only the prosperity of our Republic, their capacity to promote peace and conciliation would be at an end. You will feel that the imputation of such a mind is a good deal more than you would wish to be subjected to. I believe me to be useful, if not necessary, and I am sure you will approve of the determination by which I am bound. I think, however, I may venture to say that the best remedy for our present unfortunate position is to be found in preferring industry to speculation, labor to idleness, patience to impatience, and persevering frugality to dissipation. I therefore consider that man who aids in making our lands productive, to be our most useful citizen; I regard the laborious, well conducted mechanic, as preferable to the speculator in stocks, or to the usurer. Let us endeavor to get wealth by a virtuous and honest industry, and to bring back our habits of good Republican simplicity, and zeal for our country's good, endeavor, by the peaceable process of the ballot box, to place in the administration of our Government those citizens whom, in the presence of God, we shall conscientiously regard as the best qualified to promote the general good, and the welfare of our country, by deserving us in peace and safety in our domestic relations, and in our sacred homes, and maintaining us in full possession of our rights, having our commerce untrammelled by monopoly, by sectional preferences or by facilities created by the use of the public purse, and by sustaining us in our strength by the bond of one Union most firmly interwoven by our affections, so as to secure to us the respect and confidence of the world abroad. It is the good of our country which requires that we should endeavor to unite all our fellow-citizens for this desirable object. Let us endeavor, by an affectionate interchange of views, to effect it.

Believe me to be, with sentiments of high esteem, your obliged fellow-citizen.

JOHN, Bishop of Charleston.

To JOHN H. HOWARD, Esq., Chairman, and the other members of the Committee, Democratic citizens, Muscogee county.

MR. VAN BUREN AGAIN.

The purpose of the clamor about the refusal of General Harrison to write electorizing letters, is every day rendered more and more manifest. The Globe of Monday contains another long letter from the President, in which, if possible, he sinks below himself in his slang about the rich and the poor, and in his efforts to make the poor believe that he loves poverty for poverty's sake. Indeed, we may well suppose that he thinks that poverty is a virtue, unless we look into the palace. If we go there, and look over his gilded furniture, his silken sofas, and his costly viands, the true character of the heart and of the man, will be seen.

The letter will disappoint the author—the people are not the fools he takes them to be.

THE WINNEBAGOES.—The St. Louis Bulletin states that information has been received rendering it unnecessary for a movement of the troops from Jefferson barracks, in anticipation of difficulties with the Winnebago Indians. The Indians, it is presumed, have returned to the homes provided for them by the government, west of the Mississippi.

“The obvious definition of a Monarchy,” says Gibbon, “seems to be that of a State, in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is entrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue and the command of the army.”

A letter from Puerto Cabello, dated the 14th ult. mentions the death of J. G. A. Williamson, Esq. our Charge d'Affaires at Caracas. He died on the 7th, of dysentery, after an illness of only a few days.—Philad. Gazette.

DESPATCHES.—Benjamin Renshaw, Esq. U. S. Consul at Lagayra, arrived on Tuesday, in the brig Venezuela, and proceeded to Washington, with despatches.

The steamship President, left New York on Tuesday. She carries out about 60 passengers, and is full of light freight, among which is some flour.

The Acadia left Boston, yesterday, for England. She had about 50 passengers, among whom was John Quincy Adams, who goes out in her to Halifax.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned after appointing the first Monday in November, as the day upon which the election of Presidential Electors is to take place.

It is said that a schoolmaster, in Hungary, named Lalick, has discovered a certain cure for hydrophobia.

SHORT QUESTIONS WITH SHORTER ANSWERS.

A correspondent from a neighboring county has enclosed us a communication, which he intends as a kind of political catechism, which we propose to serve up in broken doses:

Question. Who invoked President Monroe to obliterate and blot forever all party distinctions and party names; to take to his administration indiscriminately from both parties, and that by so doing he would gain to himself a name as imperishable as a “monumental marble”?

Answer. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who believed that the man, uttering such sentiments, who had fought and triumphed in the trying hour would not fearlessly and honestly administer the government?

Answer. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who, in four years after he had got into power, had hurled from office, more than twelve times as many as had been hurled out of office for all causes put together, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, only because they dared to think and act like freemen?

Answer. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who opposed Andrew Jackson for President, because they feared that danger which Carnot felt and uttered on the question of making Bonaparte Consul for life—when he said, “we are too ready to be governed by the most despotic of tyrants?”

Answer. Martin Van Buren.

Q. What little magician, who, after discovering the rapid advance of Jackson stock in the political market, settled with Crawford, and began to wave his wand over the old Chief, until he was seen, joining in the speaking, vice and the woe of the nation?

Answer. Martin Van Buren.

Q. Why is Martin Van Buren aptly called the Magician?

Answer. Because, in the columns of his hundreded Argus, we may see him wiping his magic glasses.

Q. Who, in 1794 was side and side with old Federal Gardener, and in 1795 clawed off from his old patron, and set up the trade of politics for himself?

Answer. Martin Van Buren.

Q. What little stock Democrat in the New York Convention which assembled to amend the Constitution of that State, advocated the right of wealthy negroes voting, and opposed poor white men having the same right, at cause, said, “I speak, vice and the woe of the nation.”

Answer. Martin Van Buren.

Q. Who in 1811, organized a party, in order to destroy and put down De Witt Clinton, and in 1812 layed hold of the advantages presented by the reverses, to render the War unpopular, and thereon opposed President Madison, by putting up a man to lead, Clinton?

Answer. Martin Van Buren.

Q. Who introduced the real spoils system at Washington, in order to reward that great electorizing Free Tom Moore; and then was off with his \$3000 English Coach and full English liver, riding over hill and dale to Saratoga Springs, where, priggish his cherry whiskers, and dusting his shirt collar, in the long saloon, without ever having been caught at the foolish anti-democratic business of parting with any of his \$250,000, made by speculating in politics, for the works of benevolence or charity?

Answer. Martin Van Buren.

Q. Who, after his ends were served, thought that it was not enough for any man to serve under such a Chief.

Answer. Martin Van Buren.

Q. Who said in 1836 that President Jackson had none of the lion or tiger blood about him; he belonged more to the fox and the weasel?

Answer. John C. Calhoun.

Q. Who said that “the spoils party, without principle and without policy, held together by nothing but the hopes of plunder, contained within themselves the elements of strife;” and that “that unfortunate measure of the administration against the Bank of the United States, was now (1836) producing its consequences?”

Answer. John C. Calhoun.

WILLIAM WILKINS AND THE MANUFACTURERS. On Friday evening last, at the Porter meeting, at the Exchange, William Wilkins contended that the Sub-Treasury scheme, with cash duties on foreign products, would be better for the manufacturers than the tariff. He then called by name on the Messrs. Bakewells, and other manufacturers, to express their opinions on the subject. The following is their response to his call. We ask the attention of Mr. Wilkins, and of our farmers, manufacturers and working men to it. It gives an admirable summing up of the truth of the whole matter, in a very small compass.—Pittsburg Gazette.

To the Hon. Judge Wilkins: Sir: Having heard that in your address from the Exchange, on Friday evening last, you appealed to our firm, amongst others, whether the Sub-Treasury scheme, with cash payments of duties, would not be better for the manufacturer than the “best protective tariff;” and not doubting your desire to have every erroneous impression corrected, we beg leave to observe, that, although the latter would, as far as it went, be favorable, the operations of the former would be highly injurious to them.

It will paralyze the enterprise of the manufacturer, and the ingenuity of the mechanic, by diminishing the demand for their products. It will oppress the industrious farmer, by greatly reducing the prices of his produce, and it will bring down the wages of the laboring man so low, as to deprive him of the means of obtaining many of the comforts he has been accustomed to enjoy.

Manufacturers flourish best when the farmer, the mechanic, and the working man are doing well.

In no country with which we are acquainted, possessing only a metallic currency, does labor meet its just reward; and the inevitable tendency of the Sub-Treasury law, is to bring into operation the anti-democratic principle of making the “poor poorer, and the rich richer;” and is totally opposed to that of “promoting the greatest good of the greatest number.”

BY THE LAST SOUTHERN MAIL.

CHINA.—We have received the Canton Press published at Macao, of one week's later extracts than those from which we made extracts yesterday. The following is all it contains of any interest:

MACAO, 18th April, 1840.

There are rumors of an intended expulsion of all foreigners from Canton, but we know not whether they deserve attention. It is now confidently asserted that an Imperial edict addressed to Lin has been received, in which the Imperial displeasure about some of his acts is made known to him.

The Sactoo or Admiral is said to have a share in this edict, which probably is on account of the affair at the Bogue, and the false reports forwarded to Peking regarding it. It is also said that the true state of the affair at the Bogue has reached the Imperial ear. Lin is said to have been degraded three degrees in rank.

A Chinese boat laden with raw silk and silk piece goods destined for Macao has lately been seized by the Mandarines on the pretext that her cargo was intended for the English.

Mr. Snow, the American Consul has arrived here from Canton. Of late several vessels have experienced difficulties on entering the Bogue, the Chinese refusing to allow them to pass on the plea that they were laden with opium.

From the New Orleans Bee, 22d August. YUCATAN.

HORRID MASSACRE.—The schooner Atrevida, arrived yesterday from Campeachy, which place she left on the 13th instant.

Perfect tranquility reigned in the city at the departure of this vessel. A Texian brig and schooner were at anchor in the harbor. We have already alluded to the capture of Tabasco by the Federalists. It seems from all that we have been able to ascertain from the captain of the Atrevida, that a part of the Centralist army, consisting of two hundred men, who had been obliged to leave the city, had afterwards received reinforcements, and had marched towards Tabasco, which they had succeeded in recapturing, and taking advantage of the feebleness of their enemies, who were suffering from the want of food, had been guilty of the most revolting nature.

Nothing was spared; all the inhabitants who pronounced themselves in favor of the Federalists were massacred without distinction, and their property pillaged and devastated.

DESTRUCTIVE AVALANCHE.—A destructive land-slide occurred on the 23d ult. between Conit and St. Louis streets. The whole of the alluvial deposits in front of that part of the city, together with a part of the old levee, gave way, carrying with it the Bayou Sara wharf, which was completely destroyed, and the adjoining one was likewise very much injured.

There was some sugar and other produce on the wharf at the time of the accident, which was naturally swept away. There are now six fathoms of water on the spot where this occurrence took place.—N. Orleans paper.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Editor of the True American, August 11, 1840.

“MISSISSIPPI SPRINGS, Aug. 11, 1840. The cause of the Whigs is still on wane in Mississippi. In the changes are numerous, and all reports unite in stating that throughout the state ‘the cry is still they come.’ The Whigs are at their posts, and victory will perch upon their banner in November next, by a majority of from three to four thousand. You may rely upon Mississippi for Harrison.”

LOST MAILS.—By the loss of the Wilmington, the following mails for New Orleans were sent: Boston, 20th July; Baltimore, July 23d, 23d; New York city, July 22d; Philadelphia, July 22d; Washington city, 23d and 24th July.

The receipts at the Park theatre, N. Y. during the eight nights of Fanny Ellsler's late engagement, amounted to about \$10,000.

STEWART HQ! Cheer up, brothers, Well we know, Whigs are mighty, Westward ho! On the wide prairie land Fires are blazing, And the hardy cabin band Shouts are raising, For the loco crew, To 'ransjig plighted, Fly from old Tippecanoe, Lones and highland, And a morning Bright is dawning Where the sun sinks in the sea, And its gleaming Radiant beams, Tells us we shall soon be free.

Cheer up, brothers, On we go, Tip shall conquer, Westward ho! From the mountain, plain, and valley, Proudly sweeping, See our old cabin boys rally, None are sleeping, Come on, loco, we'll greet thee, Naught we're fearing, Cabin boys pay when they meet thee For thy woe crew, They will show thee, For they know thee, How old Tip did rot the foe, When Briton fell, And Indian yelp, Was hush'd by rifles, long ago.

Cheer up, brothers, Give a cry, Tip has checked us, Westward ho! They are of the old ‘game’ race, Cheeks of daddies Who with Tip met face to face Friends of liberty, Fix dilly spits of steel By their sheen, They shall show their keenness feel, We swear, Vanites lying, Loudly crying, Harrison a ‘Granny’ too, Since they say so, Whigs they will show The ‘Granny’s’ rosters all are true.

Cheer up, brothers, Let us show, ‘Tip’s’ the war-cry, Since they say so, Hark! Whig thunder now is booming, And its lightning Scathes the Alleghenies, looming In its brightening, Loud their thunder bolts are flashing, Echoes roar Where the Atlantic waves are dashing On the shore; Flags unfurling, Whigs are hurrying, Fiery shouts for liberty, ‘Gaiest free firing, Loudly crying— ‘Flee, for Whigs have Victory!’

For the Pilot. GEN. GREEN.—Passing the corner of Market and Gay streets, a few days since, I picked up the following lines. It breathes the true spirit of the rhyme like a can be said. Should you deem them worthy thereof, give them a place in your valuable paper; otherwise, bury them in “the Tomb of the Capulet.”

OLD TIP. Hurra for old Tip! The man that we love best; Hurra for old Harrison, ‘The hero of the West!’ What though with slender foil His foes assail him, We know he's true and honest too, And as Freedom's friend we hail him.

From all his compeers His countrymen select him; And with your zealous efforts, Whigs, We'll President elect him; With you to free your country from Corruption, sturdy gips! There's no honest tip to power The honest-hearted Tip.

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COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, Aug. 26. The first falling very fast, and is at present 11 feet 6 inches below the high water mark of this year.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 31st inst., 299 bales—cleared, in the same time, 324 bales; making a reduction in stock of 155 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 25th instant, a stock of 19,383 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON. 1839. Oct. 1, stock on hand, 16307 Receipts last three days, 34633 (previously) 992945

Exports last three days, 96533 (previously) 993670

Stock on hand, 16307 Our last review of the Cotton market in an unusually inactive state, and since then nothing has occurred to make us alter our views thereof for the present. The transactions since Saturday embrace about 300 bales, were disposed of yesterday at prices averaging from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Some of these cottons were of very fine quality, and beautiful color, and the whole of that description in the market. The only transactions in old cotton that have come to our knowledge, are 21 bales Mississippi, at 6 1/2, and 11 bales do. at 7 1/2.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS. Louisiana and Mississippi. Ordinary, 10 1/2 Middling, 10 1/4 Fair, 9 1/2 Good Fair, 9 1/4 Good and fine, 9 1/4

SUGAR.—The same degree of firmness noticed in our last, has continued, and again resulted in a further improvement. We now quote a 7 1/2 c at the extreme, with a very brisk demand.

MOLASSES.—We have no alteration to make in this article; prices remain as last quoted, firm at 15c. FLOUR.—The receipts continue light, and prices have undergone no changes. We quote superfine at \$6.75 a \$7; some holders are asking \$7.50.

WHEAT.—The demand is merely limited to orders for plantations. Clear, \$19.50 a \$20; New, \$18 a \$19; M. O. \$17 to \$17.50; Prime, \$16 a \$16.50.

BACON.—Hams, canvassed, 12 1/4 a 14c; uncansvassed, 11 a 12 1/2 c; sides, 10 1/2 a 11 c; shoulders, 7 1/2 a 8 c. EXCHANGE.—New York at 60 days has been in moderate request at 1 1/2 per centum.

MOBILE MARKET, August 27. COTTON.—The receipts this week are 290 bales, and the exports 2,360 bales as follows: Liverpool 1,922 New York 452 Leaving a stock on hand of 14,870 bales.

STATEMENT. Stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1839 bales 1484 Rec'd from 1st Oct. to 19th Aug. 431489 Exp'd to Great Britain 14320 Other foreign ports 7132 Castings 10000 Bunt, &c. 6000

Stock held 19th August 1451—444005 The little news we receive from the interior, set in nearly all directions as to the prospects of heavy crop. FLOUR.—There have been no transactions worthy of notice, a decline being anticipated by buyers. Sales at 87 1/2.

LARD.—Prices have improved, and a good article commands 15 1/2 cts. WHISKEY.—Small sales at 30a32 cents. A prime article of rectified commands 34 cents.

FOURTH WARD—WHIGS, ATTENTION!—At a meeting of the Tippecanoe Club No. 4, held on Tuesday evening last, the 1st instant, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we accept the invitation of our Whig brethren of Kent county, to attend a meeting of the Friends of Harrison and Reform, to be held at Chestertown on Friday next, the 4th instant; and we hereby cordially invite the Whigs of the Fourth Ward generally to unite with us in paying the contemplated visit.

In accordance with the above resolution the Whigs of the Fourth Ward will meet THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 3d inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the room of the Academy, Ensor st., adjoining the Independent engine house, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the contemplated visit. By order of Tippecanoe Club No. 4.

JOSEPH C. BOYD, Rec. Sec.

CHESTERTOWN CELEBRATION. TIPPECANOE CLUB No. 9.—Will meet at the American Coffee House, Liberty street, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. As arrangements will be made to attend the celebration at Chestertown, on the day following. Tickets can be procured at the meeting.

JOHN W. WOODS, Rec. Sec.

ATTENTION, WHIGS OF THE TENTH W