

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8.

The obituary says Gibbon, "a definition of a Monarchy," 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."

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

We copy on the first page, another letter from Mr. Van Buren. He strives hard to catch the nullifiers, but it won't do. We would ask why Mr. Van Buren's Northern friends do not publish these letters; and why do not his friends quote extracts from them? Is it not because he sinks himself deeper every effort he makes to get forward?

LIST OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.

We continue to-day our list of office-holders, and call the attention of our friends throughout the country to the record. It will be seen that the list is large and the pay enormous.

LOG CABINS.

We are indebted to our correspondent "Junius" for one of the most eloquent vindications of log cabins, that has, as yet, appeared. Mr. Webster, in his late speech at Saratoga, made the following pathetic allusion to his early life, and to the manner in which the log cabin has been assailed by the partisans of power. The following is given as the substance of his remarks on that point, by a correspondent of the New York American:

"I agree, that to live in a Log cabin is no recommendation of a candidate for the Presidency—neither is it any disqualification. It is, however, to be assumed, that a man who, by his capacity and industry, has raised himself from a Log cabin, to eminent stations in the country, is more than ordinarily meritorious. I, for one, have a feeling for Log cabins and their inhabitants. I was not myself born in one, but my elder brothers and sisters were—in the cabin in which, at the close of the Revolutionary war, in the perils and sufferings of which he bore his part, my father erected on the extreme frontier of New Hampshire, where, beyond the mountains which encircled from its chimney, not another shed between it and the walls of Quebec.

"In this humble cabin, amid the snow drifts of New England, that father strove, by honest labor, to acquire the means of giving to his children a better education, and elevating them to a higher condition than his own. That cabin is more than a mere shelter to the man who dwelt in it. (Here Mr. Webster's voice became inarticulate from emotion.) That cabin I annually revisit, and thither I carry my children, that they may learn to honor and to emulate the stern and simple virtues that there found their abode, and which, when they forget that cabin, and what it teaches and recalls, may my name and their name perish from among men forever!"

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Aug. 29.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

ARMISTICE CONCLUDED—TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

The schooner Watchman, Capt. Murray, arrived at N. Orleans yesterday from Matamoros, by which we have received dates from that port of the 16th ult., and papers of Mexico city of the 28th—only one day later than those previously received. The news is important. An armistice has been agreed to between the Republicans and Centralists, in which the latter agree to restore the Constitution of '24, which the people demand.

Gen. Urrea (late a prisoner in the incursion, and afterwards commander of the Federal army), resigned his command in Mexico, as soon as the armistice was concluded. The following note contains his reasons:

Office of Don J. Urrea, 3 o'clock, A. M. 27th.

Gen. Don Manuel Andrade—

"I have good reasons for believing that I am in danger of unjust persecution, while remaining in this vicinity; and on this account I give to you, my worthy compatriot, the sole command of the troops which have been subject to my orders.—God and Liberty. JOSE URREA.

From private advices, we are enabled to say that no peace exists between the two parties in the cause; but it was understood that he was making his way towards the department of Tamaulipas. Those who know Gen. U. will imagine the rest.

The Republican, or Insurgent army in Mexico city, consists of 4000 men. The Mexican Government Journal, of the 25th of July, states that his Excellency, President Bustamante, accompanied by his ministers and other members of Council, the general-in-chief of the forces of the supreme government, with all his aids, &c., the governor of the department, &c., proceeded in solemn procession from San Augustin to the Holy Cathedral, where a solemn Te Deum was chanted by the choir, and an address was read to the Almighty for the termination of the civil war.

A correspondent at Matamoros informs us that Arista was expected to arrive there on the 17th from Tampico, with one thousand cavalry and \$50,000 in specie, his advance having been hastened by the invasion of the Republic by the United States. It was known that Canales had already got possession of the villages of Laredo and Mier. Matamoros is guarded against attack by a ditch on every side; and can be said, on the whole, to be well fortified. Arista will have a garrison of 2,000 troops. This much for the day itself; for at the Brazos, or the mouth of the Rio Grande, there is not a single gun, or any other article of defence whatever. An order was issued on the 15th to keep all the boats on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Gen. Arista, the commanding officer of the department of Tamaulipas, is represented as a self-made and accomplished man. No person could be found in Mexico, perhaps, better qualified to resist the encroachments of the Anglo-Saxons, than he. He speaks English fluently, and is a republican in principle. He understands our institutions perfectly. Some years ago he was banished to this country, and during his sojourn here he worked in a tin shop in Cincinnati, to earn his daily bread. Having a strong aversion to a military career, he returned to his native country, and is now a noted General.

The Central editor of the patriotic paper, the Matamoros Anchor, in his paper of the 17th inst., expresses the pious hope, that in case the Supreme Government shall grant the favor of life to any of the insurgents, that they will not banish them to the United States, but at least send them to New Zealand or Botany Bay. By no means should they be permitted to go to New Orleans. For there they begin to write and print, and raise armed expeditions, and disturb all Mexico. So says this watchful editor of the Anchor.

In one of our Mexican papers we have seen printed the following note of President Bustamante, dated 15th of July, while he was a prisoner in the Palace. We give it as a specimen of rather a winning spirit:

"Ministers—Being abandoned by the guards of the Palace, I protest that I am entirely without liberty or defence. This being the case, you will

not obey any order of mine which may be contrary to my duty and the good I occupy. Although I am decided to die before I prove recreant to my obligations, still it will not be difficult to forge my signature.

"Be good enough to have this explained to Congress, and those generals and chiefs who preserve sentiments of honor and fidelity.

ANASTASIO BUSTAMANTE."

[Translated for the New Orleans Bulletin.]
From the Government Journal of Mexico, July 26th.

As we promised yesterday, we insert in our paper of to-day, the correspondence between the leaders of the two belligerent parties, which opened the way to the adoption of a basis for the cessation of hostilities, by which our beautiful city has been afflicted and endangered since the 15th inst. The disturbers of the public tranquillity have received an impressive lesson. An immense majority of the nation is decidedly averse to assisting in insurrectionary movements, under whatever specious pretext a small number of men attempt to overturn the social and legal order of the affairs of our country. The conduct of the Supreme Government in promptly putting an end to the deplorable disorders, is doubtless alike to their energy and their clemency. The blood of Mexican citizens, so precious; the situation of the capital of the republic, and the evils which threatened its peaceable inhabitants, cried aloud for an end to the scenes of carnage and anarchy, which must be the inevitable result of further conflict.

CORRESPONDENCE.

General Urrea to General Valencia.

PALMICO, July 26th, 1840.

Most Excellent Sir,

The present state of the war, calls for a termination. Of this your Excellency must be aware. Reasonable terms will conciliate us.—To the point. It is desirable that your Excellency should suspend hostilities, and indicate to me a point where commissioners from both parties may meet. This the country demands, and its impious voice should be listened to. God and Liberty. JOSE URREA.

To his Excellency Gen. Don Gabriel Valencia.

General Valencia to General Urrea.

MEXICO, July 26th, 1840.

To Mr. Jose Urrea:

I agree that the good of the country ought to be considered under all circumstances. For this reason, I have agreed to your proposition. On can, consequently, direct your commissioners to repair to Refugio-street this afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, so that they may meet with mine in Great Society street. From that moment hostilities must cease until a late evening, at which hour the terms must be agreed upon. You must distinctly understand, that the presence of the troops under your command, will be considered by me as an act of hostility. God and Liberty. GABRIEL VALENCIA.

BASES of the Convention concluded by Generals Don Ignacio Inclan, Don Benito Quijano, and Don Jose Vincente Minon, on the part of his Excellency the General-in-Chief of the Supreme Government; and Gen. Don Manuel Andrade, Col. Don Eleuterio Mendez, and Comissary General Don Andres Zenteno, on the part of the Chief of the insurgent forces to terminate the civil war commenced in this capital. Art. 1. The freedom of political opinion and religious worship, to every person and property, are guaranteed to all the citizens of Mexico.

Art. 2. His Excellency the General-in-Chief Don Gabriel Valencia, will avail himself of all possible legal means to interpose his influence with the General Government, that they shall immediately make the necessary reforms in the Constitution of the Republic.

Art. 3. All political acts which have occurred between the 15th inst. and the present date, shall be cast into oblivion; and this Convention will ask of the authorities that all citizens, who have conspired since the 15th instant, shall be received into favor.

Art. 4. Passports shall be freely given to every citizen who shall ask for the same.

Art. 5. The insurgent forces will march to a place to be pointed out by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Chief of the insurgents in command, will be held responsible for any excess that may occur.

Art. 6. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Don Gabriel Valencia, and the other Generals of the army, promise upon their honor, before the whole world, that this Convention shall be fully and legally complied with in every particular.

Art. 7. This Convention shall apply only to the Mexicans.

Art. 8. As soon as this Convention shall be ratified by both forces, shall be completed; and hostilities shall be suspended until 6 o'clock of the 27th, at which time all the negotiations will have been concluded. Dated at Mexico, in the Hall of the Grand Society, at 11 o'clock at night, July 26th, 1840.

Signed, IGNACIO INCLAN, BENITO QUIJANO, JOSE VINCENTE MINON, MANUEL ANDRADE, ELEUTERIO MENDIZ, ANDRES ZENTENO.

I ratify this Convention. MANUEL ANDRADE.

PROCLAMATION OF BUSTAMANTE.

TO THE MEXICAN NATION.

Mexicans—This day have been re-established in the capital of the Republic, peace, order, and the supremacy of the laws. The beautiful city of Mexico, the theatre for twelve days of a sanguinary war, has recovered its liberties, and returned to the enjoyments of social life. The anarchy which has been compelled by force to give place to the place which they had usurped from the Supreme power; and those signs of extermination and death, by which the conspiracy of the 15th was distinguished, will serve to ensure the future tranquillity and union of the Mexicans.—My heart has been oppressed at witnessing the ravages of the city, exposed as it was to all the evils growing out of the acts of the disturbers of the public peace.

The Government, the gallant Commander-in-Chief, the troops under his command, and the loyal authorities, have neglected no means to void those excesses and disorders. And those forcible measures which might have been used to put a stop to the sedition in a shorter time, were not adopted for the reason that it would have caused the effusion of much Mexican blood, which is deemed precious by the Government, and which would have been impiously shed among the anarchists. This consideration, and a due regard for the interests of the city, as connected with its wealth, its commerce, and more than all, its pacific and sensible inhabitants, influenced us to concede to the leaders of the rebellion, the personal guarantees which they have solicited.—They did not deserve this; but they are Mexicans, and how could it be denied to them, without inevitably involving in their chastisement the entire population? The Government essays to preserve its power and dignity through humane means. Mexicans! I congratulate you. This triumph is a sure precursor of your entire reconciliation; for the army and its faithful commanders, have feelings corresponding with yours. The people have shown that they are worthy of independence; and the Almighty has not permitted this Capital to be destroyed amid the horrors of civil war. Mexicans! the Republic will be aggrandized if we all co-operate for its welfare and its prosperity.

ANASTASIO BUSTAMANTE.

Mexico, July 27th, 1840.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

Montgomery Blair, of Missouri, to be attorney for the United States in and for the district of Missouri.

Christian F. Gebrecht, of Pennsylvania, to be engraver of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, vice W. A. Knass, deceased.

Enigrants arrived at Quebec this year, to the 29th ult., 20,399. Last year to the same date, 9634.

WHIG MEETING.

In pursuance of the notice given, the Whigs of this city assembled in the Monument Square last evening, to listen to the addresses of the distinguished strangers, who were expected to be present on the occasion.

Governor Barbour, of Va., having presented himself, was received in the warmest manner, and delivered an able and eloquent speech, which was loudly applauded; in which he forcibly pointed out the great errors of the present Administration, and the mischievous consequences which we are daily experiencing at its hands.—He contended that we had bitterly suffered from the numerous experiments of Mr. Van Buren, and that prosperity could not be expected to pervade the land again, unless by a change of rulers, which, however, he thought the people were now determined to have.

He also, in concluding his remarks, adverted to the Maine Boundary question, intimating that it might result in a war between the U. States and England, and expressing his opinion that, if it did, the South would be found contending as strongly and unyieldingly in defence of the rights of the country, as she did during the last conflict with Great Britain.

He spoke of the manner in which the Florida war had been conducted, and maintained that if it had been properly managed, less blood would have been spilt and treasure spent.

James Lyon, Esq. of Va., then closed the meeting in a brief speech, which was much applauded. Upwards of 3,000 persons were in attendance.

THE FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The August number of this valuable and cheap periodical, is for sale at the agent's, W. N. HARRISON.

LOCO-FOCO-OUTRAGE.—The New York Express contains a paragraph headed, "Cutting down the American flag," from which it appears that at the great celebration at Brooklyn on Thursday, the Whigs had floating, by their banner, on the Liberty pole, near the ferry at the foot of Fulton street, the American flag, a standard that all ought to be proud of. The loco-focos could not bear to see this emblem of American valor, and some of them had the meanness, surreptitiously to cut the halliards, and consequently prostrate the flag. The Whigs however, a few moments repaired the outrage by placing the staff in its former position.

Thomas Reilly, a road contractor, who resided at the Falls of the Schuylkill, was found drowned at the Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, on Thursday. He was highly esteemed by his friends, and had acquired by his industry considerable wealth. He had also been married just one week the night on which the fatal accident befell him. To Mrs. Evans, daughter of Robert Evans, tavern keeper at the Falls of Schuylkill. He is believed to have had about \$3000 in notes in his pocket when last seen.

The Board of Commissioners, under the Convention of 11th April, between the United States and Mexico, has been organized since the 25th ultimo, and now holds its sessions at the Department of State. The members of the Board, as constituted, are Gov. W. L. Marcy and Judge John Rowan, on the part of the United States; and Don Pedro Fernandez del Castillo and Don Joaquin Velazquez de Leon, on the part of the Republic of Mexico. The respective secretaries of the Board are Messrs. Alexander Dimitry and Lucas de Palacio y Magarola.—N. Y. Intell.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—At Newark on Thursday were arrested two men, who represent themselves to be John L. Henry and Dennis Root, carpenters at Niles's theatre, New York. They had just stolen at the hotel with a one horse wagon, and have been traced as far in the interior as Springfield. In passing through Camptown they passed a counterfeit bill at Ross's store. One of them was detected putting something in his mouth as they were entering the office, upon his being immediately detected, proved to be a counterfeit \$1 bill on the "Union Bank of the City of New York," letter H, No. 496, and dated July 4, 1839. They were committed for trial.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—A large number of persons were gathered together on Saturday evening in Chestnut street, near Seventh, where heavy bets were made upon the result of the Presidential election. The preliminaries were settled by the parties at a hotel in the neighborhood. Those concerned cannot be citizens of this State, or of any other, they must be indifferent to their privilege and right to vote at the election, which are constantly cut off by being parties to a wager.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WASHINGTON.—On Saturday night last, a fire broke out in the frame Stable of Mr. Paris, hack driver, and six valuable horses were burnt to death, and two Hackney Coaches destroyed.—It was doubtless, the work of an incendiary.

BEACHES MILL AT PORT BYRON.—A disastrous occurrence took place at Port Byron, on Tuesday night, 25th. The south wall of the large Stone Flouring Mill built a few years since by Messrs. J. H. & E. S. Beach, and constituting one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State, gave way, and was precipitated into the stream. The building on that side was about 50 feet high, and over 100 feet long. It had been discovered that the water wheel shaft was in some way untrue, and several workmen had been engaged for a day or two in remedying the evil; but they were luckily withdrawn a short time before the accident occurred. The wheel house where they had been at work was destroyed. About 2,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed. Whole damage estimated at from \$15,000 to 20,000, besides the damage to business which cannot fail to be very great.—Aurora Journal.

The late census of New Orleans, gives a population of 100,000. This shows how rapidly that city is growing. A census taken in the winter would undoubtedly show a very much larger population.

They have an infant nine months old in Green county, Ga., whose head weighs more than all the rest of its body—35 inches in circumference. At its birth, its head was not of uncommon size, but since then all its growth has been monopolized by that member.

THE VALUE OF A COUNTY.—The assessed value of the real estate of King's County, N. Y. which embraces Brooklyn and several other flourishing towns, is \$95,051,925. In 1839, the assessment was \$77,120,761.

A CONFIRMED THIEF.—The Richmond Star mentions the case of a young man in that city respectively connected, who successively entered the two Baptist churches in that city and stole the Bibles, which he afterwards sold. He was committed to prison, and was scarcely there an hour before he stole 57 cents from a fellow prisoner.

ANCIENT COIN.—We have in our possession a Swedish coin about the size of a 6 cent piece, which was dug up in the garden of the Black Horse Tavern, near this city; and which bears the date of 1646, and is consequently near 200 years old. It was coined in the reign of Christian IV. It was no doubt lost by some of the early settlers of this State.—Delaware Southerner.

The New York Comptroller has advertised for a further loan of \$1,000,000 to aid in the enlargement of the Erie Canal. Proposals will be received until the 15th of October.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"The best usage a liar can expect is to have it crammed down his throat from whence it issued."

JUNIAS.

The "deceitful oracle" of Loco Focism, alias the Republican, &c. &c., in one of the editorials from the many-headed "Custom House" clique, the Grason men, old Federalists, &c. &c.; disinterested patriots in expectancy, &c. &c.; men who, from time to time, have seen the great errors of all parties, and being now congregated under the head of the luminaries of Loco Focism, put forth the following as one of the editorials last Saturday two weeks:

"GEN. HARRISON HAS DECLARED HE WILL VETO NO BILL THAT MAY BE PASSED BY A MAJORITY OF CONGRESS." These are the words quoted verbatim in Liberator in plain English, good for word and letter for letter. Now let Gen. Harrison, "the dumb candidate," as he is called by the Republican, speak for himself. In the Text Book, page 81, being a letter addressed by him, to S. Williams, dated May 1st, 1836, he says: "I consider the question of the veto upon the part of the legislature, as conferred by constitution upon the President, as a conservative power, intended only to be used to secure the instrument from violation, or, in times of high party excitement, to protect the rights of the minority and the weaker members of the Union."

If I were President of the United States, an act which did not involve either the principles above enumerated, must have passed under very peculiar circumstances of precipitancy, or opposition to the known public will, to induce me to refuse it my sanction." This is so plain, that "he who runs may read" and understand it. The inference which the Republican wishes their "believing readers" to draw from the assertion that Harrison will "veto no bill passed by Congress," is, that were a bill passed to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, he would not veto it; but unfortunately this inference is falsified at the threshold. Upon this subject Gen. Harrison said, in 1836, "I do not believe Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District." Consequently he would veto a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to "secure the instrument (Constitution) from violation."

The people of this country have witnessed the gross violation of the veto power during the reign of Mr. "Distinguished Predecessor," Gen. Harrison has only defined it—he recognized the "public will" as paramount to the veto power. Did "the greatest and best" do so? No. His will gave law, when his rescripts were not obeyed by Congress. The veto power was given to the President by the framers of the Constitution, and it was not intended to be used by him, as the President of the nation, not a party. As potent as royalty is in England, the veto power was for the last time resorted to in 1692, by William III, and for what? To sustain his power, he vetoed the bill for Triennial Parliaments. Who were in favor of this? The Whigs. William tells us that the undue influence of the Court was exerted in such an open and avowed manner as to give offence to the majority of the Commons, and this was one of their measures of reform, as well as a bill intended to "disable all members of Parliament from holding places of trust and profit." Apropos. Did Gen. Jackson get his idea from this case, when he vetoed the members of the Court, should not be appointed to office? Further, the Triennial Parliament bill had in view, as an immediate object "the dissolution of the present Parliament, which had already sat three years, and began to be formidable to the people, by its concessions to the ministry. The benefits that would accrue to the Constitution, from the establishment of Triennial Parliaments, were well understood, but the courtiers objected that frequent elections would render the holders proud and insolent, encourage faction, &c., and during the whole time of his sitting he would have to behave like a candidate, conscious how soon the time of election would revolve.

For the present, in this discussion as affording matter for reflection. At a juncture like this, a reference to history is peculiarly proper, inasmuch as every effort of the administration is in full operation to snatch power from the many that the few may rill upon the "loaves and fishes."

For the present, I shall conclude in the language of my first article. "Throughout the campaign, I shall continue my reviews of the humbuggy—slang—perversions—tricks, deceptions and misrepresentations, (Wide Republican of Saturday, August 15th, page 2, second article in the second column) of Loco-focism in these parts. More anon. OLD KENT.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Jamaica papers to the 15th of August, including have been received at the Exchange reading room.

The first article that meets the eye in the Gazette of that date, is entitled "Proposals for a colonial union of the colored classes," which was read in the House of Assembly of Barbadoes, on the 21st of July, having been sent down, with other documents, by the Governor. It asserts that although political equality is declared to exist by law, in the British West India colonies, its existence is more nominal than real, inasmuch as all offices of trust, honor and emolument, except a few of very subordinate character, are claimed and held by the white minority of one tenth, to the exclusion of the other nine tenths of the population, although many among the latter are well qualified by education, respectability, property, and moral and intellectual worth, to those number is daily increasing. This state of things is protested against as unjust and preposterous; and it to it away, it is proposed to have a conference of delegates from all the colonies, to be held at Barbadoes, for the purpose of forming a general colonial association, having for its object the civil and political advancement of the colored classes to practical equality with the whites. Local associations also are to be formed, with the same object.

In short, the aim of the proposed colonial union is precisely similar to that of the association got up in Ireland by Mr. O'Connell, on the model of which it is evidently framed.

This proposition has, naturally enough, caused a tremendous sensation among the whites.—A resolution, in the proposals, were read in the House of Assembly, a member, Mr. Sealy, rose and denounced it with extreme violence, as revolutionary, unprincipled, factions, and pregnant with unheard-of mischiefs; he concluded by moving the appointment of a select committee to report upon it, which motion was seconded by the majority of the House.

The papers seem to be divided in opinion concerning the paper above referred to. The Barbadian calls it an "arrogant, insolent, lying and mischievous document," whereas the New Times and the Liberal defend it as containing nothing but what is just and equitable. These two journals, we presume, are speaking of equal fervor. The Gazette announces the death of the Hon. Joba Alleyne Beales, president of the Council of Barbadoes and judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty. He died of paralysis, with which he was seized at the breakfast table.

THINHEAD.—A meeting of the Agricultural and Immigration Society was held on the 6th day of July, at which a report was read, showing that 2102 immigrants from the United States and elsewhere had arrived since the 8th of April, 1839.—The immigrants from the United States are highly spoken of, as distinguished for moral conduct, great intelligence and persevering industry.

JAMAICA.—The Gazette of August 15 concludes a long article, on the state of the island, with these words—"Jamaica at this moment, but for the occasional burst of the Baptist party, is entirely free from excitement of any kind. Never were we more quiet; we want labor only to again render our island happy and prosperous."—N. Y. Com. Ado.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident happened on the railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburg, on Wednesday evening. A piece of wood was inadvertently left upon the road, which threw the engine, mail and baggage car, off the track, severely injuring the engineer, fireman and mail agent.



DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WM. HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

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 county.

GEORGE HOWARD, of Annapolis 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. RIDGLEY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THOMAS YATES WALSH.

DR. STEPHEN COLLINS.

THOMAS SEWELL.

C. L. LEARY.

ROBERT PURVIANCE, Esq.

FOR MAYOR.

GEN. SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

UPTON, Franklin Co., Pa.,

September 5, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—We feel very confident of carrying this State for Harrison and Tyler. We have two sources to base our confidence on: one is the numerous changes which have and are still taking place; and the other, and perhaps the most important in numbers, are a class of persons very numerous in Pennsylvania, who scarcely once in ten years go to the polls.—I allude to the society called *Dunkarts*, a German people, and most worthy citizens. They seldom take any interest in secular affairs, and are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms. Mr. Van Buren's Standing Army Bill has roused them effectually,—they will unanimoously go for Harrison—and, depend upon it, they will tell at the polls.

Yours, &c.

Extract of a letter, dated

BUFORD'S BRIDGE, (S. C.),

31st. August 1840.

Gen. Duff Green.—For truth's sake send me the Pilot, that I may once more hear some political truths, which I can depend upon, I have read slang enough in the Mercury for one election, and now I wish some of your old Jeffersonian consistency, such as you used to give in another paper, in '28 '29 '30 and afterwards.

Extract of a letter, dated

DOVER, (Del.) Sept. 4, 1840.

I can assure you that Delaware is safe for HARRISON, and in my judgment, by a larger majority than she ever gave for any candidate, for the office of President, at a popular election.

I have been through the State, and am confident. In Sussex county, there will be a fierce trial for the Legislature, as two Senators in Congress depend on the election in that county. But there, too, we are safe.

TWELFTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.

Extract from Proceedings of Thursday, September 3d.

Resolved, By the First Baltimore Tippecanoe Club of the 12th Ward, that the nomination by the Harrison Convention, at a recent meeting, in pursuance of authority vested in them by the Whig voters of Baltimore,

JAMES L. RIDGLEY, Esq.

As candidate for State Senator, meets the cordial approbation, and will receive the undivided support of this Club.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination made at the same meeting,

THOMAS YATES WALSH,

STEPHEN COLLINS,

THOMAS SEWELL, J. L.

ROBERT PURVIANCE, Esq. and

C. L. LEARY, Esq.

As candidates for the House of Delegates, all of them being tried citizens, well known to the community—possessing stern integrity and great moral worth. And, believing that the interests of our city could not be placed in a safer hands; and that the members of this Club, individually and collectively, pledge to said nominations their hearty and undivided support.

Resolved, That the nomination for re-election of our present excellent Mayor, SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN, Esq. alike distinguished for his abilities to perform the duties of the office, as for his active, energetic, and untiring exertions to fulfill said duties—meets the same unqualified approbation of the Club as at will, at the proper time, receive the same at qualified support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Whig papers of this city.

WM. P. STEWART, Pres.

JOHN R. PIPER, Rec. Sec.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

There will be a public meeting held on SATURDAY, the 8th of September, at ten o'clock, A. M., near Herring Creek Church, in the eighth election district of Anne Arundel county; to which the voters and candidates are respectfully invited, without distinction of party. A dinner will be prepared on the occasion, and speaking will commence at ten o'clock.

Joseph G. Harrison, Philip Pindell,

James Kent, William H. Holt,