

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT. DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

BALTIMORE. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12.

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

A communication signed "AN OLD MAN," will appear on Monday.

GEN. HARRISON.—ABOLITION. One good comes of the manner in which the pensioned press and party politicians have assailed Gen. Harrison. It has enabled him to do more towards establishing the fundamental truths on which the foundation of our institutions rest. It has given the greater authority to what he says, and by putting these essential principles in issue, has caused them to be studied and the better understood. The truth of these remarks are forcibly illustrated by

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH

On Abolition—Delivered at Carthage, Ohio, on the 20th of August, 1840. Having recently received a letter from a personal friend, who is a member of an abolition society, proposing to me two questions, which he requested me to answer; but having from necessity, arising from the absolute impossibility of my answering the numerous letters I receive requiring my opinion upon political subjects, declined to answer any from individuals, I willingly embrace the opportunity of answering them when this occasion has given me without violating the rule I had found myself under the necessity of adopting.

The questions are the following, viz: 1st—Do you believe the people of the United States possess an unrestricted right to discuss any subject, that to them may seem worthy of consideration?

2nd—Do you believe the people of the United States have the right to petition the Legislature for the redress of whatever they may deem a grievance, and for the adoption of such measures as the petitioners may think conducive to the welfare of the nation?

I do not hesitate to answer both of these questions in the affirmative. The Constitution of the United States, and that of our own State, have secured to the people the enjoyment of the rights referred to in both questions, entirely unrestricted but by their own sense of propriety, and the legal rules which protect the rights of others. The freedom of speech and the press is the distinguishing characteristic of a free government. Without it we might call our country a Republic, but it would be so only in name. Like that of Rome, under the Emperors, it might be a mask to cover the most horrible despotism. The right of the people to write and to speak openly and freely upon all matters of public policy, "is the palladium of all civil and religious liberty."

The authors of our constitution must have known that it would be subject to abuse to be used for improper, and, indeed, sometimes for criminal purposes; yet they declared it without restriction. More than half a century has passed away since it came into operation, and although upon one memorable occasion it was resorted to for the purpose of giving effect to councils tending to paralyze the efforts of the nation, in the midst of a dangerous war, and to encourage the enemy to persevere in supporting their unjust pretensions, still these declarations of rights in relation to writing, speaking and publishing, have been suffered to remain in all their pristine force. I should be the last person who could, under any circumstances, consent to restrict them by legal enactments.

I must, however, take this occasion to repeat what I have before declared, that the discussion of the right of one portion of the States which compose our Union to hold slaves, by an assembly of citizens of other States, which hold none, is, in my opinion, not sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution. It is tolerated by the broad and unrestricted declaration in the Constitution, to which I have referred; it is forbidden by the general tenor of that instrument, and the fundamental principle of the government which it has established. Our government is essentially one of a very complicated character, difficult in some of its aspects to be well understood. To foreign governments it presents, and was intended to present, a power clothed with the most important attributes of sovereignty; and so far as our relations with them may be concerned, they are to see nothing beyond that which is described in our glorious motto "E Pluribus Unum." We are, however, not "one," in the sense that it would be subject to abuse to be used for improper, and, indeed, sometimes for criminal purposes; yet they declared it without restriction. More than half a century has passed away since it came into operation, and although upon one memorable occasion it was resorted to for the purpose of giving effect to councils tending to paralyze the efforts of the nation, in the midst of a dangerous war, and to encourage the enemy to persevere in supporting their unjust pretensions, still these declarations of rights in relation to writing, speaking and publishing, have been suffered to remain in all their pristine force. I should be the last person who could, under any circumstances, consent to restrict them by legal enactments.

"Joined like meeting rivers Which roll into the sea one common flood, And are no more distinguished."

Our Union is more properly like an ordinary copartnership, composed of a number of individuals, who each furnish a portion of capital, to be subjected to the control of the majority of the partners, but who each also retain another portion under their own exclusive management. With the latter neither the partners collectively nor individually have any more right to interfere than if there existed no sort of connection between them. This is, also, the theory of our General and State Governments. Over the powers retained by the States respectively, neither the General Government nor the other States, nor the citizens of the other States can exercise the least control. If this opinion is correct, it follows that discussions in public assemblies in relation to the institutions of other States, with a view to alter or affect them, was not in the contemplation either of those who framed the constitution, or of those by whom it was adopted. Let us apply the theory I endeavor to maintain to this assembly. We are here, some 3000 persons, in the double character of citizens of Ohio and citizens of the United States. In the first we can undertake the consideration and discussion of any subject belonging to our State policy, embody our sentiments in the shape of resolutions or petitions, and in the event of a supposed grievance, present them to the appropriate State authorities for redress. As citizens of the United States we are competent to consider and discuss any subject of National policy, and by a similar process submit the result of our deliberations, if we should choose to do so, to that Department of the Federal Government which possesses the power to give us relief. But in which of these characters, either as citizens of Ohio, or citizens of the United States, could we consistently with the theory and spirit of the Constitution, discuss a subject belonging exclusively to any other State?

There are many principles to be found in the constitutions of some of the States (other than the toleration of slavery) which are very much unlike those of Ohio. The property qualification of voters for instance. This is a restriction upon the right of suffrage which personally I am opposed. I would accord this important privilege to every citizen. Having ascertained that he was a citizen, I would not proceed to enquire the amount of property he had in his pocket, or what other species of property he might possess. With these senti-

ments I might offer for our adoption a resolution declaring, that the restricted suffrage in some of the States was an aristocratical feature in the system of government, and should be abolished. Such a proposition could not fail to create much surprise, and bring to the mind of every man in the assembly that neither in his capacity as a citizen of Ohio nor of the United States, could he interfere with the people of Massachusetts, Virginia and Louisiana, in the management of their domestic concerns. Should I be asked if I thought that any harm could arise from such a discussion, I answer decidedly in the affirmative. Harm in more ways than one. It would tend more perhaps, than any thing else, to destroy the idea of the perfect individuality and distinctness of the State governments, which has ever been considered as one of the most important features in our system, and prepare the minds of the people for the prostration of the barriers which have been erected with so much art and care between the General and State Governments, and those of the States respectively, and finally lead to that dreaded consolidation, which, in the opinions of our wisest and best statesmen, would be the immediate precursor of the downfall of liberty. It could not fail, also, to impair, if not entirely destroy those feelings of confidence and affection between the citizens of the respective States, which is the only effectual bond of our Union.

From the discussion of any question in an abstract form, no possible injury could arise. I conclude with the repetition of my opinion that the right of the people to write on, speak on, and discuss, any subject which they may deem worthy of consideration, and that of petitioning for the redress of any thing "which they may consider a grievance," are secured to them both by the General and State Constitutions, and that these rights can neither be impaired nor restricted. The abuse of these rights is no argument for abolishing them. In the forcible language of the late distinguished Chief Justice of the United States "it is an evil inseparable from the good to which it is allied, a shoot which cannot be stripped from the stalk without vitally wounding the plant from which it is torn."

Extract from a letter dated HALIFAX, N. C., Sept. 6, 1840.

"I observe that the Globe is troubling its brain to assign some cause for the signal overthrow of the spoilsmen in this State—and among other things, it hints that it may be owing to rail road influence. The suggestion in this case but shows how prone to lying is the organ of Kendall Democracy. If the Whigs had gained strength along the completed rail road, that had been a fine bill to have chimed exous on, and to have sounded rallies and alarms for Democrats. But the fact is, the upper, or Raleigh and Gaston road, runs through three Loco Foco counties. The lower road runs through but one Whig county, and that is Halifax; and it is a fact of perfect notoriety that two years ago at least, two of the Loco Foco candidates in the Commons succeeded by the votes of rail road hands—while it is equally notorious that one Whig candidate lost his election by his connection with the road.

"The Van Buren party may not, however, lay any unbecoming claim to the loss of this State. It is as surely lost to that corrupt power in November next as it is now. We have not ceased with the State elections to agitate before the people the great questions of liberty or slavery, which the present party in power has forced upon us. Our clubs are increasing in number, our energy is doubling the sphere of action, and under the relief from local trammel, we are giving Martin the benefit of a swing where he may be seen all over, and by every body. It was a remark, you know, of Mr. Madison, that Gen. Harrison had done more for his country, with less compensation, than any man living. When I am reminded of this, I cannot help thinking how literally true is the reverse of this proposition, when spoken of the whiffer who now daily struts his diminutive compass by the great mirror of the East Room.

"Among other ridiculous notions put out by the party press, the veritable Enquirer asserts without doubt, that Sanderson is a superior man to Morehead in intellect. If this were true, it ought to show that print how little his great Van Buren may expect to accomplish when gran- nices are already revered—but every body knows that Morehead is inferior to Sanders in nothing, and vastly his superior in every thing that makes the man of business."

Extract of a letter from FORT DEFIANCE, N. C. There will be no talk in Old Rip this time—my acquaintance is pretty extensive in the mountain region, and I have but little doubt that Harrison will get more votes than Morehead did. The mountain Whigs are firm as the granite ledges of the Black mountain.

Respectfully yours,

WHIG MEETING AT SALSBURY.

The Whigs of Somerset and the adjoining counties, propose to hold a meeting at Salsbury, in Somerset county, Maryland, on the 23d instant; and the Whig press throughout the State, are requested to invite the friends of the good cause to attend it.

We learn that the Mr. Young, who was arrested, charged with the murder of a Jewish pedlar in Georgia, was released last evening—it having been satisfactorily ascertained that he is innocent of the crime imputed to him.

We learn that E. F. Cook was arrested yesterday morning, on a charge of fraud in issuing the shipmasters which emanated from the "Papyrus Savings Fund." He was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

AMERICAN THEATRE, Front Street.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that this establishment will be opened this Evening, with appropriate performances.

CONTESTED SEAT.—We learn from the Wilmington Advertiser that the seat of Gen. Whitefield, (Loco) the returned Senator for Green and Lenoir counties, (N. C.) by a majority of 5, will be contested, it being ascertained that 13 spurious votes were cast for him.

Mr. Boyd, the Whig candidate for the Senate of Alabama, in Sumter county, having resolved to contest the election of his Van Buren opponent, (Mr. Jones,) the latter has resigned, with the intention of submitting the matter anew to the people.

The friends of Gov. Porter, have nominated Morton McMichael, for Congress, in the first district of Pennsylvania. The regular Loco loco nominee is Charles Brown, a violent opponent of Gov. Porter.

One hundred and seventeen voters of Bount County, (Tenn.) recently announced their secession from Martin Van Buren.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival on Wednesday from Liverpool, 6th instant, says the New York Star, brings us a few hours later news.

The latest information from Paris, is of a nature to strengthen hopes of an amicable arrangement of the affairs of the East. The orders which have been transmitted to the French fleet are understood to be by no means of an aggressive character. The army, though considerably increased, will not be put on the full war establishment; and the government seem thoroughly disposed to show as much discretion as energy.

It is pretty obvious that the strong feeling which suddenly pervaded the French community, impelling with equal vehemence the populace on the one hand, and the government on the other, to adopt a bold attitude towards England—for compliance with the hasty impulse of the people was perhaps essential to the security of the throne, but it is no less essential to France, and to every other country that weapons of such weight and edge should be handled with very great caution.

The solution of the question lies no longer in Paris or London; and the parties on either side must be content to wait, though certainly not without great anxiety, the arrival of intelligence from Alexandria. The nature of M. de Walewski's mission to the Pacha had not transpired, but the selection of that individual for so important a service, has excited the more attention on this natural hostility to Russia; and in choosing a Polish agent, however illustrious his origin in other respects, M. Thiers is thought to have given additional proof of his anti-Russian determination. The decision of the Pacha will of course be influenced, if not determined, by the hopes he may entertain of having France on the side of his natural ally, and the policy of France in the event of a settlement of the question by force, we may presume that she will not support or encourage the claims of the vassal, which she has herself proposed to circumscribe and control, against the rights of the Porte, which she has pledged herself to maintain.

From the N. Orleans Picayune, Aug. 30. LATEST FROM TEXAS. BATTLE WITH THE CAMANCHEES—THE TEXANS VICTORIOUS.

By the arrival of the schooner Vew Tree, from Galveston, we have an Extra of the Daily Courier of the 20th inst., from which we glean the following intelligence. 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.

The communication is dated "On Plum Creek," 5 miles West of Good's, August 12, 1840.

The General says— "I arrived on yesterday evening, and found Capt. Caldwell encamped on Plum Creek, with about 100 men. This morning I was requested to take the command, which I did, and organized them into companies. About six o'clock A. M., the spies reported that the Indians were approaching. I crossed above the trail about three miles and passed down on the west side; on arriving near the trail I was joined by Colonel Burleons with about 100 men. I immediately formed into two lines, the right commanded by Col. Burleons, and the left commanded by Capt. Caldwell, with a reserve command by Major Hardiman, with Captain Ward's company.

On advancing near the Indians they formed for action, with a front of woods on their right, (which they occupied) their lines extending near a quarter of a mile 'til the prairie. I dismounted my men, and a handsome fire was opened. The Indian Chiefs curving around in splendid style, on front and flank, finely mounted, and dressed in all the splendor of Camanche warfare; at this time several Indians fell from their horses, and we had three or four men wounded. Finding that the Indians were disposed to keep at a distance, and that a large body were assembled in the woods, I ordered Colonel Burleons, with the right wing, to move around the point of woods, and Captain Caldwell, with the left wing, to charge into the woods, which movement were executed in gallant style.

The Indians did not stand the charge, and fled at all points; from that time there was a warm and spirited pursuit for 15 miles; the Indians scattered, mostly abandoning their horses and taking to thickets. Nothing could exceed the animation of the men, and the cool and steady manner in which they would dismount and deliver their fire. Upwards of 40 Indians were killed—two prisoners, (a squaw and a child) taken; we have taken upwards of 200 horses and mules, many of them heavily packed with the plunder of Linnville and the lower country. We have lost one killed and seven wounded—one mortally.

Need not speak too highly of the Colorado, Guadalupe and Lavaca militia, assembled so hastily together, and without organization. I was assisted by Major Izard, Col. Bell, Captain Howard, and Captain Neill, as volunteer aids, all of whom rendered essential service. I believe we have given the Camanches a lesson which they will long remember; near 400 of their bravest warriors have been defeated by half their number, and I hope and trust that this will be the last of their depredations on our frontier. On to-morrow, I contemplate embodying as many men as I can, and if we have a sufficient number of good horses, pursue the Indians, in the hopes that we may overtake them before they reach the mountains.

FLORIDA.

This seems to have been an ill-fated country from its discovery till now. The glowing accounts of those who first visited it, excited the cupidities of European sovereigns; and in the adjustment of claims growing out of the supposed rights of discovery, possession and conquest—much blood was shed.

About the year 1528, Pamphilo de Narvaez, under a grant from Charles V. landed on the coast, was resisted fiercely by the natives, and after many adventures, perished by shipwreck, with nearly all his crew. Soon after, Ferdinand de Soto died, while exploring the country. In 1560, a company of French Protestants sought refuge there from the persecutions of their own country, but were soon cut off, with circumstances of the most atrocious barbarity, by the Spaniards, who claimed the country by right of discovery. The French were not long in re- venging themselves in a manner equally cruel, upon the Spaniards. In 1588, the fort and town of St. Augustine, were taken and plundered by the English Admiral Drake.

A century afterwards, the French settled Pensacola, where they suffered great distresses and privations. In 1763, the whole of Florida was given by Spain to England, in lieu of Cuba, which had a short time before been taken by the British. Under the English, liberal offers from government induced a considerable influx of inhabitants, among whom were about 1500 Greeks, Italians, &c. from the Mediterranean, who settled some 60 miles from St. Augustine, for the purpose of cultivating the sugar cane and indigo. In the American revolution, the Floridians, mostly Spanish and English, took part against the colonies, and were in some instances severely chastised for their aggressions.

With the subsequent history of Florida, its final transfer to the United States, and the prolonged difficulty of our government, in attempting to remove the Seminoles from the soil, all are acquainted. Fruitful and fertile as the country is, salubrious in climate, and important in its military and commercial position, as it may be, years must elapse before it can repay the expenditure of blood and treasure that has been lavished upon it.—American Sentinel.

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TO THE WHIG VOTERS OF MARYLAND. Fellow-Citizens:—I have been selected as one of the Whig Electoral Candidates of Maryland, and having failed to appear before you at the public meetings which have been held throughout the State, to all of which I have had the honor of having been especially invited, the respect which I owe to you, as well as to myself, impels me thus publicly to state the reasons of my seeming neglect of duty. With but two exceptions, I have not been further from home than some half dozen miles since the meeting of the Great National Convention in Baltimore, upon the 4th of May. It has been my misfortune to have been visited by disease, which rendered it impossible for me to take the field. I have not the vanity to suppose that my humble efforts could have been productive of any good in the furtherance of the great cause in which we are now engaged, but, as it seems to be expected that the Electors should visit the different parts of the State, and more especially their own Congressional district, another reason for my apology thus presents itself.

Our country, fellow-citizens, has now arrived upon the extreme edge of a deep and dangerous precipice—one single step further involves her in irretrievable ruin. The last three years have been fruitful in advances towards despotism. The Constitution of our country is now lying prostrate in the dust, and if not redeemed by the election of HARRISON and TYLER, it will be trampled upon and scattered to the winds by Mr. Van Buren and his followers; and nothing of our beautiful fabric of Liberty will remain but the empty name.

In such a holy cause as this will you not accompany me? Will you not stand forth in the cause of your country, as did the patriot Whigs in '76?—Come on, then, be men, devoted to Liberty, as were your fathers. You are contending for the Constitution, Liberty, and your country; the 100,000 office-holders for their places; defeat them you can, and defeat them you must, if you wish Maryland to remain a free and enviable position among her sister States. Let it not be said in after time that, while the States of the South and the North, the East and the West, rallied in defence of this great confederacy, Maryland was found fighting under other colors than those which were gallantly and successfully carried through the war of the Revolution.

With high respect, your fellow-citizen, GEO. HOWARD. WAVERLEY, Sept. 2, 1840.

THE TRUE ISSUE, of the 18th Aug., contains a long card from H. C. Runnels, formerly Governor of the state of Mississippi, in which he expresses his hostility and low abuse heaped upon him by Volney E. Howard. These two gentlemen fought some few weeks ago, and Gov. R. presumed, with some reason, that all future abuse would cease, but the severity of the two papers under the control of Howard has been greater since than before the fight. The former Governor R. repeats, as the cause of Howard's malignity— "1st. That some time during the winter months of 1838 and 1839, V. E. Howard, after having repeatedly recommended to me his father-in-law, (George), for a clerkship in the Mississippi Union Bank, and having been told that there was no situation vacant—came to me and urged upon me the importance of creating an office, and paying for the benefit of Mr. George, adding as a reason, that he was a good writer and would write for me, (meaning, as I presume the Bank). To this corrupt overture for office I made no reply—but found myself and the Bank assailed most bitterly in the Mississippi in a few days thereafter! Thus has all his patriotic alarm for the people, and for the safety and well being of the state originated. Can any one doubt, that had Howard on the block and his price set? (I was his father-in-law, whom he urged upon me to appoint to office expressly upon the ground that he was a WRITER; he himself was the owner of the Mississippi at that time, and I repeat, does any man doubt, that this was an offer to me of the use of its columns and influence, in consideration of a petty clerkship for his relation.

"This, with the rejection of a large note (not well secured) presented by him to the Bank for discount, I do conscientiously believe to be the origin and cause of attack on myself and other directors of the bank, by this unprincipled leader on the public treasury—and, 2d. I pronounce him a pale faced coward, without nerve to keep him from trembling off his pistol, when pretending to fight. I am thus pointed, because I am not disposed to annoy the public with a newspaper controversy, and would not have troubled them with this but for the repeated attacks that have been made upon me. H. G. RUNNELS.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. BANK SUITS.—At the July term of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, fourteen judgments were entered against the Bank of the United States, on bills and post notes protested for non-payment in specie. The Court, on that occasion, decided that the bank was bound to pay 12 per cent interest on its dishonored bills, according to its charter, and not 6 per cent according to the act legalizing suspension. Upon these fourteen judgments the bank has taken out writs of error, and given in each case security to double the amount, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name of bill in error, Amount. Includes Richard Alsop, Richard Price, Richard Alsop, Richard Price, Richard Alsop, Richard Price, and John A. Brown.

TRUTH AND COMMON SENSE.—To men of sense, sober matter of fact convinces the understanding; but to the superficial, credulous, a pompous display of words catches the eye, and by it they are directed. To the former, the following is submitted:

Without departing one line from truth, the statement may be relied upon, that the "MUSCULAR GUNDE" is the only rational, philosophical and certain way of acquiring a practical knowledge of writing, that was ever before the public. It is rational, because its principles are easily understood, and not mystified under the head of a "New System." It is philosophical, because it develops the capability of muscular action, a thing long tried to be accomplished; and it is successful, because it keeps the hand up to the same kind of action, until the movements become easy and natural. Keeping this in view, it is no departure from truth, to state, that no practical knowledge, in writing, can be acquired by its use, in one month, than can be obtained in any other way, in one year. Testimony corroborative of the foregoing, can be found in the report of the Maryland Institute, upon the subject, and in the numerous testimonials to be seen at the Academy, 41 Baltimore street.

CHIROGRAPHY. The consumption of spirits in Great Britain and Ireland, has risen from 9,200,000 gallons, in 1817, to 29,200,000 in 1837. The poor law commission estimate the money annually spent in ardent spirits, at £2,400,000. The quantity consumed in England, is in the ratio of 7 Irish pints per head; in Ireland, more than 13 pints per head; and in Scotland, 23 pints per head per annum.



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. KEITH, for the Eastern Shore, THOMAS A. STUBBS, of Worcester county, THEODORE R. LOCKERMAN, of Talbot Co. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore city, RICHARD J. BOWLE, of Montgomery county, JACOB A. PRESTON, of Harford county, JAMES H. 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. LEAHY, ROBERT PURVANCE, Senr., FOR MAYOR, GEN. SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN.

From the Cincinnati Republican, Aug. 24. THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES. The Van Buren press and orators, and if the statements of the Chiliothe Advertiser be entitled to credit Col. Johnson among them, are endeavouring to impress the public mind with the belief, that the only man who was not only hero of the Thames—that he planned the charge—that his regiment did all the fighting—and that General Harrison was a mile from the scene of action.

These calumnies are addressed to the community, in the face of General Harrison's Official Letter, and well authenticated history, written at the time, and approved of by persons who were in the battle—histories that have been fortified by the vote of Congress, with only one dissenting voice, awarding its thanks to General Harrison and Governor Snively, for their gallant and good conduct, in capturing an entire British army, and defeating the only remaining body of the British in the North western Indians.

We have already given our opinion as to their statements, and introduce here a correspondence with Major JAMES STITT, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, of whose visit to this city of late, we were advised on Friday. This gentleman has been a Major in the Militia of Nicholas, and has been a member of the only remaining body of the British in the North western Indians. We have already given our opinion as to their statements, and introduce here a correspondence with Major JAMES STITT, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, of whose visit to this city of late, we were advised on Friday. This gentleman has been a Major in the Militia of Nicholas, and has been a member of the only remaining body of the British in the North western Indians.

Dear Sir:—Having understood that you were in this city, and that you were in the Battle of the Thames, I take the liberty of requesting you to state to what corps you were attached, what was your position in the battle, and what you know of the arrangements made for the defence of the Thames, on that memorable occasion. The efforts now being made to detract from the character and reputation of General Harrison, will, I hope, be considered a sufficient apology for this request.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, C. S. TODD. Major JAMES STITT, of Nicholas county, Ky.

CINCINNATI, 21st Aug., 1840.

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of yesterday and feel it to be my duty to answer the enquiries you have made of me, as far as my recollection serves me. You have been correctly informed as to my having been in the battle of the Thames, on the 4th of August, 1813, as a member of a company of volunteers, attached to the spies under Major James Suggett, and formerly a part of the corps under Col. Johnson. On the day of the battle, some distance in advance of the army, we captured a British dragoon, who informed us of the fact that the enemy was just ahead, formed for action, and was within 100 yards of the British line. We came up within about 80 to 100 yards of that part of the British line in the road, and after we were there a short time, Colonel Wood, of the Engineers, arrived, and he led Captain Church's company of some 34 or 32 men along parallel with the British line, until we came to the Chiliothe, which we crossed, and came into the midst of the Indians—they did not fire upon us. We recrossed the swamp immediately, and returned to the point in the road from which we had started. We were formed for the charge in single file—Captain Church in front, Col. Wood at his left, a John Orr next to Church, then James McCallum, and myself, in the rear, and the rest of the British line, and then myself. We were directed by Major Wood to charge at the sound of the trumpet—Just before the trumpet sounded, Gen. Harrison and Commodore Perry, with whose persons I was well acquainted, rode up just to the left of our front, and in advance of the right of the front of the British line. At the moment the bugle sounded, they raised their arms, and fired at right angles to us and parallel to the British line, and in another moment we had charged, and I saw no more of them. I recollect particularly Commodore Perry spoke to us, after riding upon the right of the General. The other members of his staff, were, probably, further to his left, and just in his rear, but I do not notice any but Commodore Perry, whom I knew.

Col. James Johnson, with Major Payne, had drawn up their battalion in columns, with their heads something in the rear of the front of our company, I would say about opposite the middle of our line. The regulars of Col. Paul were posted across the road, between the front and the river, and in a line with the first brigade of Infantry, both of which were just in the rear of the last of Col. James Johnson's columns. The friendly Indians were across the road; opposite to our company and rather under the bank of the river. We charged through the British line, and formed as well as we could, in the rear of the British line. In the meantime the British surrendered, and were delivered over to the regulars, who were just in our rear to the left as we returned. The British line did not fire the artillery. The man applied the match several times, but it would not go off, which I saw myself, as I passed within a foot or two of the man. As to the operations on the left, under Colonel Johnson, and as to Gen. Harrison's subsequent position, I have no personal knowledge. It was our impression that the order given by Colonel Wood, when he came up to us to prepare to charge at the sound of the trumpet, proceeded from Gen. Harrison. Shortly after we got in motion, the fire from the enemy cut down the leaves, twigs and bark just above our heads. I saw Gen. Harrison, in the battle, at a point within the reach of the enemy's guns, and as far as I have a knowledge, he commanded the army, shared in its dangers, and performed his duty. I am, respectfully, your obt servant, JAMES STITT.

Col. C. B. TODD, Cincinnati.