PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN--EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14.

☞"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.*"

MR. SECRETARY FORSYTH.

We stated some time since, that we had made application for certain documents which would show Mr. Forsyth's speculation in Indian lands. We regret that these documents have been refused to us. Our desire was to be precise in the details of our statements—to do no injustice to Mr. Forsyth, or any one else, in presenting a charge so deeply affecting his character and that of the government. Knowing that copies of these documents were in the hands of a gentleman in Washington city, we applied to him for them, and had a promise that they should be given to us. But they have been withheld, after advice with some of his friends, under the apprehension that their publication would greatly prejudice the rights of his clients who have claims to be acted upon by the Departments at Washington. This, itself, is a commentary upon the character of the administration. It is a proof, at least, that parties prosecuting their claims, do not believe that they can obtain justice at the hands of the Executive, unless they suppress the truth, and thus administer to his ambition. It proves, also, that this gentleman, who has possession of the documents, believes their publication would injure the administration, and thus give great offence, so much so that Mr. Van Buren, who is sworn to discharge his duty faithfully, would withhold justice from his innocent clients. This is not the only evidence of guilt. Failing to obtain the documents in that quarter, we addressed a note to the Hon. J. C Clark, requesting him to ask of the Secretary of War, a copy of that part of the report of Parsons, Crowell and Parsons, which was *suppressed* in the copy of that report sent to Congress, and also a copy of the letter from John Forsyth to the Hon. Levi Woodbury, under date of the 23d May, 1837. In answer to this inquiry, we received the following communication from Mr. Clark:—

Hon. J. C. Clark to the Editor.

DEAR SIR: I enclose the correspondence between myself and the War and Treasury Department, in relation to the Forsyth matter.

It seems that the records are sealed books to the opposition.

—

Mr. Woodbury to Mr. Clark.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 28, 1840.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday, requesting a copy of a letter from the Hon. John Forsyth, dated the 23d of May, 1837, to myself, has been received. I do not find any such letter on my files. But, Mr. Forsyth may be able, and may be the more proper person to furnish a copy of it, if such an one was written.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of Treasury.

Hon. J. C. CLARK, Washington City.

—

Mr. Clark to Mr. Woodbury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1840.

SIR: Your note of the 28th inst. has been received, in which you remark, that you do not find on your files any such letter as that referred to in my letter to you of the 27th. Perhaps I may have been mistaken in regard to dates. I have been informed that Dr. Ashley Parker, of Wetumpka, Alabama, some time in the spring of 1837, addressed a letter either to yourself or to the President of the United States, complaining of the interference of the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, in the decision of a land case which was then pending before the Commissioners of the Land Office, and in which Dr. Parker was interested. The tract of land alluded to was the Tallisa Fixico reserve, under the treaty at Fort Jackson, near Wetumpka, in the State of Alabama. Mr. Forsyth is understood to have responded to the charge made by Dr. Parker, in a letter to you, and a copy of his letter was sent to Dr. Parker, as I have been informed. I respectfully request that I may be furnished with a copy of this correspondence.

Permit me to add the expression of my surprise that I should have been referred to Mr. Forsyth for the copy desired, and that

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. CLARK.

—

Mr. Woodbury to Mr. Clark.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 2d September, 1840.

SIR: Yours of the 31st ult. has been received. In reply, I have the honor to state, that when your former communication was received, speaking generally of a letter from Mr. Forsyth, of a particular date, I supposed you intended a letter from him, as Secretary of State; and hence examined only the files of correspondence from the State Department.

Not finding any such letter there, I of course referred you to him for a copy of it; and think, that this reference need not, under the circumstances, have occasioned the "surprise" you are pleased to express.

But by your second letter, explaining the subject matter of Mr. Forsyth's communication, I ascertained, that it related to a transaction in his private, and not public capacity; and a note from him, in relation to it, has since been found in the appropriate files for such communications.

It is not usual, however, to furnish a copy of papers of that character, to any individual, unless he appears to possess some personal interest in the business, or obtains the consent of the writer of them.

Respectfully, LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. C. CLARK, Washington City.

So much for Mr. Woodbury.

Now hear what Mr. Poinsett says in answer to the letter asking copies of the War Department, as requested:—

Mr. Poinsett to Mr. Clark.

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 2d, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, asking for "a copy of that part of the report of Parsons, Crowell and Parsons, which was suppressed in the copy of their report sent to Congress," and "a copy of the letter from the Hon. John Forsyth, relative to his speculations in Creek Indian lands."

In reply, I transmit you a copy of the regulations of this Department, prescribing the circumstances under which only, copies of such papers can be furnished. Unless it be made to appear that a compliance with your request would be consistent with the provisions of these regulations, it must be respectfully declined.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. J. C. CLARK, Washington City.

Copy of the regulations enclosed in the above.

Hereafter, with the following exceptions, no copies of papers will be furnished from any branch of this Department, unless called for by a resolution of Congress or by one of its committees.

1st. When the paper or document is of a public nature, and the applicant has a clear personal interest in the particular matter discussed therein, or the same is necessary to answer a charge made in such paper, involving the character or conduct of the individual.

2d. When the paper, of which a copy shall be requested, relates to individual concerns, the request will be complied with, only, when essential to the defence of the applicant against charges which he alleges are unjust, or to enable him to make a proper statement to the Department, as to the personal pecuniary interests manifestly involved; and, in all such instances, copies will be furnished of so much only of the papers as may serve for the purposes mentioned.

3d. Copies of decisions made, or of opinions formed, on claims and controversies pending before the Department, will, as heretofore, be furnished to the parties interested.

(Signed) J. R. POINSETT.

War Department, April 2d 1839.

These letters prove, *First*, that a part of the Report of Parsons Crowell and Parsons, communicated to Congress, was *suppressed*, and that Mr. Forsyth did write a letter, which is on file in the War Department, relative to the Creek Indian Lands, and that copies of these documents are withheld, under a regulation adopted by Mr. Poinsett, dated April 2d, 1839. They also prove that a letter relative to these speculations is on file in the Treasury Department, and that a copy of that letter is withheld by the Department. Now, all who know any thing of the Departments, will believe that copies of these letters would not have been withheld, if the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War had not been satisfied that their publication would prejudice the Administration, or Mr. Forsyth. Having established their existence; having demonstrated our desire to publish them fairly, and according to copy, we now proceed to give, in the best manner we can, a true narrative; declaring, at the same time, our readiness, if we should have been in the least misinformed, to correct any unintentional error into which we may fall;—satisfied, however, that the truth will be so much stronger than any statement we will make, that Mr. Forsyth will never venture to bring the real documents before the public eye.

Having premised this much, we proceed to state that, under the treaty with the Creek Indians, large reserves of land were made, to be *disposed of by the Indians, with the* APPROBATION *of the President*. Every one who knew any thing of the Indian character, foresaw that these reservations must lead to great speculations. Large tracts of the most valuable land were reserved, to be sold by Indians, who were compelled to remove from them. Another feature of the case was, that they could only be sold to such persons, and in such manner, as the President of the United States might approve; opening, at once, a wide field for speculation, and giving to the President a dangerous exercise of patronage over the speculators. It was seen, that, to make money, the purchaser must have a friend at Washington, who had possession of the President's ear, and could obtain the confirmation of his contracts. The citizens of Alabama will recollect that a company was formed at Columbus, Georgia, at the head of which was Mr. Forsyth's son-in-law: that a competition immediately sprung up between this company and the citizens of Alabama, who located themselves upon the Indian lands: that an effort was made to drive off the settlers, and that one person was shot down and killed by the regular troops, *in an attempt to drive them off*. It will be remembered that all Alabama was up in arms, and that Gen. Jackson's popularity was upon the point of being overthrown, in consequence of the murder of this citizen. It was not then known, and will now scarcely be believed, that the attempt to drive off these citizens, and the murder of one of them, was intended to favor these speculations of a private company, of which the present Secretary of State was one, and that the regular troops of the United States had been turned loose upon unoffending citizens, to enable the Secretary of State and his associates to defraud the poor Indians.

We have before us a report of the enormities practised in relation to these lands, and the cruelties inflicted upon the Indians to extort concessions of land, which would make the blood run chill with horror. We reserve these extracts for another day. We proceed now to state the facts as we believe them to be. We were among the first to denounce this treaty—for the fraud apparent upon its face. Some time after it had been ratified, we were in conversation with a gentleman of great wealth in the city of Charleston, who told us that he had advanced a large sum of money to be invested in the purchase of these Creek lands by a company, at the head of which was Mr. Forsyth's son-in-law; that he had been induced to do so because Mr. For that was one of the company, that he had been retained to superintend, at Washington, the ratification of the contracts, and that they relied upon his influence with the President to protect their purchases. Viewing this as a confirmation of our objections to the treaty, we announced the fact, and charged it home upon Mr. Forsyth. It was repeated from time to time, until at length Mr. Forsyth gave through the Globe a qualified denial.

The murder of one of the settlers, and the consequent excitement in Alabama created an apprehension of political consequences, which outweighed, for a time at least, the influence of speculators, and a commission was constituted to negotiate with the Creek Indians for their reserations. They made a *report* to the Department which was afterwards called for by Congress, and communicated by the President of the U. States. When the printed copy reached the commissioners in Alabama, upon comparing it with the report made to the Department, *it was found that a material part of it had been* SUPPRESSED; and one of the commissioners wrote to a gentleman in Washington requesting him to call at the department and compare the printed copy with the original, there on file.

The chief clerk took down a bundle of papers and handed the gentleman in question a part of them. Both were proceeding in the search for the MS. report, when the chief clerk was called out of the room by the Superintendant.—The gentleman having examined that part which had been given to him, and not finding the report, took up the other parcel which had been laid upon the table, and, in addition to the report he found a package labelled "*Mr. Forsyth's letters relative to his* SPECULATIONS *in Indian lands.*" Upon comparing the MS. report with the printed copy, it was found that the commissioners had in their report to the Secretary at War, said, that they would have no difficulty in extinguishing the Indian title, were it not for this Columbus company, of which Mr. Forsyth's son-in-law was the agent; and that that company, or its agents, were boasting that through Mr. Forsyth, the orders of the Department were always communicated to them in advance of the copies transmitted to the commissioners, and that they were thus enabled to counteract whatever the commissioners would have done under the orders thus given. *This part of the MS. report was SUPPRESSED in the printed copy.*

In the package labelled "Mr. Forsyth's letters relative to his speculations in Indian lands," was a letter from him to the Department stating that he was one of a company who had invested a large sum of money in these Creek reservations—that hearing that the Government were anxious to extinguish the Indian title to those reservations, he proposed to withdraw all competition with the Government in the purchase, if the Government would pay them a fair compensation, for the lands which they had purchased, and also, a fair renumeration for the loss which they might sustain in thus withdrawing their competition!! In the same file was also another letter *of a subsequent date* from Mr. Forsyth, addressed to the President of the U. S. in which he stated that having been charged with having engaged in speculations in Indian lands, he denied that he had ever been interested directly or indirectly in any such speculations, or that he had ever owned a foot of land out of the State of Georgia!!!

These are the facts as we believe them. There may be some errors in the details. They have been communicated to us through channels upon which we rely. If we are in error, it is in the power of Mr. Forsyth to correct that error. We call for a publication of the documents. If the documents are not given, we will assume that our statement of them is correct. And it will not do for Mr. Forsyth, or the partizans of the administration hereafter to say that we have published that which is not true in relation to him. We will wait until Mr. Forsyth shall have had time to give us his own version of the facts; and then, if he is silent, we will give additional facts identifying him and the administration, and showing the enormities of which he has been guilty.

MR. CALHOUN AND MR. McDUFFIE.

To the Charleston Courier and the Baltimore Republican we are indebted for the perusal of two letters; one written by Mr. Calhoun, in which he gives his reasons for supporting the election of Mr. Van Buren, and the other by Mr. McDuffie, vindicating his late opposition to Gen. Jackson and his measures, and his present preference and support of Mr. Van Buren.

We have often differed with Mr. Calhoun on the expediency of his career, and have, from time to time, exercised the privilege of a friend to remonstrate with him. We had hoped that the present exciting election would pass by without imposing on us the necessity of controverting his opinions or giving prominence to his present position—so painful to his true friends, and so fatal, we fear, to his future reputation and usefulness. In commenting now on his unkind and unwise interference, by throwing the weight and influence of his name into the scale of his old and most malignant personal as well as political enemies, we will not forget what is due to our present personal relations, nor to those ties which bind us together as old political associates. It is painful to us to see that Mr. Calhoun has fallen into the error too common to the great men of every age—that he is under a delusion as to the influence of political leaders, and has so far forgotten what was due to the character and intelligence of his old political friends, as to suppose that his *authority* would influence their preference as between General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren!

The fatal error of the politicians of the present day is, that they expect the people are to follow leaders, and that the measures of the administration are to depend upon the opinions or principles of any one man, or any set of men in power. The delusion which disturbs, and seems to haunt both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McDuffie is, that the election of Gen. Harrison is to convert the whole country over to Mr. Webster's principles. Whereas, the election of Gen. Harrison is to reinstate the power of the people, to break down the discipline of party, and leave Congress once more free to act under their just responsibility to their constituents.

Their objections to General Harrison and their preference for Mr. Van Buren, is urged upon the ground that the one is not pledged in advance to veto certain bills, while the other is willing to promise any thing—*through the Convention who nominated him.* Now, after what we know of Mr. Van Buren, after his attempt to disown his own official recommendation of Mr. Poinsett's plan, of organizing the militia, what are we to think of Mr. Calhoun's argument that he is pledged by the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Convention? Strange delusion!! strange credulity!!!

We will hereafter show that, to be consistent, Mr. Calhoun's friends must resist his attempt to transfer them over to Mr. Van Buren, and that there is not the slightest ground to apprehend the dangers which he sees in the election of General Harrison. As to Mr. McDuffie, his letter furnishes an argument at once conclusive against Mr. Van Buren, as we will hereafter show.

The Governor of Florida has issued a proclamation, in which it stated that circumstances attending the recent disaster at Indian Key, induced a belief that white persons and negroes were leagued with the Indians in their detestable warfare against the people of Florida,—a reward therefore of $200 is offered for the apprehension and delivery into safe custody, of each and every white or black person, or mulatto, who shall be found aiding, abetting, or in any manner assisting the Indians in their hostile movements, incursions, depredations or butcheries.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A package of $20,000 of the Union Bank of Louisiana, entrusted by Mr Dumartrait (cashier of the branch at St. Martinsville,) to the Captain of the Arabian, to be delivered to the branch at Plaquemine, was stolen in some manner from the boat during her passage between the two places

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Our Senator, Mr. Brown, is said to look very *strange*, and Mr. Strange looks very *brown*.—*Raleigh Register.*

For the Pilot.

CLERGYMEN TURNING POLITICIANS.—"*Quitting their own to stand on foreign ground.*"

MR. PILOT:—I am aware that justice cannot be done to this subject without becoming tedious to the reader; I shall, therefore, touch but briefly, and leave it for the sole consideration of the Christian community:

The Catholic BISHOP ENGLAND, in his late communication to the public, has evidently committed himself in favor of the present administration,—and with the object that his followers may "follow in his footsteps;—While the Rev. JOHN WHITE, pastor of the Methodist Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, has unreservedly taken a bold stand in favor of the *Whigs*. Those gentlemen both have their political rights, guaranteened by the Constitution; but neither of them, while ministers of the gospel, can become *political zealots*, without endangering the foundation on which civilization principally rests. In a political period, they cannot quit their sacred calling, to serve their friends, without promoting the cause of satan,—and when those, whose duty, it is to teach us the way of salvation,—desert their office to mingle in political strife, they destroy faith and hope in the sincere christian.

AN OLD MAN.

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*Their services are not desired by either party.

From the Savannah Republican.

GREAT HARRISON GAIN IN SAVANNAH.
IMPORTANT VICTORY!
OLD CHATHAM COMING TO THE RESCUE AT LAST.

We met the enemy at the Polls on Monday; and although we have been beaten, it is by a majority so small, that it is a decided victory to us. We repeat it—our gain is a decided victory. Our adversaries brought all their forces to bear. Nothing was left undone. We understand that the Hospital and Poor House were called into requisition, and voters were picked up in every hole and corner. Men were seen at the polls who will not be met with until the next election, and whom it would be in vain to look for in town at this time. Our opponents are so practised in their party drill, that it is hard to beat them, but we have made a good struggle. We have never done so well before. The results show by comparison with the statements of previous years, a rapid Anti-Van Buren increase in this town. The votes are as follows:

THE PEOPLES' TICKET.	
WM. H. DAVIS,	528
WM. LAW,	422
WM. T. WILLIAMS,	417
HENRY HARPER,	412
C. B. CUMMING,	412
JOHN B. GAUDRY,	412
J. C. HABERSHAM,	411
C. P. RICHARDSONE,	411
WM. HERB,	411
LEONIDAS WYLLY,	409
S. GOODALL,	407
THOMAS CLARK,	403
T. HOLCOMBE,	403
M. PRENDERGAST,	393
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.	
R. M. CHARLTON,	506
JOHN W. ANDERSON,	503
JOHN LEWIS,	499
M. H. McALLISTER,	496
R. M. GOODWIN,	496
JACOB SHAFFER,	495
W. R. WARING,	494
GILBERT BUTLER,	494
W. H. CUYLER,	492
JOHN BOSTON,	488
JOHN WAGNER,	486
MATTHEW HOPKINS,	485
MICHAEL DILLON,	482
JAMES M. FOLSOM,	480

It will be seen by this, that our highest candidate came within 52 votes of their lowest—and striking an average of all the votes on either side, and comparing them, it will be seen that we are beaten only 81 votes; and this in Savannah, the very strong hold of Van Burenism in this State—with the strong and imposing array of office-holders of all descriptions to contend against.

The last strict party vote was in the election for Congress, in 1838. At this time the average vote for the State Rights' candidate was 319, and the average vote of the Union, was 458—shewing a majority of 139 votes, which is now reduced to 81.

In 1834, Jackson Van Burenism prevailed by a majority of 289 votes, in the election of Mr. McAllister over Dr. Screven.

In 1835, the same cause was triumphant, by 191 votes.

In 1836, Dr. Mitchell, our candidate, was beaten 198 votes.

In 1837, Mr. Lamar was beaten 144 votes.

In 1838, as above mentioned, the beat was 139 votes.

In 1839, there was no contest, and

In 1840, Van Burenism is reduced to 81 votes; and at the same time the poll of 902 votes is greater than ever was given in this city before. In the ordinary poll, the Harrison Party would have been triumphant.

Let our distant readers remember, that the votes of the past years given above, are of the city and county united, while the vote of Monday was of the city alone. There are in the county, (out of the limits of the city) probably 95 votes, of which we count on our side from 70 to 80. We have then every prospect of beating them in October next. And for the November election, we have 75 absentees entitled to vote who will be here.

The only surprise is, that in a mere city election, where we have always had so large a majority against us, we should have done so well.

In 1836, Georgia gave her vote to Judge White by a majority of 2659 votes—and that time Chatham county gave for White 351 votes, for Van Buren 527, exhibiting a majority for Van Buren of 175. Let us at this moment deduct from their city majority, our own majority in the county, and what becomes of the prowess of our enemies. It has "*vanished into thin air.*"

The indications then are altogether in our favor, as far as we can anticipate coming events in Georgia from this election. But again, it is we think a conceded point, that the number of legal voters in this city, amounted from 775 to 800. How is it then, that so many as 902 votes were polled? We can show on our list at least 400 Harrison votes, and we state this on abundant authority. The inference is clear, that we are beaten by illegal votes, and we firmly believe that such is the case. We say to our friends then courage! courage! We are doing our part—go ahead.

A MELANCHOKY ACCIDENT happened at Apalachicola lately. Four persons were drowned in attempting to pass from St. George Island to the Pilot Boat anchored a short distance from the shore. The names of those who perished were Mrs. Wm. Roan, Mrs. Lewis, her son, a boy of six years of age, and Mr. Ross, one of the pilots of that harbor.

GIVING IT UP.—The Courier & Enquirer tells us that an officer in the Customs at New York has been adviced from one high in authority at Washington to bet no money on the result of the election.

☞THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, appointed by the Whigs of the 3d Election District of Anne Arundel County, do respectively invite the voters of said county, and the several Candidates to attend a meeting to be held at the place of holding elections in said district on THURSDAY, the 17th day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by the Candidates as well as by several invited guests. au27

HARRISON CONVENTION.—The Harrison Convention will meet at the Convention Room, "NORTH BEND," on WEDNESD AY EVENING, 16th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

By order,
LEVI FAHNESTOCK, ROBT. H. COLEMAN, } Sec'ys.
se 11

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMIN ATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WM. HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET

FOR MARYLAND.

DAVID HOFFMAN, for the Western Shore.
JOHN L. KERR, for the Eastern Shore.
THOMAS A. SPENCE, of Worcester county.
THEODORE R. LOCKERMAN, of Talbot Co
GEORGE HOWARD, of Anne Arundel county
JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore city.
RICHARD J. BOWIE, of Montgomery county.
JACOB A. PRESTON, of Harford county.
JAMES M. COALE, of Frederick county.
WM. T. WOOTEN, of Prince George's county.

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR BALTIMORE.

FOR STATE SENATOR.
JAMES L. RIDGELY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
THOMAS YATES WALSH.
DR. STEPHEN COLLINS.
THOMAS SEWELL.
C. L. I. LEARY.
ROBERT PURVIANCE, Sen'r.

FOR MAYOR.
GEN. SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN.

☞THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HARRISON ASSOCIATION, will meet at North Bend on TUESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.
sep 14 WM. W. McCLELLAN, Sec'y.

☞ELEVENTH WARD GRAND RALLY.—The Democratic Whigs of the 11th ward will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING at the corner of Eutaw and German streets. All persons opposed to the present national administration are invited to attend. The candidates and other friends of the cause will address the meeting.

By order of the committee of arrangements.
sep 14

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUBS OF THE CITY, will meet at 'North Bend,' ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 14th instant at 5 o'clock. THOS. CARROLL, Sec'y.
sep 12

HARRISON AND REFORM!

GRAND RALLY OF THE PEOPLE
AT ELKTON, CECIL CO. MD.
ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1840.

The Whigs of Cecil county to the Whigs of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, send greeting:

We congratulate you, fellow citizens, upon the glorious prospect of a deliverance from the dominion of Locofoco misrule, which is now dawning upon our beloved country—and we respectfully and cordially invite you, one and all, to meet with us at ELKTON, on *Saturday*, the 26th of the present month, September, at which time and place a Great Meeting of the friends of HARRISON and TYLER will be held, for the purpose of raising our united voices against the destructive doctrines and practice of the present administration. The salvation of many of the most important principles of our revered constitution, and indeed the preservation of popular government against the encroachments of power, and the insidious arts of corrupt politicians,—requires the most strenuous exertions of every friend of republican liberty in the Union. Come, then, fellow citizens, and unite with us to preserve this sacred charter of our liberties—*COME ONE—COME ALL!* ALL who are opposed to the false and dangerous idea, that the Executive is the proper source of legislation; all who view with mortification and regret the servile yielding of your Congressional Representatives to the tyranny of Executive dictation—and who are desirous that the spirit of the PEOPLE should be once more infused into the councils of the nation. ALL who are opposed to an extravagant and corrupt expenditure of the public money for party purposes—all who are opposed to the so called "Independent Treasury," a scheme intended and calculated to render the President and his office holders *independent of the People*—ALL who desire to rid the country of the many evils necessarily growing out of the ruinous policy of the present administration—such as the destruction of commerce, the annihilation of credit and confidence between man and man—the *reduction of the* Wages of the Laborer and Mechanic, and the Value of the Products of the FARMER.—The destruction of the Tariff, and the establishment of direct taxation—ALL who are opposed to the revolting doctrine, that the people have no right to look to the Government for a redress of their grievances—ALL who are opposed to the creation of one currency for the Government and another for the People—ALL who are opposed to a STANDING ARMY, under the artful disguise of a plan for the organization of the Militia, to enable the President to enforce obedience to his mandates—in a word all true republicans and friends of their country, who are favorable to the election of William H. Harrison, the tried statesman, hero, and patriot, and opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the office holders, and not of the people—are invited, and will receive a hearty welcome.

A Feast will be prepared for all, and a fine BAND OF MUSIC will be in attendance. Some of the most distinguished Orators of the day have been invited, and will be present to address the People. The HARRISON and TYLER Electors for the State are invited and will attend the Meeting.

AMOS A. EVANS,
ENOCH CLOUD,
GEORGE R. HOWARD,
JAMES H JAMAR,
F. A. ELLIS. } Harrison Central Committee For Cecil County.

OLD TWELFTH, ATTENTION!!—The friends of Harrison and Tyler will hold a public meeting at Mrs. Posey's, corner of Cove and Franklin street, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., when addresses will be delivered by several distinguished friends of reform.

All persons are invited to attend whose minds are open to conviction, and who are opposed to a reduction of the wages of labor; to a standing army in time of peace, and who desire a return to the times of prosperity enjoyed by this country, before the present Administration came into power, when shinplasters were unknown, and industry rewarded. By order of the Tippecanoe Club. WM. P. STEWART, Pres't.
JOHN R. PIPER, Sec'y. sep 12

FOURTH WARD—WHIGS, ATTENTION!!—The Whigs of the Fourth Ward are requested to attend a meeting of Tippecanoe Club No 4, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 15th inst. at 7½ o'clock, at the room of the Academy, Ensor st. adjoining the Independent Engine House. Addresses may be expected from distinguished friends of the cause. Come one, come all. By order JOSEPH C. BOYD, Rec. Sec'y.
sep 12.

ATTENTION, TENTH WARD!—A meeting of the Whigs of the Tenth Ward will be held at Mrs. Temperley's, corner of Howard and Mulberry sts., on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst, at ½ past 7 o'clock. As business of importance will come before the meeting, it is hoped that every friend of Harrison and Reform will attend. sep 12

ATTENTION!! EIGHTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—The regular meeting of the club will be held at GIDEON BROWNS, corner of York and Light st. on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. The members of the club are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance. It is expected that the several Committees will be prepared to make their report. A. L. MOORE, Pres't.
ep. 11 PACE.

SEVENTH WARD, ATTENTION!—There will be a meeting of the Seventh Ward Tippecanoe Club, at North Bend, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 15th, at 7 o'clock P. M. An address will be delivered, and a punctual attendance of the Whig voters of the Ward is expected, in mass. By order,
se 11 PAG R. H. COLEMAN, Sec'y.

GERMAN TIPPECANOE CLUB.—A meeting of the German Tippecanoe Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, at North Bend, (Water, between South and Calvert streets.) The members and others, who are in favor of Harrison and reform, are requested to be punctual in attending. Mr. F. I. GRUND, of Philadelphia, will address the meeting. GEO. KAYLOR, Pres't.
se 11 3t

ATTENTION, TENTH WARD!—A meeting of the Whigs of the Tenth Ward will be held at Mrs. Temperley's, corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at half past 7 o'clock. As business of importance will come before the meeting, it is hoped that every friend of Harrison and reform will attend. PG se 11

☞YOUNG WHIGS OF BALTIMORE—The Committee of fifty from each ward, which assembled at Washington Hall, previous to the great fourth of May Convention, are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, at NORTH BEND. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.
se 11

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst, by the Rev. Mr Steel, JOHN DOWLING, formerly of Chestertown, to ELIZABTH GRAFF, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. White, JOHN McDERMOTT, of York, Pa., to Miss CATHARINE GETTY, of this city.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Smith, ISAAC CARTER to Miss MARY ANN RUDY, both of this city.

At Carlisle, Pa., on the 3d inst., WILLIAM FARADAY, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY MATTHEWS, of the former place.

On Thursday, the 3d inst., JOHN KING FINDLAY, Esq., to Miss SUSAN, daughter of the late Joseph Ogilby, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa.

At Frederick city, on the 8th inst, W. M. B. McLANAHAN, Esq., one of the editors of the Citizen, to Miss ANN R. SMITH, both of that city.

At Stonington, Conn., on the 2d inst., Rev. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, D. D., of New Orleans, to MARY ANN, daughter of the late Paul Babcock, Esq.

At Washington, on the 8th inst., W. D. WALLACH, Esq., of Matagorda, Texas, to MARGARET CHAPMAN, eldest daughter of Mr. Augustin Newton of W.

At Hancock Barracks, Maine, on the 1st inst, Lieut. JOSEPH A. HASKIN, of the 1st regiment U. S. artillery, to Miss REBECCA EUSTIS SPRAGUE, daughter of Assistant Surgeon L. SPRAGUE, U. S. Army.

On the 9th inst, in Clark county, Va., Major RICHARD BENNETT, of Washington city, to Miss MARGARET FUNSTEN, daughter of the late Oliver Funsten, Esq.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

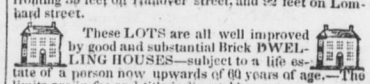
GROUND RENTS

AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at public auction, on MOMDAY, the 5th day of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Exchange, in the city of Baltimore, one undivided fifth of, in and to a ground rent of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, payable on the 1st day of September, December, March and June, out of a Lot of Ground on the west side of Hanover street, near the corner of Lombard, fronting on Hanover street, 27 feet and extending back 90 feet more or less.

ALSO, one undivided fifth—in and to a ground rent of NINETY DOLLARS payable on the 15th June, out of a Lot of Ground situate on the north side of Lombard street—beginning 144 feet from west side of Hanover st., running thence eastwardly 26 feet on Lombard street, then Northwardly 87 feet, thence Northwardly until it intersects a line drawn from the beginning and thence Southerly 94 feet to the beginning.

ALSO, undivided fifth in and to a ground rent of NINETY DOLLARS, payable on 15th June, out of a lot of ground adjoining the above, on the North side of Lombard street, beginning 118 feet from West side of Hanover street, running thence Eastwardly 26 feet on Lombard street, thence Northwardly 80 feet, then Northwardly to a line drawn from the beginning and then Southwardly 87 feet to the beginning.

ALSO, one undivided fifth, in and to a ground rent of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS, payable on 19th June and December, out of a lot of ground at the North west corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, fronting 59 feet on Hanover street, and 92 feet on Lombard street.



These LOTS are all well improved by good and substantial Brick DWELLING HOUSES—subject to a life estate of a person now upwards of 60 years of age.—The limits are in fee and title indisputable.

The terms of sale are, that one-third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash, and the balance in 3 and 6 months from the day of sale, the credit payments to bear interest and be secured by approved bonds or notes.

GEORGE W. DOBBIN, Trustee.
sep 14 dts.

SOUTHERN STEAMBOAT LINE,

BETWEEN BALTIMORE NORFOLK, & PORTSMOUTH.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the Baltimore Steam Packet Company will, with their steam-packet GEORGIA, and two other safe and comfortable Boats, keep up the Daily Line (WITH THE U. S. MAIL) between Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth and in connection with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road to the South, and forming some connection from the South to Baltimore.—And as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, will have on a line of Boats for speed, strength and comfort, not to be surpassed by any Boats in the Union.

The public are therefore cautioned to put no trust in the malicious falsehoods circulated by the Agents of the upper route against this Line, (they keep out of view their own mishaps and deficiencies) but may rely on the statements made by the above Line.

T. SHEPPARD, Treasurer.
Baltimore, Sept. 1840. dtm.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Trustees of this Society being desirous that the First Fair should open under the most favorable auspices, and in order the most effectually to establish the Society upon a firm basis, take leave most respectfully and earnestly to address themselves to that portion of the community who will be most benefited by its success, viz: Farmers, Graziers, Butchers Manufacturers of Farming Imple ments, Coarse Wollens, &c., and appeal to their interests to afford whatever patronage they may have in their power at the approaching Fair of the Society, which, as has been announced for some time past, is to be held at Ellicott's Mills, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September next. The Trustees deem it quite superfluous to point out to such, the importance of such an institution, or the advantages that will necessarily be derived from its permanency, as they are well known to every man of intelligence. Penn's, Stalls, Stabling, Lots for drove stock, and provender at the most moderate rates, with every necessary accommodation will be found in readiness, and will be furnished on application to the Clerk, Mr. William McLaughlin. Public sales of Stock or articles of Manufacture, will be made either for cash, or on time, at the will of the owner, on notice being given to either of the members of the Executive Committee.

☞For admission of membership, (the price being limited to one dollar,) application will be made to the Committee, or to the Secretary, Col. B. U. Campbell.

☞The members of the Society will elect the officers of the Society on that day for one year, and will dine together at Mrs. Disney's Hotel.

☞Editors of newspapers throughout the State, and those of adjacent states, who feel an interest in the promotion of this State Institution, will render a public service by giving this notice a few insertions.

ALLEN THOMAS
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
CHARLES CARROLL,
ARTHUR PUE, Jr.,
EDWARD HAMMOND. } Exec. Committe.
sep 14

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber is authorised to purchase, for gentlemen of the south, a number of Negroes of both sexes.

The highest cash prices will be given for slaves for life and good titles.

He can always be found at the United States Hotel, opposite the Depot, Pratt street.

ly 30 dtf G. W. PEARCE.

LAW NOTICE.

CHAS. H. PITTS & JAS. E. STEWART, *Attorneys at Law*, have removed to the office in Fayette street, a few doors east of St. Paul's street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. They may be found at all times during business hours, when not engaged in Court, or absent from the city. In the absence of either of them, the partner will attend to the business of the office. ap21

FOR SALE, a very likely Healthy, NEGRO GIRL aged about 20 years; to serve until she is 40 year of age. She is an excellent plain Cook, Washer, and Ironer, and understands the Milching of Cows well. Apply at this office. Sept. 5, 4dt.

BEAR CREEK HOTEL.—(North Point.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has, for the future, taken the sail HOTEL under his entire management, and there shall be no exertions spared on his part to render the place worthy of public patronage.

☞BOATS, BATE, &c., as usual.
sep 3 HENRY T. HOUCK.

TO THE INSOLVENT.

NOTICE.—Applicants for the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, can have their papers correctly drawn up and on reasonable terms, by applying to L. F. SCOTTI'S General Intelligence and Agency office, No. 2 West Fayette street, Basement story Barnum's City Hotel. au11

MR. DAVISON'S PATENT MUSCULAR GUIDE TO PENMANSHIP.

IN a report read and adopted by the Maryland Institute, on