

One among the largest, most orderly and enthusiastic meetings took place on Monday evening last in the square, that it has ever been our privilege to witness. It was understood early in the day that several distinguished strangers were in town, and that among those who would address the meeting, were Gov. R. K. Call, of Florida, Gov. James Barbour, of Virginia, Hon. Mr. Sheppard, of North Carolina, and Mr. Lyons, Whig Elector for the district of Richmond. The members of the various Whig Clubs of the city repaired at an early hour to their meeting places in the respective wards of the city, and from thence, accompanied by music, banners and transparencies bearing appropriate mottoes, marched, to Monument square; numbers of the citizens had already assembled when the clubs arrived, and the large area in front of the Court House was literally crammed. The Court House yard from which the speakers were to address the meeting was most tastefully decorated. The national flag hung in graceful festoons over the rostrum, the transparencies, with their mottoes, and the banners of the various clubs of the city, were placed along the side of the stand, and large streamers, bearing upon them the name of Tippecanoe, (the noted battle field recorded on the pages of our country's history, which freed a large portion of our territory from the terrors of the tomahawk and the scalping knife,) floated in the breeze, and when the present distresses of the country, caused by the mal-administration of our rulers was adverted to by the speakers, the eyes of the vast assemblage were turned to that name which has become synonymous with Harrison, and the same enthusiasm that animated their "sires in battle," seemed to say in stronger language than can be written, that he who, to use Col. Johnson's expression, "had never been defeated in battle," should triumph as signally in this political contest to overthrow a corrupt administration.

After the meeting was organized, C. H. Pitts, Esq., of Baltimore, rose and presented, with some appropriate remarks, Governor James Barbour of Virginia. The introduction received a most eloquent response from the mighty gathering, which filled the whole square in front of the rostrum. The plaudits subsiding, this distinguished son of Virginia proceeded to address the meeting in one of the most eloquent, sarcastic and withering speeches that we have for some time heard. He portrayed in glowing language the faults of the present administration, - he painted in a manner that could not be misunderstood, the errors of those in power, and he appealed with astonishing success to the feelings of those present, whether they would consent to perpetuate the men in power, who had almost prostrated the energies of a free people, and who, if continued, would, judging from the past, consummate that destruction. He retired amidst almost deafening plaudits.

Governor Call, of Florida, was next introduced upon the stand by our worthy citizen, Charles F. Mayer. After the cheering of the vast crowd had ceased, Gov. C. commenced; he first pointed to that monument which renders the spot sacred, and gives name to the square; (Monument Square) he adverted to the cause of its erection, to perpetuate the memory of those who valued their country more than their lives; he called upon the citizens of the present day to emulate their deeds, to follow their example, to carry the same principles to the ballot-box that their sires did to the battle field, an inordinate love of freedom, a willingness to die if necessary, in defence of their constitution. He then spoke of our present rulers, Martin Van Buren, Poinsett, & Co. He charged them with a want of capacity to carry out the great principles of our federal institutions, and a wish to alter the institutions established by a Washington, a Jefferson, a Monroe, and a Madison, to suit their imbecility of judgment, and want of the principles which should actuate and animate the breast of a Republican. He spoke of the extravagance of the administration, he contrasted the present condition of our finances with the past, he adverted to the fact that when Andrew Jackson left the Presidential chair, we had an overflowing treasury; that it caused much concern as to how it should be disposed of; now Martin had squandered it; the whole revenue of the country had been spent, and says he cannot get along without a Sub-Treasury. A Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, the two Adams, and Andrew Jackson, got along through most difficult periods, paid off a large national debt, and left an overflowing treasury. Martin comes in; the whole surplus, and the revenue of the country is spent, and he says he cannot get along without a Sub-Treasury. Gov. C. held up this as a proof of his want of capacity, to govern according to our free institutions, and a desire to alter those institutions to suit his capacity.

Gov. C. dwelt upon the Sub-Treasury scheme and upon its origin. He quoted the message of Mr. Van Buren, recommending it, saying, "that the Secretary of State had applied to 27 monarchies of Europe, and 22 out of the 27 had adopted it." He asked if the most enlightened nations of Europe were among them? No—England was not, nor France. Some of those 22 nations who had adopted this Sub-Treasury scheme, had not even the light of the Christian religion shed abroad in them; they still worshipped the crescent, and were lost in idolatry; and, in short, they were all in a state of slavery. He charged Martin Van Buren with desecrating the day set apart by the friends of freedom, all over the world, (the 7th of July.) He contrasted the Declaration of 76 with the present styled second declaration. "That set of principles which our forefathers gave us in '76," said Gov. C. (or words to the same amount) "found no toleration, no precedent, no even a foothold in any of the monarchies of Europe; it established the rights of man; it even improved the condition of Europe, and the strong hand of royalty itself had to give way to it; it was emphatically a declaration of independence from those tyrannical measures and beliefs established by despotism, and a reliance on the moral feelings of man, and faith in his ability to govern himself."

"Now," said Gov. C. "what is the second declaration? It is in direct opposition. It destroys credit; it severs the rich from the poor; it produces two currencies,—one for the people, and another and a better one for the office-holders; it is calculated, as their great champion, Buchanan, himself admits, to bring down the price of labor. It is in fact a declaration, that for a moment he surprised, that the most despotic governments of Europe had adopted it."

Gov. C. then stated he was no party man; he did not come as a Whig, he was for his country; he now considered the Whigs to be right, and he joined them to assist in bringing about a change, and if the Whigs, when they got in power, should go wrong, he would be among the first to oppose them.

Gov. C. then spoke of Mr. Poinsett's Army Bill, recommending the embodying of two hundred thousand men. He quoted Mr. Van Buren's Message, in which he says, "I cannot too highly recommend this measure." He then adverted to the fact that Mr. Van Buren was to tread in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson; he ridiculed the idea.

Gov. C. here paid a tribute to his old friend, - He said that he had been a soldier under Gen. Jackson, and had followed him faithfully through more than one campaign; and had it not been for the selfish and sinister councils, the malign influence of Martin Van Buren, and such men as he, the Jackson administration would have resulted differently, and more auspiciously for the great interests of the country. He loved him; he venerated him; for he believed him (Gen. Jackson) to be a true patriot. He likened his old chief to a meteor, which lights up the whole horizon of Martin Van Buren to the glow worm, creeping among the grass. He followed in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson! (said Gov. C.) he spurned the idea. Gen. Jackson, (said Gov. C.) is like the eagle; he soared to the top of the pillar of fame; Martin Van Buren, the slimy snake, winding and twisting around the pillar, till he gained the top; but yet he is still a serpent.

Gov. C. then gave a simile to show how Martin Van Buren followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. Gov. C. said when Old Virginia, the mother of Washington, Jefferson, and Tippecanoe, heard of this recommendation of a Standing Army, she went to the White House, and knocked at the door; she asked the incumbent what he meant by it. Like Macbeth, he started back and said, "Don't shake your gory locks at me!" "I did not do it," no, it was Poinsett, "did it." He asked if Gen. Jackson would have acted thus? No! had he recommended a measure and all Virginia, or even if the devil himself with his horns and tail too had called upon him (Gen. Jackson) he would have said "Believed the measure right, and by the eternal! I recommended it. He ridiculed the idea that Mr. Van Buren could tread in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson.

He spoke of the Maine Boundary question, and said that it might yet produce difficulties; it might yet lead to a war, and he, for one, was in favor of fighting if necessary for our rights, eye for the whole even if it were a barren rock, without soil sufficient to bury the dead; he for one would rather that his bones should be bleached in the sun, than give up one jot of our just rights.— He then spoke of Florida, (to use his own words) unhappy Florida, and portrayed in a most feeling manner the distressed situation in which she is placed. He charged the administration with it, he showed their remissness, the blood of our citizens is upon them, he called upon the citizens of Baltimore to show their abhorrence of the measures of the administration at the ballot box, and he then retired amid repeated cheerings.

Mr. Lyons of Virginia, followed Gov. Call and in a few brief but animated remarks, gave most gratifying accounts in regard to the strength of parties in the Old Dominion, and assured the friends of the cause within the sound of his voice, that Virginia was not only safe for Harrison and Tyler, but that the People's ticket for Presidential Electors would carry by a majority at least two thousand greater than the aggregate Whig majority of the April election, in that ancient Commonwealth.

Hon. Mr. SHEPPARD, of North Carolina, closed the public speaking of the evening. He said, as the hour was growing late, he would not detain the meeting.

The vast assemblage before him, was itself a glorious omen, and a sign of the times. And he would close, by assuring the thousands who heard him, that "North Carolina was good for TEN THOUSAND majority for Harrison and Tyler." The glad tidings thus emphatically proclaimed, was responded to in a round of plaudits equally emphatic by the assemblage. Its business being thus concluded, the meeting then adjourned, and the citizens returned to their respective homes.

The great concourse of persons prevented us from getting an eligible situation to hear the speakers, and in giving a rapid sketch like the above, it is impossible to do justice to them. The great elevation of the stand, prevented us from hearing many of their strongest and best points.

The Louisville Advertiser gives a list of the counties in Kentucky, showing the distribution of the discounts of the several banks of that State; and upon a comparison of the votes given it at the last election, argued, that because the counties in which the banks are located have given large majorities against the Administration, therefore the banks have bought up the people. We thank the Advertiser for his illustration. The result is summed up as follows:

"Thus you see four of the principal Whig towns in the State, owe the Banks \$3,492,127, while twelve of the strongest Whig counties, owe \$1,268,375, making in all \$4,751,002, the indebtedness of four towns and twelve counties. The entire amount loaned by the Banks of Kentucky to its citizens in December last was \$6,180,351, nearly three-fourths of which has been lavished upon 12 counties, and their respective towns, there being seventy-eight other counties in the State. It is not less an interesting than common inquiry to trace the progress of cause and effect, as exhibited by the foregoing expense, and will, no doubt, afford the philosophic political antiquary abundant materials for reflection."

So much for the facts. Now what is it that the Administration propose? It is to compel the banks to wind up, and of necessity to compel these cities and counties to pay this sum under all the disadvantages of a contracted currency. The banks are not opposed to the payment of this debt, but they are opposed to the adoption of measures which, by contracting the currency, would so much lessen the value of property, as to put it out of the power of those who are indebted to them to pay the debt. The Banks want money—they do not want property. By winding up the Banks, and compelling those indebted to them to pay, they may get possession of a very large part of the property of the county; but that will ruin their debtors without benefiting them; whereas, by permitting the Banks to continue their business, property will retain its value, and those indebted to the Banks will be able to pay.

Is it matter of surprise that the people refuse to vote for an Administration who urge a system of measures which would ruin them? If Mr. Van Buren had common sense, he would see in the exhibit before us the fullest proof that his system of measures will not receive the sanction of the people. What has he to do with the contracts between private individuals and the banks? He was elected President to administer the laws. What right has he to go into the banks and say that they may or may not collect their debts? Or that they may or may not collect their debts?

But there is another aspect in which the present measures of the administration is doubly odious. When General Jackson and Amos Kendall began their war upon the Bank of the U. States, by withdrawing the deposits, and declaring the Bank insolvent, they compelled that Bank to curtail its discounts, and thus produced a pressure in the money market. When they did transfer the deposits to the local banks, the Secretary of the Treasury issued his order to those banks, directing them to lend those deposits upon the ground that the local banks should supply the currency withdrawn by the Bank of the United States.

Now every body knows that the debts were due, or the greater part were contracted under the recommendation of the fiscal agents of the Government. In 1834, it was wise in the Banks to lend, and wise in the people, to borrow. Now this same party, who urged the Banks to lend, and persuaded the people to borrow, denounce the banks for lending, and would ruin the people who borrowed, and cry corruption! corruption! because the people, who are charged to destruction, do not cry hark! Amos Kendall, Martin Van Buren, and Frank Blair! But the people understand the policy which is to ruin them and double Mr. Van Buren's TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND dollars, and double Blair's and Kendall's seventy thousand dollars per annum. That there may be no mistake, we quote Mr. Taylor's order to the banks, in which they are required to lend the money on deposit:

"On the 9th of October, Mr. Taney wrote as follows to the deposit banks throughout the country, commanding them to open their vaults to the people. This is his emphatic language: 'The deposits of the public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to the commercial and other classes of the community, and the department anticipates, from you, the adoption of such a course, respecting your accommodations, as will prove acceptable to the people and safe to the government.'"

To this we will add but one other authority— In his message of 5th December, 1836, Gen. Jackson says:

"To retain \$ in the Treasury unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is besides against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation. To take from the people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defence in the hands of a standing army, would be scarcely more dangerous to their liberties than to permit the government to accumulate immense amounts of treasure, beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. Such a treasure would doubtless be employed at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition."

We conclude by asking, what would the partisans of Mr. Van Buren say of a prominent Whig who would now say what Mr. Taney and Gen. Jackson then said? And we would ask, what confidence can the people place in a party, who, in so short a time, can denounce with so much bitterness, their own doings?

FIRE.—A destructive fire broke out yesterday morning on the premises known as the Washington Exchange Stables, in Lombard street, between Centre Market Space and Frederick street. They were kept by Mr. John M. Fitzpatrick. The fire, it is thought, originated in the hay stored in the loft. The building was in a few minutes wrapped in flames, and although there were at the time twenty horses in the stable below, they were safely rescued. The flames extended to the adjoining premises, occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Dailey, as a chair factory, the fancy chair ware-rooms of Augustus P. Shutt, the store and tin-ware manufactory of R. Callier, and Mr. H. Kennerly's Baltimore Tavern, all of which buildings, together with several of the rear, are more or less injured. Nothing but the prompt and energetic exertions of the firemen, saved the entire block from destruction. This fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

The following communication was addressed to us through a friend, whose absence from the city delayed its reaching us, and when it did reach us it was accidentally mislaid. It is, however, still fresh:

Correspondence of the Pilot.

HILLSBOROUGH, (C.) Aug. 3d, 1840. DEAR SIR:—Permit me, as the corresponding Secretary of the "Highland Tippecanoe Club," to furnish the readers of the Pilot with a brief and hasty description of another enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Harrison, which was convened in this place on the 30th ult.

Notice had been given a few weeks previously, and arrangements made for a convention of the three counties of Adams, Fayette, and Highland, to select and nominate their candidates for the Legislature, and prepare for the coming contest in October.

Our friends everywhere, were invited to attend, and as it was designed to make this a proud day for Harrison and Reform, we specially addressed Messrs. Corwin, Bond, and Gov. Morrow, of Ohio; and Hon. H. Clay, Southgate and Gen. Collins, of Kentucky. Mr. Corwin, (whom we delight to honor as the late Representative in Congress from this district), was obliged to be at Steubenville to meet Gov. Shannon, and Mr. Clay, from pressing private engagements, was prevented from being present. The other gentlemen named above were, with Richard Douglas, Esq., of Ohio, and other champions of the ground; Professor Gallows, of Indiana, and a young Buckeye Carson, of Ross county, also addressed the meeting. But the People were here! The hardy and industrious yeomanry of the Buckeye soil—the laborer and mechanic, the merchant and professional man with their families, their wives, their children and daughters, all, with us on that joyous day, with appropriate badges and banners, with log cabins, Fern Meadows, and balls rolling, with bands of music pealing their martial notes, reverberating wildly through our Highland hills and valleys for many a mile. The delegates arriving from every point of the compass, in heavy columns of thousands, and processions from three distant roads, extending upwards of a mile, presented a scene the most thrilling and imposing. Here was an army of peaceful and patriotic citizens, whose march was that of firmness and devotion to the cause of their country. The wide and ample streets of our handsome village, could not contain even the advance guard of the swelling columns of freemen, and our marshes were obliged to conduct the different divisions

as they arrived, by the extensive and beautiful grove adjacent, which was prepared for the occasion. They were all concentrated by 11 a. m., and during the day, from fifteen to twenty thousand people listened attentively to the eloquent and forcible appeals of Bond, Southgate, and that well-tried and veteran statesman, Gov. Morrow. Tables, upwards of 1200 feet in length, and provisions to cover them, were at hand, where ladies and gentlemen (during a recess of thirty minutes) partook of substantial log cabin fare. The speaker's stand was again occupied; Bond was at home, with facts for the people, while Southgate's fervid and impassioned eloquence sent them home to the conviction of every honest and unprejudiced mind. Gov. Morrow's plain and practical speech, characterized by good sense, and enforced by that sterling integrity and political honesty, unimpaired and unimpeachable, was well adapted to the occasion, and produced a strong and deep impression. In the absence of Gen. Collins, at the moment, Mr. Galloway followed Gov. Morrow in an able speech, and closed the discussion of the day. The great mass of the people, during the convention closed, without accident or disturbance, to the happiness and harmony of this mighty assembly of the people. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, remained during the night, crowding the private dwellings of our citizens. The public square was splendidly illuminated, and our speakers were again called to the stand. R. Douglas, Esq., of Chatterbox, a well-tried soldier and patriot of 1812, was first called for, and he responded in an able and effective speech. Next was presented, a native "Buckeye Boy," Mr. Carson, of Ross county, a tanner and currier, who, amid the loud and repeated cheers of the audience, occupied the stump for about three hours. In which time he moved and carried Kendall & Co. with matrons and ussachants, Southgate gave the valedictory the next morning, and left for a convention the next day in Warren. Revolutionary Soldiers, soldiers of Wayne, and of Harrison's campaign of 1815, were here, all joyously responding to the tribute paid to the worth of Harrison, and repelling, in the name, and for him, from their gallant chief by Kendall and his tribe of pensioned slanders.

Hope and joy seemed to animate every breast, while the smiles of the virtuous fair, chastened and subdued the strong and indignant feeling of freemen, aroused to a sense of the wrongs and outrages which they have suffered and borne with patience to long endurance. The duties of the convention were performed with great unanimity; and now, with well-selected candidates, we are prepared to engage in the approaching contest, against a hitherto superior force, and we hope not only to maintain our outpost, but to plant the standard of Harrison and Reform, firmly upon the ramparts of the empire, and force him from his straggling holds in Adams, Highland and Fayette.

Yours, &c. BEAR MADISON AND MONROE—THE CONTRAST. The reader will call to mind the late letters of Gen. Jackson, to favor the election of Mr. Van Buren. We ask him to persevere in the following language: "Madison and Mr. Monroe, declining to take part in a Presidential controversy, and reflect upon the contrast. We forbear other comment. Copy of Mr. Madison's letter to Judge Brooke. MONTPELIER, Feb. 23, 1828. Dear Sir:—The mail of last evening brought me your circular communication, by which I am informed of my being nominated by the convention at Richmond on the 8th of January, one of the electors recommended for the next appointment of Chief Magistrate of the United States. Whilst I express the great respect I feel to be one of my fellow-citizens composing that assembly, I must regret that another name be substituted for mine, on their electoral ticket.

After a continuance in public life, with a very brief interval, through a period of more than 40 years, in which age then advanced, I considered myself as violating no duty, in allowing for what of life might remain, to a retirement from scenes of political agitation and excitement. Adhering to this view of my situation, I have foreborne, during the existing contest, as I have done during the preceding, to participate in any measures of a party character; and the restraint imposed on myself, is necessary, strengthened by an admonitory sense of increasing years. Nor with these considerations could I fail to combine a recollection of the public relations in which I stood to the distinguished individuals now dividing the favor of their country, and the proofs given to both, of the high estimation in which they were held by me.

In offering this explanation, I hope I may be pardoned for not suppressing a wish which may be deeply and extensively felt, that the discussions incident to the depending contest may be conducted in a spirit and manner, neither unfavorable to a dispassionate result, nor unworthy of the great and advancing cause of Representative Government.

With great esteem and respect, JAMES MADISON. FRANCIS T. BROOKE, Esq., President of the Convention, &c. Copy of Col. Monroe's letter to Judge Brooke. OAK HILL, Feb. 22, 1828. Dear Sir:—I have, by this day's mail, received your letter, announcing my nomination, by the Convention lately assembled in Richmond, as an Elector, at the ensuing election, in favor of the distinguished citizen, whom they designate, as President of the United States. For reasons, which I hope will be satisfactory to you, to the members of that body, and to my fellow-citizens generally, and which I will frankly communicate, I consider it a duty to decline the trust in question.

After the long and laborious service in which I have been engaged, and in the most difficult conjunctures to which our country has been exposed, it is my earnest desire to cherish tranquility in my retirement. Important as the object is to me, I am satisfied, if I become a party to elections, to the high office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, that I cannot accomplish it. In the pending election, I have motives of personal nature, which would make it particularly painful to me to interpose. Having held, since the office from which I lately retired, a very confidential relation with both the candidates, and given to each strong proofs of confidence and regard, it would be very repugnant to my feelings to take the part of either against the other. Other considerations drew my attention at an early period to this subject, and confirmed me in this decision. As a permanent rule, I was led to conclude that it would be better for our country, and contribute more to the success of our excellent system of government, that those who have held the office of Chief Magistrate, should abstain in subsequent elections to that office. Instances may occur, in the course of time, and the vicissitudes of human affairs, in which the opinion of those who have had long experience may be useful. Every government that has existed, has been exposed to trying emergencies. All those who were strictly republican have been subverted. Ours, will, I trust, experience a different fate. Should an emergency of any kind or kind occur, it may be important that I should be among the people, some men unconnected with either of the contending parties, and among them, those who have retired from that high office, whose voice might be heard. To render service, they must enjoy, in like degree, the confidence of the whole community in their disinterestedness and impartiality. If they embark as partisans on either side, they would have no weight with the other. By remaining neutral, it might be otherwise.

On full consideration, before my retirement, I concluded that the course suggested would be best adapted to my own peace and tranquility, and contribute most, as a permanent rule, to the success of our country. Under this conviction, I then formed the decision stated, have frequently declared it, and cannot depart from it.

With great respect, I am, Your obedient servant, JAMES MONROE. FRANCIS T. BROOKE, Esq., President of the Convention lately held at Richmond.



DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT. W. 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. LOCKE RMAN, of Talbot County. GEORGE HOWARD, of Annapolis County. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore City. RICHARD J. BOWLE, of Montgomery County. JACOB A. BRISTON, 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. THOMAS YATES WALSH. DR. STEPHEN COLLINS. THOMAS SEWELL. C. L. LEARY. ROBERT PURVIANCE, Senr.

FOR MAYOR. GEN. SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN.

VERMONT ELECTION. We are indebted to the Montpelier Watchman and State Journal, for a slip containing the following cheering news, from Vermont:

THE DOOMED ADMINISTRATION. "How are the mighty fallen! And by the PEOPLE'S HAND! Low lie the proud, And smitten by the weapons of the poor— The blacksmith's hammer and the woodman's ax. THEIR TALE IS TOLD! and for that they are WISE, And nobly the poor, and for that they made laws And scourged the weak, and for that they made laws That turned the sweat of LABOR'S brow to blood: FOR THESE THEIR SINS, THE NATION CASTS THEM OUT!"

VERMONT'S REPORT. "Isn't that thunder?"

We are in the midst of "A BLAZE OF GLORY." Vermont has EXTINGUISHED GLOF-COISM, and by the most splendid victory ever achieved in the Union, has maintained her stand at the head of the noble file of Whig States. It was her right to rank first—for she alone has been "EVER FAITHFUL," and she confirms her right now, by giving the LARGEST WHIG MAJORITY, IN PROPORTION TO HER POPULATION, OF ANY STATE IN THE UNION. Whigs of Indiana—we accepted your challenge to give the largest majority, proportioned to the number of freemen; with a population less than your own by at least one-fourth, we have now equalled your splendid majority of TEN THOUSAND VOTES!

As to members of Congress, EVERY DISTRICT IS WHIG!! In the Senate, which stood last year 18 Whigs to 12 Locos, we shall now stand 28 Whigs to 2 Locos!! In the House, where we last year had a bare majority, we shall now stand about 175 Whigs to 55 Locos!!

In a word: VERMONT IS WHIG, North and South, East and West: there is but one small dark spot in the centre, and that will ere long be purified and illuminated by the pure Whig fires which blaze so brightly all around us. We cannot withhold our thanks from the Hon. EX-C. P. VAN NESS for his untiring exertions to produce this auspicious result. This verdict of the People of Vermont will undoubtedly give him the most perfect satisfaction. Vermont now throws down the gauntlet to her sister States: we speak for the GREATEST VICTORY in November next.

FIFTH DISTRICT. We have done it!! This has been the hardest fought field in the State, and the victory is the most splendid. In the first, second, and third districts, the Whigs had nothing to do but to bring out their usual strength; indeed, this was the fact in the fourth, where the Whigs last year had a majority; but in the fifth, we had a majority of 1,300 to fight down. All the odds were against us—but WE HAVE DONE IT! John Mattocks is elected to Congress, and the fifth is gloriously redeemed!

The following are the complete returns. We are obliged to omit the details from this slip for want of room. We shall give them to-morrow. Mattocks, Fletcher, Scot. Washington Co. 16 towns given yesterday, 1968 2348 18 Warren, 114 maj 1968 2348 18 Caldonia county, 2157 1905 56 Orleans " 692 448 8 Essex " 58 maj 167 223 10 Lamoille " 167 223 10 5157 4934 82 Mattock's majority 181!! Fletcher's majority 481 Mattocks in 1840 181 Whig gain from 1338 660 Loco Foco majority in 1839 1336 Whig " 1840 181 Whig gain from 1839 1517!!

FOURTH DISTRICT. "Redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." Chittenden Co. complete, 2146 1461 Orleans Co. 8 towns, 397 330 (Lowe'll to be heard from) Franklin (all but 2 W. towns) 1382 896 Grand Isle (all but 1 town) 202 3 Lamoille Co., Hydepark, 84 135 4211 2827

Young's majority 1384!! The remaining towns gave only 91 Loco Foco majority last year. The fourth has done her whole duty. What thinks John Smith?

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Everett, (W) Ransom, (L) Orange co. all but 1 tw, 2571 2341 Windsor co. (14 towns) 3551 1648 6122 3989 Everett's majority 2133!! Gloriously done.—One town to be heard from, which may reduce Everett's majority from 6 to 10 votes.

The New Yorkers say they have a fire engine which has just been tried, and which throws with ease, when properly worked, a powerful stream of water through a two inch nozzle, over 300 feet high.

CORRECTION. We learn that, with a view to create a belief that our strictures on Bishop England's letter, were prompted by the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, it has been reported that he is in the constant habit of calling at our office. So far as this rumor may affect us personally, we would not notice it; but it is due to Mr. Breckenridge to say that we have never seen him at our office, or anywhere else,—that we would not know him if we were to meet him in the street; and that the only communication of any kind, whatever, that we have ever received from him, was a note, accompanying his printed reply to Doctor Annan, and requesting its insertion in the Pilot.

MR. FORSYTH. We have failed in our application at the War Department for copies of the documents proving Mr. Forsyth's speculation in Indian lands; but we will be able to identify them, and give such force to circumstances as to be equivalent to the documents themselves. We will give a statement, in a few days, which will exhibit this branch of Mr. Van Buren's administration in its true deformity.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—On Sunday evening, police officers Smith and Murphy arrested a man from Baltimore by the name of Alexander Merritt, concerned in the robbery of the Hagersstown mail a few weeks ago. He is now in confinement, awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Maryland.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday afternoon, a little child, about 2 years of age, the son of Mr. John A. Dougherty, at the corner of Poplar lane and Second street, Philadelphia, while playing in the yard at sailing chips in a tub or part of a cask, accidentally pitched into the water and was drowned before his situation was discovered.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Captain John Fowler, of Lexington, Ky., a soldier of the revolution, and for many years a member of Congress, died on the 22d ult. at the advanced age of eighty-five. His remains were followed to the tomb on the Sunday following, by the military, firemen, and citizens generally.

BALTIMORE COUNTY. At an adjourned meeting from the house of Mr. William Slade, held on 22d August, to the house of Mr. Harrison Shaw, held on 29th following, the Committee appointed to organize a Harrison Association for the 10th Election District of Baltimore County, reported a Constitution, and the following officers: RICHARD MCGAW, President. WILLIAM VANCE, &c. Vice Presidents. JEREMIAH YELLOTT, &c. Recording Secretary. CHRISTOPHER C. LOVE, Corresponding Secretary. JOHN B. PEABOE, Corresponding Secretary. SAMUEL PARKER, Treasurer. ASARAH G. WILSON, &c. Executive Committee. JOHN MILLER, JOHN PEABOE, JOHN PEABOE, &c. Executive Committee.

The Constitution being adopted, a considerable number of persons joined the Association, which, from the interest that appears manifested towards its success, will doubtless prove of great benefit to the Harrison cause in the district. Captain John B. Peaboe offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: "The Harrisonian Democrats of the 10th Election District of Baltimore County, feeling a deep interest for the welfare and permanency of our Republican form of Government, and believing that a change of rulers is now necessary, in order to maintain its purity and safety, do, therefore, Resolve, To support, by all honorable means, the election of Wm. H. Harrison to the Presidency, and John Tyler to the Vice Presidency; assured from their well known and firmly established democratic characters, they will maintain and administer the true principles of a democratical government."

Resolved, That the high-handed measure of the present Administration, which has virtually concentrated the purse of the nation in the same hands with the sword, is destructive of the best interests of the people, and at war with the pure principles of Republican democracy. Resolved, That the illegal disfranchisement of New Jersey, by the late House of Representatives, in order to force the passage of the three rejected Sub-Treasury measure, is a usurpation of state rights, and of the constitutional compact; and should not be overlooked with indifference by the "Old Thirteen," who spent their blood and treasure to oppose tyranny and obtain freedom—while it should receive the condemnation of the "New Thirteen," who have been so generously and parentally received into their protection.

Resolved, That the evasive language used in Mr. Van Buren's "Elizabeth City County" electioneering letter, should convince the most sceptical that "the standing army bill of Mr. Poinsett" is an object dear to his bosom—while, in connection with other facts, it places him in no enviable situation before the people of his own country, and is calculated to degrade the national character in the eyes of "foreigners."

Resolved, That we feel a confidence, amounting to a certainty almost, of succeeding in the election of Harrison and Tyler; and, therefore, would desire that those who have heretofore voted with a party which is bringing ruin and disgrace upon the nation, would join the swelling tide of their popularity, and be enabled hereafter to rejoice with us in the pleasing reflection that they had aided in restoring tranquility, prosperity, and happiness to our beloved country. The Club then adjourned, to meet at Mr. Bryant's Tavern, on Saturday, 12th of September, next. After adjournment, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Mr. Rider, of Massachusetts, Mr. W. G. Howard, of this county, and some other gentlemen present. Mr. Rider is one of the many who have come out from among the false party, and his very able speech was listened to with much attention and interest.

HEALTH OFFICE, September 8, 1840. Report of interments in the City of Baltimore for the week ending Monday, September 8, 1840. Infantile unknown, 12 Apoplexy, 2 Cholera infantum, 13 Inflammation of the lungs, 1 Teething, 1 Old Age, 1 Consumption, 5 Spire Fever, 1 Unknown, Adult, 1 Gastric Fever, 1 Convulsions, 1 Inflammation of the bladder, Child bed, 2 Casualty, 2 Stillborn, 2 Drowned, 1 Croup, 1 Mortification, 1 Palsy, 1 Total, 58 Dysentery, 1 Under 1 year, 21 Inflammation of the brain, 1 Between 1 & 2, 7 Cerebral Fever, 1 " 2 & 3, 3 Intemperance, 1 " 3 & 10, 1 Bilious Fever, 2 " 10 & 21, 2 Inflammation of the bowels, 1 Above, 21, 3-6-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-