

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, April 2.

GENERAL HARRISON'S PROSPECTS.

Recent demonstrations of public sentiment leave no room for doubt that Gen. Harrison will receive the vote of the following States, with the number of electoral votes annexed to each:

Vermont,	7
Massachusetts,	14
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	30
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Tennessee,	15
Kentucky,	15
Indiana,	9
Illinois,	5
Michigan,	3
Ohio,	21

The whole number of Electoral Votes is 201, making 148 necessary for the choice of President—49 less than Gen. Harrison will surely receive as that the election takes place in the Fall of 1840. Mark what we say! We do not make this statement because we ardently desire the fulfillment of our predictions; but because we sincerely believe other result will confirm what we say.

Advise us of your judgment as to the probability of the administration being easily defeated throughout the country—and great leaders like another Andrew Jackson, we feel confident that Virginia, and other strongholds of the Administration, will be found on the side of Harrison and Reform—thus adding 23 more electoral votes to the above calculation.

But are there not other States which will vote for General Harrison? We believe there are—but as yet we shall not claim them as beyond doubt. The remaining States are:

Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	7
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	11
Alabama,	7
Mississippi,	4
Louisiana,	5
Missouri,	4
Arkansas,	3
Virginia,	23
Total,	400

Of these States, in addition to Virginia, we believe Gen. Harrison will receive the vote of North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, making the vote in the Electoral College stand:

For Harrison 341.

For Van Buren 53.

A tumultuous disension to Mr. Van Buren than the result was to Mr. Adams in 1828 in the contest between him and Gen. Jackson, for on that occasion he received 23 electoral votes.

It is evident that Gen. Harrison will not require his opponents' consent, the aid of New York to elect him. He will be triumphantly elected even if Mr. Van Buren should contrive to get the vote of his own State (an object dear to his heart); and which will move heaven and earth to secure it, we are anxious to know. And we are anxious to know whether on this day three weeks hence, take her stand on the side of Gen. Harrison, he can dispense with the aid of Pennsylvania and some other States which we have taken into estimate, and which the friends of Mr. Van Buren affect to consider as doubtful. We are borne out in our opinions, not only by the sneering signs of the times which have been constantly dawning upon us from every State in the Union since the nomination of General Harrison by the Harrisonian convention, but by the very large vote which Gen. Harrison received at the last Presidential election, when he had for the first time been named for the Presidency, and when his friends could not restrain a certain hope of stealing him. The popular vote in 1836 in the following fifteen States was:

For Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	15,039
New Hampshire,	22,006
Vermont,	18,722
Rhode Island,	14,030
Connecticut,	2,964
New York,	18,763
New Jersey,	19,985
Pennsylvania,	138,543
Delaware,	166,815
Delaware,	5,847
Maryland,	91,475
Kentucky,	4,130
Ohio,	25,832
Indiana,	29,168
Missouri,	34,455
Total,	14,983

By this it will be seen that in the 15 States in which Gen. Harrison was run, and which cast 21,329 votes, Mr. Van Buren received only 27,815 majority—requiring a change of less than 14,000 to throw the majority of the votes of those fifteen States in favor of Gen. Jackson.

A change of about 20,000 votes in Pennsylvania would have given Gen. Harrison the vote of that State, and also defeated the election of Mr. Van Buren by the people. This too at a time when he was at the zenith of his popularity; when all the weight of Gen. Jackson's influence was arrayed against him before any such arrangement took place; before the expenditures of the government had increased from \$13 to \$35 millions per annum; before the Swartwouts, the Prices & Co. were allowed to steal millions of the public money with impunity;—before the true principles of Mr. Van Buren had been destroyed before his followers; and when such ruinous schemes were brought forward (winging themselves, which have lost him more than 50,000 votes in the Union)—and before the sound principles, the claims, and the merits of Gen. Harrison were fairly understood.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren may call in question the correctness of these statements and estimates in regard to the approaching Presidential election, but we appeal to every candid man who has kept an eye to the "signs of the times" throughout the winter, spring, and summer of Gen. Harrison, to say if they do not fully sustain us in all our positions. Let our calculations be presented a few months back, and compared with the actual results, and if they do not prove correct, we shall acknowledge ourselves more deceived and disappointed than ever before, and shall never again place confidence in the acts, opinions, declarations, and predictions of our friends relative to presidential prospects.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The recent election in Pennsylvania for county officers resulted more favorably for the cause of the Whigs than our most sanguine friends had anticipated. There can no longer be a doubt that Gen. Harrison will receive the vote of that State by an overwhelming majority.

Gen. Dury Gage has issued proposals for publishing in the city of Baltimore a daily paper, to be called "The Pilot," which will advocate the election of Harrison and Tyler.

The COIN ADVENTURER is the latest issue on the plan of the Yester, issued to submit a proposition to the Government of Great

Congress.—The Treasury Note bill, authorizing the issue of another batch of Treasury Notes, to the amount of five millions of dollars, passed the House of Representatives on Friday last; after some of the most extraordinary proceedings which have ever taken place in that body. The sitting of Tuesday began at 12 o'clock, and continued without intermission all that day, and throughout the night, following, up to 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, comprising the space of twenty-four hours—during the whole of which time the House presented a scene of confusion and disorder unequalled, perhaps, in the annals of legislation, and more disgraceful than any thing which has occurred in that disorderly body for years. The National Intelligencer contains a long report of the proceedings; but, for the credit of the country, it is said, many of the worst features have been suppressed. "To be sure, (says the Alexandria Gazette) when we read that a member called the attention of the House to two or three of his fellow members, who lay kicking about on the door, the picture is quite clear; but we can only imagine the noise, confusion, and disturbance, which marked the hours of the night."

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. S. STATES.

We regret to have to inform the public that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain respecting the boundary line between Maine and the Province of Quebec has, for the present, assumed an unfavorable aspect.

It is understood at Washington, that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has respectfully declined any further correspondence with the Secretary of State, until he receives further advices from his government, and that he has written home, in no pleasant terms, to his friends in the colonies.

The whole project is repugnant to the spirit and genius of our institutions. The people of this country stand in no need of Standish Aries to protect their liberties from foreign or domestic foes. The whole of that portion of Mr. Poindext's Report, which supposes they are not competent to their own defense, is a libel upon the virtues and character of the Government of the State of Maine, to justify the employment of her Majesty's forces as indicated by Mr. Fox's letter. The President cannot, under such circumstances, apprehend that the responsibility for any consequences which may unhappily ensue will, by the just judgment of all, be imputed to the United States."

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National Intelligencer.
March 28, 1840.

He hardly had a doubt he was re-elected May because he was in principle a Whig, all the Locofores and Regulus, (a species of we have here it is difficult because he was a man who has much to lose, by uniting those who have his professions despite him Hall, and his unprincipled Whigs opinion, however, is me, and the events of a life. What has shaken rash and reckless spirit, farming doctrines, and the inefficiency is the helm of affairs; a third of our city is in the cause up the his Whigs in disguise property, preserve or salutary laws of government is certain. immense meeting was Hall, called to sustain that has now become a very hotbed under an iron roof.

A great many men of the Hall, and deserved to be repudiated with so much force, impossible. The sign to distinguish Locofores, took off the Locofores were their hats on, who were hustled out by a who crowded them which the meeting was Locofores, however, thus their head-quarters in drumming up the party there, with they attempted again all, but the Whigs of the Hall, and with the characters, attempted to mount back.

Men formed in front of entry way, and now dubbed a Whig as he might, of course was back, but after the ad-drove into the hall, sixty Whigs were business of the meeting unmercifully, and the watch, by this apprehended some who, applying last Alderman O'Neal, order, without evenances to appear, or

as these of course of the Administrations, a Mayor, under such things occurred by it into us, and a doubt is thus in which might have my struggle. The use one of snatches Whigs will make a day, than they have to push their advan-cate take the city—be public disorders, appeal to the interests with an irresistible home to consist

EDDIES.

SILENCE.—The N. Y. of Monday, conveys information of Austin, about three Village of Yonkers, that six of his children—It took the 21st inst. The shortly after mid-sleepers sleeping the alarm, but in listen no stairs, of a, and only one es-who perished was after succeeding brother in burning flames, resolved, of this brother, to his younger brother upper room. He in the morning three small sisters

says the letters, and were performed in the presence of the surrounding graves received who, but a few in the vigor and midst of life we

concerning inter-ness, and Sloane, Massachusetts legis-late rose and deli-

ball vote in favor use I do not wish state hook regulat-

for, such I the question of in-cessions of different states, and the federalists driven to refuge upon the soil of Texas, lost in such an event both parties should combine to reduce Bexar and the city of Austin and suggests the propriety of Texas taking immediate steps to secure the extension of her boundary to the banks of the Bravo, whilst a barrier is raised by the establishment of the provisional government of Rio Grande, between her and Central Mexico.

The anniversary dinner of the battle of San Jacinto, went off with great splendor. Gen'l SAMUEL HOUSETON, Commodore Moore and a number of naval and army officers were present.

A man named Rawson, charged with extensive forgeries on the old Michigan bank, has been given up to two officers from the United States.

The Comanches are willing to obtain peace on nearly any terms. They have promised that all their chiefs should come in to Bexar, bringing with them all their prisoners, by the 15th of March.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.

SENATE CHAMBERS.—March 27.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

An important correspondence was laid before the Senate at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, upon the subject of the N. Eastern Boundary. A brief debate followed the introduction of the correspondence, which was participated in by the Senators from Massachusetts and one of the Senators from Maine.

Mr. Davis of Mass. spoke in a firm and cautious manner of the correspondence. He regretted that the Maine territory should have ever been spoken of as the disputed territory. This was a leading error of the Government, and a palpable one, which he regretted. The boundary might be disputed, but nothing more. Mr. Davis spoke as holding the opinion that Maine was clearly in the right and Great Britain in the wrong. He was disposed to be temperate but firm.

Mr. Webster said that the correspondence, which was of a grave and serious character, related to matters collateral to the original and more important question at issue between the two governments. It was well known to the Senate that the President in all his annual communications had spoken of the good feeling existing

between the British Government to do justice to the United States.—The second inquiry—correspondence of recent and importance to the justice of the United States had been heard from Lord Palmerston and Lord Castlereagh.

While such opinions were held in regard to the main and important question at issue, Mr. Webster was opposed to any disturbance of these relations in the strong action of the Government upon a question merely collateral. The action of the Government should be upon the main question—the treaty question—and not upon either a violation or respect of an agreement in regard to a temporary occupancy of the disputed territory.

Mr. Webster was cautious in his remarks; he was not sure that he sincerely feared that the boundary line, according to the Treaty of 1783, would be lost sight of in a discussion or the action of an angry correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister.

Mr. Williams of Maine closed the discussion in a motion to print ten thousand extra copies of the correspondence, and in the expression of his opinion, that he was glad that the correspondence was of so decided a character. He considered the government as being placed in a position now in which it would have of necessity to sustain the ground of non-guilty, on the ground of insanity. The evidence to sustain the ground of insanity was regarded as so great as not to require discussion on either side, and the evidence was followed by a brief charge from Judge King, after which the jury retired for a few minutes and returned with the verdict given above. Wood remains in the custody of the court, under the act of Assembly providing for such cases, and will be immediately removed from prison to a lunatic asylum, there to be confined as long as his condition may seem to require.—*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

DEFAULTERS.

The bill for the punishment of defaulters was called up on its final passage. The bill was read to the Senate in full, occupying an hour. A proposition was made to amend the bill, and Mr. Smith of Ind. and Mr. Henderson of Miss. supported the amendments of certain sections not at all altering its material provision, but proposing an alteration of some of its operations.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Hubbard opposed the amendments, and Mr. Henderson moved the recommitment of the bill. The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion lost, 27 to 16.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TEXAS—MEXICO—NEW REPUBLIC.

Advice from Texas to the 7th instant have been received at New Orleans. The Bee has the following intelligence.

A letter from Col. Fisher, published in the Houston Star of the 2d, gives much information respecting the Federal army in Mexico. A convention has been held at Laredo, a town on the left bank of the Rio Grande, which declared their independence from Mexico, organised a provisional government for the "Nuevo Leon" and installed a general council. The letter states the government to be constituted as follows:

"Jesus de Cárdenas, a lawyer by profession, audited political chief of the northern department of Tamaulipas, was elected president of the republic; General António Cañizares was invested with the command in chief of the army. General Francisco Gómez, former Lieut. Col. Mexican Army, and member of the council for the State of Tamaulipas, was appointed for the State of Nuevo Leon, and member of the council for Coahuila. General Francisco Vizcarra, former governor of Coahuila and Texas, delegate and member of the council for Coahuila; Manuel Marín de Llano, former governor of Nuevo Leon, is delegate and member of the council for N. Leon; José María Garza is secretary to the council. General Francisco Gómez, member of the council of Nuevo Leon, was elected president, and was to proceed to the city of Monterrey, where it is to remain for the present, and where it has a printing office at its disposal."

The new Government are calling for volunteers, and expect to receive it from Texas and the United States. It is said that it will be received with enthusiasm, as it is the first time that such a thing has ever been. The greater part of the members of the council, whose names were mentioned, will be appropriated to the pay and bounty of the volunteers. No particular measures have yet been adopted upon that subject that has transpired since the public, but it will shortly issue a manifesto through the press.

Colonel Fisher regards the new government with distrust. He says, their claim to the land lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers, is an infringement upon the possessions of Texas, which should not be acceded to. He warns the people of Texas to be in readiness in the event of the new State being attacked by central Mexico, and the federalists driven to refuge upon the soil of Texas, lost in such an event both parties should combine to reduce Bexar and the city of Austin and suggests the propriety of Texas taking immediate steps to secure the extension of her boundary to the banks of the Bravo, whilst a barrier is raised by the establishment of the provisional government of Rio Grande, between her and Central Mexico.

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At the Whig Convention for the fourth Congressional District of Maryland, held on Wednesday at Ellicott's Mills, Governor George Howard, of Anne Arundel county, and the Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore City, were unanimously chosen candidates for Election of President and Vice President for the District.

We are sorry to see it stated in several papers in Virginia, that some of the Clerks employed in the public office in Washington, are actively employed as partisan writers in the newspapers. This shameful interference ought to be stopped.—*Alex. Gazette.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—The New York Commercial of Thursday says:—We were yesterday informed of a sale of real estate made in the vicinity of New York, worth \$10,000,000. The terms of the bargain, however, afford one of the strongest possible illustrations of the want of confidence in the present National Executive, and the utter hopelessness and despondency into which the people will sink, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected. The terms of the sale referred to were these: The purchaser is to pay for this property SIXTY THOUSAND DOLARS, in the event of Gen. Harrison's

succession to the Presidency.

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