Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 4, 1840.

Half-past three o'clock.

This was the day for the assembling of the National Convention of Whig Young Men to respond to the Harrisburg Nomination. No tongue or pencil can give an adequate idea of the enthusiasm of this tremendous concourse of the free voters of the People from all parts of the United States; all gathered together, united with one heart and one soul on one object—the election of General HARRISON to the Presidency of the United States.

The delegations have been coming in by hundreds and by thousands for the last forty-eight hours; and the very stones of the streets of Baltimore have been in motion. The procession moved off from the Eutaw House at 10 o'clock A. M., the firing of minute guns announced its march. The whole was preceded by a band of music; and then followed the Committee of Arrangements and invited guests. Seven handsome open barouches, each drawn by four white horses, contained the Whig members of Congress. Mr. Webster was in the barouche. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, Mr. King, of Georgia, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Graves, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Wise, Mr. Stanly, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Mason, of Ohio, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Williams, of N. C., Mr. Clark, of N. Y., Mr. Garland, and a great many others of the House of Representatives, were among the company.

Then came the different delegations from the several States, each preceded by a full band of music, with standards and banners. The splendor of the pageant was beyond description. I counted seven hundred banners, some of them of the most gorgeous kind, (A full description of each will be hereafter.) The standard of the venerable Tennessee delegation was hung with crape, in memory of JUDGE WHITE. Every State was represented in the procession, besides the District of Columbia. The delegation from the District numbered near 300; they made a very imposing appearance; their standard and banner were inferior to none in the procession. At the great picture of the Capitol, inscribed on the Washington banner, floated in the breeze, at every square, as the procession halted, you would hear a new shout from the thronging multitude who lined the street: and the waving of ten thousand handkerchiefs from the ladies in the windows, showed that the delegation from the Capitol were most heartily welcomed and appreciated.

The delegations from Pennsylvania and Maryland were most numerous. Each county in Pennsylvania was preceded by a different banner. Those who came from Lancaster county were decked with red roses. Several of the members of Congress walked in front of the State delegation.—Mr. COST JOHNSON preceded the Frederick district delegation on foot. Mr. RIDGWAY walked with the Ohio delegation. The banner and tournout from Pittsburg was very handsome. There were eight log cabins in the procession, drawn by six horses—one from Delaware, three from Pennsylvania, and four from Maryland.

After the State delegations, followed the Tippecanoe Clubs of Baltimore, with banners and badges. There were *eighteen thousand Delegates* in the procession — They were one hour and a quarter passing a certain point. One hundred thousand persons must have witnessed the procession. Such a sight never was before seen on this continent. More than thirty thousand strangers are in Baltimore. The stores have been closed during the day, and no business done. Every man has a badge on his coat.

The procession moved on to the Canton race ground, where pavilions and accommodations had been prepared.

A committee of one from each delegation was appointed last night to report the officers of the Convention this morning.

When the Convention arrived at the place of meeting, it was opened by a prayer from the Rev. M. B. Bascom, M. E. Bishop, Md. was chosen President by acclamation, (who had been reported by the committee.)

Mr. CLAY then made an address of a few minutes. Addresses were also made by Mr. CLAY and Mr. WEBSTER.

The above is only a sketch of to-day's proceedings. The Convention had not adjourned at a little after 3 o'clock.

MURDER.—Great excitement was produced among the immense throng in Baltimore, by the wanton murder of Mr. Thomas Laughlin, whilst marching in the Whig procession. The Sun gives the following account of it, which corresponds with the verbal statements we have heard on the subject:

"The particulars of this melancholy and disgraceful affair, are these: As the procession were proceeding down Baltimore street, a gang of half grown boys were marching up, carrying on the top of a pole a stuffed figure, representing General Harrison as a politicoat hero, and when they arrived near Howard street, they attempted to form in with the procession; Mr. Laughlin stepped out of the ranks with the view to stop them, when he received the blow over the head from a stick, which deprived him of life. An inquest was held over the body by A. H. Greenfield, Esq., coroner, and the jury returned as a verdict, that he "came to his death by a blow from a stick, in the hands of some person unknown to the jurors." If those fellows came out for the purpose of insulting and disturbing the procession, they ought to have been arrested and severely punished for their insolence and blackguardism."

The American says that Mr. Laughlin was a respectable mechanic—a carpenter—residing on Federal Hill. He has left a widow and four children.

The funeral of Mr. Laughlin was attended by the Delegates to the Convention in a body. The Chief Marshall of the Convention James O. Law, supported the weeping and bereaved wife of the deceased, from the carriage to the grave, where her conduct was most pitiable as she stood convulsed with an agony of grief, at her sudden and irreparable loss.

The Massachusetts Delegation subscribed and paid over the sum of one thousand dollars, for the benefit of the widow orphans of the murdered Laughlin.

Supposed Murder.—The body of a man was found in the basin yesterday (says the American of Wednesday) who is supposed to have been murdered, from the circumstance that a stab had been received in one of his eyes. He had on a Harrison (Baltimore) badge.

From the Albany *Journal*.

Whenever a Government provokes the contempt of the People its downfall becomes inevitable. An Administration that cannot command popular respect lacks the first and surest element of human power. The Federal Ministry at Washington is reduced to this condition. It has neither firmness to enforce the principles it professes, nor sufficient magnanimity to abandon them.

The interests of sixteen millions of Freemen cannot be made forever the sport and plaything of a few adventurous and intriguing politicians. Mr. Van Buren and Van Buren have often times obtained power under false pretences; and abler managers have been hurled from ill acquired eminences by the disgrace which the exposure of their own frauds has brought upon them.

Mr. Van Buren came into office in the double character of *Avenger* and *Reformer*. He was to eradicate evils and diffuse benefits. This the People expected from him, for this he promised to perform. He was to correct alleged abuses; separate Bank and State; introduce a system of finance which should elevate the Currency of the country to a purer standard; bring back freshness to the elastic work and invigorate the heart of the Nation. These were the objects to be attained under his superintendence of public affairs!

He has now entered upon the last year of the constitutional term of his office. During the whole period that he has occupied his high station the party with which he is identified has held an undisputed majority in both houses of Congress. The Executive Departments have all held themselves in readiness to do his bidding and assist his efforts. Even the Federal Judiciary has knelt at his feet. A majority of the State Governments have shown themselves equally subservient to his will. Never during the existence of the Government was a Chief Magistrate possessed equal facilities for the introduction of a new policy, and so many concurrent advantages for bringing it to the immediate test of practical operation. Twelve month to month and from year to year the People of the United States have been watching with eager eyes and expecting the realization of the blessings of Van Buren to break upon them. How has their faith been requited? How have their expectations been fulfilled?

What can the President's friends boast that he has accomplished? What public abuses has he corrected? They complained that the country was suffering from the expansion, from and inflations of paper money. Have they reduced the circulation of this species of money? Have they not increased it by the addition of Twenty Millions of Treasury Notes within the last three years? Have they added specie to the coffers of the Government, or diffused gold and silver among the people? Mr. Van Buren came into office on the 4th of March, 1837, when the Banks redeemed their notes on demand; and in less than three months from that day these institutions suspended specie payments. With severe commercial pressures and wards another partial suspension occurred, commencing in Pennsylvania and extending throughout the Southern and South-Western States. Within the first two years of this Administration the Banks have twice forfeited their charters. The voice of community has indignantly called for remedy against these open and notorious violations of solvency. Has the President provided or even attempted to provide one? He declared himself a union between the Government and the Banks, when the latter were solvent and conducted themselves honorably and advantageously. He has continued that union with those that have shown themselves most unworthy of public confidence. The connection of the Government with the United States Bank of Pennsylvania shows how much he means sincerely Mr. Buren's desires the disunion of Bank and State.

Were we to write a volume it would scarcely serve to display the hypocrisy, the profligacy and imbecility which characterize the present Federal Administration. We shall not attempt to enumerate the evils it has brought upon the country.

Still the people are told of benefits that will accrue from its continuance in power! *When*, let us ask, are the blessed fruits of Van Burenism *to begin? Where* even are its miserable consequences *to end?* There must be *some* period at which the useful results of a wise policy will become apparent; and there ought to be *some limit* beyond which even the worst of Rulers should hesitate to press their pernicious schemes. If the friends of the Federal Government will not fix that period or define that limit, the people must do it for them. An administration that is incapable of explaining the consequences of its own policy, deserves the derision and contempt of the People.

GEN. HARRISON'S APPEAL FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN OF GEN. PIKE.

In regard to Pensions to disabled soldiers and widows of deceased soldiers, Gen. H. on different occasions took an earnest a part as we have already seen that he did in regard to *Revolutionary pensioners*. On this subject it is due to his patriotism and to his discriminating mind, as well as to his liberal disposition, to place his views upon record before our readers, which we do by making the following extracts from the contemporaneous history of the time.

On the 15th of December, 1817, Gen. Harrison offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the pensions which now are, or have heretofore been, allowed to the widows and orphans of the soldiers who were killed or wounded in the service of the late war, for a term of five years beyond the periods when they shall respectively cease under existing laws."

In offering this resolution Gen. H. said: "Some of the pensions which have been granted have already expired, and others will expire probably, before the present session of Congress closes. Among the latter is that which was granted to the widow and orphan of Brigadier General PIKE. In descending the Ohio river, (said Mr. H.) the eye of the inquisitive stranger is attracted by the humble dwelling which shelters the widow and orphan of that distinguished hero. Should his curiosity carry him further, he should be induced to visit the abode of this interesting family, he would find, however humble the exterior, that neatness, frugal hospitality, and comfort, were to be found within its walls; that the lady had expended a proper portion of her pension in the pious purpose of educating her daughter. But, (said Mr. H.) it the law should not be repealed at the end of the year, and the law which the resolution contemplated should not pass, it would be found that the comforts of which he had spoken was seen to count about $500 in bank notes, which he had received for his cattle, and placing them in his pocket, he went out, reflecting on the hard fate of a soldier's widow, and lamenting the dependence rests, for a comfortable support, upon the generosity—no, sir, not on the generosity—but on the justice of this nation—for can there be, under Heaven, a juster claim than that which is presented by a widow under such circumstances? In fighting your battles, she has lost a husband. He has bled that his country might be great, might be free, might be happy. But our advantage has been to her an insuperable misfortune. It has thrown her into

'On the wide world, without that only to
'For which she wished to live, or feared to die.'

"It is our duty to supply, as far as we can supply, the loss she has sustained. There are other cases, sir, which form the strongest claims upon the justice and the honor of the nation. Let me not be told (said Gen. H.) that the Government has *performed its contract* by giving the five years pension which was provided at the commencement of the war. Sir, the contract was *all one side*, and it would have been immaterial what had been its provisions. The noble spirits of ALLEN, of HART, and of PIKE, would have met your enemy with as much zeal and devotedness as if the provisions for their families had been such as they would have dictated. No personal consideration would have withheld them from the field of their fame. But, (said Gen. H.) there are moments when the claims of Nature will have their full effect. I have seen (said he) the wounded and expiring warrior in that awful moment when the martial ardor which had filled his bosom had been suspended by the pain which he felt—when, the sacrifice being made, nought of public duty remained to be performed—then it was, sir, that the thoughts of his family would fill him with the greatest solicitude. A beloved wife and children left friendless and unprotected—the latter without the means of education, and both without support. In such a situation I have heard, amidst the fervent aspirations to Heaven for their happiness, a consoling hope expressed, that his *country would not forsake them*. Shall we, sir, not realize that hope? Should our country be engaged in another war, let us commence with the commencement of the widow and orphan upon our heads. Let not their prayers ascend to Heaven charged with accusations against your justice and humanity.—But, (said Gen. H.) I am anticipating a thing which cannot happen—the resolution will pass, as will a law that will be reported in obedience to it."

The motion thus moved and supported by Gen. Harrison was adopted *nem con.*

EXTRAVAGANCE OF OUR RULERS.—The average yearly expenditure of the administration of Mr. Adams was $12,575,497. In the first year of Gen. Jackson he spent $12,660,400—and continued to increase until, in 1835, they amounted to $17,514,000. In 1835, however, the administration regained the ascendency in both houses of Congress, the expenditures ran up to $30,868,164 per annum—and from that time they have vibrated between this sum and $40,427,217, which was the amount of appropriations in 1838. The expenses of the present year of Mr. Van Buren's administration are more than equal to three times the yearly expenditure of Mr. Adams, and are treble to those of the first year of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Van Buren has spent more for the furniture of the President's house since he came into office than the entire cost of maintaining the embassy of Great Britain, during the whole of Mr. Adams' term of four years.

These are facts which will not be disputed. We present them to our readers, just as they stand. The voters of the country are the true commentators upon such abuses of public trust.—*Log Cabin Advocate.*

WHAT HAVE WE GOT?—What have we got for the one hundred and eleven millions of dollars that we have paid to Mr. Van Buren for the last three years?

Answer.—We have got a deranged currency; low wages; property reduced in value; manufactories shut up; laborers without employment; corruption in high places; distress amidst the poor; bankruptcy in the National Treasury; and, but cheap! Shall we try him again!

Hartford Courier.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has received from Rev. Dr. H. R. Weed, of Wheeling, Va. $200, from the Young Ladies Missionary Society of his church, to constitute Martin Van Buren, President of the U. S., and General William Henry Harrison, members of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—We learn that a Mr. Cope, a merchant of Germantown, who had been staying at the mansion house, corner of 11th and Market street, during the greater part of the winter, suddenly disappeared about the first of April, and has not been since heard of, either by the landlord, Mr. Ottenkirk, or any of his friends in this city or Cincinnati. He left in his room all his baggage, among which are several trunks locked, which are supposed to contain money, clothes and goods of value. He had always been very prompt in paying his board, and at the time he disappeared was only about a fortnight or three weeks in arrears. He was known to carry about his person, generally from $500 to $1,000.

Another mysterious disappearance has occurred in Philadelphia. Mr. Paul Gedes, a merchant of M'Ewesville, left his lodgings at the City Hotel, and has not since been heard from. He is supposed to have had some $4000 with him.

Still Another.—A young man named Moses Fry, from Lancaster county, (Pa.) arrived in Philadelphia, the latter part of last week, with a drove of cattle and sheep. He sold his stock and was at the hotel in Callowhill street, where he stopped, on Saturday evening. While in his room he was seen to count about $500 in bank notes, which he had received for his cattle, and placing them in his pocket, he went out, since which time he has not returned. His hat containing a bill for cattle that he had purchased, was found in one of the pig sties of the yard on Sunday morning.

THE PEOPLE.—There is a spirit among the people which promises lasting good to the country. It is swelling up with a power which will be felt.

As mere partisans, we might rejoice at this result. But there is a wider view to be taken of it; a view which will awaken nobler sympathies, and feelings which better become patriots.

Good men, of all parties, have looked for a long time, with deep anxiety, at the tendency of the times. Some have influences were at work. The spirit which had ruled in Revolutionary times, was gone, and a new spirit had been created, which was to direct us, and control the coming generation.

Unfortunately, in the creation of these new influences, ambitious aspirants have exerted a controlling power. Personal success was their consideration. But the *plan* under which they sought to advance themselves was good. Still, the effect has not been the less certain or startling. We perceive, in consequence, a change in almost every thing: State Legislatures disregarding home interests to do the bidding of a central power at Washington—parties with opposite and conflicting opinions, unite to gain office, upon the hourly expectation that "to the victors belong the spoils;"—public officers laying their authority to maintain political friends, and a President of the United States appointing these officers with that view;—rulers at Washington assuming the rights of the States, violating the sanctity of the constitution, endangering the property of the people and the peace of the land, to keep themselves in office, and the party in power;—and all this done, too, as if one heart only beat, and one mind only directed!

Was this to be the spirit of our day? For, if so, then was the spirit of the past destroyed only to peril the liberty which it had won. The result cannot be avoided. It stares us in the face, as if it were a living reality. The question, then, was fearful and glad are we—glad will be all patriotic hearts—that another and a nobler spirit burns among our people, promising better influences for the present, and a richer hope for the future.

And so it is. Every where the people are awake. They see the dangers which threaten, and, in the temper of the olden time, they mean to overcome them. They feel as if their freedom had been exposed, and, in the spirit of their sires, they are resolved that it shall be preserved intact. Our fear are over. The danger is past; for the people, not content with protest and solemn declarations, are storming the very citadel of power, and have commenced hurling from their stations those who have so big with mischief and ruin. Fall it must, and with it fall, too, *the men who first endangered the liberties of their country.—Cincinnati Gas.*

HEAR A VAN BUREN POST MASTER.—Extract of a letter from a Van Buren Post Master in Ohio, to a gentleman in Albany

"I am sorry to inform you that the Whigs have elected all the county officers by a majority of about 1000. The county of Geauga was divided last winter and I am now in Lake county. Last fall we elected our state Senator from Geauga and Ashtabula counties; so you will perceive there has been a strong turn about. The vote in this town (Madison) stood 302 Harrison and 112 Van Buren. Last year we carried our ticket; the truth, and there is no saying no more about it, we have got to go for Harrison in this state or there will be only officers left to muster on our rolls—out of all the men in our employ (about 110) only three are with us, and they not very warm."

THE GREAT REFORM.—A letter from Dublin to the New York American says:—"We are at this moment undergoing one of the most extraordinary moral revolutions which the annals of the world narrate. I allude of course to the great Temperance Reformation effected by the Rev. Mr. Matthew, a Franciscan Friar of the city of Cork, now justly styled the apostle of Temperance. Already have one and a half millions of persons received the temperance pledge from his hands, and scarcely a defaulter has been found; persons of all religions flock to him. He spent the week before last in Dublin, and there administered the pledge to 70,000 individuals. I have with my own eyes witnessed the most confirmed drunkards completely reformed. I could not believe the accounts with which the newspapers teemed, until I myself became a witness."

"BORROWED CAPITAL"—What was only inspiration yesterday may be prophecy to-day. The oracles of Gen. Jackson are decisive of the fate of Van Buren. When the 'old Roman' pronounced his emphatic condemnation upon those 'who traded on borrowed capital,' he little dreamed how soon 'the Government' would rank among them. Could he have foreseen the miserable shifts to which his successor would resort, in order to keep in office and supply deficiencies in the National Treasury, perhaps he would not have declared so unreservedly that 'the borrower deserved to break."

The borrowing trade of the present Federal Administration consists of 'borrowed capital.' It commenced business upon 'the good will' loaned by its predecessor. It borrowed its democratic appellation from those who little conjectured the uses that were to be made of it. Its hard money principles it has borrowed from the despotisms of continental Europe, from China, and the Island of Cuba! Its rapacity, its profligacy, its hypocrisy, its imbecility, are all that it can claim as originally its own.

The Foreign Policy of our Government has conducted its operations for three years. During that time it has squandered upwards of one hundred millions of the people's money, and has borrowed three or four millions that its Sub-Treasurers have ran away with. Add to this the surplus it found in the Treasury and feloniously converted to its own use instead of paying over to the States according to the provisions of the Deposite bill, and the two millions of the old batch of federal drafts found still outstanding, together with the two millions of Treasury Notes manufactured to order the present month, and we find about ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of "borrowed capital" sunk or purloined by Van Burenism within three short years! With this specie inclice before us we fully sympathise in Genl. Jackson's indignation at the use made of the "borrowed capital" so far as our federal rulers are concerned. That *they* at least "ought to break" there can be no sort of question. We have some misgivings, as unparalleled in the annals of fraudulent bankruptcy. And yet these are the men who prate continually of their honesty, their economy, and their capability for managing public affairs!—*Albany Journal.*

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

THE CHINA NEWS.

We have given large extracts this morning from the Canton papers, because we believe that the news, taken in connexion with that from England, is of considerable importance to the commerce of the United States.

The blockade is declared by Capt. Elliott on the condition that an Englishman who has fallen into the hands of the Chinese authorities should not be given up. The condition removed, and the blockade ceases. But what is the tenor of the instructions sent out by the British government? We believe it has not transpired; but it is said that while a strong demonstration will be made, say a force of thirty ships of war, there will be a conciliatory tone. It is probable that this surmise is founded on what would be the true policy of Great Britain. It is evident that in the present state of things in China but little can be hoped for by any appeal to reason and commercial advantages. The government is administered by a man of very narrow capacities, a century behind the country he received and continued under the Christian missionaries; and while England sits down at the entrance of the kingdom with her fleet, she may annoy the Chinese, make the Emperor feel the power of our trade with that country; but *numbers* will be wanting to do much more, and the Chinese; though they may know little of the art of war, are too large for physical force, to defend their own territory. The blockade, of course, is easily maintained; the river at the Bogue below the forts is scarcely as wide as the Delaware (perhaps not more than half as wide) opposite our city, and a sloop of war anchored below could prevent merchant vessels from accepting; and Canton is the only city with which any commercial transactions can be had with foreigners.

But England will, we think, have connected with her demonstrations of hostility a proposition for amicable adjustment, on terms which the Chinese can accept.

A long delay jeopards the claim for indemnification, the continued rigor of the edict of the Emperor prohibiting the introduction of British manufactures levels a blow at *Manchester*, which will be seriously felt. We have not at hand the means of telling how much of British fabrics found entrance into China, but a great amount certainly, and the duties on return teas were immense. Time is thus to be cut off, and the only return is prize money (if they can get it) to the Navy, and the glory (if it is achieved) for the nation.

The Chinese of course offend the British, but they put in force only their own laws, and compel none to come within their operation. Some of our readers will recollect the promptness with which the Chinese courts administered justice to some of their own nation who had committed piracy on a French vessel.

As we supposed, some of the loco foco papers more cunning and less candid than the Keystone, are not willing to admit that Mr. Stevens bought up any of the democrats in the Legislature to prevent them from voting for an improvement bill. The editor of the Pennsylvanian reads the Keystone a lecture on the impolicy of making such admissions. He thinks they have a tendency to expose to their enemies what they really think of such men, and to put them on their guard against them. We should be sorry to do even such loco focus as those in the Legislature so gross an act of injustice, as is implied by these two papers in the articles referred to. We had more faith in the purity of the democracy in the Legislature than this, but we must surrender our opinion to those who know them better than we do.—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

PUNISHMENT OF A SLANDERER.—When General Harrison was Governor of the Indiana Territory, and Indian Commissioner, he was accused of official malversation and corruption by a land speculator, whose piratical machination and gambling in the Indian lands, he exposed and defeated. Gen. Harrison forthwith instituted a suit against his accuser for slander, and the jury to whom was referred the decision of the cause, pronounced, without quitting the jury box, returned a verdict in favor of General Harrison, with heavy damages.—He approached the defendant, and declared his sorrow not to receive one dollar of the damages, saying, that, after all the legal charges were paid, the balance remaining should be apportioned among the widows and orphans of those brave soldiers, who fell on the Tippecanoe battle field. Instructions were given, and the money distributed in conformity to General Harrison's declaration, among the widows and orphans of his gallant companions in arms, who fell battling for the honor of their country, on the field of glory. If all the slanderers of the public weal of our country, knew this, methinks the widows of the soldiers that fell at Tippecanoe would be richly *dowered*.

N. O. Bulletin.

BACKING OUT.—The Argus, with a peculiar flourish, came out this morning with an offer to bet $50 that Virginia would vote for Van Buren, $50 on Pennsylvania, $50 on Ohio, $50 on New York, and $50 that Van Buren would be re-elected.

Mr. Croswell was promptly waited upon by gentlemen who authorized him to take the desired to take the proffered bets. But instead of meeting them he first quibbled and then backed out!

And "to this complexion" Van Burenism "has come at last!" Croswell offers to bet on the four largest States in the Union.—Some years ago he would have bed. For instance, on the 22 inst. by a most destructive fire, which destroyed 13 houses, 1 store, and eight stables and barns, together with all the furniture, the fire originated in a stable about 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Young Men's Convention.

Since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers—since the founding of this Republic, there has not assembled such a multitude of freemen as met together in Baltimore on the 4th inst. A passing notice is all we can give at present, referring our readers to a sketch in another column. It seemed as though the whole *nation*, convinced that their interests must be sacrificed, unless the abuses of power were rescinded, and a presuming Executive removed, had, with one mind, met in one common assemblage—under one common impulse—with but one common aim, under the broad banner of Harrison and the Constitution. No tongue can describe the scene. Tens of thousands were in attendance—their banners numbering upwards of seven hundred, floating in the strong breeze which existed during the day—appropriate motion from each hill and valley, and mountain, waving the universal shout which at each step broke upon the ear, "long and loud"—and more than all thousands upon thousands of the fair daughters of the Monumental City, with smiling countenances and waving kerchiefs, the tokens of their approbation and enthusiasm, rendered the thrilling scene doubly joyous. Such an innumerable host, urged on by the manners and daughters of the Empire, would afford a theme upon which the mightiest pen of the age might fall and write the certain triumph of our victorious candidate. "The people's candidate for office," is our expression, and it is the universal sentiment of the Whig party.

Freemen! Americans! Friends of Law and order! The murder of LAUGHLIN is unavenged! *His blood cries from the ground!* His sorrowing wife, his helpless children are bereaved of a husband and protector, their stay and support by the hand of a Van Buren assassin, invoke your sympathy and your pity! Manifest it, then, not simply by hunting out this vile and ignoble assassin, but by hurling from power those, more vile and ignoble still, who armed his hand with the murderous weapon, and, by their lawless and Jacobinical principle and principles, urged him to the work of death! Do this, or prepare to crouch cabinet-ively to the mandates of a master and bare your throats for slaughter at his bidding!

EXAMPLE FOR FARMERS.—A gentleman with whom we conversed a few days ago, who was recently at Bangor, says that the present month a Van Buren Farmer bro's into the market a ton of Hay, which cost him 25 dollars per ton, and after much effort found himself compelled to sell the load for 85 or carry it home again. He at length disposed of it for that sum, unloaded the cart, and spent one day's labor, and threw the chain and hay pole upon his cart, with an exclamation which ought to ring in every farmer's ears in New England: "*I shake off Van Burenism.—Port. Journal.*

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE AS THE PRESIDENT UNDERSTANDS IT.—If the following paragraph be true, it is the duty of the Convention for revising the N. Y. State Constitution, do not disclose the innate *tory*ism of the man, then we confess that there is no consistency in the democratic party and democracy and exclusive toryism. In reference to the effect of universal suffrage, Mr. Van Buren said:

"The character of the increased number of votes (from 14,000 to 15,000,) would be such as would render their election a curse rather than a blessing; and would drive from the polls all sober minded people!"—* * * "the just equilibrium between the rights of those who have, and those who have no interest in the government, could, when once thus surrendered, never be regained except by the sword."

STATE DEBT.—From a statement made on the 24th of February last, by a gentleman at Harrisburg, it appears that the State debt agreeably to the present ratio of representation, amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN DOLLARS for every TAXABLE INHABITANT OF THE STATE. If each county were made liable by law for the discharge of this debt, agreeably to the number of its taxable inhabitants, Chester county would have to pay *one million two hundred and fortynine thousand nine hundred and seventy four dollars.*

West Chester Register.

A RUFFIAN ARRESTED.—We learn that several cowardly ruffians found in Connecticut. Delegate alone in one of the streets of Baltimore on Monday night, and attempted to make him tear off his badge. This he refused to do, when three of them attempted to coerce him. He soon succeeded in disabling two, and the third he arrested and took to the watch house. He was there recognised as a miserable villain, who was some years since arrested for robbing the mail, and escaped the Penitentiary by turning States' evidence.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

On the preceding page will be found the particulars relative to this unfortunate affair. Upwards of five thousand dollars were promptly subscribed by the Harrison delegates in Baltimore for the benefit of Laughlin's widow and children. The delegation from Pennsylvania contributed from two to three thousand dollars. At the time the unfortunate man fell, an attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but owing to the immense crowd and the great confusion for the moment, he effected his escape.

Glorious Victories!

Bedford County Awakened.

"Sound the trumpet, beat the drum,
Proclaim it—we—we—huzza—we—huzza!"

The fires that were kindled upon the western prairies have been raging east ward, have crossed the cloud-capped Alleghanies, and lo! Old Bedford is *gone*—that *almost* doubtful—that *doubtfully-redeemed!!* Well done! We announce the gratifying intelligence of the *triumphant* election of Major David Washabaugh in the county of Bedford, by a majority of **938** over Mr. M'Donald, the Loco Foco candidate, at the special election held on Wednesday last, for a member to fill the vacancy in the Legislature, occasioned by the expulsion of MESSRS. Wm. Cox Ellis and John Pitpeanow of Bedford. *Who can doubt!* Who *dare* conceive a doubt of the election of Gen. Harrison? The home of the glorious leader of the *democracy!* In the Legislature—the county which has been allowing itself to be represented by the most brutalized specimen of creation which has exhibited itself to human gaze, under cover of man's apparel, and all because they saw there the personification of Loco foocism—this county has absolved her allegiance to Van Buren, and declared you THE PEAKER OF NORTH BEND!

Let it be told from Maine to Georgia—let it be borne on the wings of the wind—BEDFORD IS REDEEMED!! by a majority of **938** for the Harrison candidate!!! "The prospect still brightens."

Born a *veteran!!!*

The Albany Regency Routed.

And again! The charter election of the capital of the state, occurred on the 1st inst., and resulted in the election of a Harrison Mayor, Aldermen, and all the ticket by a large majority! The famous fourth ward elected the entire Whig ticket! "As goes the fourth ward so goes the State." Is this a victory! Aye is it! Bedford and Albany by different mails—One hundred guns for each!! "How bright the prospect."

Virginia Redeemed!

Returns have been received from all the counties in Virginia, with the exception of Braxton & Lewis, Jackson, and Stewart, which no doubt will go in favor of the administration; and Nottoway, Louisa, Fairfax, Bath and Roanoke, in each of which, says a "Richmond Whig, no doubt is entertained of the success of the Whig party upon a purgation of the polls. Allowing the remaining eight counties yet to be heard from, to the administration, Virginia will still have a majority of ten on joint ballot. We have accounts of the popular vote in 95 counties, says the Baltimore Patriot, which show the following result:—

Whig,	46,416
Loco Foco,	22,181
Whig majority,	4,235

At the Presidential election in 1836, the vote in these counties stood—

Loco Foco,	22,737
Whig,	17,886
Loco Foco majority in 1836,	4,841
Whig majority now,	4,285
Whig gain since 1836,	9,076

Senator Ruggles' Letter.

We ask attention to the spirited and patriotic reply of the Hon. John Ruggles of the United States Senate, to an invitation tendered him, by the Baltimore city delegation, to the late National Convention—and the sitting of that convention as one of its guests." It is worthy of the pen which indited and the heart which dictated it. The sentiment which it contains is endorsed by the whole country—it is a sentiment which will—a change *must* come. *Harrison*, is pointed out as the name which can break the spell, which has bound the nation, and which has animated the country. The position which the honorable Senator occupies before the people—the tone with which he speaks of the incumbent of the Executive chair—and the eulogy which, in this premised the work of the Convention, *he has never yet disappointed the expectations of the country*," are each of them sufficient to secure the letter a calm, candid perusal, but it should be remembered that this gentleman was elected as, and has hitherto been a zealous friend of the *Administration*, from Maine

WASHINGTON CITY, 30 May, 1840.

Gentlemen—I have received the invitation to "attend the settings of the National Convention of the Whig Young Men, as one of its guests," with which you have honored me. "In behalf of the Delegates from the City of Baltimore." It would afford me great satisfaction to be present on that interesting occasion, would my public duties permit.

The necessity of a change of measures with a view to the relief of a people suffering beyond any former example, is now manifest to all, if not acknowledged by all. No small portion of those who aided in bringing into power the present incumbent of the Executive chair, have witnessed with painful disappointment the pertinacity with which he has persevered in forcing upon the country a system of measures destructive of its best interests and dangerous to the stability of the business of the people: And they have resolved, as the only means left of staying the progress of those measures, to aid in calling from retirement a distinguished citizen, whose enlightened patriotism, great practical wisdom and sound republican principles have secured for him the highest respect and confidence of the friends of HARRISON has animated the whole country with hope. It has roused an enthusiasm which pervades all grades and classes of the people. That enthusiasm, chastened by wise counsels and hallowed by patriotism, will be the animating principle of the "National Convention."

Reflecting, as its members will, the principles and feelings of the great majority of the people throughout the Union, their deliberations will be no less national in their character than patriotic in their design; and will tend, it is confidently believed, to harmonize and invigorate the efforts of the nation to place the Executive government in the hands of one who has never yet disappointed the expectations of his country. He who, by his bravery in the field, redeemed the honor of the nation, when betrayed by treachery and cowardice, will not fail to correct by his wisdom and prudence the errors of the civil administration of the Government under which the country is now suffering.

Thanking "the Delegates from the City of Baltimore" for their gratifying invitation, and you, gentlemen, for the acceptable terms in which it is conveyed, I have the honor to be, with sincere regard,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN RUGGLES.

To Neilson Poe, Esq. and others.

VAN BUREN CONVENTION.

A Van Buren paper says there was a Convention, (not a National one, by any means) held in Baltimore on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency, and the following are the officers—

For President—Gov. William Carroll, of Tenn.
For Vice President—Wm. T. Rogers, of Pa.
" " " " C. Van Ness, of Vt.
" " " " Wm. N. Mercer, of N. C.
" " " " Dr. Chas. Parry, of Indiana.
" " " " John Nelson, Esq. of Maryland.
" " " " Hon. Alex. Mouton, of La.
For Secretaries—Geo. Schweizer, of N. Y.
" " " " C. I. M'Nulty, of Ohio.
" " " " G. B. Andrian, of New Jersey.
" " " " Albert P. Baker, of N. Hamp.

The United States Gazette says, there was a grand committee appointed to prepare an address, and another to write a preface to the address. A committee of one from each State, was, without exception, the most curious we ever read. He commences by saying, "I am a veteran in the cause of Democracy. *I was born so.*"

Born a *veteran!!!*

BALTIMORE CONVENTION—Hear an Enemy.—The Baltimore Republican, a strong Van Buren administration print, alludes to the great Harrison Convention at Baltimore, and says:—

"History mentions no such gathering of people since the days of the Revolution. We swear to the constitution. Whether we speak of the numbers present, their boundless enthusiasm, or the vast territory from the most distant points of which they assembled, we may, as chroniclers of passing events, mention it as a surpassing pageant, and a thrilling demonstration of the intensity of that feeling which animates the supporters of Gen. Harrison."

At the time the Editor of the American Sentinel penned the following, he evidently had that low, vulgar and abusive journal, the Keystone before him,

"The low, coarse, brutal abuse, with which many of them teem from week to week; the violence and vulgarity of their attacks upon the personal characters and past services of opposing candidates, are just of a character to beget a breed of bullies, and scurrilous to emulate the Marats and Dantons of revolutionary France. We can never open our newspapers without thinking of the lamp post and the guillotine.

The Loco Focos, as we intimated last week, were positively compelled, to resort to a system of *Ruckerizing*, in order to get up what they are pleased to call a National Convention. Notwithstanding every effort was made, and every nerve was strained to the utmost, but representatives from states were represented, and those few but partially. Massachusetts it appears was represented by *one* delegate, Mr. Phineas Allen. In the Whig Convention, Massachusetts was represented by *were fifteen hundred* delegates from that State. This is said to be a pretty fair representation of the relative strength of parties in the old Bay State.

We cut the following article from the Reading Journal of the 2nd instant:—

BUCKS COUNTY BANK.—A most dastardly effort to injure the character of this institution was made during the past week by certain Philadelphia brokers. A large amount of paper of the bank was presented at the counter, which the institution was unable to exchange for the notes of other banks without some time to make the necessary arrangements. The brokers having effected their object, sent a report to the bank, by means of which they were enabled to purchase a quantity of its notes below par, and thus swindle the unlucky holder (who always easily alarmed) out of a considerable sum.

Arrangements have now been made by which the notes of the bank are promptly exchanged for those of other institutions, if required. The notes are freely taken by the business community here, and the entire solvency of the institution is undoubted.

The trial of Edgar P. Newman for the murder of James R. Wroth took place in Kent county, Md., on the 21st ult. Newman was a Philadelphian, and, it will be recollected, at the time of the deed, said he committed the crime because of the jealousy, and in the full confidence that David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, would be able to procure a verdict of acquittal. The act was admitted and insanity pleaded. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder in the first degree. Newman was a lunatic in Philadelphia three-quarters of the time, or, as Mr. Hutchison said, an idiot when he was sober and a maniac when drunk. The mental aberration was hereditary. Sentence, eighteen years in the penitentiary.

U. S. Gazette.

THE FATHER OF THE CLERGY.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Ripley, senior pastor of the first Congregational Church in Concord, Mass., entered on his 90th year on Friday last—and that on Sunday he gave an extemporaneous sermon to his people. This be declared his last, but we trust it will prove otherwise; and the spirit and vigor of the performance were such, we hear, as to justify this expectation. The venerable Doctor is now in the sixty-third year of his ministry at Concord, a case of very rare occurrence. We do not know where a parallel just now is to be found to it. It will be borne in mind that the Doctor has never relinquished the active service of the pulpit.—*Bost. Journal.*

STEAMBOAT DESTROYED—*Several Lives Lost.*—The St. Louis Bulletin of the 27th states that the steamboat Bedford, Captain Walker, while recently descending the Missouri river, struck a snag and sunk in less than five minutes. The Bulletin adds:—

She first struck a snag in the b