Our readers will doubtless recollect the Dialogue, we published some time since, between an ex-senator and a laborer. Here is a continuation of it:

From the Hartford Courant.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A LABORER AND EX-SENATOR CONTINUED.

Laborer. Since our last conversation, Mr. Senator. I have been afraid, really that we are going to have rather too much of a good thing.

Senator. How so, neighbor.

Laborer. Why, you prove to me that it was a good thing to have the price of labor reduced—that is, you told me the leaders of the party said so, and that they are always right. Now, the price of labor is so much reduced, that I cannot get work enough even to earn my bread; and its just so with a great many other folks in our town. Now isn't this too much of a good thing?

Senator. Oh these changes always come a little hard at first—but there's this about it, they don't work well for this whigs, they go wrong of themselves. Calhoun's speech proves very clearly how the thing will work.

Laborer. Yes—I have. Is this the same Mr. Calhoun who abused Gen. Jackson so much, and who was called the Catiline of the senate?

Senator. Yes—I rather think he is the same. I didn't go to the *sinit* till after that time, and may be mistaken about it—but I rather guess it's the same man.

Laborer. Have I to suppose it that he now belongs to our party? Is he any better now than he used to be?

Senator. I suppose not—but still we couldn't well do without him, and so we took him as he is.—But what do you think of his speech?

Laborer. Can you tell me if this Mr. Calhoun is the same who studied law at Litchfield with Judge Reeve?

Senator. I don't know much about that. For my part, I never had much taste for the law—did'nt like to study it, and you know it is not necessary; for our folks don't think much of law. But to answer your question, I think I have heard that Calhoun did, in his younger days, study law at Litchfield.

Laborer. Then he must be the same man about whom I have heard the story.

Senator. What story neighbor?

Laborer. Why, Judge Reeve said one day, if he wanted to prove that pumpkins grew on apple trees, that young Calhoun could do it.

Senator. Yes—yes—he was always a smart fellow.

Laborer. Pretty much like my smart horse, that's broke his harness, and my sleigh and wagon, and that's got so bad a name that nobody won't have him. He won't go any way but his own way, and if he thinks you want to have him, he won't go that.

Senator. But how do you like his speech?

Laborer. Why, he said, did he not, that the sub-treasury would enable those who own manufactories at the north, to sell their goods so cheap in the foreign market as to bring them in competition with those made abroad?

Senator. Yes, and so it will.

Laborer. But how can this be done, unless labor is reduced to the same condition and price as it is in Europe?

Senator. Well, suppose it is—will it not be just as well?—for then you will get your pay in hard money.

Laborer. It dont make much difference to me whether the money is hard or soft, if I don't get any, I never have been able to see the difference between a hard dollar and a bill which I could change for a hard dollar.

Senator. This cry against a reduction in the price of labor is all a whig measure, intended merely to deceive our friends—it will work well I assure you.

Laborer. I find, Mr. Senator, that in the hard money countries of Europe the price of labor seems about ten cents a day, without board,—and do you really think that would be as well for us here, as the dollar, or dollar and a half which we used to receive?

Senator. Why not: why is not ten cents as good as ten dollars?

Laborer. Why then are there so many poor in those countries—and why are the laboring classes so anxious to get to the U. States?

Senator. I am sure I don't know—for we have no poor here, and men and women too, who want work.

Laborer. We have now, I know—but it was not so formerly—every man who wanted to work found employment and got good wages.

Senator. (Angrily.) You don't mean to say that these times have been brought on by the administration.

Laborer. No! I don't mean to say that—for I am no whig—but still, I can't see why the democratic administration should be going to Europe to learn how to collect their revenues. I don't like this following the governments of Kings and Princes—I don't think it will improve our republican systems.

Senator. Calhoun was undoubtedly right in what he said about the sub treasury—I tell you he's a great statesler, and knows all about it.

Laborer. I can see very clearly why he is such a zealous to lessen the price of productive labor, for then the cotton of the south will buy more of the manufactured articles of the north—but that don't exactly prove to me that we ought to be in favor of it.

Senator. But you are surely for the good of the whole, are you not?

Laborer. Yes, and for that very reason I am in favor of that kind of legislation that will effectually advance the interests of the whole and not break down our growing establishment in order to bring in the products of other countries. I say frankly, sir, I am not in favor of having our laborers receive but ten cents a day and find themselves. But I see you are preparing for the great discussion in which you will prove as clear as day light, that paper money is not as good as gold: so good morning.

A VIRGINIA DEFAULTER.—The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200,—and the Bank of Virginia offers a reward of $3000 for the apprehension of Wm. B. Dabney, the First Teller of the institution named. The Richmond Compiler says:

The proclamation charges that he has feloniously embezzled a considerable amount of the funds of the Bank, entrusted to his care, and the Bank notice specifies that he has embezzled a large amount of money in Bank notes.

There are a variety of rumors yet in circulation relative to the amount embezzled, &c. The affair is painful enough, and has deeply distressed many of our citizens. Mr. Dabney up to the time of his disappearance, bore a spotless reputation, and commanded the warm esteem of all who knew him. His train of connexions is extensive and of great respectability.

He left last Friday, and went as far as Taylorsville on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, whence it is supposed he proceeded westwardly. He had been for eleven years First Teller in the Bank, and enjoyed the most perfect confidence of the Directory and officers of the institution.

From the Richmond Compiler April 13.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—The absconding of the late Teller of the Bank of Virginia, and the astounding deficit in the Bank's funds since developed, have occasioned an excitement in this community which we suppose was never equalled. The extensive, highly respectable and popular connexions of the Teller, the cordial and universal esteem and confidence entertained for him, give to the discovery of his guilt a degree of astonishment and pain not to be described. Words are inadequate to express the distressed state of public mind. Not the least painful view of the affair is the tendency it must have to strengthen in our hearts the feeling of distrust of the honesty of our fellow men. Wm. B. Dabney's was a spotless reputation; his general demeanor was popular; his address manly and frank, his disposition kind and accommodating—add to which he was an active, able Bank officer. No opponent would have stood in the way of his promotion to the highest station in the institution should a vacancy have occurred. And when such a man stoops to fraud, it is not surprising that Confidence should be disturbed and alarmed—that she should look abroad with timid and suspicious glance, since she so late awoke but to sleep.

The deficit in the funds of the Bank is now ascertained to be $400,000 with perhaps the addition of some $50,000. No official announcement of the exact amount has been made. This will materially depress the energies and trade of our city. So much capital taken from its commerce must be a serious drawback.

Let not the stockholders yield to the rumors which interested men may set afloat. There will be hawks about; fear and credulity are their abettors. Do not believe all you hear of the Bank or you will become their prey.

Relative to the various facts ascertainable with regard to the fraud which produced the deficit, there are many rumors; but we await the publication of a report from the Bank, which we may anticipate as a matter of course.

The Bank of Virginia has increased its reward for the Teller to $5,000.

ANOTHER HARRISON VICTORY!

The following gratifying intelligence is from the Cincinnati Republican of Wednesday the 8th inst.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

HARRISON MAJORITY IN THE CITY

1663!!

THE WHOLE REGULARLY NOMINATED HARRISON DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN EVERY WARD IN THE CITY (with the only exception of the Constable in the Third Ward) PREVAILED AT THE ELECTION ON MONDAY!!!

Every exertion possible was made by the *destructives* to run in their candidates for "Log Cabin" tickets was counterfeited, and tickets headed "Harrison Ticket," but containing the names of some of their candidates, were distributed, and some of the men the candidates declared themselves at the polls Harrison men.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks to our success, we have obtained a *GLORIOUS, UNPRECEDENTED VICTORY!* Last year the Loco Focos succeeded in electing four Council-men, and two Constables. On Monday, the only solitary candidate carried by them was Mr. Riley for Constable, over Mr. Hazen, in the Third Ward—and this is very easily accounted for—Hazen having stated publicly on the election day, that he did not want the office, and that he thought of leaving the State. Under these circumstances, it is not strange that Riley beat him—still his majority is but about 30. The Harrison majority in this Ward on the township ticket is 117.

The result of this election is such as to satisfy the most sceptical, that the sun of Van Buren is set.

There were sixty-five candidates on the regularly nominated Harrison ticket—*sixty-four of whom are elected.*

SETTING RIGHT.—The following paragraph is from the Pennsylvanian of yesterday. We copy it from that paper with pleasure. It is indeed "sign of the times," and indicative of light from a very powerful political quarter. We know of no individual whose conversion to the Whig cause we should chronicle with more pleasure, than that of our neighbor.—*Phila. Inq.*

Sign of the Times.—Log cabin buttons, handsomely made and embossed, are going the rounds. Baltby, No. 1 Pine street, has a Harrison cane, surmounted by an oaken barrel, on one end of which are engraved the words "Hard Cider," and on the other "Tippecanoe." Beautiful ponger handkerchiefs, with the American flag and a likeness of General Harrison, have arrived from down east, and are bought up rapidly.

CHEERING NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.—Extract of a letter from Western Tennessee, dated April 3d, to a Merchant in Baltimore.

I am very happy to say from four weeks travel throughout this State, that it is my decided opinion, that she will give a large majority for Harrison and Tyler. In East Tennessee, Harrison will get a tremendous vote, and even in this region, great changes are daily developing themselves in his favor. The charge of cowardice and imbecility are severely rebuked by many very influential administration men, and have produced much disgust, and many changes in favor of the Whig candidates. Gen. Carroll's Whig addresses have gained more friends for Tip and Tyler, than even the party tools hoped he would for Locofocoism.

The Whig electors in this State are all able and eloquent men before the people, and have taken the stump, and are creating most wonderful changes. The truth is that the awful state of money matters, the extreme low prices of wages, and of everything Farmer's have for sale—in fact, the impossibility of selling for money in any instance, are proof too strong to be longer doubted, that there is "something wrong (as many of them say,) and we *cannot be expected by a change!*" The indeed cheering to see so much energy, activity, and influence exerted for the cause of the honest old Farmer, and the brave old soldier of North Bend.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—The election of Commissioners in the district of Southwark, took place on Monday, and has resulted in the total defeat of the regularly nominated Van Buren ticket. The Whigs had nominated no ticket, but supported a union ticket, composed of the following named gentlemen: John Packer and Geo. P. Mercer, Conservatives; Charles M. Sandgren and Henry B. Williamson, Whigs; Wm. Towell and Richard Mackney, Independent Van Buren men. For this ticket the first ward gave 54 majority, the second ward 280 majority, the fourth ward 60, and the fifth ward 150. In the third ward the Van Buren ticket had a majority of 34. The Reform ticket is thus elected by 514 majority. The ticket so signally defeated, was composed as follows: Thomas M'Jully, Benjamin Martin, Thomas Shaw, Robert Tate, Thomas Thropp and Christian Heins.

Philad. Nat. Gaz.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—We are cheered and animated with the demonstrations of strength for Gen. HARRISON which manifest themselves all over the Union. There is a zeal a devotion, an enthusiasm, for the cause, which furnishes the unerring assurance of success.

Our table is loaded with rich materials for the People. The Press teems with the evidences of Gen. HARRISON's services and gallantry in the field and of his talents and eloquence in the Council. Papers, exclusively devoted to his cause, are springing up at every direction. We have the "*Log-Cabin Advocate*" from Baltimore; the "*Spirit of Seventy Six*" from Illinois; the "*Log Cabin and Hard Cider Patriot*" from Ross county, Ohio; the "*Harrisonian*" from Mountpilier, Vt.; the "*Old Soldier*" from Springfield, Mass.

Log Cabins are going up and TIPPECANOE CLUBS are forming every where. Harmony, zeal and confidence are the all pervading circumstances which distinguish the efforts of our friends. The enthusiasm is universal. All are ardent and active. The Halls of Congress and those of the State Legislatures resound with eloquent vindications of HARRISON, while the Log-Cabin fireside is enlivened with the voice of song.

In all these things we see VICTORY!

Albany Journal.

HARRISBURG, April 14.

LOCOFOCO RABBLE.—Both branches of the Legislature passed a bill yesterday taking the Commissions from ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN *Notaries Public*, "root hill away," authorizing the Governor to appoint others in their places. One hundred and seven public officers against whom not a petition, not a word of complaint had been preferred to the Legislature, are thus unceremoniously removed to make places for mere party favorites, and to increase the power and patronage of the Executive. The people may therefore soon expect to be saddled with a hoard of ignorant, inexperienced and incompetent officers, to fulfil the responsible duties of Notaries Public.

Let the people look at this act, and see how well it corresponds with the Locofoco professions of democracy and love for the people. In this case they have rejected a bill to allow the people to elect their own Notaries, thus saying that they are unfit to choose their rulers, and contrary to the well known voice expressed by them in the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, they have given the appointment of these officers unto the hands of the Governor to swell his patronage.

But this is in character with locofocoism. With *democracy* upon their lips, they are aristocratic in test, using every means to concentrate all power in "one man," who uses it as absolutely as any despot of Europe.

"By their fruits shall ye know them."

Telegraph.

GEN. HARRISON.—A highly valued friend, at the close of a letter upon business, gives the following anecdote of Gen. Harrison, which we do not remember to have seen before.

"During the seige at Fort Meigs, by Gen. Proctor and his Indian allies, a cannon ball struck near Gen. Harrison and his staff officers, and bounded, hissing, over their heads. With the coolness and grace of one who invites a welcome guest, Gen. Harrison remarked "Pass on Gen. Proctor, the countersign is right." The celebrated anecdote of Napoleon, when a ball entered *dust* on his writing thereby saying *sand*, is less indicative of a fearless mind.

From a volume published by a French Tourist in 1825.

GENERAL HARRISON.

Are you personally acquainted with General Harrison?

Begar, sare, I have de grand satisfaction, to have the plaisare, sare, to be drawing introductionig, sare, to de brave hero and citizen. I make you introducting, sare, to dis gentlemen, who shall tell you de grand story of de old Shenerall and de wood leg soldiare. Aid fo! it is ver good.

With great pleasure, sir, I will relate it, said a very respectable looking gentleman in black, who I afterwards understood was a clergyman. It was in the year 1820, if my memory is correct, that I was travelling in Ohio with the view of purchasing a tract of land for my son, when I fell in with a gentleman who was a stranger and whom I found very intelligent and agreeable companion. A thunder storm drove us into a neat log cabin, a little distance from the road side, for shelter, where we found a house full of children, a sick and very interesting looking woman lying on a humble but clean looking bed, and a young, pretty maiden sitting near. The husband and father, with a wooden leg, and a deep scar across his brow, was bending over the bed and pressing the hand of the sick woman between both of his. His eyes were intently fixed on a young infant, apparently a few months old. The whole group had been indulging in tears, and I saw one stealing from the dark and dazzling eyes of the young damsel, as she sat listening apparently to some tale of woe which her father told. Their tears were suddenly wiped away as we approached, and were given a cordial welcome.

You seem to be in distress, said the stranger, my companion.

I have been the enemies of my country, said the host, as he swung his wooden leg round to close the door, and I have felt all the pangs and privations of a military life, but all this was nothing compared with what I have suffered to day.

Stranger. Pardon me if I ask the cause; for I will relieve you if it lies in my power.

Host. My wife is afflicted with an internal disease which renders it dangerous to move her; yet, for a debt which I cannot immediately raise, the sheriff is against her and he declares that if I do not pay it before to-morrow at twelve o'clock, he will seize what little I possess, and turn us all out to the mercy of the elements. I can neither raise the sum by that time, nor obtain a shelter for my poor wife and children, who must perish to gratify the malice of a man whose heart is a stranger to mercy.

The whole family melted into tears as he concluded and even the soldier himself, who faced the cannon's mouth, could not refrain from weeping.

Stranger. You have fought the battles of the country? May I be inquisitive of asking.

Host. Oh! yes, I fought under the brave Harrison at the Thames, and in other battles. I speak of him with pride, for I have seen his sword glittering in the thickest of the fight.

Stranger. Would you know him were you to see him?

Host. Know him! Yes, I would know him very much. Were he to know my sufferings, he would instantly assist me.

Stranger. Would you know him were you to see him?

Host. Yes, I would know him anywhere.

Stranger. Well, my brave fellow, make your mind easy; a hair of your head shall not be injured. You now see your General before you, and as you have fought for me and your country, I will now protect you and your family at the risk of my life.

A sudden blaze of joy seemed to run from heart to heart: the soldier clasped Gen. Harrison in his arms, while the children pressed his hand with affection.

We shall be saved from ruin, cried the pale wife.

The General found the owner of the piece of land on which the soldier lived, and never rested until he made the poor fellow a right to it. He also discharged the debt, and a happier family I never beheld.

ELECTIONS.

The following table will be found handy as a matter of reference. It has been compiled with great care, and is believed to be accurate:

State.	State Election.	President. Elec.
New Hamshire,	March 10.	November 2.
Connecticut,	April 6.	" 2.
Rhode Island,	" 15.	" 18.
Virginia,	" 23.	" 2.
*Louisiana,	July 6.	" 3.
Alabama,	August 3.	" 2.
Kentucky,	" 3.	" 2.
Indiana,	" 3.	" 2.
*Illinois,	" 3.	" 2.
Missouri,	" 3.	" 2.
Tennessee,	" 6.	" 19.
North Carolina,	in August.	" 19.
*Vermont,	Sept. 1.	" 10.
*Maine,	" 14.	" 2.
*Georgia,	October 5.	" 2.
Maryland,	" 8.	" 9.
South Carolina,	" 12.	by Legislature.
*Pennsylvania,	" 13.	October 30.
*Ohio,	" 13.	" 6.
*New York,	Nov. 58 and 24.	" 23 and 24.
*New Jersey,	" 3 and 4.	" 3 and 4.
Mississippi,	" 2.	" 2.
Michigan,	" 2.	" 2.
Arkansas,	" 5.	" 2.
*Massachusetts,	" 9.	" 2.
*Delaware,	" 10.	" 10.

Those States marked with a star, elect members of Congress on the same day that State officers are chosen.

The Electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.—*Boston Dem.*

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.—We understand that there is a misapprehension in some parts of the country with regard to the convention to meet in Baltimore, owing to a typographical error in part of the edition of our paper in which the Young Men's address was published. The day appointed for the meeting of the convention is the *first Monday in May*, being the FOURTH of the month.

(☞The Whig papers throughout the Union are requested to copy the above.

Balt. Patriot.

THE SENTIMENTS OF A PATRIOT.

We invite attention to the following extract of a communication, published in Cincinnati paper as long ago as 1822. It indicates the tone of sentiment at that time, of the People's candidate for the Presidency of the United States. We have seldom read anything in the same space, that embraces more genuine republicanism.

Philad. Inquirer.

"I believe that the preservation of the Union of the States depends upon the existence of our civil and religious liberties; and that the cement which binds it together is not a piece of cerrate written upon paper or parchment, but the brotherly love and regard which the citizens of the several States possess for each other. Destroy this, and the beautiful fabric which was created and embellished by our ancestors crumbles into ruins. From its disjointed parts no temple of liberty will again be reared. Discord and war will succeed to peace and harmony—barbarism will again overspread the land; or, what is scarcely better, some kingly tyrant will promulgate his mandate to us from the seat where a Washington and a Jefferson dispensed the blessings of a free and equal Government. I believe it, therefore, to be the duty of every Representative to conciliate, by every possible means, the member of our great political family, and always to bear in mind that, *not as the Union was effected only by a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, so only can it be preserved.*

W. H. HARRISON."

MR. VAN BUREN AND HIS VOTES.

We have heretofore shown Mr. Van Buren, by his measures, to be an enemy of the north, and by his votes in Congress to be hostile to the west, and we are now enabled, through the researches of the Keesville (N. Y.) Argus, to show that he has voted against the largest liberty, and the best interests of the Democracy. That there may be no mistake, no doubt on the subject, we have put up accompanied by references to the record.

He opposed the raising of troops as recommended by Gov. Tompkins, in aid of the War of 1812—Senate Journals of New York, Sept. 1814.

He voted and argued against extending universal suffrage to white citizens of the State of New York—See report of the proceedings of the Convention to amend the Constitution of New York pages 277, 283 and 284.

He voted against electing Justices of the Peace—remarking that the further power was removed from the people the better.—Same report, pages 321 and 322.

He voted and argued against electing Sheriffs.—Same report, pages 160, 322 and 336.

He voted against a Committee on Agriculture, notwithstanding more than fifteen millions of the public revenue is paid directly and indirectly by the farmers.—United States Senate Journal, December 9, 1825.

He voted against occupying the Columbia river, and protecting the Far Trade.—Senate Journal, Jan. 1, 1825.

He voted to grant exclusive privileges to State Banks—Senate Journal, Feb. 6, 1826.

He voted against reducing tax on salt.—Senate Journal, Feb. 25, 1827.

He voted against granting to the States refunding money that were paid, at 25 cents per acre, for Education and Internal Improvement.—Senate Journal, April 15, 1828.

He voted against settlement and pre-emption rights.—Senate Journal, April 17, and 21, 1828.

He voted against the Graduation bill.—Senate Journal, April 22, 1828.

He gave his casting vote in favor of the censor-ship gag law.—Senate Journal, April, 1826.

He proposed the bill to distribute Surplus Revenue among the States.—*Ib.*

CURIOUS STATEMENT.—The Boston Mercantile Journal contains a statement of the number of speeches made during the late session of the Massachusetts Assembly, with the time occupied by every speech. Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, exceeded all the rest, in the number of speeches. He made 10 speeches of 2 minutes each, 15 of 3 minutes, 6 of 4 minutes, 4 of 5 minutes, 1 of 6 minutes, 4 of 7 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes, 1 of 12 minutes and 1 of 15 minutes—total 45 speeches and 200 minutes. Mr. Brandburn, of Nantucket, occupied more time than any other member. He spoke 38 times, and occupied 286 minutes. "According to the above table," says the Journal "which has been prepared with great care, seven hundred and nine speeches were delivered by the Representatives during the late session, or a fraction less occupying in their delivery eighty hours and twenty-five minutes, or about one hour of each session."

We are authorized to give a basket of the best Champaigne that can be furnished in Boston, says the N. H. Whig, if any friend of Mr. Van Buren will prove by a reference to the Journals of either Congress or the Legislature of New York, *that he ever brought forward and carried through a single act* of a public character, worthy the attention of an *eminent* statesman.

THE MECHANIC AND THE OFFICE-HOLDER.—The Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette of the 14th inst. has the following. An honest, old Dutchman, a locksmith, called at the Post Office Department, in Washington the other day, and was asked by a young Clerk, "with more pertness than politeness"—"if he was *going* for HARRISON." "Oh! no," replied the Dutchman—"there is no occasion for that—he *comes* without *going for.*"

TOUCH.—An oyster was taken in Mobile by a short time since, which measured 3 feet 1 inch in length, and 24½ inches across! It was brought up from the wharf on a dray, and served up at the Albambra by Mr. Ayres, the purchaser.

TO THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WHIG YOUNG MEN.

GENTLEMEN:—The following resolution was adopted at a late meeting of the Committee charged by the Whigs of Baltimore with the duty of preparing for the reception of the National Conventions.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of twenty-five gentlemen, one representative of each ward, shall be called "The Committee of Reception"—and whose duty it shall be to give immediate notice throughout the Union, of the nature and purpose of their appointment—to request that every Delegate of the Convention, on reaching the city of Baltimore, will report his name and Post Office to the Committee of Reception; and to aid such delegates as may not succeed in procuring accommodations, by directing them to the public houses, boarding houses, or to the residences of such citizens as may be willing to extend to them the hospitalities of their abodes."

The undersigned have been appointed the Committee of Reception, under this resolution, which they publish, as the most effectual mode of affording to the Delegates from all parts of the Union the notice which it directs to be given.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

First Ward—A. Horold, James P. Stafford.

Second Ward—Nicholas L. Dashielle, B. Reid.

Third Ward—A. W. Bradford, Jesse B. Reid.

Fourth Ward—William P. Cole, Thomas Mullen.

Fifth Ward—John Buck, Edward Mitchell.

Sixth Ward—Wm. Stuart Appleton, Elisha Lee.

Seventh Ward—Neilson Poe, Joshua Vansant.

Eighth Ward—Thos. Sheppard, jr. Alex. Gould, jr.

Ninth Ward—Wm. Norris. George Cox.

Tenth Ward—St. Geo. W. Teackle, Jos. C. Manning.

Eleventh Ward—Thos. C. Pitts, O. Hersey, jr.

Twelfth Ward—Wm. P. Stewart, Dr. Jno. R. Piper.

The committee have taken a parlour at the Eutaw House, corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets, where they will attend on Friday, the first, Saturday, the second, Monday, the fourth of May, for the purpose of welcoming their political brethren who may come to the city on the mission of patriotism and public spirit, and of otherwise carrying out the instructions under which they act.

A. W. BRADFORD, Chairman.
JOSHUA JONES, Secretary.

Nativity of the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Of two hundred and thirty-five members of the House, the following States gave birth to the numbers set opposite each in the table subjoined.

Pennsylvania,	37
Virginia,	34
Massachusetts,	25
New York,	21
Ohio,	19
Connecticut,	17
North Carolina,	12
South Carolina,	12
Kentucky,	12
Maryland,	11
Tennessee,	8
Georgia,	8
Maine,	5
New Hamshire,	5
Vermont,	5
Delaware,	3
Ohio,	3
Louisiana,	2
Rhode Island,	1
Ireland,	1
England,	1

Eight of the United States have not yet had the honor of giving birth to a Member of Congress.—Madisonian.

VIRGINIA.

The Election in Virginia is almost at hand. Much anxiety is felt as to the judgment she will pass upon the Administration of the General Government. Wedded as she has been, without intermission, to the "powers that be," we need not be astonished if she should go for the spoil's party. We, however, entertain a different idea, it will be clear gain to Harrisonism If it should go as probability predicts, the loss will not be from our side. We calmly await the result in the Old Dominion.

The state slander of the Loco foco party against Gen. Harrison, because he is a "slave owner," has, like all that have been so industriously propagated against him, been so often and amply refuted, that the reiteration of it in the last Compiler cannot draw from us a refutation *now*. We need but refer our readers to the following article, containing a *retraction* of the charge, which had been put forth by the Editor of the New York Evening Post, a Loco foco paper—the Editor having been convinced that he had been instrumental in wronging the veteran patriot:—

"A letter of Gen. Harrison's has been lately published, from which it appears, that in our remarks on the subject of his attempt to introduce white slavery into the State of Ohio, we did him some unintentional injustice. The letter is dated, December 23 1821, and it appears to have been drawn forth by a newspaper attack upon his course in the Legislature in relation to the same law. We are glad to see, that according to Harrison's explanation of the matter, neither he nor the gentlemen who voted with him were in favor of selling human beings for civil debts."

Hear further the answer of Gen. Harrison himself, to the Editor of the Richmond Whig, upon being interrogated concerning this slander which those who intend and desire to defame are circulating—

"Such an act would have been REPUGNANT TO MY FEELINGS, and in DIRECT CONFLICT WITH MY OPINIONS, public and private, throughout the whole course of my life. NO SUCH PROPOSITION WAS EVER SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO—none such would for a moment have been entertained—nor would any son of her's have dared to propose it."

We say, once for all, that it is the policy of that party to get up defamatory reports against Gen. Harrison, and keep our pints engaged in refuting them to the couter, while we thus directed from our proper business—that of directing the public mind to the measures which distinguish the two parties—their principles and policy and their fitness to govern. We shall not take it as a matter of course, that we must notice every notion that strikes the enemy as an available machine with which to bomb shell our *impregnable fort.*

ELECTORAL TICKET.

We ask attention to the following resolutions, published by the chairman of the State Committee, which were adopted by the State Convention, held in February last. This congressional district has not yet obeyed the wish of that convention. Our county meeting will present a proper opportunity for the appointment of conferees to perform the duty, who should meet early in May, that a full Electoral Ticket may be placed before the people as soon as possible. Delay cannot undo:—

The following resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of the friends of Harrison and Tyler, held in the city of Harrisburg on the 22d day of February, 1840:

"*Resolved*, That whenever the opponents of Martin Van Buren, in the several Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania shall have nominated an Elector, or Electors, and received from such nominees a pledge to support HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN SON, of Ohio, as President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as Vice President, the names of such Elector, or Electors, and the pledge of said Electors to be forthwith forwarded to the State Committee.

"*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the State Committee to publish a correct Electoral Ticket, when such nominations shall have been finally adjusted by the several Districts."

As several of the Congressional districts have not yet reported the names of their candidates for Electors, and as it is of much importance to have the ticket corrected and published with as little delay as possible, we think of calling upon the Committee, on the subject is adopted. Our Spring Courts will present a convenient opportunity for assembling the friends of Harrison in numbers to complete the county organization of the party, preparatory to the approaching election. Communications on the subject should be addressed to the subscriber at Lancaster, P. O. Lancaster county.

The undersigned takes pleasure in stating, that from every quarter of the State the accounts which reach the State Committee are of the most encouraging description. Nothing seems wanting to give success to the patriotic case in which we are engaged but a complete organization of the opponents of misrule. A general rully of all who are opposed to the administration of Martin Van Buren, will, beyond a doubt, give a large vote of Pennsylvania for Harrison and Tyler.

THO. H. BURROWES,
Chairman of State Committee.
LANCASTER, April 15, 1840.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—Adjournment. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Thursday night, some minutes after 12 o'clock, in pursuance of a special message or proclamation, from Governor Porter, convening them on the 6th instant, on the following morning at nine o'clock. The message was communicated to both Houses about the hour of adjournment. In the Senate it caused quite an excitement; and the members of the House, without waiting for the issuance of its time, and almost alarmed by the boldness of its dictation," adjourned immediately after receiving it.

The Legislature met again at 12 o'clock on Friday, pursuant to the Executive proclamation. In the House, a resolution to adjourn to meet again on the 12th of May next, was immediately introduced, when after some discussion, Mr. Butler offered an amendment to the resolution allowing the Governor to appropriate at his discretion, the millions of dollars, authorized to be borrowed by the resumption bill,) to the completion and repairs of the internal improvements of the commonwealth, whereupon, however, was negatived; when the question occurring on the original resolution to adjourn to meet on the 12th of May next, it was agreed to. The resolution then passed the House, and was concurred in by the Senate on Friday evening about four o'clock.

"The prospect brightens. Every mail almost, brings us intelligence of gains in favor of the honest Republican who now enjoys the first honor in the gift of a free people."

Thus ran an article in the Compiler of last week, under the caption of the Presidential Election. Let us see how bright the prospect is according to the article. Pennsylvania, Connecticut, the first in the canvass, to begin with, has just passed her judgment. Orators were imported to that State from neighboring States—the public treasury was called in to assist in sweeping the State—the Hartford Loco foco print announced on the eve of the election, that all would be safe, in his exhortation to duty—and that State was counted most confidently for Van Buren! And what's the result? A TOTAL OVERTHROW of the Van Buren party—the Locofoco Governor was elected by an increased majority of THREE THOUSAND over Niles the Loco foco—the Senate is Harrison—and the House has near *three* Harrison members to *one* Loco foco! That such a result could possibly be expected! Annapolis, the seat of Government of Maryland, has just held her charter election. The Van Buren party at the last election had a majority in that city and elected their officers—now they have lost all—*Harrisonism* has turned the scale, and they find themselves in the minority. That mail truly brought the prospect brightened! The city of Cincinnati has just held her charter election. The Loco foco party have had a number of their friends among the successful ones hitherto—but now, says the Republican of last week, "*the whole* ticket was counterfeited, and tickets headed "Harrison ticket," but containing the names of some of their candidates, were distributed, and some of their candidates declared themselves at the polls Harrison men. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks to our success, we have obtained a *glorious, unprecedented victory.*" That mail brought news well calculated to brighten the prospect!

In short the elections have commenced—are being heard from every day, and thus far we know of no *one* that has not resulted greatly against Mr. Van Buren, and most strongly in favor of Harrison and Tyler! That is the prospect we will be. How *bright* the prospect of Martin Van Buren! We were told not long since by the same paper, that the parade and hoaxing of the friends of Gen. Harrison would do well to keep up drooping spirits—but the article to which we have had reference is evidence too irresistable to be passed over—that the Loco foco party intend to close their ears against the defeats they are suffering in every section, and imagine "bright prospects," when all around is gloom and despondency, the presage of the storm that will send their candidate to the shades of retirement,—Who are the boasters? Who are grasping at shadows!

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received returns from the New York city election. The returns show a DECREASE in the Loco foco majority of that city of *several hundred votes.* We have not seen the New York Courier and Enquirer for the following particulars in reference to the election:—

The polls open'ed in this city at sunrise yesterday morning under the new law, at eighty-four different places instead of seventeen; but as there was no provision for a register of votes until the fall election, it followed, of course, that the facilites for the frauds habitually practised by the Loco focos, were increased five-fold. And yet, under all the disadvantages, with hundreds of illegal votes polled in every election district in the city; with a naturalization of *twenty two hundred* foreigners within the last six days; and with the United States ships anchored on the shores of our city, and hundreds of sailors and mariners scattered in every Ward, the Whigs have not only retained their position, but actually reduced the majority of their opponents since the last fall election!

The Loco foco party elected Mayor by a something less than fifteen hundred majority; and the Loco-focos have carried the same wards they did last year.

The Loco foco Aldermen, in the Whigs here, and at a distance, have reason to rejoice in the success of their efforts. To have reduced, as we have, the Loco-foco, majority in this city, under all the disadvantages that we have been compelled to contend against; with eighty-four instead of seventeen polls, at which to crowd in their illegal votes; and the Loco Foco Court in full operation manufacturing Loco-foco voters to order, and with the whole hand of Custom House officers and hundreds of United States sailors and mariners, to sustain the desperate fortunes of a reckless and sinking administration—the Whigs of this city have accomplished what even more than we had any well founded reason to anticipate. They have demonstrated beyond all future cavil, that the State of New York, under any circumstances, will give a vote for Harrison and Reform; and that even this city, when the purity of the ballot box is secured by a registry of voters will give to the Whig ticket in November next, a trium phant majority.

On this auspicious result, we cordially congratulate our Whig friends throughout the United States. The tide is now fairly in favor of the administration. Here they could and did bring to bear upon us, all their influence and all their power. The army of Custom house officers alone were fixed seventeen thousand three hundred dollars. Twenty-two hundred foreigners were made citizens to order, to secure Loco-foco misrule; and whole gangs of illegal voters screwed from poll to poll, recording against us the votes purchased by a corrupt and unprincipled government. From so unequal a contest, we had every thing to apprehend, and our opponents every thing to hope.—They bet freely on five thousand majority, and behold, it is less than it was last fall! They confidentially predicted a majority which we'd warrant them in claiming the State next autumn; and also for Locofocoism—that the Loco foco party would be disappointed. Again we say, let the Whigs rejoice in this auspicious result, as it clearly and emphatically proclaims, that the State of New York will give Harrison and Tyler a clear majority of more than fifteen thousand in November next.

VICTORY!! VICTORY!!!

RHODE ISLAND.—The Harrison boys have carried this State by a large majority of nearly 1400! Mr. Van Buren's friends should not forget that this State gave him her vote at the last election.

ST. LOUIS.—The charter election for Mayor and aldermen, was held in St. Louis on the 6th inst. The regular Whig candidate for Mayor was elected, and of the four wards, the Whigs carried three. This is right under the nose of Thomas H. Benton!

AUGUSTA, GEO.—The election for mayor and Alderman in this city took place on the 12th inst. A staunch Whig was elected mayor, and out of twelve councilmen, nine Whigs have been elected. The friends of Harrison and Reform in Georgia entertain strong hopes that the State will ultimately go for Harrison and Tyler.

NEW ORLEANS.—On the 6th inst. the charter election was held in New Orleans. The Whigs have elected their mayor by near 200 majority and also a majority of their alderman. The city last year gave a Loco foco majority!

Harrison victorious crowd so thick upon us, that we can scarcely keep pace with them. We the Compiler come to our relief, and give its readers only a few of the Whig victories, that are daily occurring! Wonder if the Compiler men have received the returns of the Connecticut election? If not, we will cheerfully furnish you with them, gentlemen.

COLORED EMIGRANTS.—The brig Porpoise sailed from this port yesterday, for British Guiana, having on board, seventy colored emigrants. A vessel will sail for Trinidad to-morrow, in which, according to the Sun, one hundred and twenty persons have already taken passage.—*Balt. Pat.*

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Pottsville Pa. Journal states that 820 persons in that village signed the temperance pledge on the 5th inst.

ENGLISH HARVEST.—A letter from London dated March 12, 1840 says:—The weather has been very favorable for the last month, and the prospect of a good harvest in this country is so far favorable, and will, I think, cause losses on shipments from America at the last quotations for flour and freights.

GEN. HARRISON—HIS GROWING POPULARITY—THE CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

Late accounts from Cincinnati state, that since the Nomination of Gen. Harrison it has required about one third of his income to pay the postage on the letters and newspapers sent him. There are about 1,000 newspapers published in the U.