

Connellist.—Which may also go for Harrison.

Rhode Island.—This state has the same Constitution which Charles II granted it in 1633, in which all voters are required to be freeholders. We should regret it if it cast its vote for any other, than for the British Whigs.

Massachusetts.—Here the chance for Van Buren is good: Morton, a Democrat, was elected, last winter; the first Democrat triumph in fifteen years. We have at least an equal chance with Harrison.

New Jersey.—The electoral vote will be cast for Van Buren. Although British Whiggery has triumphed for two years past in the Legislature, yet, that was alone to be imputed to the way in which the State was apportioned. The singular spectacle was presented, at successive elections, that while the Legislature showed a federal vote the aggregate majority of the whole state was Democratic. Therefore, was it, that the attempt of the British Whigs to force men into seats to which they had never been elected, recoiled so terribly upon them. When Van Buren tal es the field, no gerrymandering can poison and bias the election franchise; but the whole vote will tell in tones of thunder.

Delaware.—A Democratic Congressman was chosen at the last election in this State, and one of the branches of the Legislature thoroughly revolutionised. This is indicative of anything else than a regard for British Whiggery. Van Buren stands the best chance for this state.

Maryland.—This State, also, at both her gubernatorial and Congressional elections, elected Democrats by fine majorities. Maryland will never go for the Abolition candidate. The signs here are many in favor of Van Buren.

Kentucky.—A Harrison state. But amid the gloom of British Whiggery in even this ancient commonwealth, there are some bright flashes of democracy. The murmurs of discontent at Harrison's nomination are not few.

Indiana.—The Democrats triumphed gloriously in their late Congressional Election, though every voter was called upon, in the name of Tippecanoe, to vote the other way. The Democratic papers say that everything is favorable to Van Buren—not one democrat having taken to cider-drinking.

Illinois.—The Governor here is Democratic, and the Congressional Election was clearly in favor of the Democrats. From his we conjecture that Illinois will also swell the tide against the British Whigs.

Missouri.—This State belongs to the unchangeables. No sane mind refuses to admit that Van Buren will get Missouri.

Tennessee.—The complete and disastrous rout of the Federalists in the election of Governor Polk, and at the election for Congressmen, is remembered by the British Whigs. Tennessee will follow up her blow for Polk by a still harder one for Van Buren.

Alabama.—This is another Southern State; and if we did not feel certain of her electoral vote for Van Buren, on account of her former unshaken Democracy, we should, on account of that principle by which no Southern man can vote for an Abolitionist.

South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina, are all pledged for Van Buren.

Louisiana, hates Abolition too much and loved Clay too heartily, to go for Harrison. Our friends there predict that it is safe for Van Buren; but we think with too much confidence.

Mississippi.—This state is, like Missouri, all one way. Harrison can't touch bottom there. To show that we do not speak without grounds, we refer to the recent triumphant election of both the Democratic candidates for Congress and a Democratic Legislature.

Michigan.—We set down Michigan for the Dutchman. The recent triumphant result of the spring elections, are enough to prove that the old spirit is not yet extinct, and that the people have not yet grown tired of their principles. Michigan is safe for Van Buren.

Arkansas is safe for Van Buren.

We have prepared this statement with care, and ask our friends to preserve it and judge of it by the actual returns. We say again, there is no danger: The British Whigs may blow and fume, build log cabins and drink hard cider; come down into the forum and take the voter by the hand; throw off the hatred, exteriorly, of the mechanic and working man; and hold big conventions of lawyers and gentlemen of leisure; but, we say to our friends, it requires something else to change the people.—They must give us other proofs of their integrity, besides such clap-traps as the above. The people are not children to be affected by rare-shows like those, nor are they so soon tired of their principles as to throw them off for the gossamer cloak of federal expediency. The sky is bright: the sun unclouded, and the prospect glorious and cheering.

Petticoat Incident.—While the procession was passing down Baltimore street, a gentleman permitted several ladies to peep through his store into an upper loft, to see the "lions of the day." Soon after he discovered the attention of the crowd was attracted to his building, when he looked up and saw one of the ladies waving a red petticoat from an upper window. She was soon told that her flag could not hang out of his building.

NATIONAL

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the notice given the delegates to this body met precisely at 12 o'clock on Tuesday morning in the Musical Association. Felix Grundy, esq. called the Convention to order, and then moved that Governor Hill of New Hampshire take the chair, and that General Dix of New York be appointed Secretary pro tem; which was agreed to.

A committee of one from a state was appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the convention. Also a committee to receive the credentials of the delegates.

Mr. Grundy then rose, and proceeded to make some remarks in favor of a strict scrutiny being instituted into the qualifications and rights of gentlemen presenting themselves here as delegates from the respective States, which they profess to represent. He argued that an investigation was necessary, in order to prevent injustice being done to the party, as had been the case four years ago, in regard to Tennessee. He said, that this Convention ought to come out with a clear, candid, and true declaration of the sentiments of the Republican party as here represented. If they did so and should be right in the principles avowed, there could be no doubt that an honest, free, and independent people would sustain them. He repeated, that if this Convention were frank with the people, they would be supported, if regarded as being in the right. But they would at least go down under the conscientious conviction of having performed what they believed to be their duty. However, whether right or wrong let us tell them what we think, and not beguile or deceive them by acting contrary to our sincere belief. (Loud cheering.) Having said this much, he would now take his seat; but he would address the Convention on this subject on another occasion.

Mr. Frazer expressed his hope that the Delegates from Tennessee, [Mr. Grundy,] would proceed with his remarks. He referred to the number of Delegates from the State of Pennsylvania, and remarked that it gave a majority of 50,000 for Gen. Jackson, and asserted that at the coming Presidential election, the Democracy of the land of Penn. could not be beaten by Tory Federalism. The whole Democracy of the State, were here represented, and they would speak trumpet-tongued to the people. "We," [continued Mr. F.] "hanging our banner on our outer wall, we proclaim the eternal principle that man is fit for self-government, and by the aid of Almighty God, the people shall and will rule. They will triumph, and they shall triumph. And that party who are afraid of their principles, are unworthy of the suffrages and confidence of the people of this glorious Republic."

Stentorian cheering, & said: In one thing, fellow citizens, you are not mistaken. I am a veteran in the cause of Democracy; I was born so & lived so, even beyond my three score years. I have often met in political conflict men of the other party, and am still ready to meet them wherever and whenever they may present themselves, on proper and fit occasions. Yes, sir, an old and sound vessel, that has stood the quicksands, the shoals, and the sawyers of the Mississippi—that has met in the open sea, the proudest force of the enemy, and never struck her flag—has often been compelled to meet their little skiffs and bark canoes, is still as sound as ever, and prepared for a new contest. I stand here, fellow countrymen, as a Tennessean should stand here—as an old Democrat; and not only that, but I bring with me one who has done his duty in the field [this allusion to General Carroll was received with an universal burst of applause.] Here we present ourselves to the Democracy of the Union, not fearing to speak to them as boldly as we have done in the field and the cabinet, whatever it be. The patriotic citizens to say and do. They, however, has little to do with the present question. What, then, is our duty? What are the principles on which we stand? We say that we are the friends and advocates of equal rights, or, in other words, that every freeman shall stand on the broad platform of liberty and equality—we want an open field and a fair argument—we want no adventitious aid, either from exclusive privileges or banking corporations.

But let me admonish you, fellow citizens, that we must take care of this institution called a Bank of the United States.—Do you say that you will put it under such restraints as will prevent it from usurping the liberties of the country? what you put restraints on this unshorn Sampson, that will rise up and snap the feeble bands you have put upon him? They want to rise up, my fellow countrymen, and set themselves above the Constitution and the institutions of the country. Look to that instrument by which our liberties are secured, and where in it do you find any thing to authorize the belief that our wise forefathers intended that money should rule, where freemen only should do so. Is it money that makes the man, or honest industry?—It is honest industry, aided by virtue; and let me tell you that it is the Democracy who are the workmen of the country.—Show me the man who wants to live on his wits alone, or by the injuries he can inflict upon his neighbors, and I will tell you that, that man is not one of us. He does not belong to our party at all. He is a Federalist aristocrat, and modern Whig besides.—There was a time when the name of Whig

sounded delightfully and pleasantly to every patriot's ear, but that time has passed by.—They were the Whigs of the Revolution—the friends of the country. There was no British gold diffused among them, for they would not take it. There was no British influence acting upon them, for they loved their country too well to be swayed by foreign influence. Now I do not charge this against the present Whig party, for it is not safe or just to deal in such harsh denunciations; but this I must say, that when you do find such men, nineteen out of twenty of them do not belong to our party; and that is not all. Men who do evil, shun the light—they do not want their deeds to be seen. Now, whether it is a consciousness or not that they are acting wrong, he would not say—but so it is, that the Whigs are unwilling to disclose to their countrymen the principles which governed them, or indeed whether they have any principles at all. Is it not fair to infer that they well know that if they disclose their opinions and the objects for which they are contending, that the people will never put them in office? While casting my eyes around the room, I see my Ohio friends—and this reminds me of Cincinnati and the manner in which the Whigs manage their affairs there. At the close of the late war with Great Britain, was there a man, woman, or child, in that city, who ever thought of taking up the present Whig candidate for the Presidency? Now, I do not wish to detract from the merits of that individual, for I wish that he was wiser and better, and more meritorious than he is; but let us see how he is to be made President. It will be recalled by all of us that when the name of Andrew Jackson was announced for the Presidency, the nomination, like a blaze, extended through the whole country, and never ceased to show its light till the illustrious hero and statesman was elevated to the Chief Magistracy. It is true that art, contrivances, &c. prevented his election at the first trial; but the next time all the devices of the Federal party were ineffectual to prevent it.

But to return to the State of Ohio and the city of Cincinnati. The Whigs there have a candidate whom they want to make President, and of whom four years ago very little was heard; but within the last few months no mortal man has ever grown so vastly as he. From a plain honest clerk of a county court, who interfered with nobody & with nobody interfered, he has grown to be a astonishingly great man, destined in their opinions to carry all before him. But notwithstanding all this, no one can, by any possibility, come at his opinions on any of the great questions interesting to the country, nor obtain any information in regard to him, by which they can measure his fitness and capacity for the high station to which he aspires. What have his friends done in regard to him? Why, they won't let him be measured at all. They have shut him up, (I will not say in a cage, but he might as well be in one,) and will not let him have the use of a pen, ink and paper, while his conscience keeps saying that he shall neither speak nor write, and they will not do it for him. Now I ask this Convention, as sober, reflecting men, if this is the way to make the President for the people of the United States? I want to push this matter a little further.

Mr. Burke, the Postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I intend, before we leave this place, to ask him to state whether this committee does not regularly attend their candidate to the post office, when he goes for letters, to see that he gets none that are not such as they are willing that he should receive. It is true that there are many wags in this country, and that some of them may probably write hoaxing letters to the old gentleman; and his Whig advisers may wish to save him the mortification of reading them, or they may wish to save postage, which is always refunded on returning such letters to the post office. But they open all his letters for him, and where there is nothing to be said in reply, they answer them; though when there is, they will not answer them at all. Now, this is the way in which they want to make a President of the United States. It was different in old times. When Andrew Jackson was put up for the Presidency, I wonder if any man, or set of men, opened and answered his letters for him. When he received a letter, he answered it himself; and whether his opinions were right or wrong, he expressed them openly and fearlessly, without being dictated to by a human being. This was the custom of all our former Presidents, from Washington down to the present time; and it is the custom of our present Chief Magistracy. When his opinions were asked on important questions of State policy, he gave them openly and distinctly. On the subject of Abolition, which the Whig Committee will not let their candidate speak upon, Mr. Van Buren has been most explicit. He has declared his opposition to that fell spirit, in the strongest terms; and stated in advance, that he would veto any bill passed by Congress, interfering with the question of slavery, either in the States or in the District of Columbia. But how is it with the Whig candidate? There are vast numbers of Abolitionists at the North, and though they are a troublesome set of people, their votes count as well as those of others. Now the Whig Committee of Cincinnati have come to the conclusion that a letter written to the Abolitionists, unfavorable to their views, would cause the loss of their votes, while a letter of a contrary character would cost them the votes of the South. Hence the necessity, on

their part, for avoiding all correspondence on that subject; for whether they wrote one way or the other, they would be placed in an awful predicament.

After a few more remarks, Mr. G. concluded by pledging himself that the people of his State would never vote for any man whose principles and policy were not openly and fearlessly avowed to them; and that, well knowing and having the fullest confidence in the present Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy, they would give him a hearty and efficient support.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, from the committee of twenty-one, to recommend suitable persons for officers for the Convention, reported:

- For President.
Gov. William Carroll, of Tennessee.
For Vice Presidents.
Wm. T. Rogers, of Pennsylvania.
Gov. C. P. Van Ness, of Vermont.
Wm. N. Edwards, of North Carolina.
Dr. Charles Parry, of Indiana.
John Nelson, Esq. of Maryland.
Hon. Alex. Mouton, of Louisiana.
For Secretaries.
Geo. A. Starkweather, of New York.
C. J. McNulty, of Ohio.
G. B. Adran, of New Jersey.
Albert F. Baker, of New Hampshire.

The report of the committee was unanimously concurred in, and the President was conducted to the chair.
On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Convention adjourned, to meet again at 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met again at 4 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The President then rose, and addressed the Convention with a few pertinent remarks, and closed by saying:

The cause which has brought us together this day, is the cause of the American people, and it is one in which every Republican feels a deep and abiding interest. It is a cause, if we succeed, to promote the happiness and prosperity of the yeomanry of the country—the great body of the people.

We have nothing, then, to do but that which intimately concerns all who belong to the Republican party, and that is to take post in the rank, wherever it be, and to fight the battle manfully till November next; and if we do that, the victory will be ours.—But, Gentlemen, rely upon it, we must stand shoulder to shoulder—there must not be one single inch left in our ranks for the enemy to make an inroad. If we do, defeat may be the consequence. I say, again, let every Republican in the United States, and more especially those now present, determine to do his duty, and victory will be the inevitable consequence. [Loud and reiterated cheers.]

Mr. Rogers, from the committee appointed to examine the credentials of delegates, made a report on that subject; which was laid on the table for the present, and from which it appeared that 21 states were represented.

Committees were then appointed to prepare an address in support of the principles of the democratic party of the Union and Resolutions declaratory of those principles.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1840.

Mr. Gillet, of New York, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions, expressing the views and principles of the Democratic party, reported that they had had the subject under consideration, and that they had instructed him to report the following resolutions. He was further instructed to say that the committee was entirely unanimous in favor of the propositions they submitted to the Convention. Mr. G. then read the resolutions in his place, as follows:

- Resolved—That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the Departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.
- Resolved—That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence, and carry on, a general system of internal improvements.
- Resolved—That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just, or expedient.
- Resolved—That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country—that every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence, or foreign aggression.
- Resolved—That it is the duty of every branch of the Government, to enforce and practise the most rigid economy, in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised, than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.
- Resolved—That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and

above the laws and the will of the people.

Resolved—That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

Resolved—That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

Resolved—That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privileges of becoming citizens, and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

Mr. Grundy then moved that the question be taken on each resolution separately; which having been accordingly done, they were severally adopted unanimously.

Mr. Hill reported an address which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, in behalf of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following report. He would merely remark, he said, by way of explanation of his position in the committee, that he should present the result of their deliberations without comment. He would barely, however, remark that the conclusion to which the committee had arrived, was the result of harmony, concession, and self-denial, carrying out the Democratic principle of every thing for measures, and nothing for men.—Mr. C. then read the report and resolutions as follows:

And whereas, in order to carry out the principles herein avowed, it is important that a Chief Magistracy should be chosen whose opinions are known to be in accordance with them; and as many of the States have nominated Martin Van Buren as a candidate for re-election to the office he now holds, and which he has filled with distinguished honor to himself and advantage to the best interests of the country; and as it is apparent from indications not to be doubted, that the undivided wishes of the Republican party throughout the Union point to him as the individual best calculated, at the present juncture, to execute the measures of policy which they deem essential to the public welfare, and as the members of this Convention unanimously concur in the opinion so generally entertained by their constituents; thereupon.

Resolved—That this Convention do present the name of Martin Van Buren to the people as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States, and that we will spare no honorable efforts to secure his election.

And whereas several of the States, which have nominated Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, have put in nomination different individuals as candidates for the office of Vice President, thus indicating a diversity of opinion as to the person best entitled to the nomination; and whereas some of the said States are not represented in this Convention; and as all the individuals so nominated have filled the various public trusts confided to them, ably and faithfully, and have thereby secured for themselves the confidence of their Republican fellow-citizens; thereupon.

Resolved—That the Convention deem it expedient at the present time not to choose between the individuals in nomination, but to leave the decision to their Republican fellow-citizens in the several States, trusting that before the election shall take place, their opinions shall become so concentrated as to secure the choice of a Vice President by the electoral colleges.

Mr. Ashmead of Pennsylvania then observed, that there could be no objection to the adoption of the preamble and the first of the resolutions in relation to the nomination for President. On that question the Convention was unanimous. There were objections to the second resolution; and he therefore moved that the question be divided so as to take it first on the preamble and first resolution, and afterwards to the second resolution.

This motion having been agreed to, the question was taken on the preamble and first resolution, and they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Butler, of Kentucky, then rose and said, that by the instructions of the committee, he rose for the purpose of laying before the Convention a letter, which he had received from the present Vice President of the United States, he did not rise for the purpose of throwing the apple of discord before the Convention, but for the opposite purpose. He well knew that there was no man so proper to present this offering for the public good as himself. If the failure to nominate Richard M. Johnson was to be felt in any one part of the United States, it was in that neighborhood where he resided. He represented the very district which had been so long and so faithfully represented