From the Balt. American.

THE TIMES.—The interest which possesses the public mind in reference to the approaching contest for the Presidency is founded upon something more than mere political excitement. The evil effects of the measures pursued by the Administration having long ago spread disaster and ruin among the trading and mercantile community, have at length reached the farmer and the laborer. The touch of real suffering has done more to arouse the people to a sense of wrongs long practised upon them and now felt than volumes of previous discussion had done. The fall of prices, the low state of wages, the disorders of an uncertain currency—these are matters that come home to every man's consciousness, and are too evident to be disputed. They show the truth of predictions made long ago by able men in the Senate and elsewhere, who saw the tendency of the ruinous measures of the Administration before the results were actually experienced. Those results are now upon us; the future has become the present; predictions have turned into realities.

Nor is it merely a consciousness of present suffering from the consequences of injudicious measures that has roused the energetic spirit now abroad in the country—a spirit, we trust, that will not be laid until it has swept the land clear of enthralment. Persent suffering might be borne with, if it were known to have come as the effect of an inadvertent act—an accidental mishap—or if it were a preliminary to better times in prospect. How much has the country already endured with patience in the hope and fond belief that each infliction would be the last! With what anxiety have men looked towards the Government to see if they could discover any symptoms of relenting! We need not say that such expectations have been disappointed. The policy of the administration has been forced onward with a perseverance which shows that no thought of change, or of turning back, is entertained for a moment. To carry out certain favorite schemes, with the view of attaining power other than that derived from the people, no regard seems to have been paid to the public good—no sympathy felt for the public sufferings. A desperate determination has apparently possessed the party in power to keep on at all hazards in the course once started with, in spite of the staring evidences on every hand, showing that distress and anguish attended on every step, and that utter prostration must be the consequence of continuing such fatal measures. It would seem that the Administration has set its life upon this cast, and that it is resolved to stand the hazard of the die. Individual States, once devoted in their allegiance to it, have paused and held back, as the inevitable results of longer adhereance came directly in view. Pennsylvania, not without hesitation, yet decidedly at last, refused to follow the destructive precepts promulgated from Washington.—She found herself compelled to choose between duty to her citizens and subserviency to party dictation; between the upholding of her own interests, resources, industry and enterprise on the one hand, and the up-building of a political interest, foreign to the constitution and hostile to the public good, on the other. She made her choice nobly, and as she ought. The voice of the people, when it comes forth in due time, will sustain her in it, and more than sustain her. In Virginia the same thing is seen—and with still greater promptitude. It is indeed a matter of surprise that a theoretical adherence to the doctrines of the administration should prevail to such an extent as it does in that great commonwealth, at the same time that the independent spirit of the Old Dominion disdains the servile application of them within her borders.

To return to the point first touched upon—the deep interest felt throughout the country in view of the approaching contest for the Presidency—it is plain that all sides believe a crisis is at hand. The lines of demarcation are growing to be more and more distinctly defined; the points at issue become more and more clear, and the conviction is deepening in the minds of the people that nothing but an earnest, determined and combined effort will avail to accomplish their deliverance from the burden of present grievances, or avert the pressure of worse calamities in prospect.—The question is one of personal preference for this man or of personal hostility to that; but a change of rulers is necessary as an indispensable preliminary to a change of measures. The men in power have identified themselves with their policy, they are obnoxious only because their principles are ruinous.

From the Pilot.

ANOTHER SLANDER NAILED TO THE COUNTER.—The following letter from Judge Burnett, to the Hon. Wm. Southgate, is conclusive proof that Gen. Harrison has been at all times a consistent Democrat. we call the attention of every Democratic voter tn the Union to the fact, that every slander propagated bv the pensioned press, recoils on its authors; whilst the venerable patriot whom they assail, is like pure gold—unscathed by the fire of detraction.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27, 1840.

My Dear Sir:—I remark, in reply to your letter of this morning, that during the contest between Mr. Jefferson and the elder Adams, Gen. Harrison and myself were residing in the Northwestern Territory, and of course had not the privilege of voting. At that time, I was in habits of great intimacy with Gen. Harrison, although I was a Federalist (honestly so) and he a republican of the Jefferson school. I supported Adams strongly, and he, with equal warmth supported Mr. Jefferson. During that controversy, from 1975 to 1800 inclusive, I conversed and argued with him times without number—he sustaining Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams. You may assure your friend, that there was not a more consistent decided supporter of Mr. Jefferson, in the North Western Territory, then Gen. Harrison. For the truth of this declaration, I most willingly pledge my reputation.

I state to you what I saw, and heard and know. When the Alien and Sedition law passed, the General was not a member of Congress. He neither voted nor had an opportunity of voting on that law.

Your friend,

J. BURNETT.

Hon. WM. SOUTHGATE.

A PERFECT KILL CROW.

We are authorized by the Rev. Tsuston P. M. Colley of Milford, Del., to publish the following receipt as a certain method to rid the country, of the most destructive of all birds the CROW, which is as folllws:—[Georgetown Republican.

Take one dozen eggs break one side and stir well a small quantity of arsinic into the eggs, and place them about the field, with the broken side up, which will soon be discovered, and in its turn, kill all that feed upon it.

THE CHRONICLE.

"The union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union."

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 25, 1840.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NOTICE.

The delegates to the Young Men's Convention are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

The attention of the reader is invited to the remarks of Judge Harison before the Baltimore State Convention, to be found on the first page. They are worthy of perusal. Also to the accounts of the New York and Connecticut elections, and the letter of General Harrison, refuting the slander propagated by the Loco Foco presses relative to his voting to sell white men for debt. Our friends in Lakes district, where this calumny has been industriously circulated, are particularly requested to give as wide diffusion as possible to the letter.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The "aurora" is in extacies at the result of the New York city election, notwithstanding it has been accomplished by the basest frauds, and in violation of the elective franchise and the purity of elections. After all, we know not what they have to boast of.—Had the Registry Law been approved by Governor Seward upon its first passage the result would have been widely different. The opposition of the Governor to the bill paralyzed the energies of the Whigs, and such was the extent of the dissatisfaction growing out of his course in regard to the bill, that after he had approved and signed the law, it was found to be impossible to attain that organization and harmonious concert among the Whig's which existed prior to the passage of the Law.—But a few days were allowed them to collect their scattered and dispirited forces, but the alacrity and strength with which they rallied after it was known the Governor had approved the bill gives earnest of a triumph of the Whigs next fall.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, we cannot divine how the Locos can regard this result as a triumph, unless it be a triumph of fraud and corruption over honesty and integrity. The frauds which have developed themselves since the election prove that the Whig's have a majority of the legal voters in the city. Enough fraudulent votes have already been discovered to curtail the Loco Foco majority down to the little end of nothing.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, heretofore one of the ablest conducted commercial papers in the Southern country, has thrown off its neutrality, & advocates the election of HARRISON & TYLER. From the high standing of the American, and its locality, we have no doubt it will be a valuable adjunct to the Whig cause. Success to it we say, with all our heart.

YOUNG MENS CONVENTION.

We have published on our first page a list of delegates appointed by the Young Mens Meeting to attend the convention in Baltimore on the 4th, of May. We hope every delegate who can possibly attend the convention will do so. Every delegate who attends should bear in mind the necessity of reporting themselves to the committee of Reception, a list of whom will be found in this week's paper, immediately after their arrival.

Those who carefully read the Loco Foco papers, cannot fail to detect the strange inconsistencies they frequently present. Having no settled principles to bind them together as a party, each one puts forth such views as in his opinion, will best serve the interests of his party, regardless of the conflicting sentiments of his political brethren. It is enough to nauseate the stomach of an ostrich to listen to their jargon about consistency, principle &c.

In illustration of the above we would refer the reader to the "Aurora" of the 13th instant, in which paper the editor endeavors to prejudice the pretensions of General Harrison, by charging him with *opposition* to a United States Bank, and on the next page copies a long article from the Baltimore Post (a Loco Foco paper) which objects to the election of General Harrison because "he is in favor of a National Bank with branches penetrating every part of the country—an institution unknown to the Constitution of the Government, and, as experience has proved, dangerous to the liberties, and prejudicial to the interests of the people."

What a striking commentary upon the frothy preamble passed at the Loco Foco meeting in this town on the 6th instant, which charged the *Whig* party with being constituted "of the diversified odds and ends of all parties," is presented by the above facts. One editor attempts to sow dissention among the Whigs by alledging that General Harrison is *opposed* to a Bank—another says to weaken his claims by asserting that he is in *favor* of a Bank. The motive which prompted this departure from truth and consistency was a despicable one, and no doubt will be appreciated.

The pretended victory of the Loco Focos in New York city, seems to have revived their fading hopes, but will prove to be a similar illusion to the hectic flush which lights up the cheek of the consumptive as the fitful lamp of life is about expiring in its socket. Before this news reached them their minds were tempered to misfortune, and now that they are exulting in the prospect of success, the news by the last mails will fall with a double weight upon their excited spirits. In the charter election in the city of Cincinnatti the whigs have made a tremendous gain—In New Orleans the Whigs have succeeded in electing their Mayor for the first time in 12 years—in Brooklyn the Whigs have succeeded by a large and increased majority—In Bedford county, Tennessee, where last August, Col. Polk received a majority of 500 votes, the Whigs have triumphed—Connecticut and Rhode Island which at the last election gave their electoral votes to Mr. Van Buren, have been regenerated, and now stand enrolled among the Whig States. Every mail brings us glad tidings from some quarter of the country. The people in the west are deserting the administration by hundreds, and we pledge our reputation as a prophet that General Harrison will be the next President of the United States.

Virginia.

The election for members of the legislature in this State took place on Thursday last. Let the election terminate as it may, it cannot be regarded as decisive. We believe, however, the Whigs done their duty on Thursday last, and, and if so, look out ye Vanites for more thunder. The voice of Virginia will shake the White House to its very centre.

"He is in favor of that attribute of monarchy, an imposing standing army; and whilst a member of Congress gave his vote for a standing army of twenty thousand men."—[Balt. Post.

We clip the above from the "Post," the leading Loco Foco paper in Maryland, which that paper urges as an objection to the election of General Harrison. Disposed as are the hireling editors of the administration to pause at nothing which will accomplish their purposes, we must confess, however, that some of them evince a much greater share of depravity or ignorance than we thought they possessed. What think you of a press that is arging the above objection to the election of General Harrison at the very moment a proposition is before Congress to create a "standing army" of 100,000 troops, and that too from the recommendation of the President. If General Harrison's "vote for a standing army of twenty thousand men" merits reprehension, is not the proposition of the present administration sufficient to excite the alarm of the most short-sighted? Can the honest and well meaning portion of the people longer remain insensible to the object of the administration? Will they believe that the President is endeavoring to obtain possession of the "sword and purse" for no other object than the welfare of the people? Is he infalible? Have not his the leading events of his life proved that he possesses the ambition of a Cromwell, with more cunning? And can we doubt when he has the power to enslave the people, and become their dictator, he will fail to do so?

"Go teach the eagle when in azure heaven
He upward dares to seize his madden'd prey,
Shivering through the death—circle of its fear,
To pause and let it seape, and thou mayst win
Man to forego the sparkling round of power,
When it floats airily within his grasp."

The history of all governments powers that the transition from republicanism to monarchy has ever been gradual; and if, with the light of experience before them, the American people suffer themselves to be deluded by the promises and professions of an administration, whose every act evidences thirst for power, be the sin upon their own heads. Our opinion of human natrre prompts us to trust no one too far when temptation assails his path.

We insert with much pleasure the following letter from Judge Berrien, not only because it is a conclusive answer to the charge of abolitionism, on which point it but confirms our own personal knowledge of Gen. Harrison's opinions, but because it places before the public another distinguished name, among the many with whom we have acted, who is now supporting the Old Hero.

From the Charleston, S. C. Courier.

GEN. HARRISON AND ABOLITION.—We give place, with pleasure, to the following letter from a distinguished Georgian, in answer to our recent call on him, adding another to the already multiplied proofs of Gen. Harrison's soundness on the slave question.

SAVANNAH, April 11, 1840.

Gentlemen:—You call upon me, in your paper of the 9th inst. to make public a letter, addressed to me by Gen. Harrison, on the subject of abolition. I have already replied to a similar request made by the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, a paper published in this city; but as I know not if that paper; (which has been recently established) is on your list of exchanges, and feel that the liberality of your conduct, towards a political opponent, gives you an undoubted claim to the respect and courtesy of his friends. I repeat the substance of that answer.

The letter in question, was written in 1836, in anticipation of a state of things, which did not occur. It was, therefore, not made public, and I fear has not been preserved. At least, after a diligent search among my papers, I have been unable to find it. Its contents, however, are perfectly within my recollection, and I do all that is in my power to comply with your request, by stating them, as I have done to the Editor of the Telegraph. The letter embraced three points.

1. Gen. Harrison denied the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the states, or in the District of Columbia.

2. He expressed the opinion that the Tariff compromise ought to remain undisturbed.

3. He repudiated the practice of making appointments of office, the reward of partican service.

This was the purport of the letter. I did not ask Gen. Harrison's opinion, because I doubted it. Having been in intimate intercourse with him for several years, I knew that his views on these subjects were accordant with my own.

I am very respectfully,
gent. your ob't. serv't.,
J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

DEATH OF JUDGE WHITE.—The Knoxville (Tennessee) Times, of Friday morning 10th inst. says: "We stop the press to announce to our readers, that the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE, died at his residence, this morning, at about half past eight o'clock."

A letter from Knoxville, received in Baltimore, dated 10th inst. mentions the death of the Judge, & says—His health has been declining ever since his return from Washington. Few men have had more trouble—a large family having been taken from him within the last eight years by that fell disease consumption, by which he also fell.—[Patriot.

NINE CHEERS FOR BROOKLYN!

It will be seen by the following returns, that the Whigs of Brooklyn have carried the Mayor by a majority of one hundred and ninety four, and elected twelve out of eighteen members of the common Council!!

MAYOR.

	Whig maj.	Loco Foco maj.
1st Ward,	107	—
2d "	—	44
2d "	244	—
4th "	122	—
5th "	—	319
6th "	32	—
7th "	36	—
8th "	—	23
9th "	29	—
	580	386
	386	
Whig maj.	194	

GREAT WHIG VICTURY IN N. ORLEANS.

The character election was held in New Orleans on the 6th inst. The Whigs carried the city triumphantly, electing their Mayor by a decided majority. There were six candidates—four Whigs and two Loco Focos. The vote given to each is as follows:

Freret, (Whig)	1054	
Gaiennie, do	175	
Mortogut, do	137	
Bouisson, do	60	
		1425
Genois, (L. F.)	941	
Kennedy, do	162	1002
Whig majority.		422

The struggle was unprecedented, and the victory most decisive. This immense Whig gain in the city of New Orleans, where, at the last Governor's election, the Loco Focos had a majority, is decisive of the voto of Louisiana: it will be given to Harrison by several thousand majority.

WHIG VICTORY IN NEW ORLEANS.

"STOP THAT BALL"—"The cry is still they come," "Another Harrison Gun"—"Glorious Whig Victory!"

The following letter from New Orleans tells the story of the triumph:

NEW ORLEANS, April 7, 1840.

Our annual local election took place yesterday for Mayor and Aldermen, and by the returns which you will see published in full in the city papers, you will perceive that we have elected a true Whig Mayor, by a majority of 100 votes, and most of the Aldermen on the same ticket. There were six candidates for Mayor in the field, out of which four were Whigs; had the votes of the party been all concentrated on one man, the majority on our side could not have been less than 500 strong.

Every thing was conducted in a quiet, orderly manner. No fighting, no mobs, no quarrelling at the polls, and but very few votes challenged—notwithstanding, the spirit and excitement evinced on the occasion was great.

A fireing of the cannons on the Public Square was kept up to a late hour last night, and most of the remaining part of it was spent in the celebration of the event.

Cheering News!

Every mail brings intelligence of some Whig victory, or some mighty convulsion in public opinion.

The news from Cincinnatti is cheering. The Loco Focos there met with total discomfiture, being routed horse, foot and dragoons. Of 59 officers elected, but one solitary Loco is elected. The average majority last fall was about eight hundred; it is now more than double. This is an evidence of General Harrison's popularity at home.

Maine is coming. In Portland, the Whigs carried all the city officers but one, which was the Mayor. The Whigs having two candidates, there was no election. Falmouth, in Cumberland County, is triumphantly redeemed. The whole Whig ticket was successful. The Locos had 15 majority last fall. The entire Whig ticket in Belfast has also succeeded. It was a strong hold of the Locos.

Though the Locos have gained the election in New York, the Whigs are the real Victors, for notwithstanding their marine voters, we find a gain on our side, since last fall. Had no ship loads of voters been imported, the Whigs would have gained the election easily. They however gave it to the Locos, and indeed if Mr. Van Buren cannot succeed on his own dunghill, where will he? A good man is always popular at home—look at the news from Cincinnatti.

Hurrah for the great Whig victory at New Orleans! This strong hold of Jacksonism will go for Harrison, and indeed the whole state. The Whig candidate for mayor is elected. The Whig majority is 442. There were four Whig candidates, and two Locos. It was a desperate struggle, but resulted in a glorious victory for the Whigs.

"This truth I leave for others, when I'm dead,
Be always sure you're right, then go ahead."

We are following Col. Crockett's advice.

Postscript.—Since the above, we have accounts of the result of the State election in Rhode Island, for Governor and members of the Legislature. The friends of Harrison and Reform have made a clean sweep through the State, scarcely leaving a Loco Foco to tell the tale of their defeat.

At St. Louis, in Missouri, the city election has turned in favor of the Whigs, completely routing the Locos, "horse, foot and dragoon."

And, at Augusta, in Georgia, the election in that city has resulted strongly in favor of the Whigs, though the city has heretofore been in the hands of the Locos. The good cause is also advancing rapidly throughout the State of Georgia.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Origin of the Sneer.

The "Log Cabin Candidate."—A correspondent from the West, and another from Washington, write, to inquire what paper, belonging to the spoils party, it was, that "first taunted General Harrison with living in a Log Cabin, and drinking hard cider;" as also the time when it was done?

We answer, the paper was the Baltimore Republican, the organ of the Van Buren party in this city—the author, its Washington correspondent. And the time was, the month of December, soon after the nomination of the People's candidate, by the Harrisburg Convention.

But this is not all. The case was even worse than that for the Loco Foco author of this sneer. Finding that the people were disposed to comment pretty freely upon this ill-timed sneer at honest poverty, after long and faithful service, the writer, instead of retracting and apologising to the people, as good sense and the proprieties of life should have taught him to do, made an attempt in a subsequent number, to justify the sneer! And now did he seek to justify, the reader will ask? Why, by declaring that, on the occasion of a passing or a friendly call at the dwelling of General Harrison, at North Bend, some two or three years ago, and while pressed to partake, and actually partaking, of its unpretending, but cheerful hospitalities, he was offered to drink nothing better thon a glass of hard "cider;" thus superadding to the original sneer at the humble dwelling on the Ohio, a fling at the humble entertainment within, and exhibiting himself in the character of a thankless guest!

Happily, however, the example thus set is not likely to and many imitators, in this age and country. If the office-holders do not, the people do, know how to appreciate free and cheerful hospitality, according to the means of the host. And, in the judgement of all right minded men, even a cup of cold water, given cheerfully to those in need will be a gift "beyond rubies," if grudgingly bestowed.

Since writing the above, we find the subjoined allusion to the origin of the terms, in the Salem (Mass) Register of the 10th inst:

Origin of the terms "Hard Cider" and "Log Cabin."—The Baltimore Republican, a prominent Van Buren paper, speaking sneeringly of General Harrison, says:

"Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year, and our word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days contended in a log cabin."

To the Delegates to the National Convention of Whig Young Men.

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

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

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

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

First Ward—A Herald, James P. Stafford.
Second Ward—N. L. Dashiells, B. W. Herring.
Third Ward—A. W. Bradford, Jessee D. Reid.
Fourth Ward—Wm. P. Cole, Thomas Mullen.
Fifth Ward—John Buck, Edward Mitchell.
Sixth Ward—Wm. S. Appleton, Elisha Lee,
Seventh Ward—Neilson Poe, Joshua Jones.
Eifihth Ward—Thos Sheppard, jr. Alex. Gould, jr
Ninth Ward—Oliver Norris, George Cox.
Tenth Ward—St. G. W. Teackle, J. C. Manning
Eleventh Ward—Thos. G. Pitts, O. Horsey Jr.
Twelfth Ward—W. P. Stewart, Dr. J. R. Piper.

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

A. W. BRADFORD, Chairman.

JOSHUA JONES, Secretary.

☞All the *Whig* papers in the Union are requested to give a conspicuous place to this notice.

The Sub Treasury.

The history of this project from its first conception to the present time, when it lies in a state of dubious existence, uncertain of birth and likely to prove an abortion, would present some singular phenomena if fairly set forth. What it is precisely no one can tell; what it is to be, is told only in the meager language of the bill. It is altogether probable, however, that its originators have certain ideas of its real character, and of the part which it is intended to perform, more definite than any which have yet been communicated in discussions upon the subject.

The first intimation of the Sub-Treasury scheme is to be found in the intimation given by General Jackson in one of his Messages, that if Congress had applied to him for a plan of a National Bank, free from constitutional objections, he would have furnished one, adapted, at all points, to the requirements of the country. What that plan would have been we can judge only by what the Sub Treasury has since appeared to be—a project conceived and matured by the same party of which General Jackson was the head. The war against the United States Bank and afterwards against the whole Banking system of the country, must have had some other purpose than merely a destructive one. That ulterior purpose we may presume is now embodied in the Sub-Treasury. The consummate address with which the prejudices of ultra democracy were excited against Banks; the skill with which the feelings of the same party were enlisted in support of a scheme which will, if carried out, concentrate the power of all Banks in one great central establishment; and, more than all, the singular dexterity which has conciliated the upholders of State Rights into the support of a project of consolidation more omnious than any ever before imagined—all give evidence of the vast importance which the National Executive attaches to its favorite measure, while they are, at the same time, characteristic of its style of policy. It is a matter of some concern then