

How we have fallen.

In a time of profound peace—a time Indian war excepted—when the nation was in a career of unparalleled prosperity; when the public treasury was overflowing, and the Government embarrassed only to find ways to dispose of its surplus revenue; when property and labor commanded the highest prices, and no one wanted employment; when internal improvements, on the grandest scale, were advancing with unheard-of rapidity; when agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the various trades yielded their greatest profit, and all branches of business flourished; when the great staples of the country found a ready market; when the boundless West was peopling, and towns and cities rising on its bosom, as if by enchantment; when credit was unshaken, and afforded all needful facilities to trade; when the currency of the country answered the most desirable purposes of this vital agent of civilization; and when all nature conspired to sustain and augment our prosperity;—at such a time, and in such circumstances of national pride and expectation, by sundry usurpations of Government, and sundry modes of governing too much, credit was suddenly and universally destroyed; business of all kinds, except that of attorneys and sheriffs, was brought to a dead stand; laborers went begging for bread, or starved for want of it; a great portion of the community was reduced to a state of bankruptcy, and all to non-payment; no man could tell what he was worth; and the Government itself was compelled to issue Treasury Notes—a paper based solely on credit—to meet its current expenses!!! Millions of the public money were lost, and lost forever, by this revolution in the fiscal transactions of the nation.

How the grievances we now suffer compare with those complained of in the Declaration of Independence.

Let the freemen of these United States take the Declaration of Independence in hand, and read the specifications of grievances recorded there; let them weigh well the oppressions and cruel despotism which bowed down the spirits of our fathers, all they could bear it no longer; and then let them decide and pronounce, on their own convictions, in view of that record, and of the grievances which are now crushing the spirits of this great nation, if—(hanging excepted, of modern tyranny is more indirect and refined)—let them decide, we say, with this exception, if they can find half the list of grievances, half the instances of despotism and cruel sway, half the want of sympathy with the miseries of a suffering people, half the laughing scorn thrown back in the face of complaint, half the pressure of complicated and overwhelming calamity, or half the meditated ruin, which are to be found in the history of the last few years of this country, in our present condition, in our present prospect, under our own Government! Our fathers waged the war and fought the battles of the Revolution for principles, because the Crown claimed to tax tea, &c. Now, we have not only principles to contend against, but their fatal, tremendous results! Then, our fathers strove to prevent what might come. Now, the task imposed upon us is to rid ourselves of the evils that have already fallen on our heads.

It can't be worse.

Manifestly the country cannot be worse by a change of Administration. But—

It must be better.

First, because there is no getting away from the fact, that our Government have brought upon us most of the evils we feel. A change of policy and measures is indispensable to our deliverance. Next, because a new administration will feel the necessity of granting relief. Those now in power cannot and will not do it, because they will not change. Thirdly, because the new administration, as we have ground to expect, will be a very able one. Fourthly, because they will know their fate before the nation will depend on the good they shall do in meeting the great exigencies of the time. They must relieve the nation, or forfeit its favour. There is no other alternative. They have maintained that the cause of our distress is bad government. They must, therefore, prove it by removing the distress. Fifthly, there is rottenness in Denmark, and it is necessary to get it out. A long lease of power to one class of men tends to corruption, and they must be more than human not to yield to it. A change is necessary to expose these corruptions, and bring the causes of our troubles to light. Sixthly, a change is necessary to maintain our happy form of Government and its free institutions. The two great parties of this country will always remain nearly equal to watch each other, and every few years there must be a change. This is essential to the preservation of our liberties. If power stays always in the hands of one party, the leaders would ruin us. This accounts for the fact, that we are nearly ruined now. It is because the leaders have been encroaching on the liberties of the people to perpetuate their power. As a nation we are now on the brink of a precipice. One step farther in the same direction, may plunge us from a giddy height into an abyss where we may have to wait our fall without hope of relief.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED!—That the terms "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" were not, as the false-hearted villainiers in the Van Buren ranks unblushingly assert, taken up by the Whigs to be used as catch-words; but were sincerely cast by our opponents, in the onset, upon the excellent Harrison, as a reproach, which they foolishly thought would ruin him with the people. Bear in mind, fellow freemen, that soon after, Gen. Harrison was nominated by the Harrison-Log Cabin, the Baltimore Republican, a Loco-foco print, published the following:

"Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year upon him, and my word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days in his log cabin, by the side of a good coal fire, and study moral philosophy."

Battle of the Thames—Living Witnesses.

We give up our remaining space to the following vindication of Major Kercheval against the gross and unfeeling insinuations of the parties named, and the explicit letter of Major Bibb, of Kentucky, descriptive of the battle of the Thames. Verily, the perversions of our opponents are bringing out mountains of evidence, to sustain the recorded history of the country.—Columbia Observer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having recently been informed that the Democratic party have stated that the Whigs have put me up for the purpose of contradicting reports against Gen. Harrison, as to his military character, (which I most positively deny.) I will state that I was at Spring Hill, on the 16th ult., when there were some speeches delivered by some of the Democrats; and of the persons that addressed the people, I understand one was named Burton. His speech consisted almost, or entirely, of the lowest abuse of Gen. Harrison, particularly as to his military character. He stated that Harrison was opposed to fighting the battle of the Thames, and that Col. R. M. Johnson begged to make a charge on the enemy, which he did, and captured the whole; and that Harrison was not nearer the battle ground than one and a half miles. To this statement, I said it was not true; that Harrison was on the field superintending the battle. When I made this statement, Mr. Burton inquired of me which of the Johnsons I was with. I replied, neither. At this reply, Burton and the crowd gave a hiss and shout, and stated that I could not be a good witness. I stated positively that I was in the battle, and shall state again, I was in the battle, and that Gen. Harrison was there. I was attached to the fifth Brigade, commanded by Gen. Samuel Caldwell, then acting as Infantry under the command of Governor Shelby—and I presume no one will dispute Shelby's being on the ground.

On the 17th, the day following the speaking at Spring Hill, I understand that Barkley Martin, one of the file leaders of the Van Buren party in this county, addressed the people of Benton, in which he thought proper to bring in my name, implying that I had stated a thing I could not substantiate, by saying I was with neither of the Johnsons.

Mr. Martin, in using my name as he did, could have had no other view than to endeavor to discredit what I said at the day before at Spring Hill, that I was at the battle of the Thames and knew that Gen. Harrison commanded in person in that action. I should suppose that no man in the country, who knows any thing about the last war, believes that Col. Johnson and his Regiment were all that were engaged in that battle.—Barkley Martin, in referring to my statement at Spring Hill, in his Benton speech, did not intend that it should have the effect to establish my statement as being true, but to have the opposite effect, that I had made a false statement. I now have the satisfaction to have it in my power to refer my neighbors and the public to the statement of Major John B. Bibb, lately received from him, whom I saw and heard during the engagement, and whom I make bold to state, is one of the fairest characters in every point of view in the State of Kentucky. If this assertion is disputed, I can substantiate it by a thousand respectable persons.

THO. KERCHEVAL.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25, 1840.

Major Thomas Kercheval. DEAR SIR:—I received yours of the 17th inst., by the last mail. I was thinking of you and others who were upon the expedition to the Thames, but a few days before the receipt of your favor, and wondering whether you were yet in the land of the living, and where you resided. I was pleased therefore to hear from you. You state that some of the administration orators question your being at the battle of the Thames. In this they do you great injustice, and I feel no hesitation in saying you were there present. Surely my own eyes, and my own ears, cannot have deceived me!! Upon the battle field you must have seen and heard much, and have a right to speak of it. Gen. Caldwell, and your messmates Jacob Call (brother of Gen. Richard K. Call) and Thomas Lee have all gone to that eternal abode where all things are seen in their true colors. Should you deem it necessary, I have no doubt there are still in this county some of your fellow soldiers whose certificates, not only of your being present, but of your good conduct, could be obtained.

But they say that Gen. Harrison was not in the battle of the Thames!! Such a statement by those who undertake to enlighten the public mind, shows either a shameful ignorance of the true history of an event which forms one of the brightest pages in the history of the late war, or a wilful determination to pervert facts with the view of deceiving the uninformed.—That Gen. Harrison was the commander-in-chief, that he formed the order of battle, and directed the movements of the army on that occasion, is a matter of history, is known to me of my own personal knowledge, to you, and to a thousand living witnesses. Acting on that expedition as Brigade Major to Gen. Allen's Brigade of Kentucky Volunteers, I had an opportunity of seeing, and knowing, and hearing much of the conduct of Gen. Harrison on that occasion. From all I saw and heard, I returned with a still more exalted opinion of him as an officer, a soldier and a gentleman. The principal facts of the battle of the Thames, as they are impressed upon my mind, are as follows:

When the General was informed, upon our rapid march in pursuit, that the enemy had posted himself in an advantageous position and was drawn up ready to receive us, he immediately formed his order of battle. When he directed the position of Gen. Allen's Brigade, he called together the officers who were then near him, and told them in a very short and intelligible

manner, the order of battle. I was particularly struck at the time with his manner of doing it—it was without any bluster or parade, or pompous excitement. I cast my eye upon him and those around, to see what effect the preparation for battle had upon them. Gen. Harrison seemed perfectly calm and collected; with a few encouraging words of prediction as to the result, he moved quietly towards the front. He had directed Col. Johnson's mounted Regiment to take position on the left of the Infantry, out-flank the enemy and gain his rear; but ascertaining that the swamp on his left was impracticable for the horse, and that the British regulars were drawn up in very open order, to occupy the open woods between the river and the swamp, he with the promptness of a military man, ordered Johnson to form in front of the Infantry, to charge through their lines, form and attack them in the rear, while the Infantry come up and attack them in front. Accordingly Col. James Johnson, with the right Battalion charged the British line with brilliant success, broke through, wheeled upon it in the rear, and captured the whole force by the time the Infantry came up.

Col. R. M. Johnson, with the left Battalion came in contact with the Indian line, but from the thickness of the woods and bushes at that point, could not charge rapidly—they were fired upon by the Indians from their concealment, when within a few paces, killing and wounding some of the men and horses, and wounding Colonel Johnson himself severely, who was immediately taken from the field. His men leaped from their horses, let them go, took to the trees and logs, and gallantly commenced the action with their *own style*—and well did they maintain it. In the mean time, some of the Infantry came up into the action. The Indians got thro' the swamp, out-flanked them, came around and endeavored to gain their rear, but came in contact with the lead company of Gen. Allen's Brigade, which formed the crotchet or angle, where I was. Gen. Harrison had told us they would attempt this, and charged us at all hazards to maintain that point—and turning to Gen. Adair, said he left it to his discretion to bring up the reserve to support this point at any time he thought proper. At the time the Indians swung around to gain the rear, and Allen's men were carrying on a sharp and animated conflict with them, a most desperate struggle commenced in front, not far from the angle. This was the last effort of the enemy, and the impression has always been upon my mind that Tecumseh fell in this onset.

Thus it is clear the action was not fought alone by Johnson's Regiment, but in conjunction with Shelby's men. I know several of our brigade were killed, and I recollect about the close of the action, Maj. Greenhouse and myself dismounted and placed one of our young men who was wounded, on one of our horses, and gave him in charge of some one of his messmates—but I understood the poor fellow died next morning. Col. Johnson and his regiment behaved with great gallantry, and are entitled to the greatest credit, but not to all—every officer and man, so far as I know and believe did his duty in that action.

If it should be asked, where was Gen. Harrison during the fight? I refer you to Col. Davidson's letter herewith sent for an answer, who says he saw him after Col. Johnson was taken from the field passing along the front line animating and encouraging the men. Col. D. is the treasurer of this State, and all who know him, will rely upon any thing he states. This letter of Col. D. corresponds with what I understood upon the ground, in relation to the battle—I would likewise refer you to Col. Johnson's recent letter to Mr. Carneal. I refer you to Col. John Speed Smith's letter, a member of the Van Buren party. I refer you to Maj. O'Fallon's letter, to Maj. Chambers and Col. Todd's and though last not the least, to Gov. Shelby's.

If the stump-orators, who revile Gen. Harrison have never seen their letters, then they have neglected to inform themselves before they attempted to inform others; if they have seen them, then in the face of the best, the most unquestionable evidence, they are endeavoring to make false impressions.

Johnson's regiment and all the troops at the Thames were Kentuckians; and think you, if Harrison had not been there, if he had not done his duty, Kentucky would not have heard of it—she tells by her vote what she thinks of it. Harrison not at the battle of the Thames!! How superlatively ridiculous these gentlemen speakers must make themselves, by such assertions. If they go on to improve as fast in wisdom, I suppose they will shortly discover that Gov. Shelby, and Maj. Barry, and J. J. Crittenden, his aid, was not there, and that the whole historical and traditional account of that battle is "all a mistake," and in truth there were nobody there—but Col. Dick Johnson and Tecumseh; and the whole affair was nothing more than a ground pitch battle between those two!!!!

I am yours, &c. JOHN B. BIBB.

The New York Loco-focos propose inviting Gen. Jackson to be with and aid them at a Convention to be held at Syracuse. Mr. Van Buren is a gone man there, and his friends now place their last reliance in the once potent name of Jackson. Next November, they will learn, that Jackson is not the ruler or controller of the will of the People. The freemen of the land are still freemen—the people are still sovereigns—and neither Jackson nor Van Buren are yet able to overturn their constitutional sovereignty.

A young lady, at an examination in grammar, was asked why the noun *bachelor* was singular. She replied immediately and with much frankness "because it is very singular that they don't get married."

THE MESSENGER.

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday Morning, October 23, 1840.

THE ELECTION.

For Electors for President and Vice President takes place in North Carolina the SECOND THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT;—REMEMBER, the Second Thursday in November, (the twelfth day of the month,) THEN LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY. Each voter will vote the whole ticket.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

- 1. COL. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke,
2. GEN. JAMES WELBORN, of Wilkes,
3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln,
4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan,
5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell,
6. HON. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham,
7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore,
8. DR. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange,
9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake,
10. COL. WM. L. LONG, of Halifax,
11. WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie,
12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans,
13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington,
14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret,
15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

Communications crowded out this week.

We hope our readers will not fail to read the extracts which we make this week from a little pamphlet entitled the "Crisis of the Country—By Junius." It is one of the most straight-forward, common sense things we have seen for a long time. We have seen the production spoken very highly of in a number of our exchange papers, but have never had an opportunity of seeing it until a few days since, when we received a few copies, which were kindly sent us by an esteemed friend in Virginia.—We say again, do not fail to read it—it speaks plainly—it speaks pointedly, and it speaks of things as they are.

We see in the Tennessee Whig papers an address of T. H. Cahal, one of the most talented men of that State, directed to the voters of the Ninth Electoral District, setting forth in the most lucid and unanswerable manner the superior claims of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, and proving, we think beyond contradiction, that if Mr. Van Buren is not in heart a downright Federalist, he was always found acting and being identified with that party up to the election of Gen. Jackson. We regret that we have not room to publish the address, that our readers might be able to judge for themselves.

We publish this week from the Columbia (Ten.) Observer, a correspondence between Maj. Kercheval, of Tennessee, and Major Bibb, of Kentucky, in reference to Gen. Harrison's course at the battle of the Thames.

With the Bibb family in Kentucky we have the honor of an acquaintance, and know them to be as respectable and worthy a family as the State affords. Let the correspondence be carefully read, and then say how much credit these would-be politicians deserve, who are so unsparing in their denunciations of Gen. Harrison as a coward.

THE EXAMINATION OF OUR ACADEMIES. We were prevented from attending the examination of the Newton Academy, which took place on Monday last; from our acquaintance, however, with the principal, Rev. Dr. Dickson, we feel free to say, that pupils under his charge would be ready at any time to give satisfaction of their proficiency in those branches to which their studies might have been directed.

The examination of the Female Academy we had the pleasure to attend, and though we have personally examined many pupils and many schools, we have seldom examined any who were more ready, and gave fuller evidence of their acquaintance with the different branches of learning in which they had been engaged, than the pupils of our Academy at this place. We have seen those who had been carried forward faster and pretended to know more, but where these had gone they knew it well. This is as it should be. We have no opinion of those hot-bed systems of modern education, that pretend to teach every thing in a short time, and result in the teaching of nothing.

The examination so far as we have learned, gave general satisfaction. The present is the first week of our Superior Court—Judge Bailey is presiding, so far as we have been able to learn much to the satisfaction of all concerned. A large concourse of people are in attendance, and, as usual, the public square is pretty well thronged with sutlers' wagons, and not a few of those passing the streets give good evidence of having well attended them.

Gen. HARRISON and Gov. TYLER were together recently at a convention in Columbus, Ohio. They parted, says the Nashville (Ten.) Whig, to meet in Washington city on the 4th of March next.

New Hampshire. From the uncausness manifested by the Democratic papers in New Hampshire, and from their repeated calls on their party to "organize," "rally," &c., it is fair to suppose that they consider themselves in danger of being defeated there. The National Intelligencer thinks this is not without cause; the Whig victory in Maine will, no doubt, have considerable influence in that State, and may make the result of the Presidential election doubtful.

The Season.

Thus far we have had at this place little or no frost. Until within a few days past the full season has been remarkably dry and warm; the last few days has been quite rainy, though still quite warm.

Statistics of Cherokee county.

Through the kindness of the Deputy Marshal for Cherokee county, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following statistical view: Whole number of white males, 1680; " " " females, 1515; " " of free col'd persons, 23.

Entire free population, 3218

Slaves, 119

No. of persons employed in Agriculture, 691

Do. in manufactures and trades, 31

Do. in the learned professions, 5

Colleges or Academies there are none.

Primary schools, 3

Number of scholars, 20

" " in public charge, 25

" persons over 20 years old, who can neither read nor write, 168

The amount of live stock is reported as follows:

Number of horses and mules, 1141

" of neat cattle, 5827

" of sheep, 2163

" of swine, 12755

Estimated value of poultry of all kinds, \$2225

Agricultural products of the last year is thus reported:

Number of bushels of wheat, 2760

" " of oats, 12,787

" " of rye, 1,103

" " of corn, 167,167

" of potatoes, 6,872

Pounds of wool, 2,162

In the mining department, the report is that the number of persons engaged in seeking gold, was 29

Profits realized, \$1,075

No profits realized from any other mineral than gold.

Value of the products of the dairy, estimated at \$10,444

Value of home-made, or family goods, \$12,704

Number of retail dry goods, groceries, and other stores, 16

Capital invested, \$39,750

Value of skins and furs, 731

Ginseng, and other productions of the forest—ginseng realized, \$400

There are 16 grist mills and 4 saw mills, which employ 23 hands—profits realized the past year, \$4,715.

Capital invested, \$3,690

Whole number of houses built the past year 142.

Number of men employed, 140

Value of constructing, \$21,302

Number of distilleries, 9

" of gallons produced, 2,995

Cherokee, it will be recollected, is a new county, two years only since the land was sold—consequently, the citizens labored under all those difficulties peculiar to a newly settled country; and the estimate above, we take it, affords no correct data, either as it respects the resources of the country or the enterprise of the inhabitants.

The reported amount of cereal grains raised the last year, we think very fair, for the number of inhabitants, situated as they were. The value of the products of the dairy and of home-made or family goods are certainly very fine, and on the whole, the county seems in a prosperous condition. We think, however, they have rather too many distilleries. These are a political, as well as a moral and social curse to any community; and a detraction is made from the political interests of the country in the precise ratio that they are multiplied. They are invariably the fruitful and never-failing sources of idleness, ignorance, licentiousness and crime. It may be said there are few in this county—yet, it must be remembered, the county is small, very small, as to its population, and should they be multiplied in the same proportion with the increase of population, their deleterious effects must soon be seen. It is the sound policy of any community to use all prudent means to arrest the progress of intemperance by striking at the fountain-head; and we would always advise that it be done by moral suasion alone—by calm and candid appeals to the good sense and honorable feelings of the persons engaged.

Another particular in the above report occurred to us as worthy of attention. Twenty-nine laborers said to have been employed in gold-mining, who realized a profit of ONE THOUSAND AND SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! This, we believe, is about thirty-seven dollars per man. Now, how long did they work? If a year, they were certainly poorly paid at a little more than three dollars per month. The fair presumption is, they wrought as long, and much harder than men ordinarily do to make a crop of corn; and on the fertile lands of Cherokee the same hands would have made from four to five thousand dollars worth of corn. The people of Western Carolina widely mistake their interests when they leave their rich corn and meadow lands unimproved, and spend their time seeking after what few particles of gold may be scattered through our mountains. Such a course forcibly reminds us of the old fable of the dog and his meat. In seeking after imaginary fortunes, they often lose the opportunity of acquiring real ones. No part of the United States that we have ever seen, is better adapted to the culture of grass and the raising of stock, than that part of North Carolina lying west of the Blue Ridge; and yet, in six counties, there are not, properly speaking, as many stock farms. There is no lack of water-power to carry on manufactures of any kind that might be desired; and sooner or later, it must be ascertained that these are the true resources and natural advantages of this country.

We will be happy to receive a similar report to the above from the deputy marshals in the surrounding counties.

Election Returns. MARYLAND.—The complete returns from Maryland show an overwhelming Whig majority. Only three counties in the State have elected the entire Van Buren ticket. In no State, except Kentucky, has the Whig triumph been more complete!

GEORGIA.—Full returns from Georgia have not as yet been received. There has been a very unusual detention of papers somewhere. We have learned, however, to authorize us to say that the State has elected the Whig ticket by a majority of between three and four thousand—ably greater.

DELAWARE.—Elections were recently held in Delaware for Inspectors of the general election. The vote was considered a test, and resulted in favor of the Whigs by a majority of several hundred.

PENNSYLVANIA.—By the National Intelligencer of the 15th inst., we see that the Whigs have gained from the election in Pennsylvania a hearing in favor of the Whigs. We have heard nothing as yet from Michigan.

A SMALL MATTER TO CROW OVER.—Late number of the Ohio Statesman chronicles the election of a Van Burenite to the responsible office of Justice of the Peace by a majority of ten votes, and calls it "Democratic Thunder!" A small matter we should say.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article in this week's paper from the Greensboro Patriot, and signed "Many Whigs." It speaks to the point, and shows the great danger of indifference—read it attentively.

The news from Florida this week is not more favorable than heretofore.

Postage.

We have of late been charged here with postage on packages franked by postmen. If our friends will take the trouble to examine the Post Office law they will be certain that they are not at liberty to frank beyond a certain weight. A little attention to this may save us considerable expense for the time to come.

BWARE OF GEORGIA MONEY.—For the benefit of our friends in this section of the country we publish this week the rate of Exchange at Augusta, from which it will be seen that many of the Georgia Banks are in a questionable condition. It will be well for those interested to pay attention to this matter in time.

If the editor of the South Carolina Temperance Advocate is done with a "Buncombe wedding," we have a question to ask him: Brother, how is it you suffer correspondents to steal poetry from the Sunngundi and call it their own? Answer us that!

CAUTION.—Five dollar counterfeit notes on the Bank of Kentucky are said to be extensively circulated through the country.

Poor excuse.

Some of our neighboring Democratic prints are attempting to account for the defeat in Maine by saying that the Democratic voters were "gone fishing." They will be apt, we think, to be fishing or moping again in November.

Much sickness continues to prevail throughout the South-west—particularly in Alabama. The mortality of that State has been far greater the present than any previous year since the settlement of the country.

The population of Charleston, S. C. according to the last census, is 29,263—Loss of black population, since 1830, 1227. Gain in white population, 291.

READ AND REMEMBER!—The following extract we make from a letter written by strong Van Buren man in the interior of New York to a personal and political friend of General HARRISON in the city of New York: "An arrangement has been entered into in this State, and I believe in all the large States, to add another name to the Whig electoral vote, and thus vitiate the whole ticket!"

The Whig tickets are to be counterfeited, the name added, and then some Whig is to be obtained to circulate the spurious tickets. I know the party think they can in this way, introduce enough of these votes to give the vote of this State to Mr. Van Buren. An honorable war I like, but I despise a trick of this kind.—Courier and Enquirer.

TO OFFICE-HOLDERS.—Extract from a circular addressed by Mr. Jefferson to office-holders, soon after his election: "One thing I would say, that, as to the future, interference in elections, whether of the State or General Government, by officers of the latter, should be deemed cause of removal; because the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Tories are for strengthening the General Executive Government; the Whigs cherish the Representative branch as the bulwark against Consolidation, which must ultimately generate Monarchy.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.