

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10.

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."

We will to-morrow, take a further notice of Bishop England's letter, and at the same time will pay our respects to the "MAGICIAN."

BISHOP ENGLAND'S LETTER.

As was to have been expected, Bishop England's letter is the subject of much conversation, and we regard it as a favorable indication, that there are some who are apprehensive that our remarks will prejudice the Whig cause. We are told that, among other devices of the enemy, they have got up a hand-bill, containing our article, with the original notice of the Whig Central Committee recommending our paper to the patronage of the party, and are circulating it among the less intelligent Catholics to prove that the Whig party are opposed to the Catholics—that our remarks were published under the sanction of the Central Committee, and that they are, therefore, responsible for them. This is a piece of the rumor that it was written by Mr. Breckenridge.

In recommending the Pilot, the Whig Central Committee did no more than bespeak a share of the public patronage of an independent press. They are not consulted individually or collectively, about what appears in its columns, and are no more responsible for our article in reply to Bishop England than Mr. Van Buren is.

So much as to the Central Committee. A word to those who are attempting to construe our reply to Bishop England into an attack on the Catholics, and are endeavoring to make political capital out of it, by appeals to the Catholics, and especially to the less informed Catholic voters. Have they no fears that they will arouse the intelligent of all parties to denounce an attempt to control an election by such means?

It is true that the Catholic voters of this city are to be carried by Mr. Van Buren by such means? And if they can, is it not time that all who love their country should be awakened to the nature and tendency of introducing such an influence thus to control our elections?

The Sun complains that, in speaking of the insertion of Bishop England's letter in that paper, we did not say that it was inserted as an advertisement. Our object in speaking of it was to show that the partisans of the Administration were using it as a means of operating on Catholic voters, and it matters not whether it was paid for as an advertisement or not. If it be true that it was inserted by a partisan of the Administration, and the insertion paid, it goes the more strongly to show the impropriety of Bishop England's course. If the editors of the Sun think what we have said will injure that paper, and will say so, we will copy into our paper, or insert at their request, any statement that may be necessary to disabuse the public in relation to it.

A BLOW UP.—The Patapsco Savings Fund, a shipplaster manufactory, located in Baltimore street, near the corner of Gay street, ceased yesterday morning to redeem their issues, in consequence of which considerable excitement prevailed during the day, and a large crowd assembled around the building. The Mayor and his officers promptly repaired to the spot for the preservation of order.

NOMINATIONS.—The Whig Conferees of the city, on Monday night, made the following nominations: For Congress—John Sergeant, Henry Toland; For Assembly—Wm. A. Crabb, Isaac Myer, Edward E. Law, B. M. Hinchman, George E. Smith, Jacob Gatz, John Rush.

MR. PILOT: A letter from a mercantile house in New York, of the 6th instant, contains this sentiment: "Dog days are over and gone. Confidence and business seem to revive in the same ratio as HARRISON'S prospects brighten for the PRESIDENCY." THERMOMETER

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Whig delegates from this district reassembled on Tuesday afternoon in Third street, near Green, N. L. when a communication from the Hon. Charles Naylor was laid before them, in which he declined, for reasons assigned, their nomination of him for Congress. The convention then went in an election for a candidate in his place, when Alderman Merton M. Michael, of Spring Garden, was unanimously nominated.

Mrs. KENNEY, charged with the murder of her husband, was brought up for examination before the Police Court of Boston on Tuesday, and ordered to be committed to the common jail, to take her trial before the Supreme Judicial Court, on the second Tuesday of November next. That is a long time to remain in a "common jail," especially if the accused should be innocent of the charge.

A gentleman in the vicinity of New Orleans has succeeded in cultivating on his plantation, citrons, lemons and oranges of the very finest quality, both as regards size and flavor. He is also directing his attention to the culture of West India fruits generally.

The President has appointed Ebenezer H. Stacy, surveyor at Gloucester, Mass. vice John M. Moriarty, resigned.

The Indiana Sun states, that Judge Bigger, the Whig Governor elect of Indiana, has fully recovered from his recent severe illness.

EIGHTEEN of the passengers of the Cadiz packet, lost near Nevisas some time since, have arrived at Guanaja, making in all 23 saved out of the 74 souls that were on board.

Robert Bradford, Esq., an old and respectable farmer near Nashville, was stabbed and instantly killed on the 17th ult. by one of his negro men. He was preparing at the time to correct the negro for having left home, without leave, the week before. The murderer escaped and has not since been heard of. The Governor has offered a reward of \$100 for his apprehension.

PRECEPT, vs PRACTICE.

Our attention has been called to Gen. Jackson's letter to the Legislature of Tennessee, resigning his seat in the Senate of the U. States, by one of his old friends and supporters. We have transferred it to our columns as the best and most instructive commentary on the course which he himself pursued while in office, and which he is now pursuing in the vain effort he is making to elect Mr. Van Buren.

Some are at a loss to know why so many of Gen. Jackson's old friends are now opposing the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, while Gen. Jackson himself is making such exertions to sustain him? We refer such to Gen. Jackson's professions before he came into office, for the ground upon which we supported him then, and to his practice after he came into office, for the ground on which we oppose him now:

GEN. JACKSON'S RESIGNATION TO THE LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE. Two years ago, by the unolicited suffrage of the Legislature of Tennessee, I was appointed to the situation of Senator in Congress. Pursuing the principle by which I had ever been governed, neither to seek after nor decline office, the appointment conferred was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the State, a person for the high and responsible situation of Senator, a system which had so long obtained; yet, inasmuch as the Legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withhold my assent; and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted; not, however, without its being previously professed to my friends, that a longer term of service than one Congress, would neither be required nor expected.

That service has been performed. I was still though pondering and in doubt, whether exceptions to my resigning might not be taken; and it might not be proper for me to execute the full term which you had assigned me, when my mind was brought to a conclusion, and a determination formed, to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had heretofore confided.

One inducement to my determination, is, that travelling to the city of Washington twice a year, imposes no inconsiderable fatigue; and although this is a minor consideration, and one which would have been met by cheerful acquiescence, if business, involving the interest of our happy country, required the exertion; yet, an awareness of nothing of great national importance which is likely to come before Congress, excepting a subject that you have lately had before your body—the amending the constitution of the United States, in relation to the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon this matter, I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate, and extend my feeble aid towards producing an alteration, in which great interest with the people of the United States exists, and on which the security of our Republican system may depend. But having been advised of a resolution of your honorable body, presenting my name to the American people for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, I could no longer hesitate on the course I should pursue; doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined forthwith, to ask your indulgence to be excused from any further service in the councils of the nation.

Thus situated, my name presented to the freemen of the United States for the first time, which I might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate, and extend my feeble aid towards producing an alteration, in which great interest with the people of the United States exists, and on which the security of our Republican system may depend. But having been advised of a resolution of your honorable body, presenting my name to the American people for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, I could no longer hesitate on the course I should pursue; doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined forthwith, to ask your indulgence to be excused from any further service in the councils of the nation.

Being about to retire again to private life, it is, probably the last time I shall have an opportunity of addressing you. Permit me, then, to suggest some remarks upon the amendment which you have proposed to the constitution of the United States. Our political fabric being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us that these which have been resorted to are inefficient; or that, however well their boundaries have been defined on the parchment of the constitution, some new barrier to the encroachment of power or corruption, in any of the departments of Government is necessary, a corrective should be applied; and under such circumstances, it is the duty of the people to see that one is provided. There is no truth more sacred in politics, and none more conclusively stamped upon all the State constitutions, as well as the Federal Constitution, than that which requires the THREE GREAT DEPARTMENTS OF POWER, THE LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE, TO BE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART. But simply and manifest as the truth is, the difficulty of arriving at, in practice with constitutional restraints, still remains, and presents a question, whether the wisdom and virtue of the present generation, with a view to amendment in this important matter, may not be usefully employed. Gratitude to the founders of our happy Government, cannot be lessened by honest efforts, to see that which has been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be necessary. Upon this principle, I venture fully to accord with you in the contemplated change proposed to the constitution, and indeed, would go further. With a view to sustain more effectually in practice, the axiom which divides our political checks, I WOULD IMPOSE A PROVISION, RENDERING ANY MEMBER OF CONGRESS INELIGIBLE TO OFFICE, UNDER THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, DURING THE TERM FOR WHICH HE WAS ELECTED, AND FOR TWO YEARS SUBSEQUENT THEREAFTER, EXCEPT IN CASES OF JUDICIAL OFFICE; and this I would except, for the reason that vacancies in this department are not frequent occurrences, and because no barrier should be interposed in selecting to the bench men of the first talents and integrity. Their trusts and duties being of the most responsible kind, the widest possible range should be permitted, that judicious and safe selections might be made. The politician may err, yet his error may be presently retrieved, and no considerable injury result; but with judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal, because without a remedy.

The effect of such a constitutional provision isobvious. By it Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connection with the Executive Department, which, at present, gives strong ground for apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating on the great interests of the nation, through prospects of Executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents, while their feelings would be less interrupted by party vicissitudes and party excitements. Calculations, from intrigue or management, would fail, and the widest deliberation or the most judicious consummation would be the result. The morals of the country would be improved, and virtue, uniting with the labors of the representatives, and with the official ministers of the law, would tend to

perpetuate the honor and glory of the Government. But if this change in the Constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on the representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, that corruption will become the order of the day, and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices, to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic, may arise. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their Constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads, every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary Constitutional restriction. We know necessary Constitution to be prone to evil; we are early taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that by constitutional provision, all avenues to temptation, on the part of our political servants, should be closed.

My name having been before the nation for the office of Chief Magistrate, during the time I served in the Senate, placed me in a situation very delicate; but delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my enemies cannot, charge me with descending from the independent ground then occupied; with degrading the trust reposed on me, by intruding for the Presidential chair, by a resolution of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American people for further service in the Senate; and to suggest, in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others; and hence feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptations may exist and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence and pecuniary gain of my own aggrandizement, &c. Sec. Sec. ANDREW JACKSON.

A PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN. We have before us the New Hampshire Patriot, in which Mr. Cyrus Barton, the Editor, gives a brief history of his private dealings with Mr. Van Buren's sub-treasurer for Boston; which, in its progress, discloses these important facts:—That Mr. Hill, who is now the Receiver General at Boston, under the sub-treasury law, was, at the time of his appointment, to use his own words, "as bad off as a man could be,—that he could not pay his debts,—that if he had already failed he should feel better than he felt." This is bad enough for one who has been selected for so responsible a trust by a President who makes war upon credit. But this is not the worst. Mr. Barton proves that Mr. Hill claims that he was a partner, and interested in the contracts of the Patriot office during the time that he was a Senator in Congress—in express violation of the law and of his oath of office. The words of the law are as follows:—"No member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, himself, or by any other person, what-soever, in trust for him or for his use, or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy, in whole or in part, any contract or agreement, hereafter to be made or entered into with any officer of the United States in their behalf, or with any person authorized to make such contracts on the part of the United States."

THE MEXICAN WAR.—A correspondent of the Richmond Compiler furnishes that paper with the following highly interesting details of the recent event in the Mexican capital. Mexico, July 23, 1840. My Dear Sir.—For the last three days we have been in the midst of a revolution—of cannon spitting forth their "iron indignation,"—of the death shout hissing from afar—the shock, the shout, the groan of war, and all the "currants of a heavy fight." On Wednesday, the 15th inst., a body of between three and four hundred troops, headed by one Col. Montorrio, proceeded to the old palace before the break of day, surprised the guard and took the President, Gen. Bustamante, prisoner. I have learned that the first intimation he had of his danger was from the captain of the guard, who stated that he had been surprised; and his guard taken prisoners, without being able to form, or even fire a gun. The old gentlemen (the President and his cabinet) disarmed the intelligence, and upon receiving this news, took pistols in hand, and telling his Secretary and one of his aids to follow him, they proceeded to the head of the stairs, and were descending into the court, when they found their way blocked up by the enemy.

They retreated to the flat roof of the palace, whence they saw the President descending into the court, and the messenger with orders to call out the troops. (The messenger was compelled to descend into the court by means of a rope and jumping some thirty feet.) On his arrival he was informed that the commandant general, Lislala, had gone out, and that while hastening to the quarters of one of the regiments that had been taken prisoner, the messenger proceeded to the quarters of the 6th regiment, situated in the south east corner of the palace; but found that regiment so completely commanded by the troops of the insurgents, stationed on the roof, that not a man could move without the certainty of being shot. He proceeded to another part of the palace, applied a ladder, and was going up into one of the windows, to report to the President, when he saw about 30 muskets in the act of being fired, levelled at him. He jumped down, ran round to the quarter of Col. Junberdo, the officer commanding the 6th, and consulted with him, who advised him to make his escape. This he did, at imminent hazard, and finally joined the government troops.

In the mean time the President descended into the apartments, where he encountered Col. Montorrio, a sergeant and five men. The Colonel ordered him to surrender. The President replied by giving him a blow with his sword, and was followed up with a thrust, when the soldiers were ordered to fire. He turned to them and said, "Soldiers, do you know me? Will you fire upon your general?" Then turning again upon the Colonel, he ran him through the chest with his sword, and placed at the head of the insurgents. He approached in the attitude of giving the President an embrace—"Stand back, you ungrateful scoundrel!" said the old man; and rushing at him with his sword, he too bolted out of the door. Another Colonel, at the head of twenty men, then came up. The officer said, "Gen. Bustamante, I am fighting against your opinion, not against you. I had rather you should save your life when I was once condemned to be shot for a similar offence. I am sure here, sir, to guard you as a prisoner; and in doing so, I will save you from hurt at the expense of my own blood."

The insurgents were immediately joined by Gomez Farías, the acknowledged head of the Federal party, by the principal politicians and officers of the army, and a great number of volunteers. Gomez Farías was proclaimed President ad interim, and the constitution of 1824 declared to be re-established. At the same time the troops were sent to arrest the commandant general, others went to the house of the Secretary of War, General Almonte. He, however, had got wind of the outbreak—was already mounted before the attack, and escaped from the city, and three other parties, and escaped to stay him on his way to the citadel. Being there, he promptly adopted such measures as the occasion demanded, and, in conjunction with Gen. Valencia, chief of the staff, and Gen. Mozo, inspector general of artillery, made his arrangements for the attack upon the insurgents.

A little after 2 o'clock, twelve hundred men, principally cavalry and artillery, under the command of Gen. Valencia, marched from the citadel in the western part of the city, along the street leading thence to the Calle de Fabricio. They were encountered by a body of Federal infantry, who were engaged in the citadel, and a number of volunteer Leperos. Gomez Farías was proclaimed President ad interim, and the constitution of 1824 declared to be re-established. At the same time the troops were sent to arrest the commandant general, others went to the house of the Secretary of War, General Almonte. He, however, had got wind of the outbreak—was already mounted before the attack, and escaped from the city, and three other parties, and escaped to stay him on his way to the citadel. Being there, he promptly adopted such measures as the occasion demanded, and, in conjunction with Gen. Valencia, chief of the staff, and Gen. Mozo, inspector general of artillery, made his arrangements for the attack upon the insurgents.

They then retired to their strong holds, taking possession of the convent of San Bernardino, the Deputacion, the Portal de Mercedes, and the towers of the cathedral, from the tops of which they fired at great advantage. The palace was occupied by the main body of their troops, commanded by Urrea in person. The Government troops took possession of the convents of San Augustina, Capuchinas, Espiritu Santo, and Protesa, with the aid of intendant guns at the corners of the streets Facuba, San Francisco, Rufugio, Capuchinas, Monterilla, and Jesus. You must bear in mind that the houses here, the walls are stone, from 2 to 6 feet thick, and that the streets are perfectly straight, running at right angles.

The pieces stationed at the corners of Monterilla and Rufugio (12 and 15 pounders) did tremendous execution. The Portal de Mercedes was literally swept away—the exposed corners of the Deputacion were battered in—and the southwest angle of the palace, inhabited by the President, was bored through and through. One of the balls passed so near the President, that for near half an hour he was in the car.

A constant fire was kept up on all sides, from the commencement of the attack until 12 o'clock the next day. Some hours before the President had been voluntarily released from his imprisonment, by Gomez Farías, and was then at head quarters, when a trace of four hours was asked for by the Federalists. This was granted; but in about an hour, the intendant guns at the corners of the palace—whereupon hostilities were immediately commenced.

At 5 o'clock the Federalists requested a conference. Commissioners were appointed on both sides, and the conference was held. The Federalists required that the constitution of 1824 should be recognized; that the President should forthwith resign his office, submitting to an election by the people under it; and that a president pro tempore should be chosen by the high courts martial and of justice, and the actual Congress. The President answered through his commissioners, that they must surrender at discretion, upon the simple guaranty that their lives should be spared. The discussion of these conflicting views occupied about four hours, during which time the Federalists came out from the palace, broke open the stores of the Parian, which stands on the Plaza, immediately in front of the Portal de Mercedes, and extracted large quantities of lead and copper, to be used as ammunition.

At the breaking up of the conference, the firing commenced anew, and continued with short intermissions until about the same hour the next day, when another conference was asked and granted in no grosser spirit than the first. The firing was once more commenced, and had continued, more or less interrupted, ever since. It is now eleven o'clock at night, (Thursday,) and after a cessation of several hours, owing to a hard rain, the firing has broken out with renewed violence. When the action commenced I stood looking on an hour or more, during which time 13 men on the part of the government were killed, and many more wounded. One of the killed was a brave little fellow belonging to a corps of cadets which had been brought out on the occasion, and placed in the very front rank. They behaved admirably, though perhaps not one of them was over sixteen years of age, and many of them were under twelve. Five were killed at their own request, at the close of the night. The rest were placed on the state of a lofty building, where they have continued to do duty ever since.

After the first twenty-four hours, for two or three days, the general fighting was mere boy's play. The men would stand behind the corners of the squares, where they were stationed, load their pieces, pass their hands around, and blaze away, when perhaps there was not a finger of an enemy in sight. At the expiration of that time, they began to erect breastworks of bags of sand; protected by which they have since fired more regularly and with greater precision.

The unoffending citizens seemed to be the greatest sufferers; for, friend or foe, it made no difference with either party—all who came in their way were sure to have a volley. Several of the most respectable ladies of the city, while standing in their balconies, have been killed by chance balls.

It is wonderful how the men sustain themselves under their fatigues. They have now been at their guns three days. They have had no sleep but such as they could snatch by turns, lying on the stone pavements, and have had but little to eat. During the day they are exposed to a burning sun, and in the evenings to tropical rains.—And yet, night and day, with occasional intermissions of a few hours, they have kept up a constant fire of musketry and artillery. The forces of the two parties are nearly equal—about 2500 each.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS. To the Editor of the New York Express. Sir:—I have just been to examine the ship Russell Glover, lying at the foot of Wall street. In the examination I observed that, instead of iron kentledge, she had square blocks of Staten Island granite about eight inches thick, covering over the floor in her hold and forming a smooth surface, under which was a layer of salt. These blocks of stone serve as dunnage, and may be made of the thickness required by law. A vessel ballasted in this way will swell and overhauling for years; the stone laid in salt will be the wood coming in contact in an entire state of preservation.

It supersedes the necessity of iron kentledge, and can be furnished for one fourth the expense. Iron kentledge rusts and produces decay of wood and timber in contact with it, and causes the water pumped up to stain the decks, or whatever it touches. A ship owner may take out his iron kentledge and sell it for three times enough to pay him for furnishing and putting down stone kentledge. I would advise all concerned to look into the subject. AN OBSERVER.

THE GREAT CHANDELIER.—This great chandelier, manufactured by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co., of this city, by order of the last Congress, for the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, is completed, and we are happy to announce that it will be suspended in Faneuil Hall, on Monday, where the citizens will have an opportunity to examine a beautiful specimen of Yankee skill and ingenuity. It is one of the largest chandeliers ever made in this country, and reflects great credit on the manufacturer.—Boston Transcript.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 1st instant, states that the amount of Treasury notes issued under the acts of Congress of 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838, and 2d of March, 1839, is \$19,567,086 22. Of that amount has been redeemed, \$19,393,022 61 leaving outstanding, \$274,063 61. Amount issued under act of 31st March, 1840, \$4,899,861 57. Of that issue there has been redeemed, \$2,425,717, leaving of that issue outstanding, \$2,474,144 36. Aggregate outstanding, \$4,968, 502 47.

STRENGTH.—A medical man has directed our attention to a surgical invention that bids fair to be of great use in reducing the amount of suffering attendant on amputation. A band of flexible steel encircles the limb like a ribband, this is graduated by means of a slide with eyes, and a ratchet wheel armed with a key; the force of this band is to make an equable circular traction by which the dreadful painful dissection of the skin that is to cover the wound when the limb is off, is rendered quite unnecessary. Actual experiment has proved that a limb may be removed in ten seconds; and the pain attendant on the operation must be greatly reduced. The inventor is Dr. Dixon, a surgeon of experience and of great promise of this city.—N. Y. Era.

THE D'HAUTVILLE CASE.—The Philadelphia Ledger informs us that Judges Barton, Conrad and Dixon, resumed the case of D'Hauteville on Friday morning. William B. Reed, Esq., opened in strong argument in favor of the relator. The court room was crowded. Mr. Seers, accompanied by his family, Mrs. D'Hauteville, and Mr. D'Hauteville, were all present during the investigation. The principal parties, as heretofore, look calm and collected, and do not show even the slightest evidence of acquaintance.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—Battle With the Comanches.—The Picayune of the 30th ult. states that an arrival at N. Orleans the day previous, brought intelligence of a severe engagement having been fought on the 12th ult. between the Texans and the Comanche Indians, in which the latter were routed with a loss of upwards of 40 warriors killed; but two prisoners were taken. The Indians fled, leaving "200 horses and mules heavily packed with the plunder of Linville and the lower country." The news was received at Galveston direct from Austin, and is contained in a communication from Maj. Gen. Felix Houston, of the Texas Militia, to the Hon. Branch T. Archer, Secretary of War.

RETURN OF H. J. LEVIE.—Hosea J. Levie, late Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, has returned from Europe, and arrived in this city on Saturday night last from Baltimore. Intelligence of this important fact was yesterday morning officially communicated to the Board of Directors of that institution. He is still at large, but prompt measures for his arrest have been taken by the proper authorities.—Pennysonian.

A LIFE SAVED.—On Thursday night last, as the steamboat with passengers from this city to the Salem Convention, was returning up the Delaware, a person fell backward into the river, and but for the great presence of mind of the Hon. Charles Brown, of this city, in the confusion, would have drowned. But one oar could be found, and while the many were in search of the absent one, Mr. B. sprang into the boat, and with much dexterity sculled it to where the drowning man was last seen, and was fortunate enough to reach him in time, to save him from a watery grave.—Phil. Ledger.

CANNIBALS IN TEXAS.—A late number of the Austin Gazette says:—"A few days ago, a Comanche was killed on the Brushy, by some Tonkaha Indians; his hands and arms, and thick part of his thighs were cut off and dried, as a feast to their women and children. The Tonkahas make no secret of their partiality for human flesh, and state that all the native Indians in Texas eat their enemies, when they can catch them."

On Monday night, the 17th ult. the jewelry store of Mr. J. Peabody, at Nashville, (Tenn.) was entered by a burglar, and watches, guard chains, and other jewelry stolen, to the value of \$3,000 dollars.

MONEY TATTERS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Dicknell's Reporter says:—"We learn that a meeting of the bank officers of Philadelphia was held on Friday evening last, with reference to measures calculated to facilitate a general resumption of specie payments. An exhibit was made by the Bank of the U. States.—The meeting manifested a friendly and conciliatory. No definite action."

A POOR WHITE MAN SELLING HIMSELF INTO SLAVERY.—One hundred and seventeen voters of Blount County, Tenn., recently announced their accession from Martin Van Buren. One of them, however, has since been bought back by the locofocos.—Louisville Journal.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.—The tolls received on the New York State Canals, during the last week in August, are stated in the Albany Journal to amount to \$67,879 51. The amount of receipts for the month of August is stated at \$187,204 38.

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It supersedes the necessity of iron kentledge, and can be furnished for one fourth the expense. Iron kentledge rusts and produces decay of wood and timber in contact with it, and causes the water pumped up to stain the decks, or whatever it touches. A ship owner may take out his iron kentledge and sell it for three times enough to pay him for furnishing and putting down stone kentledge. I would advise all concerned to look into the subject. AN OBSERVER.

THE GREAT CHANDELIER.—This great chandelier, manufactured by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co., of this city, by order of the last Congress, for the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, is completed, and we are happy to announce that it will be suspended in Faneuil Hall, on Monday, where the citizens will have an opportunity to examine a beautiful specimen of Yankee skill and ingenuity. It is one of the largest chandeliers ever made in this country, and reflects great credit on the manufacturer.—Boston Transcript.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 1st instant, states that the amount of Treasury notes issued under the acts of Congress of 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838, and 2d of March, 1839, is \$19,567,086 22. Of that amount has been redeemed, \$19,393,022 61 leaving outstanding, \$274,063 61. Amount issued under act of 31st March, 1840, \$4,899,861 57. Of that issue there has been redeemed, \$2,425,717, leaving of that issue outstanding, \$2,474,144 36. Aggregate outstanding, \$4,968, 502 47.

STRENGTH.—A medical man has directed our attention to a surgical invention that bids fair to be of great use in reducing the amount of suffering attendant on amputation. A band of flexible steel encircles the limb like a ribband, this is graduated by means of a slide with eyes, and a ratchet wheel armed with a key; the force of this band is to make an equable circular traction by which the dreadful painful dissection of the skin that is to cover the wound when the limb is off, is rendered quite unnecessary. Actual experiment has proved that a limb may be removed in ten seconds; and the pain attendant on the operation must be greatly reduced. The inventor is Dr. Dixon, a surgeon of experience and of great promise of this city.—N. Y. Era.

THE D'HAUTVILLE CASE.—The Philadelphia Ledger informs us that Judges Barton, Conrad and Dixon, resumed the case of D'Hauteville on Friday morning. William B. Reed, Esq., opened in strong argument in favor of the relator. The court room was crowded. Mr. Seers, accompanied by his family, Mrs. D'Hauteville, and Mr. D'Hauteville, were all present during the investigation. The principal parties, as heretofore, look calm and collected, and do not show even the slightest evidence of acquaintance.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—Battle With the Comanches.—The Picayune of the 30th ult. states that an arrival at N. Orleans the day previous, brought intelligence of a severe engagement having been fought on the 12th ult. between the Texans and the Comanche Indians, in which the latter were routed with a loss of upwards of 40 warriors killed; but two prisoners were taken. The Indians fled, leaving "200 horses and mules heavily packed with the plunder of Linville and the lower country." The news was received at Galveston direct from Austin, and is contained in a communication from Maj. Gen. Felix Houston, of the Texas Militia, to the Hon. Branch T. Archer, Secretary of War.

RETURN OF H. J. LEVIE.—Hosea J. Levie, late Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, has returned from Europe, and arrived in this city on Saturday night last from Baltimore. Intelligence of this important fact was yesterday morning officially communicated to the Board of Directors of that institution. He is still at large, but prompt measures for his arrest have been taken by the proper authorities.—Pennysonian.

A LIFE SAVED.—On Thursday night last, as the steamboat with passengers from this city to the Salem Convention, was returning up the Delaware, a person fell backward into the river, and but for the great presence of mind of the Hon. Charles Brown, of this city, in the confusion, would have drowned. But one oar could be found, and while the many were in search of the absent one, Mr. B. sprang into the boat, and with much dexterity sculled it to where the drowning man was last seen, and was fortunate enough to reach him in time, to save him from a watery grave.—Phil. Ledger.

CANNIBALS IN TEXAS.—A late number of the Austin Gazette says:—"A few days ago, a Comanche was killed on the Brushy, by some Tonkaha Indians; his hands and arms, and thick part of his thighs were cut off and dried, as a feast to their women and children. The Tonkahas make no secret of their partiality for human flesh, and state that all the native Indians in Texas eat their enemies, when they can catch them."

On Monday night, the 17th ult. the jewelry store of Mr. J. Peabody, at Nashville, (Tenn.) was entered by a burglar, and watches, guard chains, and other jewelry stolen, to the value of \$3,000 dollars.

MONEY TATTERS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Dicknell's Reporter says:—"We learn that a meeting of the bank officers of Philadelphia was held on Friday evening last, with reference to measures calculated to facilitate a general resumption of specie payments. An exhibit was made by the Bank of the U. States.—The meeting manifested a friendly and conciliatory. No definite action."

A POOR WHITE MAN SELLING HIMSELF INTO SLAVERY.—One hundred and seventeen voters of Blount County, Tenn., recently announced their accession from Martin Van Buren. One of them, however, has since been bought back by the locofocos.—Louisville Journal.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.—The tolls received on the New York State Canals, during the last week in August, are stated in the Albany Journal to amount to \$67,879 51. The amount of receipts for the month of August is stated at \$187,204 38.



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. JAMES 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. BOWLE, of Montgomery county. JACOB A. PRESTON, of Harford county. JAMES M. COALE, of Frederick county. WM. A. 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 PURVANCE, Esq., For Mayor, GEN. SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle. HOW STANDS THE MATTER IN THE KEY STONE?

We perceive by the Magician, which accidentally fell into our hands, for its editors with the usual courtesy of small-light Locofocos, declining to exchange with us, that they have been abusing themselves by making a ridiculous estimate of the probable vote of this State upon the Presidential question. We have no objection to their occupying their leisure moments at this kind of diversion, or that they claim the State by a majority of eighteen or twenty thousand to their Tory leader. But we are not so readily disposed to let their bravado pass unnoticed, or the result of their frightened fancy for facts. The following estimate has been made with much care, and is founded upon information derived from the most authentic sources. If it should prove incorrect, we are satisfied it will be in conceding the Locofoco too much, and in talking too little. We are willing to stake our reputation as a political prophet against that of both the editors of the Magician (which will be about an even bet) on its correctness: H. V. B. H. V. B