

Federal Convention at Baltimore for the nomination of William H. Harrison for President May 4th 1840

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THE VOTE OF CINCINNATI. We have waited with some anxiety to see how a certain Tory paper in this city would make it appear that the Whig majority in Cincinnati had never been less than two thousand, and had often gone up to 2200. It has not kept its promise. Perhaps it thinks "the less said the soonest mended." For its especial benefit, and that it may not again have to rely upon the treacherous memory of its friends, we give below, the vote of Cincinnati for the last twelve years, confining ourselves to contested elections.

THE GREAT WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE. [From the Baltimore Patriot.] THE GREAT WHIG CONVENTION. Yesterday was a proud day for Baltimore—Maryland—for the Union. It was the day on which the young Whigs of all the States were to meet in grand Convention. Never before was seen such an assemblage of the people in whose persons are concentrated the sovereignty of the Government. In the language of the President of the day—Every mountain sent its rill—Every valley its stream—And, lo! THE AVANCHED OF THE PEOPLE IS HERE!

Of murdered Europe may thy fame be made, Great People!—as the sands shall thou become! Thy growth is swift as morn, when night must fade— The multitudinous earth shall sleep beneath thy shade!

met the eye in the van of the long line of intelligent, enterprising and patriotic citizens which composed her delegation. Almost every one of her many counties were represented, and at the head of the delegation we recognized its Chairman, J. N. Reynolds, Esq. The eyes of the spectators appeared to sparkle with new interest and pleasure as the long line passed before them— "the observed of all observers." The cry of "rescue!" is in the shouts of her sons—we know "she can"—we hope "she will"—may we live to write "she has." The motto on the armorial banner consisted of the words "New York—the ebb and flow of whose single soul are tides to the rest of mankind."

MISCELLANEOUS. A Thrilling Log-Cabin Incident.—The Whigs of Erie, Pa. raised a Log-Cabin last week, with which the banner of Harrison and Reform was displayed. While engaged in the dedication of their cabin, the Whigs received information which led them to apprehend a hostile demonstration from Harbor Creek, a portion of the borough whose citizens had ever been strong Jackson and Van Buren men. Soon afterwards a party of horsemen, about forty in number, dressed in Indian costume, armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, approached the cabin!—The Whigs made prompt preparations to defend their banner. The scene became intensely exciting.—The assailants rode up to the cabin, dismounted and surrendered themselves up as voluntary prisoners of war! On inquiry they proved to be staunch Jackson men from Harbor Creek who had taken that mode of arraying themselves under the Harrison Banner. The tomahawk was then buried; after which the string of the latch was pushed out, and the Harbor Creekers were ushered into the cabin where they pledged their support to Gen. Harrison in a bumper of good old hard cider!

More Good News from Michigan.—A postscript in the Detroit Advertiser of a late date says,—"In preceding columns, we give glowing records of the progress of the good cause. In addition, we are enabled to add, that in Perryburgh—on the old Battle Ground of Fort Meigs—the Harrison ticket has triumphed by overwhelming majorities—three to one! In Toledo, too, where the Whig Mayor was elected by a mere 12 majority, the Whigs have a majority of over fifty! Who can doubt such demonstrations of the popular will?"

At daylight a National Salute was fired. Several delegations arrived during the morning and were conducted to the points indicated by the Chief Marshal. When all was ready, the discharge of cannon and the blast of a single trumpet resounding through the streets, announced the moving of THE GRAND NATIONAL PROCESSION. It is impossible to convey even the faintest idea of the sublime spectacle presented by the procession as it moved through the city. All that pen could write, all that the mouth of man could speak, all that the imagination can conceive of beauty, grandeur and sublimity, would fall short, far short, of the reality. The joy, the enthusiasm which every where prevailed, lighting up the countenance of every man in the procession—the shouts, the applause, the cheers, from those who filled the side walks and crowded the windows—the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies—the responsive cry of the people—the floating banners—the martial music—the loud roar, at intervals, of the deafening cannon—all these and more, much more, must be described, seen in the mind's eye, vibrate through the frame, fill the heart, before the reader can approach to any conception of the reality; and when all these are done, if they were possible, he still has but a faint and meagre impression of the scene that was presented. In no country, in no time, never before in the history of man, was there a spectacle so full of "natural glory." The aged veteran, whose declining years forbid his joining the procession, looked on; his face was before you—age, manhood, youth and beauty filled every place where a foot-hold could be got, or any portion of the procession be seen; and you gazed on the pageant with renewed and delighted delight—your words failed to express what your heart felt or your eyes beheld. Nothing was wanting—nothing left to be desired—the cup of human joy was full. The freemen of the North—the fiery son of the South—the substantial citizen of the East, the hardy pioneer of the West, were all there. It was the epitome of a great nation—in itself realizing, filling up the imaginations, and may have been the very picture which the poet drew when he described our country, our institutions and our people as a "land beyond the oceans of the West," where "freedom and truth are worshipped," by a "people mighty in their youth."

THE CHIEF MARSHAL, JAMES O. LAW, with his aids on either side of him. BAND OF MUSIC. THE GRAND BANNER, supported by two standard bearers dressed in sashes and scarfs. On it was written these expressive words: "The people are coming from plain and from mountain To join the brave band of the honest and free, Which grows as the stream from the leaf-sheltered fountain, Spreads broad and more broad till it reaches the sea; What'er may resist, it breaks gallantly through, And bore by its motion as a ship on the ocean." Spreads on his glory OLD TIPPECANOE! The iron arm of the true hearted soldier, The gallant old soldier OF TIPPECANOE! Next followed the PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS OF THE BALTIMORE CITY DELEGATION. SUB-COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. INVITED GUESTS. A number of branches followed, containing the invited guests of the Convention, in the first of which we observed the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER of the U. S. Senate, and his HONOR SHEPPARD D. LEAKIN, Mayor of the city of Baltimore. Next to the carriages, on foot, came the Sub-Committee of Arrangements, the Harrison Convention, and the Central Committee, distinguished by sashes and appropriate badges, expressive of their official position in the duties of the Convention.

NEW JERSEY. The wronged New Jersey next appeared, and with the free and fearless port of men, who know their rights and dare maintain them, followed that banner which they have preserved in the hands of the undimmed defender of their rights, their worthy Governor. The State banner bore the significant inscription—"The next impression of her broad seal will be respected." A very elegant banner represented the "Philadelphia City and county delegation" with a banner signifying the same, and another rich one bearing the arms of the State. Another banner had on it a ship with the sentence above "Labor is wealth;" and below "Don't give up the ship." In the rear of the Philadelphia members was carried a transparency, being a full length portrait of Gen. Harrison, encircled by the words "Honor be to him who defends our Homes and Friends." On the reverse it is stated that "This transparency was displayed in Philadelphia in 1833, by the people, after the defeat of Proctor by the gallant Harrison." A relic of a time when the people en masse offered honor to the victorious soldier. The Dauphin County delegation exhibited an elegant banner, on one side of which she announced her principles as "First for Jackson; First for Harrison. Always honest—she gave up Caesar for Rome, and now to the aid of Rome she calls the Cincinnati of the West." On the other side was "Pro Patria—Harrison and Tyler."

Recantation.—The New York Evening Post, (Loco) having published the infamous lie which was forged by some malignant wretch, that Gen. Harrison voted to sell poor white men into slavery for debt; ungenerously publishes the following recantation. We commend it to the attention of the publishers of the Democrat, who have published the same falsehood. 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 Dec. 24, 1831, and appears to have been drawn forth by a newspaper attack upon his course in the Legislature relative to the same law. We are glad to see that according to Gen. Harrison's explanation of the matter, neither he nor the gentleman who voted with him were in favor of selling human beings for civil debts.

Another Rebuke.—Col. Jones, one of the candidates upon the Loco Foco Electoral Ticket in Tennessee, made a speech a few days ago, in Hardin county of that State, in the course of which he received a rebuke similar to those which have recently been administered, under like circumstances, to divers other Loco Foco calumniators. A correspondent of the Nashville Banner thus tells the story.—Boston Atlas. He was speaking of Gen. Harrison's letting the enemy choose the ground for him to camp on, the night before the battle of Tippecanoe, and went on to describe the ground.—He said he had seen one man that was in the fight, who confirmed the statement, which he believed, was correct.—James Barnett then rose in the crowd, and said, "Sir, if you will look at me, you can see another man that was in that battle, and I say the statements you have made are not correct." The Colonel looked bad, and said if he was not right he wished to be. Mr. Barnett said, "I would not have interrupted you, but when I heard my old General abused, my blood got warm, and I could not help it." The Colonel waxes off badly used up. The same James Barnett voted for Van Buren ticket the last election. He is a man that takes some with him when he goes.

FOREIGN NEWS. [BY THE GREAT WESTERN.] Lord Auckland arrived in Calcutta on the 11th of February, and was actively engaged in forwarding and completing the preparations against China. The expedition was to be ready by the 1st of May, and consisted of the following troops: The 21st and 24th regiments, two regiments of native infantry from Bengal, one regiment of the line, four regiments of artillery, and one regiment of the line from Ceylon, making in the whole a force of about 10,000 men, which was to be ready to proceed to its destination by the 1st of May. That destination was supposed to be the island of Formosa, but it was the opinion of the best informed persons that the object of the Governor General was rather to alarm than to subdue the Chinese, and to bring them to a proper sense of the value of English commerce and friendly relations. The whole armament was to be placed under the command of Lieutenant General Sir R. Arbuthnot, while Generals Ogleander and Walker were to act under his orders.

MASSACHUSETTS. The delegation from the old Bay State was alike imposing for the strength of its numbers and the high respectability of those arrayed under its numerous and magnificent banners. It comprised about a thousand delegates. It was preceded by an elegant banner borne by the Boston members, having a view of the city of Boston, with the motto—"We are where we have ever been, and ever mean to be." On the reverse of the banner—"Sicut Patribus sit Nobis Bostonia Conditio, Civitate Regime Donata. A. D. 1822." The various sections of this delegation were distinguished with banners with appropriate devices and inscriptions. On the first of these was the figure of "Fame," and inscribed on the reverse, "Harrison and Tyler." This was followed by one representing "The Book of Laws," and on the reverse, "Honor to the Majesty of Law." Two richly flushed silk scrolls, one representing the "Constitution of the United States," and having thereon a sentence in letters of gold; the other the "Constitution of Massachusetts," with a sentence thereon in the same letters, a silk banner encircled with pictorial illustrations of Gen. Harrison's career, closing with the Presidency, and bearing the words—"The rising of Harrison."

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GEN. HARRISON AMONG HIS NEIGHBOURS. A GLORIOUS MINORITY. The following is given on the authority of Edward Curtis, Esq. M. C., who stated, in a speech at a meeting of the whigs of the 3d Ward, that he received his information from one who was himself almost a next-door neighbor of the old General, and a voter in the same county. State of Political Parties at North Bend.—In the county in which Gen. Harrison resides, there are 235 voters, and a short time since a Tippecanoe Club was organized there.—At the first meeting 200 voters pledged their names, and thirty others signed afterwards, having been necessarily detained from attending on the first evening, thus leaving but five Van Burenites to 230 Whigs! This illustrious and formidable minority is composed of the following highly respectable individuals, viz. one postmaster, one judge, two commissioners of government works, and one loafer!!!! Of these the judge and the two commissioners are avowedly Harrison men in principle, and will no doubt vote for him when the time comes, but they dare not openly join the club. The Post Master is very silent and quiet, but strong loyalties are entertained of his conversion before next fall. The only hopeless and incorrigible case of the whole five is the loafer. Will Columbia county give for little Martin next fall a more glorious and triumphant minority than this? I say "will she?" A VOTER OF THE THIRD WARD.

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the genius of Columbia, and the inscription "Columbia the sentinel of the Republic" was second in order. This was followed by a flag with the significant motto—"The liberty of speech is not the right of suffrage."

From Alexandria the delegation was large. Their banner, which was very beautiful, represented a figure on a pedestal, and bore the motto—"Public good our only aim."

VIRGINIA.
Virginia—Just fresh from the encounter in which she has added to her renown and given a new zest to the hopes of the American people, and to their confidence in her strength and ability, brought her own good welcome with her welcome news. The delegation was very large. In every respect the flag of the "Old Dominion" and its followers did justice to the place of the nativity of the gallant Harrison.

The Norfolk borough delegation bore a large banner with the picture of the Balance, over which were the words of warning first given to Belshazzar—"None, none, Tekel, Upharsin! Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." On the opposite side the significant expression "Treasury Pap inoperative."

There was a delegation quite numerous, bearing a banner whose familiar motto especially belonged to them—on the front an eagle was painted among the clouds, and lettered above "Wise's District," on the reverse the hand in hand, with the well known expression which originated with Mr. Wise, and was so interestingly exemplified yesterday—"The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

NORTH CAROLINA.
This delegation was comprised in one body under the banner of the arms of the State, the motto upon which was, "On Stanley! On!"

SOUTH CAROLINA.
A similar deputation from this State took its place in the line, and hoisted the State banner in the cause. It bore the motto, "The Palmetto resists oppression."

GEORGIA.
The enthusiasm which has circulated like electricity throughout so large a portion of the Union has not been more thoroughly felt than among the warm temperaments of the sons of the South. Georgia, but a short time since avowing her apathy in the Presidential campaign, has felt the kindly influences of a renewed hope, and sends forth her representatives representing Harrison while at home the name of Harrison is cherished as the talisman that is to protect the Union. Her banner bore the motto—"She has aroused from her lethargy."

VERMONT.
Came next, preceded by her armorial standard, and presented a goodly array, both in numbers and appearance. The Green Mountain boys, who have ever proved the indelible supporters of the doctrine of equal rights, received a hearty welcome to our city. We know Vermont and can rely on her, and in the language they have adopted on their flag, we feel assured that "The Green Mountain Boys will do their own voting and their own fighting."

TENNESSEE.
Came with the sable weeds of solemn mourning on her flag, for one of her great and good men has just passed away. This token of respect to the memory of the talented and virtuous Hugh L. White, produced a deep sympathy of feeling in the beholder. The motto of the standard was—"Not that she loved Caesar less, but Rome more."

KENTUCKY.
There was a full delegation from this State, and larger than was expected. The standard bore the name of "Henry Clay" and the Latin passage "Tanto nomine nullum par volgum."

The banner of the State with the well-accepted motto—"She offers her Cincinnati to redeem the Republic"—led the procession from Ohio.

A large body of men from Hamilton county, in which General Harrison resides, followed, bearing a beautiful banner representing Harrison at the plough; on the reverse a view of Cincinnati, the Ohio river and the landing. They also brought on with them a miniature log cabin, about three feet in length, built of the "Buckeye," grown on the farm at North Bend.

LOUISIANA.
The Convention received some addition to its members from this State under their common arms, and the motto, "Sans peur—sans reproche."

INDIANA.
A very fine delegation was in attendance from the "Buffalo" State, whose sons have cause to know and to appreciate the gallantry of the man they have thus publicly honored. The flag was inscribed—"She will cherish in her manhood the defender of her infancy."

MISSISSIPPI.
The banner of Mississippi, which preceded a liberal delegation, bore the motto—"Once upon a time to the rescue—We honor him who gave up of life for our sake."

A band of music here varied the procession, and it was followed by the delegation from

ILLINOIS.
The banner was inscribed, "She will teach palace slaves to respect the Log Cabin" at the base—"The prairies are on fire!"

ALABAMA.
This delegation followed under the banner of their State, with the pithy motto—"She will soon renounce allegiance to a KING."

MAINE.
The delegation from Maine was very full. A fine body of men supported the banner which bore the apt sentences—"Her honor is our honor—her quarrel is our quarrel."

appeared in the shape of a Fortress, with port holes and guns, and surmounted by the National Flag waving gallantly in the breeze—a sight which required no great stretch of fancy to bring to mind the thought of the memorable day when the stars and stripes floated over no emblematical structure, amid the smoke and roar of artillery and the shouts of brave men fighting valiantly. Towards the western end of the ground, a pavilion rose, enclosing the trunk of a large tree, above the top of which ascended a flag staff, bearing the broad banner of the Union.

The invited guests, Distinguished Strangers, Clergymen, Members of Congress, several Revolutionary Soldiers, and others, were conducted to one of the platforms, over which floated the "stars and stripes of liberty." The other was reserved for the President and officers of the Convention.—The various delegations, with banners flying, and bands playing, ranged themselves around, amidst a salute of twenty-six guns from Fort Meigs. While the extreme of the procession was drawing near, the distinguished strangers on the platform were severally introduced to the assembled multitude, and greeted with long and deafening cheers.

Among those who were thus particularly distinguished, were Mr. Henry Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Crittenden, of the U. S. Senate; Mr. Montgomery of Penn.; Mr. Graves of Kentucky, Mr. Cushing of Mass., Mr. Grinnell of New York, Mr. Bond of Ohio, Mr. Penrose of Penn., Mr. Cray of Michigan, Mr. Moore of N. Y., Mr. Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Carter, Mr. Granger, and Mr. Fillmore of N. Y., Mr. Corwin of Ohio, Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, Ex-Governor Howard, Col. G. C. Washington, and some others.

Not the least interesting part of this ceremony was the introduction to the Convention from the rostrum, of Mr. Ely, of Philadelphia, a soldier of the Revolution, now in the eighty-fourth year of his age. As this venerable man, with an energy arising out of the enthusiasm of the occasion, bared his whitened head to the multitude in approval of the cause which they had assembled to promote, a triumphant shout of applause showed how much they valued the presence and approbation of their hero headed fellow citizen.

The Reverend Henry B. Bascom, of Kentucky, then fervently and eloquently addressed the Throne of Divine Grace, after which the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, introduced John B. Thompson, Esq. of Kentucky, the Chairman of the Committee of Chairmen of the several delegations represented, by whom the Convention was called to order. Mr. T., on behalf of the same Committee, then announced the following nominations for President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which nominations were agreed to by acclamation.

President.
JOHN V. L. McMAHON, of Maryland.

Vice Presidents.
W. WILLIS, of Maine, and 25 others—one for each of the several States.

Secretaries.
M. S. APPLETON, of Maine, and 25 others.

The following resolutions, recommended to the adoption of the Convention by the Committee of Chairmen, were then read by Mr. Thompson of the Committee, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Convention of the Whig Young Men, assembled at Baltimore, the 4th day of May, 1840, that the nomination of WILLIAM H. HARRISON of Ohio, for the office of President of the United States, and of JOHN TYLER of Virginia, for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the late Whig Convention at Harrisburg, is hereby cordially approved and ratified, and earnestly recommended to the support of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That to sustain the said nomination, the Young Men of the Union should imitate their zeal, enthusiasm and vigor, to the wisdom, experience and judgment of their seniors, and to insure its triumph and success they should immediately adopt thorough and efficient organization.

Resolved, That for that purpose, it be recommended to the Democratic Whigs every where, to form Democratic Tippecanoe Clubs or Harrison Associations, in the respective towns, counties and cities of the States, which shall establish and maintain an active political correspondence, and procure and circulate political information.

Resolved, That these Clubs or Associations when formed, shall select and appoint the ablest and most efficient orators to address the people on all proper occasions, as may be deemed advisable, to proclaim the truths of Republican liberty, and to expose the abuses and corruptions of a spoils party which would enslave the people by an odious and insufferable Federal despotism in the form of an unchecked and unbalanced Executive, arrogantly assuming the purse, dictating laws of revenue and finance, recommending standing armies in time of peace, demolishing the cordial departments of the Federal Government, proscribing individual citizens, and daringly attacking the rights and sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, That we will not yield or relax until the great work of reform and of redress of grievances be finished; and to insure perseverance to the end of this noble but arduous struggle for civil and political liberty, we will meet in our Clubs at stated times—regularly—we will print and publish useful matter—we will address ourselves in every reasonable and respectful form to our fellow countrymen; and finally, we will immediately proceeding the Presidential election in the Fall, at such times as the central Clubs of the respective States may appoint, assemble in State Convention throughout the Union, to consider of preparations for the coming contest.

Resolved, That to carry out these resolutions the "Republican Committee of Seventy-Six," appointed by opponents of the present Administration, at public meetings in the city of Washington, Feb. 15 and 18, 1840, and the "Young Men's committee of forty-one," be and the same are hereby constituted the Central Democratic Tippecanoe Club of the Union; and the Central Whig committee of the States respectively, be and they are hereby constituted the Democratic Tippecanoe Clubs or Harrison Associations, whose duty it shall be to correspond immediately for the formation of city, town and county clubs, and to superintend all the other interests of the great and glorious cause to which we here pledge our dearest devotion and most patriotic exertions.

Resolved, That the fund thus raised shall be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of Seventy-Six, at Washington.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and the following was then offered and adopted also—

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to call upon the several States, through their Vice Presidents, for brief statements of their present condition and prospects.

In pursuance of this resolution, the President of the Convention severally called on the following gentlemen, who addressed the Convention in regard to the current of popular opinion in their several States, the ruin of business and destruction of trade, growing out of the measures of the Administration, and the conviction experienced that nothing but the election of General Harrison could arrest the disasters that threatened to overwhelm them. The names of the speakers were:

Mr. Babcock of Rhode Island, Mr. Eldridge of Connecticut, Mr. Hopkins of Vermont, Mr. King of Massachusetts, Mr. Reynolds of New York, Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wilson of Virginia, Mr. Edwards of Ohio, Mr. Humes of Tennessee, Mr. Clarke of Missouri, Gov. Duncan of Illinois, Mr. Southard of New Jersey, Mr. Emory of New-Hampshire.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise was called for, and appearing at the front of the stand, thanked the Convention for the honor they had done him, and assured them that it would afford him great pleasure to address them on an occasion so deeply interesting to his feelings. He was sorry to say that the state of his health would not permit such an effort. On Saturday last he had almost worn himself totally inadequate to the task of addressing twenty-five thousand. He hoped, however, that his health would improve, and that he should yet be able successfully to war against that system of government which has entailed on us so many evils.

While the gentlemen mentioned above were addressing the Convention, a portion of the delegates withdrew to the side of the rostrum, and called upon several of the gentlemen upon it, who successively addressed them.

The first speaker was Mr. Clay, who was followed by Messrs. Webster, Preston, Southard and Graves.

The President then announced that the lateness of the hour and the fatigue which they had undergone rendered it necessary to suspend further proceedings for the day, and he submitted a motion that the convention adjourn to meet on Tuesday morning, 5th instant, in Monument Square, at nine o'clock. The convention adjourned accordingly, at four o'clock.

THE DINNER.
After the adjournment of the great meeting on Monday at the Canton ground, a large number consisting of portions of various delegations, guests at the Utaw House, spent the remainder of the afternoon in the social enjoyments of the table, rendered doubly refreshing by the active exercise and excitement of the previous part of the day. After the cloth was removed, Gen. McDonald of Virginia, was called to the chair, and at his right was placed Mr. Horner, of New Jersey, who was introduced to the company as the gentleman who, at the Harrisburg Convention, last December, offered the resolution which gave birth to the Young Men's Whig Convention of the 4th of May in Baltimore.

Upon this announcement the company all rose and received Mr. Horner with cheers. The toasts, speeches and songs were all good, and were worthy of being specially particularized, if the means were at hand of preserving them. The Hon. C. B. Penrose of Pennsylvania, being present, a toast was offered alluding to him as a Pennsylvania Senator, expelled by lawless violence from the Senate Chamber. In reply to this toast, Mr. Penrose spoke with great eloquence. He referred to the incident alluded to in the toast, and spoke of it as an act perpetrated by the same hand which had recently obliterated New Jersey from the galaxy of States—and which before had expunged the sacred record of the Senate of the United States. He dwelt upon the fearful prevalence of the spirit thus rife throughout the land, and threatening destruction to all principles of constitutional liberty dear to every true American heart. Mr. P. spoke twice during the festival, being called up by special allusions; and in both addresses he gave an able exposition of the Democratic Whig principles which are the real basis of the present organized opposition to the Administration. In reference to his own course during the Harrisburg riots, he showed how his conduct had been in strict accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth. He spoke of the state of feeling now prevailing in Pennsylvania—of the great reaction which is going on among the sensible yeomanry of that State. "Virginia and Pennsylvania," said Mr. P., "have always gone together—and now that the old Dominion has thrown off the yoke, the hour of Pennsylvania's deliverance is at hand."

Speeches were made by gentlemen from Alabama, Tennessee, New Jersey and other States, according as delegates from abroad happened to be present—the whole affair being without previous arrangement, and most one another. Yet as each knew his neighbors to be good Whigs, it was not long before a cordial fellowship united all in excellent concord and good humor, so that every thing passed off in a very spirited manner. There were no doubt similar festivals in other parts of the city, the particulars of which if known would tend still farther to give some adequate idea of the general state of things existing in the city during the last two days.

In the evening about 7 o'clock Monument Square was again filled with an assemblage of five or six thousand, consisting of large detachments from the different delegations and our own citizens, all animated by the same desire to hear the distinguished speakers whom the occasion has brought here, which they had displayed during the day.

They were successively addressed by a number of gentlemen. Among the speakers were Mr. WICKLIFFE, Jr. of Kentucky, Mr. PATTERSON of New York, Mr. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, Mr. BELL of Tennessee, Mr. A. W. BRADFORD, Mr. CHARLES H. PITTS, Mr. WALLIS, Mr. JENIFER and Mr. POPE, of Kentucky. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON closed these series of speeches with a most vigorous and

eloquent address; and the assemblage dispersed to their several quarters about eleven o'clock.

The Baltimore American gives some further account of the proceedings of the Whigs on Monday evening—where, in the large room of the building known as the Commerce Street Assembly Rooms, fronting Exchange Place, a crowded assembly was addressed by Wm. C. Johnson, Daniel Webster and other gentlemen.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. Cushing, Saltonstall, and others."

TUESDAY, MAY 5.
Monument Square was thronged through the morning and day. The Delegates met, not as numerous as yesterday, for many had left the city, but in thousands. The President of the Convention, John V. L. McMahon, Esq., presided with great dignity, and perfect order prevailed among the mass.

We have but time to name some of the Speakers who addressed the Convention in the early part of the day.

Among the members of Congress were Henry Clay and Wm. C. Preston of the Senate.

Both of these distinguished gentlemen spoke with that feeling of popular enthusiasm to be expected from the cheering signs and congratulations around them. Mr. Clay was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, and his stirring appeals and forcible pictures of the sad experiments brought upon the country, prompted a response in every bosom.

Mr. Preston of S. C., was hardly less eloquent than on Monday, and none the less interesting to those who heard him, for many now heard him for the first time.

Mr. Legare of South Carolina, we are told, also made an eloquent and spirited address. Few men in the country have more powers to interest, and no one has a more brilliant imagination with which to illustrate the good or bad principles of Government.

Mr. Stanley of N. C., spoke eloquently also from the Court House rostrum, and after a stirring address of an hour the cry was—"On, Stanley, on!"

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, was also called for and introduced to the Convention by the President. The appearance of the bold and talented Virginian was responded to by the thousands present in loud and repeated cheers. Mr. Wise, though much indisposed, spoke with great energy and power, and especially in reference to the many national peculiarities of his own District, one of the most national in the Old Dominion. There Harrison and Tyler both were born. There, too, Old Ben. Harrison, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Patrick Henry, the renowned champion of our National Independence, had their homes. There also was fought the last naval battle of the Revolution, and there sprung up Bacon's Rebellion. The history of the District was so full of interest, and it was a Whig District. The Old Dominion, God bless her, had now joined his District, and Virginia was a Whig State, ready to give her electoral vote to William H. Harrison and John Tyler.

Mr. Wise spoke eloquently and with great effect. Retiring he was greeted with the hearty and unanimous applause of the Convention.

Mr. Willis of Maine was introduced to the assembly by the President, and as one of the Vice Presidents, gave a good account of the North-East State. He considered it not improbable that the electoral votes of the State would be given for Harrison and Tyler upon the "ides of November."

No less interesting were the speech and the pledge given by Mr. Grahame, another Vice President of the State of Louisiana. He promised the electoral vote of the South Western border State for Harrison and Tyler.

Mr. Allen of the District of Columbia, made a report of the popular movements in the District, and gave his reasons for these demonstrations of public feeling among a people who are unjustly deprived of the right of suffrage.

Mr. J. N. Emory spoke for New Hampshire. To work in the Granite State, he said, was an up hill business, but the Delegates here present would promise at least a spirited contest.

Mr. E. S. Thomas from the North Bend, Ohio, and formerly of Baltimore, made a spirited address, and many happy illustrations drawn from the history of the Government and the times.

Mr. Reynolds of New York city, delighted his hearers with a sensible and practical address upon the character and importance of the contest.

Mr. Robertson of Georgia, a true Southern, spoke eloquently of Georgia. His address was brief, and one of the best made in the Convention. Georgia, he said, was awake to the importance of the coming contest, and the fires kindled within her were of her own irresistible and spontaneous kindling.

Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, Mr. Bryan of South Carolina, Mr. Dawson of Michigan, Mr. Tyler of Connecticut, Mr. Profit of Indiana, Mr. Thompson of Delaware, Mr. Stannard of Virginia, and others also spoke, but in the crowd it was impossible to hear the names of half who spoke or of the thousandth part of what was said.

Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Myers, of the same State, and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That the Delegations from each State represented in this Convention be, and they are hereby requested to raise by contribution of not exceeding one dollar for each person, a sum of money for the use of the benevolent family of Thomas H. Laughlin, carpenter, of the Eighth Ward of the City of Baltimore, and a member of this Convention, who was killed in the procession of yesterday, while in the exercise of the undoubted right of freemen peaceably to assemble and deliberate upon the conduct of the officers of Government—"a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only."

Resolved, That the sum so raised be paid to the President of this Convention, to be by him applied for the relief of the widow and children of our deceased fellow member, to whom we hereby tender our condolence for his death in the glorious cause of his country.

Resolved, That the President be directed to transmit to Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON and JOHN TYLER, the compliments of this Convention, together with a copy of its proceedings, signed by the President and Secretaries.

The Committee of Chairmen of the State Delegations also submitted the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. McMahon of Ohio,—and unanimously adopted by the Convention—

Resolved, That the members of this Convention entertain a most grateful sense of the generous hospitality of the citizens of Baltimore, who have, by receiving us as guests, evinced their devotion to the cause in which we are engaged, and given to the country another evidence of their enlightened and zealous patriotism; and that we shall return to our homes cheered by their confidence, and resolved, individually, to imitate their patriotic example.

Resolved, That the generous liberality, the untiring devotion, and the judicious plans of the Baltimore Committee of Arrangements demand their most hearty acknowledgments.

The President having temporarily retired from the chair, Mr. Gill of Ohio, on behalf of the Committee of Chairmen, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation—

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to John V. L. McMahon, Esq., President of the Convention, for the prompt, dignified and successful manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

The resolution being adopted, Mr. McMahon resumed the chair, and returned his thanks for the honor conferred on him in an eloquent and spirit-stirring address, which drew down long, loud and repeated shouts of applause.

The President then adjourned the Convention sine die.

THE FUNERAL OF THOMAS H. LAUGHLIN.

The solemn duty of committing the remains of Mr. Laughlin to the grave was yesterday performed by the delegates to the Convention in a body. The procession, accompanied by a band of music, playing a funeral march, moved from the late residence of the deceased, at the corner of Light street and Guilford alley, between four and five o'clock, P. M., to the burial ground of the Methodist Episcopal congregation. Capt. James O. Law, supported the weeping and bereaved widow of the deceased from the carriage to the grave, where her condition was most pitiable, as she stood convulsed with an agony of grief at her sudden and irreparable loss. The ceremonies, by the officiating clergyman, Dr. Baker of New York, were brief and impressive, at the close of which the immense concourse returned to the city.

We learn that the Massachusetts delegation yesterday subscribed and paid over the sum of one thousand dollars for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the murdered Laughlin.

THE PROCESSION.
We proceed to supply some few omissions in the notice of the details published yesterday.

The delegation from the First District of Anne Arundel county, Md., comprised about 120 members. It was preceded by a white banner, having, in gold letters, the inscription—"1st Election District of Anne Arundel County, Md." This district is composed almost entirely of Whig voters.

The delegation from Worcester county, was distinguished by a banner with the following motto—"Worcester County pledges herself to lead her sister counties in the cause of Harrison and Tyler."

We ought to have stated that the South Carolina delegation was loudly cheered, wherever the banner of that State appeared, and received a greeting on the part of their Whig brethren which could not but be highly gratifying to its members.

Even the Philadelphia Sentinel, a uniform, Van Buren, loco paper, thus candidly describes the unprejudiced character of the Whig National Convention—

"History mentions no such gatherings of people since that in the Champ-de-Mars to 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."

A Rowdy Arrested.—The Baltimore Sun says—"Charles Irwin was committed to jail, in default of bail, charged with an assault and battery on Asa Hubbard, of Connecticut. Irwin is an old offender for minor offences, and was yesterday parading through the streets with a large stoned tin in the corner of a handkerchief, with which he assaulted a number of persons, and attempted to pull the badges from the bosoms of many of the stranger delegates to the convention. An attempt of this kind made upon Mr. Hubbard, gave rise to the above assault; and Mr. H. was severely wounded in the head."

THE RESULT OF THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The New York Chronicle, a neutral paper, says:—

Under all circumstances, it must be acknowledged that the result of the recent contest has been far more favorable to the anti-Van Borentes than they had a right to expect. They more than hold their own; and their antagonists, though victorious, admit they are grievously disappointed. Three thousand was the majority they calculated upon, and even as late as eight o'clock on Tuesday evening they confidently claimed, and offered to bet, upon a majority of two thousand five hundred. The official canvass will probably not give them sixteen hundred.

Movement of Troops.—Col. Worth's regiment of Infantry, (the 8th) now on their way to the Winnebago country, will arrive in this city to-morrow afternoon, in the cars from Niagara Falls. This corps is 600 strong, and will proceed forthwith to their place of destination, by the steamboats Buffalo and Cleveland, which have been chartered expressly for that purpose.—*Buffalo Commercial of Saturday.*

More Steam.—The Portsmouth Journal informs us that the Steamer Portsmouth, which has been running for three years between that place and Boston, has been sold for about \$20,000, to ply between this city and Bangor.—*Portland Advertiser.*

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

HARRISON STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of the several cities, towns and plantations in the State of Maine, who are in favor of the election of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON for the next President, and opposed to the present National and State Administrations, are requested to elect Delegates to meet in Convention at Augusta, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate a candidate to be supported at the approaching election for Governor; and two candidates for Electors at Large of President and Vice President, and to adopt such other measures as the present crisis of the country and the interest of the Whig party may demand.

THE CONVENTION.—We have made liberal extracts from the accounts of the proceedings of the Whig National Convention, held at Baltimore on Monday and Tuesday of last week.—This assemblage is without a parallel in the history of our country—for numbers, for talent, for unanimity, for enthusiasm. It was emphatically a gathering of the People—the unthought and untrammelled voters of the land—to consult upon measures of general interest and for the public good. As a demonstration of popular feeling throughout the Union we cannot but regard it as a most important and most encouraging "sign of the times," and as a movement designed to advance the old fashioned republican principles which form the creed of the whig party, and to strengthen and give energy to the supporters of these principles, we may safely calculate that its results will be of the most gratifying character—that it will exert an influence for good in every section of our widely extended Union.

THE MURDER.—THE VAN BUREN PRESS.—We regret to perceive that the murder of one of the Marshals of the Whig Procession at Baltimore on the 4th inst. by a ruffian who, in company with others, was disturbing and insulting those of whom it was composed, is alluded to as a trifling occurrence by most of the V. B. journalists and by many of them is even made the subject of joke & ridicule. And yet these are the same men who, but a few months ago, affected to be so deeply sorrowful because Mr. Ciley was killed, in a duel, by a political opponent. Why so much horror then at a deed of blood and so much sympathy for the bereaved wife and children, and so little now? Laughlin was murdered in the streets, was caustically assailed and basely assassinated—Ciley fell under circumstances far less aggravating and melancholy. Must we find an explanation of the mystery in the fact that Ciley was a lawyer—a professional man—and Laughlin was a poor mechanic? Is it less a crime to murder a poor man than a rich one, a professional man than a laborer? Are not the affections of the poor woman as deep-rooted and as ardent, as those of the rich, and when bereaved, has she not as strong claims upon our sympathies? Are we to weep for the unconscious orphans of the professional man, and jeer at the helplessness of those of the mechanic? Surely he who would answer affirmatively to these queries can neither claim the appellation of a Christian or a Republican, and deserves the scorn of the just and the good. And how much more deserving of regard is he who for party effect exaggerates the circumstances attending the death of a political friend, and endeavors thereby to create indignant feelings in the public mind against his political opponents, while he can dismiss a vastly more atrocious outrage upon a political opponent, without an expression of regret, perhaps with a laugh? It is well enough sometimes to compare the practice of the self-styled lovers of the People and "exclusive Democracy" with their professions.

VAN BUREN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A Convention of Delegates friendly to the present National Administration met in Baltimore on Tuesday, 5th inst. Twenty-one States were represented, although the delegations from the largest part of them were composed exclusively of Members of Congress. The Convention was called to order by Mr. Senator Grundy, and was organized by the appointment of the customary officers. Gov. Carroll of Tennessee presided. After the organization several large Committees were appointed, and several speeches were made by Mr. Grundy and others.—The number of delegates present was 248. South Carolina, Illinois, Delaware and Virginia were not represented.

On Wednesday, Martin Van Buren was unanimously nominated for re-election. The Convention could not agree upon a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and voted not to make a nomination. Col. Johnson's claims were urged very hard by his friends. It was expected by many of the party that the Colonel would decline a re-nomination but he did not such thing. Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Polk found strong advocates in the Convention.

The result of the deliberations of this body must be any thing but gratifying to the party. No better evidence could be required that the wonted harmony between the leaders no longer exists, and that they consider the prospect before them dark and discouraging.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Full returns from all the Senatorial districts in which elections have been held this year, show a whig gain of three in the Senate, making a tie in that body.—For Delegates the returns are also complete and show the following result:—whigs 74; Locos 60, making a whig majority in joint ballot of 14. The Richmond Whig says the whig candidates in Louisa, Bath, Roanoke and Fairfax will obtain their seats upon a scrutiny of the polls. Should this prediction prove correct, the whigs will have 94 on joint ballot and the Locos 76—whig majority 18.

In 76 counties the popular vote at the late election, compared with the vote for Congressmen last year, shows a net whig gain of 5440. Last year the Van Buren majority in these counties was 596—this year the Harrison majority is 4844.

A VOICE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—An election for the choice of a member of the House of Assembly, in place of Mr. McElwee, (V. B.) expelled, occurred recently in Bedford Co. Penn. DANIEL WASHBURN (whig) was chosen by an overwhelming majority—one account says 667—others 778. This County gave a Van Buren majority of 300 last October, showing a whig gain of about 1000, assuming as correct the lowest number named as the majority for the whig candidate at the late election. It is indeed true, that the good "work goes bravely on."

A GUN FROM THE CAPITAL OF THE EMPIRE STATE.—The Charter election in Albany, N. Y. took place a few days since, and resulted in the complete success of the whigs, who have carried the city by over one hundred more majority than they had last spring!—The Van Buren party headed by the office holders made extraordinary exertions—but in vain. The People managed things in their own way.

In the village of Rome, N. Y. the annual municipal election occurred recently, and after a spirited contest resulted in the election of the entire whig ticket by a majority of upwards of 20. This village had, up to the time of this election, been opposed to the whigs.

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of this State met at New Haven on Wednesday, last week. The whig candidate for Speaker, Charles J. McCurdy, Esq. of Lyme, was chosen on the first ballot, having 107 votes. The Van Buren candidate received 54 votes and there were 11 scattering. The other officers elected were decided whigs.—Gov. Ellsworth took and subscribed the oath of office in the afternoon of the same day, in presence of a Convention of the two Houses, and immediately thereafter delivered his annual message. The message is a very sensible document;—among other topics discussed by the Governor are the Currency, Sub-Treasury, Maine Boundary and the conduct of the administration party in the House of Representatives in reference to the representation from New Jersey.

Parties in the Legislature stand thus:

Table with 3 columns: Senate, House, Whigs, Locos. Senate: Whigs 18, Locos 3. House: Whigs 140, Locos 66. Total: Whigs 158, Locos 69.

Last year there were 13 whigs and 8 Locos in the Senate, and 113 whigs, 4 conservatives and 90 Locos in the House.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island assembled at Newport, on Wednesday, 6th inst. N. Y. Cranston (whig) was re-elected Speaker. In the afternoon, the committee to whom had been referred the votes for State officers, reported that the whole ticket, headed by Samuel W. King for Governor, was elected, whereupon the Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Senators elect appeared and took the oaths of office. The whig majority, in the vote for Governor, was 1311.

"AN ADDRESS delivered at the Dedication of Academy Hall, Eliot, Me. March 18, 1840. By ISRAEL KIMBALL." We have been favored with a copy of this address, published by request of the Proprietors of Eliot Academy. The author advocates sound principles—principles which need to be, more frequently than they are, the subject of reflection and discussion, and which, wherever practically embraced, cannot fail to render men better and happier.

SMALL POX.—Three cases of this loathsome disease have occurred in York village. One has terminated fatally and two still exist.

Rev. Dr. Channing has resigned his office as Pastor of the Federal Street Church, Boston. He wishes to continue his connection with the society, but desires that the salary which he has hitherto received may be added to that of his colleague, Rev. E. S. Gannett.

Mr. Secretary Forsyth has publicly declined (by a Card in the Globe) being considered a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. F. has been nominated by several States.—Col. Johnson has been nominated for re-election by a Van Buren State Convention, for Maryland, held last week in Baltimore.

The Brunswick (Geo.) Advocate, a well conducted paper, published by Mr. Charles Davis,—formerly publisher of the Recorder at Limington, in this County,—has been discontinued.

The annexed extract from a letter, by the Correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, will be read with interest:—

BALTIMORE, May 5, 1840. The great Convention adjourned this day in the evening, to meet at the Capitol in Washington on the fourth of March, 1841! After I closed my letter yesterday, several gentlemen addressed the multitude at Canton, but owing to a very high wind they could not be heard distinctly by a large number. The Convention adjourned, early in the afternoon, to meet this day in Monument Square, but meetings were held by several of the delegations last evening, which were very interesting. The Massachusetts delegation was addressed by Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Saltonstall and others in a very spirited manner. This morning the crowd on Monument Square was immense, and the multitude were addressed from two positions by different gentlemen, at the same time, it being impossible for a tenth part of those present to hear any one speaker.

Mr. Proffit of Indiana spoke from both positions, and greatly amused the people by his enthusiasm, wit and plain common sense way of speaking.

Mr. Stanley of North Carolina, spoke for an hour with great energy and effect.

Mr. Willis of Portland, made a few very appropriate remarks.

Mr. J. N. Reynolds of New York city, made a capital speech, which was received with great applause.

Mr. Clay made another speech, which was considered one of his happiest efforts.

Mr. Wise also addressed the Convention with great effect.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Grahame of Louisiana; Wickliffe of Kentucky; Allen of Washington; Robertson of Georgia; Emory of New Hampshire; Preston and Legare of South Carolina; Putnam of Connecticut; Penrose of Pennsylvania; and Dawson of Michigan.

The Convention voted to attend the funeral of Laughlin, who was killed yesterday, while engaged in performing his duties as one of the Marshals. It is now certain, that he was murdered by a blow from a person whom he was endeavoring to restrain from disturbing the procession. He was a very respectable mechanic, and a very active Whig, but poor, the horse he rode having been loaned to him for the occasion. He has left a wife and four children. It was resolved that each delegate subscribe one dollar for his family, and the Massachusetts delegation have this day made up a purse of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for this purpose. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people.

The Convention met again at five o'clock this afternoon and continued several hours, when it adjourned as I have stated above.

This has ended one of the largest Conventions ever held in this country. The official proceedings you will find detailed in the Baltimore papers, to which I refer you for particulars.

I am glad to hear that the GREAT BALL, of which I spoke in my letter yesterday, is to be carried to New York to be used in a procession there. Whence it is expected to go to Boston, and thence to New Hampshire, as some say to roll through the whole State.

The number of Delegates to this Convention have been variously estimated. After careful consideration, I am satisfied that fifteen thousand is a very low estimate of the number present. Almost every one here puts it down at 25,000!

The steamboat fare from Boston to Portland has been reduced to \$2.

Counterfeit notes, \$5 and 10's, on the Hartford Bank, Conn. are in circulation.

The Southern (Ga.) Recorder has abandoned the administration and run up the Harrison and Tyler flag.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—In this town, 30th ult. by Rev. Mr. Edes, Capt. ROTUNDS SMITH, to Miss ANIGAIL LORD, all of this town.

In Saco, on Monday morning last, Mr. Joshua Maxwell, of Portland, to Miss Harriette, daughter of Jona. King, Esq.

In Saco, 10th inst. Mr. Philemon M. Haines, to Miss Jane Parcher.

In Limington, Mr. John P. Banks of Saco, to Miss Abigail G. Hodgdon of Limerick.

SHIP NEWS.

KENNEBUNK, MAY 16, 1840.

ARRIVED. May 12—Brig Overmire, Davis, Ponca, 20th ult. Sch. Nile, Ward, Boston.

MEMORANDA. At Havana, 15th ult. ship York, Morrill, Cowes, soon; barque Gen. Scott, Canningham do. do.; brig Lima, Nason, do. do.; Elizabeth, Gillpatrick, Stettin, do.

SPOKEN. 7th inst. lat. 41, lon. 68 20, brig Eveline, Gould, hence, for Ponca.

AUCTION.

This Day, at One o'clock, I shall sell at the house where I now live, the remainder of my Household Furniture, consisting of Dining, Pembroke, Work and Card Tables; Looking Glasses; Bed and Bedsteads; Cotton and Straw Carpets; Dining Set, &c.; 1 Superior Britannia Tea Set; Chairs; 1 superior Time-piece; Cooking Stove; Radiator; Greenhouse Plants; Book Case and Books; a lot of Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. GEORGE W. BOURNE, Kennebunk, May 16, 1840.

NEW FASHIONS.

S. WHITTEN would inform his customers and the public that he has received the New York Report of Fashions, for the Spring and Summer of 1840;

that he is now prepared to cut garments in the most fashionable style, or with variations to suit customers.

S. W. has been thoroughly instructed in the most approved system of CUTTING, and having had considerable experience he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and try. All garments made by him are warranted to fit. Cutting done at short notice. Kennebunk, May 16, 1840.

ASSESSORS NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Kennebunk, and others liable to be taxed thereon, are hereby required to make and bring into the undersigned, Assessors of said town, true and perfect lists of their polls and all their estates, both real and personal, (excepting such as is by law exempted from taxation) which they were possessed of on the first day of May 1840, and it will be expected of each person to make oath (if required) to the best of his knowledge, said list contains all his taxable property, and those who fail to bring in as above directed, may expect no abatements by the Assessors.

The Assessors will be at their office for the purpose of receiving the same the 18th, 19th and 20th days of May instant, from 1 until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each said days, or said lists may be handed to either of the Assessors prior to the date above mentioned.

NATH JEFFERDS, } Assessors of JESSE TOWNSE, } Kennebunk. EZRA PERKINS, } Kennebunk. Kennebunk, May 7, 1840.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, comprising every kind used in the country—for sale, in quantities or at retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Also, a small lot of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, in neat bindings, at a large discount from the regular retail prices.

100 Bibles.—Quarto, Octavo, 18 mo. and Pocket—bound in Calf, Morocco, Turkey leather, &c. Cheaper than ever before offered. For sale by D. REMICH, Kennebunk, May 13, 1840.

ROOM PAPER.

D. REMICH has this day received 1000 rolls Room Paper—a great variety of patterns,—which will be sold very cheap—some as low as 12 1/2 cents per roll.

A good assortment of Borders—Cloth and common. Kennebunk, May 13, 1840.

WANTED.

TO purchase five or six yoke of Oxen, measuring from six to seven feet—Also to hire for six months or more, a smart young man, who is a good teamster, to go to Virginia. GEORGE W. BOURNE, Kennebunk, May 9, 1840.

S. A. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, KENNEBUNK, (Me.)

May 7, 1840. 3v.

PAPER.

1 CASE ruled Letter Paper—white and blue—fine and superfine—which will be sold at very low prices.

1 case Brandywine Quarto Post—fine and extra. Bath Writing Paper; Embossed do. do.; Note Paper. Cap and Pot Writing paper, ruled and unruled; Fancy, Marble, Coloured, Ticket, Morocco, Tissue, plain and embossed Gold, and Drawing Papers. Bristol Board—white and colored.

Cartridge, Envelope, Post-Office and Log Papers—by the ream or quire. Writing Paper, ruled for bills, memorandums, &c. &c. constantly on hand. D. REMICH, Kennebunk, May 13, 1840.

CUTLERY.

A PACKAGE of fine CUTLERY, comprising Pen, Pocket and Jack Knives,—Scissors, &c. &c. This day received by D. REMICH, Kennebunk, May 13, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

S. H. GOULD has just received a supply of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Giraffe Mixtures; Erminettes; 2000 yds. English and American prints from 6c. to 2s. a yd.; 2850 yds. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Bleached do.; a variety of thin stuffs for summer wear; Brown and Bleached Drillings; Cotton Duck; Tailors' Frimings; Tickings; Striped Shirtings; Russian Diaper; Sailors' Frocks; Factory Warp, Nos. from 7 to 20; Taylors' Thread of all numbers; Metallic Spool do.; Black, White, Slate, Grey, Blue, Mixed and Scarlet Worsted; Blk. and Colored Silks for dresses; Furniture Patch; Bleached Linen; Birds' eye Diaper; Linen Lawn; Bro. Linen; Brown Linen do.; Rubber Braces; Blk. and Col'd Kid Gloves; Blk. White and Col'd Pic Nic do.; Pearl Shirt Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Red Ponca Hdk's; Chopras; Cott. Flag do.; Blk. Italian Cravats; Gingham do.; Linen Cambric Hdk's; Marshall's Linen Thread; Col'd and White Cambric; Bishops' Lawn; Imitation Linen Cambric; Swiss Mull Muslin; Tambore Cotton; Green Barge; White and Col'd Knitting Cotton; Blk. Satin; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Blk. and Col'd Worsted Hose; Col'd Wadding; Bating; Merino, Edinboro', Cashmere and Highland Shawls; Dimity; Cott. Fringe; Warren's best drilled eyed Needles; Unbleached Linen for Jackets; Col'd Silks; Fig'd Scotch Gingham; Linen and Cott. Tapes; Bed Lace; Fancy Hdk's; Blk. Silk Lace; Bobinet do.; Quillings; Patent Pins; White and Col'd Flannels; Red Serge; Stock Frames; Steel Scissors; Stationery.

GROCERIES, &c.

Molasses; Coffee; Rice; Tea; Cheese; Havana, Brown and White Sugars; Beet Refined do.; Fine Salt; Tobacco; Ginger; Spices; Chocolate; Prepared Cocoa; Mustard; Clear Pork; Saleratus; Soda Soap; Shaving do.; Partridge's Oil Blacking; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Cayenne; Pepper; Camphor; Pepper Sauce; Indigo; Copperas; Ground Fustic; Red Wood and Log Wood; Alum; Herbs Grass, Red Top and Clover Seed; Cast-iron and Iron Shovels and Hoes; Manure Forks; Corn Brooms; Sheet Lead; Cut and Wrought Nails; a good assortment of Crockery Glass and Hard Ware; Paper Hangings; Pure Sperm Oil; Sea Elephant do.; Winter Whale do.

PAINTS.

Extra and No. 1 White Lead; Red Lead; Venetian Red; French Yellow; Verdigris; Emerald Green; Chrome do.; Paris do., 1st and 2d quality; Chrome Yellow; Terre-De-Sienna; Litharge; Whiting; Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw; Spts. Turp.; Japan and Copal Varnish; Paint Brushes, &c. &c. Kennebunk-port, May 2, 1840.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate holden at Kennebunk, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, by the Hon. WILLIAM A. HAYES, Judge of said Court.

ON the petition of Francis Boston, a creditor of the estate of Stephen Huff, late of Kennebunk-port, in said county, deceased, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to said petitioner:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Kennebunk Gazette printed in Kennebunk, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Saco, in said county, on the first Monday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. A true copy, Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. May 9.

At a Court of Probate held at York, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court:

ROBERT COUSENS, executor of the last will of Ebenezer S. Cousens, late of Lyman, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED—That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Kennebunk Gazette, printed at Kennebunk, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said county, on the first Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest,—Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. A true copy,—Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. May 9.

At a Court of Probate held at York, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court:

EDWIN LEIGH, guardian of Salome B. and Susan P. Leigh, minors and children of Thomas Leigh, late of South-Berwick, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of guardianship of his said wards for allowance:

ORDERED—That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Kennebunk Gazette, printed at Kennebunk, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said county, on the first Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. A true copy,—Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. May 9.

At a Court of Probate holden at York, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Richard Shapleigh, guardian of Fanny S., Edwin, Ebenezer G. and Nancy Wallis, minors, representing that the personal estate of said minors is not sufficient to pay the just debts which they owe, by the sum of one hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-four cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said minors as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof, and to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Kennebunk Gazette, printed in Kennebunk, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Saco, in said county, on the first Monday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. A true copy,—Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. May 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person or persons who shall be known to tread down the grass, cut small trees for poles, &c. or throw down the fences, on the Land of the subscriber, will certainly be prosecuted. J. K. REMICH, Kennebunk, May 6, 1840.

GARDEN SEEDS.

D. REMICH HAS just received from the Seed Stores connected with the Yankee Farmer office and the New England Farmer office in Boston, a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, which will be sold, at wholesale or retail, at Boston prices. Kennebunk, April 17, 1840.

REMOVAL.

THE BOSTON TYPE & STEREO-TYPE FOUNDRY is removed to Milton's new building, at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane—Entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the proprietors have secured the best accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry.

Orders addressed to J. G. ROGERS, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to. March 19.

Wrapping Paper.

A FEW Reams Wrapping Paper for sale by D. REMICH, Kennebunk, Feb. 20, 1840.

POETRY.

[From the United States Gazette.] THE TREE OF LIFE. BY WM. R. MORRIS.

It hung not o'er the secret floods, That feed the ancient wave of Nile, It waved not in the mystic woods...

Here, from the noontide's sultry beam, The weary pilgrim seeks repose, And finds, in hopes that round him gleam...

That wondrous tree! its shades I'll seek! The heat beats fiercely on my brow, My pulse is faint, my limbs are weak...

One Fire More.—The following anecdote was related by Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, at the Harrisburg Convention...

I remember, sir, when a boy, to have listened with strong interest to the narrative of one who had been present at the battle of the Rapids...

THE ELECTION FUND FOR 1840. Messrs. Editors.—I was somewhat started a day or two since, on hearing a person who had been in the confidence of the Van Buren party...

A Great Popular Movement.—A letter from Frederick, Md. to the Editor of the National Intelligencer, says: "I have but time to say a word or two about the great HARRISON and TYLER meeting held yesterday in Frederick city..."

Things in Tennessee.—Bedford county, Tennessee, last August gave Col. Polk a majority of 500 votes. At the recent election for county officers, which turned upon party politics, the Whigs triumphed.

The Latest Humbug.—The editor of the Ohio Statesman publishes certificates of Loco Focos in various parts of the State to prove that they are Loco Focos still.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable...

THE LIFE MEDICINES have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy...

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases...

These valuable Medicines are for sale by DANIEL REMICH, Kennebunk, April 8, 1840.

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE. THIS Valuable Vegetable Medicine stands unrivaled for the following complaints, viz: Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseased Liver, Bilious Disorders, Dropsy, Asthma, Coughs, Worms and loss of Appetite...

These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from medicinal Plants, and warranted not to contain one particle of mercury, or any mineral substance.

Dr. Kingley has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver; and now offers his Universal Pills as best, the most convenient and cheapest that can be prepared for general use...

THE most safe and effectual, economical Remedy for the diseases of the Human Constitution that has ever been discovered. These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from medicinal Plants...

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey the most immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They can be taken with safety by persons of age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are strengthened by their operation...

THE Family Pills are an invaluable remedy for the jaundice, sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heartburn and bilious complaints, fever of all kinds...

These Pills are put up in neat boxes of two sizes, the large size contains 60 pills, the price is 50 cents; the small size contains 25 pills, price 25 cents.

LIFE OF HARRISON. CHILDRETH'S Life of Harrison, with a Portrait.—126 pages, 18 mo. CUSHING'S Life of Harrison, 72 pages, large 18 mo. including Judge Burnett's speech and a Portrait.

For sale by the hundred, dozen or single copy, at the lowest prices. Associations, Committees or Individuals purchasing for distribution will be furnished with any quantity wanted at short notice.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the Oxy or Biliary, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely, IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing...

This great principle of "PURGING" in such a manner is to be appreciated. It is so much more convenient to take an occasional dose of half a dozen Pills, and be always well, than to send for a Doctor and be bled, blistered, and salivated...

Let us now look at your "purged" man—the man who has taken Brandreth's Pills for Liver Complaint—he has the firm, elastic tread of conscious strength, his countenance is clear and serene, his eye is full and sparkling with the feeling of new life and animation...

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease; it is no mere assertion, it is demonstrated by facts. It is extending itself, far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

When constant exercise cannot be used FROM ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE IS ABSOLUTELY required. THE COURSE OF THE BLOOD, the FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health.

How to be secure from Counterfeit Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills. Never purchase without being positively sure that the person selling has an ENGRAVED certificate of Agency, and observe it has been renewed; no certificate being any guarantee after 2 months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

Sub-Agents in York County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only Travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my Principal New England Office, 19 BROADWAY, N. Y.—D. REMICH, SOLD ONLY IN KENNEBUNK BY JOHN OSBORN & Co.; In Kennebunk-port, by S. H. Gould; Saco and Biddeford, McIntire & Beck, and Seleucus Adams; Lyman, William Huntress; Alfred, B. F. Chadbourne; Sanford, Eliot Tibbets; Caleb S. Emery; Lebanon, Libbey & Wood; South Berwick, Parks & Wilson; Berwick, J. S. T. Cushing; North Berwick, Sheldon Hobbs; Wells, Joseph Wilson; Wells, Ogunquit, Barak Maxwell, John H. Sear; York—Cape Neddick, George M. Freeman; York, Alexander Dennett; York Corner, Samuel Douglass; Buxton, C. M. Merrill, P. M.; Buxton Corner, Nathan Elden; Limerick, John Sanborn; Newfield—Dam's Mills, Caleb R. Ayer, P. M.; West do. J. & S. C. Adams; Parsonsfield, Asa Dolton; North do, Milo J. Goss, F. & E. H. Newbegin; Cornish, John McLellan; Linnington, James McArthur; Waterborough, James Leavett; Hollis, Eben Sawyer; Buxton, T. Bolles; Shapleigh, M. Goodwin; Acton, Wm. Evans.

Writing Fluid. FINEST Black Writing Fluid, which flows as free as the Blue Fluids, possessing their durability without their corrosive properties. For sale by D. REMICH, March 12, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE. In SENATE, March 18, 1840. The Joint Select Committee on Slavery, to which was referred the petition of Robert Ramsey and others, and twenty-five other petitioners, containing the names of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven petitioners, praying for the passage of a law...

The third class of petitions pray for the passage of resolutions with a view to direct the action of Congress upon the subject of slavery, and in opposition to it, so far as Congress has the constitutional power. It is presumed that the petitioners desire the passage of these resolutions, because they would be understood to be the expression not merely of the opinions of the individual members of the Legislature, but as the embodied expression of the people of the State.

It is well known, that at the South there is a highly excited and strong feeling of opposition to the movements of abolitionists at the North, and that this feeling is not confined to the hard hearted and despotic, but is the sentiment of the good and philanthropic friends of the slave among them.

The subjects presented for the consideration of the Legislature by these various petitions, in the view of your committee are but the varied aspects of one very important and highly interesting subject, which deserves and receives the attention of very many of our most excellent, warm hearted, devoted philanthropists.

One class of the petitions propose the passage of a law to secure to every human being in this State, a trial by jury in all cases where his or her liberty is in question. The object of the petitioners is to secure a trial by jury, to those persons who may be claimed in this State as runaway slaves.

Another class of petitions propose a repeal of all laws of this State which make any distinction among its inhabitants on account of color. The militia law of the United States provides that every free, able-bodied, white male citizen between certain ages, shall be liable to military duty.

The only other case of distinction in our law on account of color is that which provides that "all marriages between any white person and any negro, indian, or mulatto, shall be absolutely void."

THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Kennebunk, to support the poor of said town for one year, hereby gives notice, that he has made suitable provision for them, and hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting any of the Paupers of said town on his account or on account of the town, as he will pay no bill for their support. JESSE TAYLOR, Kennebunk, May 1, 1840.

CARRIAGE and Sign Painting. DANIEL GLASIER, having taken the Shop over Charles W. Kimball's, would inform the inhabitants of Kennebunk and vicinity, that he will attend to all kinds of CARRIAGE, SIGN & ORNAMENTS PAINTING. N. B. All work done by him will be warranted to stand. Kennebunk, April 23, 1840.

of legislative action upon this subject, expressly declared that their object was not to encourage intermarriages, but to prevent illegal cohabitation. Inasmuch, therefore, as neither race desired this amalgamation, a majority of your committee are not of opinion that it is of importance that the laws should be changed.

It is well known, that at the South there is a highly excited and strong feeling of opposition to the movements of abolitionists at the North, and that this feeling is not confined to the hard hearted and despotic, but is the sentiment of the good and philanthropic friends of the slave among them.

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Commissioners' Notice. WE the subscribers, having been appointed Commissioners, by the Honorable William A. Hayes, Judge of the Court of Probate, for the county of York, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of AMOS GRANDIN, late of North-Berwick, in said county of York, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 6th day of April, are allowed to said creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts. And that we shall attend that service at the dwelling-house of Isaac Brackett, in said North-Berwick, on the last Monday of May and June and the last Monday of September next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days. Dated at North-Berwick, aforesaid, this 29th day of April, 1840. ISAAC BRACKETT, } Commissioners. DAVID PRAY, } May 9, 1840.

NOTICE. THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Kennebunk, to support the poor of said town for one year, hereby gives notice, that he has made suitable provision for them, and hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting any of the Paupers of said town on his account or on account of the town, as he will pay no bill for their support. JESSE TAYLOR, Kennebunk, May 1, 1840.

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