The Chief Marshal announces the following as the places where the Delegations to the Convention will assemble preparatory to the formation of the Procession. The several State Delegations will be formed by their respective Marshals, in the order in which they are here stated eight abreast—at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, at the following places, viz:

1. The New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware Delegations on North Cove street—right resting on Baltimore street.
2. The Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina Delegations on South Cove street—right resting on Baltimore street.
3. The South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Tennessee, and Kentucky Delegations on North Pino Street—right resting on Baltimore street.
3. The Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana and Mississippi Delegations on North Hearl street—right resting on Baltimore street.
5. The Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Michigan and Arkansas Delegations on North Greene street—right resting on Baltimore street.
6. The Tippecanoe Clubs, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, on North Paca street, right resting on Baltimore street.
7. The Tippecanoe Clubs, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, on South Paca street, right resting on Baltimore street.
8. The President and Officers of the Baltimore city Delegations—the members of the Sub-committee of arrangements—the invited guests—the Harrison Convention of Baltimore city, and the Central committee on Baltimore street, right resting on Cove street, extending westwardly.
9. Such citizens as wish to unite in the Procession, will join the clubs of their respective wards.
10. It is urged upon all to be punctual in assembling at 8 o'clock, so as to enable the Procession to move at the appointed hour.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

MUSIC.

1. President and Officers of the Baltimore City Delegation—Sub-committee of arrangements—invited guests—the Harrison convention and central committee.

2. New Hampshire Delegation.
3. Massachusetts, do
4. Rhode Island, do
5. Connecticut, do

MUSIC.

6. New York Delegation.
7. New Jersey, do
8. Pennsylvania, do
9. Deleware, do

MUSIC.

10. Maryland Delegation.
11. District of Columbia Delegation.
12. Virginia, do
13. North Carolina. do

MUSIC.

14. South Carolina Delegation,
15. Georgia, do
16. Vermont, do
17. Tennessee, do
18. Kentucky, do

MUSIC.

19. Ohio Delegation.
20. Louisiana, do
21. Indiana, do
22. Mississippi, do

MUSIC.

23. Illinois Delegation.
24. Alabama, do
25. Maine, do
26. Missouri, do
27. Michigan, do
28. Arkansas, do

MUSIC.

29. Tippecanoe Club No. 1.
30. do do " 2.
31. do do " 3.
32. do do " 4.

MUSIC.

33. Tippecanoe Club No. 5.
34. do do " 6.
25. do do " 7.
36. do do " 8.

MUSIC.

37. Tippecanoe Club No. 9.
38. do do " 10.
39. do do " 11.
40. do do " 12.

41. Each State delegation will be preceded by a banner, on which will be represented the coat of arms of the State. The county and city delegations and clubs are allowed to use such banners and mottos as they may think proper.

42. The procession will move in the order indicated above, at half past eight o'clock precisely Those delegations and clubs posted north of Baltimore street; as the column passes down that street, will left wheel and join the column; those on the south will right wheel, and so on in succession, until all have joined the procession.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

43 The procession will move down Baltimore street to Caroline street, down Caroline street to

appoint their own Marshals, who ...

47. Should there be any Whig association enumerated in the above, desirous of joining in procession, a post will be assigned them.

48. The pavillion is reserved for the ladies and such gentlemen as may accompany them.

JAS. O. LAW, Chief Marshal.

JAS. H. MILIKIN,
WASHINGTON BOOTH,
CHAS. H. WINDER, } Aids.
LEVI FAHNESTOCK.
J. W. OSBORNE,

Baltimore, April 18, 1840.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINOTGN, April 21st, 1840.

A ROW AND FIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES.

A scene of unparalleled excitement occurred in the Hall of the House of Representatives this morning. The excitement is tremendous, and an outrage like it has never been known in Congress. I have but time to give you the following information.

Mr. Saltonstall was commenting upon certain official documents in relation to the conduct and expenditures of the Government.

Mr. Wise made some remarks in explanation of this document—the Globe of this morning having commented upon it. Mr. Wise appealed to the clerk, to his colleagus, and to public documents to prove that what he said was true.

Mr. Saltonstall resumed his remarks, and while he was speaking, Mr. Bynum, of N. C., came to the part of the House in which Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, was sitting. In the hearing of Mr. G. and while addressing him, he stated that the document was a suspicious paper, and intimated that it was corrupt. Mr. Garland maintrined that it was true. [All this conversation was between the two members, and one or two in their vicinity.] Mr. G. appealed to Mr. Linn Banks and others, in proof of what he had said. Mr. B. as I understood, confirmed it.

Be that as it may, hard words soon passed between the two members. The lie was given by Mr. Bynum, and Mr. Garland, in answer to it, seized Mr. B. by the throat, and struck him two or three times. Mr. B. in return, after scratching the face of Mr. Garland, drew a knife. He uttered horrid imprecations in a voice which was heard in the Hall.

Mr. B. was seen by the crods in the galleries with his knife in his right hand, and heard using the most brutal language, "liar," "puppy," "scoundrel," &c.

Mr. Garland, no less excited, but more silent, continued to deal heavy blows against his antagonist. As soon as could be, the two members were separated by Mr. Evans, and Mr. Banks, aided by those around them: After the separation, Mr. Bynum still attempted to reach Mr. G. and to stab him with the knife which he brandished in the air.

The Speaker in the meantime took the Chair. The Sergeant at arms was ordered to arrest the members, but their friends protected them. Both now withdrew from the bar of the House, and partial order was restored. [During the interruption the members had left their places, and all upon the outside of the Hall rushed in. Order was at length restored.]

Mr. Dromgoole, of Va. called upon the members to stop the quarrel where it was. The honor of the country required that the disordered should be quelled.

Mr. Wise asked the Speaker what order could be taken.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky. moved for the appointment of a Select Committee. He said that the nation would not tolerate such conduct. He proposed a committee of five to investigate the causes of the quarrel. The motion was unanimously seconded.

Mr. Conner, of N. C. spoke feelingly and eloquently of the gross outrage which had been committed.

Mr. Banks of Va., said he spoke under feelings which he had never before experienced. He was for investigation.

Mr. Briggs also spoke appropriately upon the question and with great effect.

Mr. Andrews, of Ky. thought no good could come of debate, and moved the Previous Question, which was promptly seconded, and the Select Committee instructed to take order immediately in reference to the outrage.

The Speaker announced the committee as follows: Mr. Underwood, of Ky., Mr. Butler, of Ky., Mr. Briggs, of Mass., Mr. Clifford, of Maine, and Mr. Cooper, of Ga.

The committee left the Hall, and are now in session.

The House is proceeding in the public business, Mr. Saltonstall is upon the floor.

From the Balt. American.

William Henry Harrison in Congress.

The National Intelligencer has rendered an acceptable service in bringing forward from its files some of the honorable memorials which stand re-

...om Georgia was better ... of his country than not to ... distinguished Revolutionary ... man. At the darkest period ... the Revolution, General Stark had rendered the most important services to his country; and those services were not occasional, but were prolonged to the close of the contest. It was now said that this worthy was in indigent circumstances, and debilitated by age; that, if not soon bestowed, he would not live to enjoy the aid proposed to be afforded to him. Was it possible (Gen. H. asked) that an American Congress could behold so distinguished a patriot as he is sinking into the grave in want of every necessary of life? or that they could coldly place him among the mass of pensioners under the general act of last session? For his part, (Gen. H. said,) he would give out the last dollar in the Treasury, were it necessary, for the relief of General Stark. With him, he said, it was not a matter of choice to vote for the bill; it was an imperious duty."

It is to be remembered that these words were uttered by General Harrison and this noble course adopted, long before his name was before the country in connection with the high office to which the people are now desirous of elevating him. He was not seeking the fame of an orator, or laboring after political influence. His glory was already secured; his name was over all the land wherever Tippecanoe had been heard of, or Fort Meigs, or the field of the Thames. The speeches above quoted are taken from the records of Congressional proceedings, where they will ever remain, among many others of a similar character, to identify the name of HARRISON with the national honor and justice.

Economy of the Administration.

It is well known that the General Government in order to make more officers among whom to distribute the spoils, established branch mints in the southern states, under the pretext that the public convenience required it. The measure was, at the time denounced by the leading Whig members of Congress, and it was then pronounced to be nothing but a useless waste of the people's money to gratify the hungry appetites of the dependents upon the Administration. How has it proved? The coinage at the Philadelphia mint in 1839 smounted to $3,021,170 11, and the expense was $65,700. The coinage of these branch mints in the same year, amounted to $518,807 50, and cost the government $80,600!! In other words, it cost $14,900 more to coin $518,807 50 in these pet mints, than it did to coin $3,021,170 11 in the old established mint in Philadelphia! This is economy with a vengeance How does it become these spendthrift rulers talk to the people about extravance, and the necessity of retrenchment and reform.

A CAPITAL SPEECH.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains a part of an able and spirit-stirring speech delivered in Congress by the Hon. W. C. Johnson, of Maryland from which we make the following extract:

Will not the whole South unite with the North and West, and go *en masse* for General Harrison, and rid the country of the impotent, vicious, and knavish men who now administer the Government? Who that did not vote for him before is not *now* impressed with the belief of the misrule which has prostrated every interest in the country and paralyzed every branch of business?

For one, I must say, that I did not vote for General Harrison at the last election. I could not vote for Mr. Van Buren; I preferred either Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster. It is also true that I preferred the nomination, at the Harrisburg Convention, of either Mr Clay or General Scott. It is most true that I rejoice that neither was nominated, and that the convention wisely selected General Harrison. I had hardly paused, in other pursuits and with my preferences, to examine carefully his entire history and character minutely. I have, however, carefully examined and contemplated both. His life is a beautiful and instructive study, replete with incidents and marked by wisdom in all its chequred and varied scenes. It should be familiar to every American parent, and be the companion of every schoolboy.

We find his birth place in Virginia, just before the revolutionary war. Born of a mother, who, like the daughter of the Scipio, could point to her son as her brightest and most valued jewel; his father standing side by side with Washington and Henry, and the great and glorious men who gave lustre to that State in the proudest days of her history, and his name recorded on the Declaration of Independence. Inheriting the noble enthusiasm of his parents and the times of his youth, he goes forth with a commission from Washington, to carve his own destiny in the ranks of danger. Though youthful, ripe in mind, collected and brave when danger threatened, kind and gentle in all his social relations, we see him reaping laurels with his sword on many a hard fought battle field. The war ended, skillful in civil council, prompt to act upon the most intricate questions, and his judgment always controlling his decisions.

... purchase a home and a farm. In the senate, wise in council, able in debate—his opinions and advice esteemed by all. As a Minister, next to his anxiety for the glory of his own country, his solicitude was engaged for the prosperity of the young republics of South America. What man living has been in so many stations so variant in their duties, and what man living could have discharged them with such consummate ability and judgment? Who has a mind so well balanced, with so many high traits of intellect so well developed? And this eminent man, who has added so much lustre to the fame of his country, is traduced and slandered by every adventuring politician of the Van Buren party. Go on and denounce him, gentlemen, with your vilest epithets. You make his cause the cause of the people. A man who has the civic wreath entwined with the martial on his brow cannot be injured by denunciation. The unnatural hand is withered that would pluck one sprig from the chaplet won by the toil of the soldier and the statesman. He is one of the People, identified in feeling and interest with them and they with him. They are his defenders and his friends. The people have themselves brought him forward without his solicitation, and the People will support him; and he stands as deeply imbedded in the affections of the American People as the Alleghany and the Andes do in their soil. Hurl your denunciations against him like the fitful and wrathful cloud against the mountain's brow; it will fertilize and keep in perennial freshness the evergreen on its summit.

The people have called upon his name to be their candidate for the Presidency because you have abused their confidence, not redeemed your pledges, and you have filled the land with suffering, bankruptcy, and distress. You promised them gold when you closed the doors of the banks, and you have afflicted them with poverty. You have made the banks suspend, and now you tell the people that they must work for as low wages as the people of Europe. You have told the manufacturer and the merchant that they have no right to trade on credit, and you have forced the workshops to be closed and the factory hands to be dismissed. You promised the farmer better prices for his flour, his corn, and his pork, and he cannot sell either for the cost of producing. You have abused and deceived the people, and now you insult them if they complain. You have hoarded up all the gold by your office holders, and left the people not even good bank paper to do business upon. You have tried to destroy the capital of the country, and have reduced all wages. You have been either too ignorant or too vicious not to know that wages must fall when money is scarce, and that wages can only be high when money is plenty. You have reduced by your measures the wages of the laborer and the mechanic, whilst your salaries have been increased by the scarcity of money. You can pay yourselves in gold and silver, whilst the mechanic, the farmer, and the merchant cannot dispose of their commodities for even good bank paper.

The day of retribution is close at hand, you have refused to listen to the complaints and suffering of the People; and they will do themselves justice at the ballot box. The people are moving in their majesty and their power, and will elect General Harrison by acclamation.

He is a farmer as well as a soldier and a statesman; he understands the interest of the farmers, and has a sympathy which you have not, for the laboring man and the mechanic. The people will call him from the plough, as the Romans did Cincinnatus of old, to quiet domestic confusion and disorder, and to put the Republic once more in a prosperous condition. Post up your books, then, I tell you, fairly and square your accounts honestly, or burn up your departments as you have hone heretofore, or he will punish your army of defaulters.

The voice of the people is heard already like the moving of mighty waters. They have agitated the waters that healing may spring from them. You had as well try and stop the voice of the wind, as to stifle the voice of the People. Your selfish office holders who have fattened upon the substance of the People will try and oppose their will, but it will be useless. The people can and will "shake them off as easy as the lion does the dew drops from his mane."

"The people will remember," in the patriotic sentiment of General Harrison, "that to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting."

Things to be remembered.

John Quincy Adams, during the four years of his Administration, paid $50,000,000 of the national debt.

Martin Van Buren, in the first three years of his Administration, has squandered a surplus Revenue of $40,000,000 and saddled the country with a debt of more than $15,000,000.

The expenses of the Government, during the four years of John Quincy Adams' Administration was less than $50,000,000.

The expenses of the Government, during the first three years of Martin Van Buren's Administration, amount to more than $90,000,000!!!

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