

farmhouse, raise their own vegetables, and buy hay for their cattle; and yet they manage not only to get along comfortably, but to hold brilliant soirées, and make quite a display in carriages and equipage, on \$6,000 per annum. There are but two items in the expenditures of the President which can exceed in amount the disbursements for similar objects incurred by other respectable householders in Washington. I refer to his state dinners and palace servants. I regard to the former, a pretty fair estimate can soon be made. He probably gives 25 state dinners during the long sessions of Congress, and 15 at the short sessions—being an average of 20 dinners annually, with 40 guests for each. If we allow \$2 to each guest, the actual cost of a state dinner will be \$80. 20 state dinners would therefore require \$1,600. The sum of \$2 for each guest is a very liberal allowance, and within a few francs of the price paid by Louis Philippe, King of the French, the richest monarch in the world, to his purveyor, for providing the most sumptuous banquets at the Tuilleries and Fontainebleau. In relation to the number of palace servants I shall not be rigid. I am willing to allow 25. In that number I intend of course to include all servants that may be employed without as well as within the palace walls. I presume the following offices will suffice the President—1 chariot, 2 postillions, 4 outriders, 2 out-dars, 2 groomers, 4 French cooks, 1 butler, 1 chief waiter, 1 cup bearer, 1 porter, 1 tinsmith, 1 scullion, and 5 chamber servants. I do not deem it proper to name a keeper of the President's dogs—although the 'keeper of the King's dogs' in England is no inconsiderable nobleman; and a recent London paper announces that 'Lord Kinnaird, the new master of her Majesty's buckhounds, has just taken for four months Colonel Cavendish's mansion at St. Leonard's, within about ten miles of Windsor, for the purpose of being within the immediate neighborhood of the place of his official duties.' Excellent servants can be hired in Washington at from \$6 to \$10 per month—twenty-five servants would therefore cost \$3,000. Now, sir, notwithstanding my admission that twenty-five palace servants may be necessary for Mr. Van Buren, I am unwilling to concede that a real Bank Whig could not go a head very well with one-fifth of that number. I have supposed, sir, that the state dinners and palace servants of Mr. Van Buren may together possibly demand an expenditure of \$4,500. To that amount may be added about \$2,500 for provisions of every kind, fuel, oil, candles, and corn for forage, and we then have the gross amount of \$7,000, which embraces every cent of the gross amount, excepting his expenses for clothing and ornaments to decorate his person. And if he is vain enough to spend his money in the purchase of rubies for his neck, diamond rings for his fingers, Brussels lace for his breast, flet gloves for his hands, and fabric de broderie de boogran a Nancy handkerchiefs for his pocket—if he choose to lay out hundreds of dollars in supplying his toilet with 'Double Extract of Queen Victoria,' 'Eau de Cologne, Triple Distillée Savon Da Veine Mons Sens, Bouquet and Arabic, Corin thian Oil of Cream, L'huile de Rose, Hedyotis mia, Concentrated Persian Essence, and Extract of Eglantine, the latter the most charming perfume for the assembly or bouidoir, imparting to the handkerchief an agreeable, refreshing, & lasting odor, and patronized by her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and her Royal Highness Dowager Queen Adelaide'—if, I say, Mr. Van Buren sees fit to spend his cash in buying these and other perfumes and cosmetics for his toilet, it can constitute no valid reason for charging the farmers, laborers, and mechanics of the country with bills for loaning his dish rags, for his larding needles, liquor stands, and foreign cut wine coolers.

I have now, sir, arrived at the last class of expenditures for the palace establishment, viz. 'Alterations and Repairs.' And in this department, after a thorough examination of the official vouchers, I am constrained to state that there exists more extravagance, if not more downright prodigality, than in any other. In the district of country which I represent, a man is said to 'repair' his house if he patch the old roof, or put on a new one—or if he hang a new door, or mend the hinges, latch, lock, or other fastening of the old one—or if he replace sash panes in the stead of broken window glass—or if he fasten the old mantel piece, or put up a new one—or if he mend the old floor, or lay a new floor. All these various improvements and a thousand others of similar character may be, legitimately, called 'repairs' of the house. By an act of Congress, passed 3d of March, 1837, the sum of \$7,300 was appropriated 'for alterations and repairs of the President's HOUSE, and for superintendence of the grounds around the same.' Now, sir, having explained what I understand by 'repairs' of a HOUSE, and having referred the committee to the law, I will submit sundry bills for disbursements under the law:

Bill of C. Alexander, Upholsterer, from the 11, of March, 1837, till 16th of May, 1837. \$1,087 35

Containing, among other charges, the following:

PRIVATE OFFICE.	
To scrape the room and size	\$5 00
22 pieces paper	22 00
3 1/2 pieces border	7 50
putting up 22 pieces paper	5 50
putting up 3 1/2 pieces border	1 67
72 yards scarlet damask	54 00
25 yards of silk pd.	18 75
50 yards of silk binding	12 50
3 sets of curties	36 00
36 yards muslin	27 00
25 yards cotton fringe	6 25
3 pairs of bands	6 00
21 rings	10 50
making three window curtains	24 00
51 yards of Brussels carpet	103 00
15 1/2 yards border	31 50
making 51 yards carpeting	12 87
making 1 1/2 yards border	7 87
GREEN ROOM.	
30 pieces of silver paper	120 00
4 pieces border	16 00
2 pieces cotton border	4 00
putting up 30 pieces paper	11 25
putting up 6 pieces border	4 60
96 yards green silk	108 00
83 yards of muslin	24 75
16 yards cotton fringe	4 00
making and putting up 2 window curtains	30 00
putting down 7 1/2 yards matting	23 43
3 pieces green worsted binding	7 50
removing furniture of the Audience Room to Major Earl's Room, and the furniture from this room to the Audience Room	2 25
Bill of C. Alexander, Upholsterer, from May, 1837, till 10th August, 1837.	\$1,153 47

Containing, among other charges, the following:

SQUARE ROOM.	
To taking down 2 window curtains	\$1 00
washing and mending again	7 00

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

taking down the window curtains and taking up the carpet and moving the furniture	4 00
CIRCULAR ROOM.	
taking up the carpet and 16 yards of linen and rope	6 00
washing and repairing 32 chair covers	22 00
CIRCULAR ROOM—2d story.	
taking down 6 window curtains and taking up the carpet	4 50
BLUE ROOM.	
taking down the curtains, taking up 2 carpets, and moving the furniture	4 00
putting up 2 window curtains in the major's room	1 00
putting up 1 window curtain in MR. M. VAN BUREN'S ROOM	50
83 yards matting	31 12
putting down matting	8 30
30 pieces of silver paper	120 00
4 pieces of border	16 00
2 pieces of cotton border	4 00
hanging 30 pieces of paper	11 25
putting up 6 pieces border	4 50
43 yards of blue	181 25
4 yards silk border	4 00
83 yards muslin	27 75
18 yards cotton fringe	4 50
10 gilding rings	5 00
making and putting up window curtains	80 00
By agreement for a carpet, 2 pieces curtain complete, and preparing the President's office	475 00
Bill of E. A. Burke, Upholsterer, 23d August, 1837.	\$955 16
Viz. To making and laying carpets, and making bell pulls	\$404 58
hanging paper	178 90
materials for repairing old work taking up old carpets, and taking down old curtains, and relaying and putting up same expenses, &c.	26 18 1/2
divan frame, stuffing, and materials for stuffing	51 00
	240 00
	81 50
	\$985 16 1/2
Bill of Zechariah Nicholas 25th August, 1837.	\$800 00
Cleaning, repairing, and rel'g 7 chandeliers	
Cleaning and repairing 3 pair of pier table French figures	
Cleaning and repairing 1 1/2 column astral lamps	
Cleaning and repairing 4 pair cornucopia bracket branches	542 00
Cleaning and repairing 1 pair mantel branch lamps	
Cleaning and repairing 1 pair candlesticks	
Cash paid in Baltimore and Philadelphia for glass and expenses	50 00
Taking down and putting up chandelier and other ornaments	70 37 1/2
Paid for packing boxes and cotton	18 87 1/2
Paid for 11 day's hire of horse and cart, hauling the ornaments and expenses	29 75
Cleaning 1 passage lamp and chain	8 00
Cleaning and repairing a plateau	75 00
Expenses, transportation, and putting up plateau	11 00
	\$800 00

JULY 10, 1837.

* Received for repairs of chandeliers, &c. for the President's House, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Z NICHOLAS.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH AT THE DAYTON CONVENTION. HELD TENTH SEPT. 1840. Reported by W. Swethen, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Convention.

After a brief and happy Address, welcoming the old Chief to Dayton, from Judge Crane, one of the Vice Presidents of the day, Gen. Harrison rose, and in a clear, sonorous voice that was heard by every man of the immense multitude before him, addressed the Convention for nearly two hours. The appearance of the Old Hero was hailed by the mighty shouts of thousands for several minutes. He looks well, is in excellent health, and speaks with a fervor and animation belonging rather to youth than to age.

I rise, fellow citizens, to express to you from the bottom of a grateful heart, my warmest thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which I have been received by the Representatives of the Valley of the Miami. I rise to say to you, that however my reception has been on this occasion, I am not so vain as to presume that it was intended for me, that this glorious triumphal entry was intended for one individual—No. I know too well that person's imperfections to believe, that this vast assemblage has come up here to do him honor. It is the glorious cause of Democratic rights that hath brought them here! It is the proud anniversary of one of the brightest victories that glows upon the pages of our country's history, which hath summoned this multitude together! (Immense cheering.)

Fellow citizens, it was about this time of the day, twenty seven years ago, that your speaker, as Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army, was plunged into an agony of feeling, when the canoeing from our gallant fleet, announced an action with the enemy. His hopes, his fears were destined to be soon quietted, for the tidings of victory were brought to him on the wings of the wind. With the Eagle of triumph perching upon our banners on the lake, I moved on to complete the overthrow of a foreign foe. The anniversary of that day can never be forgotten, for every American has cause to rejoice at the triumph of our arms on that momentous occasion; but the brave and gallant hero of that victory is gone, gone to that home wither we all hurry, and to his memory let us do that reverence due to the deeds of so illustrious a patriot. From Heaven does his soul look down upon us, and gladden at the virtues which still animate his generous countrymen in recurring to his noble and glorious career while on earth! (Great sensation for several seconds.)

I am fully aware, my fellow citizens, that you expect from me some opinion upon the various questions which now agitate our country, from centre to circumference, with fierce contention. Calumny, ever seeking to destroy all that is good in this world, hath proclaimed that I am averse from declaring my opinions on matters so interesting to you, but nothing can be more false. (Cheers.)

Have I not declared, over and over again, that the President of this Union does not constitute any part of portion of the Legislative body? Have I not said, over and over again, that the Executive should not, by any act of his, forestall the act of the National Legislature? [You have, you

Have I not, time out of mind, proclaimed my opposition to a citizen's going forward among the people and shouting votes for the President? Have I not many a time and often said, that in my opinion, no man ought to aspire to the Presidency of these United States, unless he be designated as a candidate for that high office by the unthought wishes of the People? (Cheering.) If the candidate for so high an office be designated by the will of a portion or a majority of the people, they will have to come to the determination of sustaining such a man, from a review of his past actions and life, and they will not exact pledges from him of what he will do and what he will not do, for their selection of him is proof enough, that he will carry out the doctrines of his party. This plan of choosing a candidate for the Presidency, is a much surer barrier against corruption than the system of requiring promises. If the pledging plan is pursued, the effect will be, to offer the Presidential Chair to the man that will make the most promises! (Laughter.) He who would make pledges to be voted for, I have no hesitation in declaring my belief would not stop to break them when once in office. (Cheering.) Are my views on this topic correct, or are they not? [With one voice the multitude indicated they were.]

If, fellow citizens, we examine the history of the determination of what he will do, and what he will not do, from the purity of Representative Government, the condition of obtaining office was the making of promises. He who bid the highest in promises was the favored candidate, and the higher he bids, the more marked and certain the corruption. Look at the progress of this thing in our own Republic. Were any pledges required for the Presidency, whose past career shall be a guarantee of their conduct when elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, the nation would advance safely, rapidly and surely in the path of prosperity. But of late years, the corrupt system of requiring pledges hath been adopted. The Presidency hath been put up to the highest bidder in promises, and we see the result. It remains for you, my fellow citizens to arrest this state of things. [Cries of—we will, we will.]

While, then, fellow-citizens, I have never hesitated to declare my opinions on proper occasions upon the great questions before the nation, I cannot consent to make mere promises the condition of obtaining the office which you kindly wish to bestow upon me. My opinions I am free to express, but you already have them, sustained and supported by the acts of a long and arduous life. That life is a pledge of my future course, if I am elevated by your suffrages to the highest office in your gift. (Immense cheering.) It has been charged against me, fellow citizens, that I am a Federalist. While I acknowledge that the original Federal party of this country was actuated in its course by no improper motives, I deny that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. [Tremendous cheering.] How could I belong to that party? I was educated in the school of anti-federalism, and though too young to take an active part in politics of the Country, when at the erection of the Constitution, the nation was divided into two great parties, my honored father had inducted me into the principles of Constitutional Democracy, & my teachers were the Henrys and the Masons of that period. He who declared that the seal of Monarchy were sown in the soil of the Constitution, was a leader of my school of politics. He, who said that 'if this Government be not a Monarchy, it has an awful squinting towards a Monarchy,' was my mentor. (Immense applause.) If I know my own feelings, if I know my own judgment, I believe now, as I did then, with the Patriots of the Jeffersonian school, that the seeds of Monarchy were indeed sown in the fertile soil of our Constitution, and that though for nearly a century they lay dormant, they at last were sprung forth into strong and thriving fruit. Blossoms and producing ripe fruit, a great element is now a practical monarchism. [Great long cheering.] Power is power, and it matters not by what name it is called. The head of the Government exercising Monarchical power may be named King, Emperor, President, or Imam, (great laughter) still he is a monarch. But this is not all. The President exercises a power superior to that vested in the hands of nearly all the European Kings. It is a power far greater than was ever dreamed of by the old Federal party. It is an ultra federal despotism! (Cheering.) And I may here advert to an objection that has been made against me. It has been said, that, if ever I should arrive at the dignified station occupied by my opponent, I would be glad and eager to retain the power enjoyed by the President of the United States. Never, never. (Immense cheering.)

Though averse from pledges of every sort, I here openly and before the world declare, that I will use all the power and influence vested in the office of President of the Union to board the power and influence of the National Executive in this federalism? (Cries of no, no, for several seconds.)—In the Constitution, the glorious charter of our liberties, there is a defect, and that defect is, the term of service of the President is limited. This omission is the source of all the evils under which the Country is laboring. If the privilege of being President of the United States had been limited to one term, the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and there would be no cause to misrule the Country. I shall not animadvert on the conduct of the present Administration, lest you may, in this case, conceive that I am aiming for the Presidency, to use it for selfish purposes. I should be an interested witness, if I entered into the subject. But I pledge myself before Heaven and Earth, if elected President of the United States, to lay down at the end of the term fully that high trust to the People! (Great applause.) I go farther. I here declare before this vast assembly of the Miami Tribe (Much laughter) that if I am elected, no human being shall ever know upon whom I would prefer to see the People's mantle fall; I will surrender this glorious badge of their authority into their hands to bestow it where they please! (Nine cheers) Is this federalism? [No, no, no.] Again, in relation to the charge of being a federalist, I can refer to the things previous to, and during the late war. The federal party took ground against that war, and as a party, there never existed a purer band of Patriots, for when the note of strife was sounded, they rallied under the banner of their Country. But patriotic as they were, I do know that I was one of them. (Cheering.) It was denounced in measured terms as one of the federal papers of the day, as the marked object of the party. I could name the man who came to me, and a more worthy man never lived, to say that he was mistaken in his views of my policy as Governor of Indiana, when I was charged by the Federalists as uselessly involving the Country in an Indian war. He told me that I acted rightly in that matter, and that the war was brought on by me as a matter of necessity [Cries of name him, name him.] It was Mr.

Gaston of North Carolina. (Three Cheers.) Is this a proof that I was a Federalist? (No, no, no.)

I have now got rid, my fellow citizens, of this base charge—no—I have not. There are a few more allegations to notice. I am not a professional speaker, not a studied orator, but I am an old Soldier and a Farmer, and as my sole object is to speak what I think, you will excuse me, if I do it in my own way. (Shouts of applause, and cries of—the old soldier and farmer for us.) I have said that there were other allegations to notice. To prove that I was a Federalist, they assert that I supported the Alien and Sedition laws, and in doing so, violated the principles and express words of the Constitution. When never participated in these measures. When these laws passed, I was a soldier in the army of the United States! (Applause.)

Again, they ensue me for my course in Congress, when I served you in that body as a Representative of the North West Territory. And I will advert to the fact that the States at the time a Territory comprising now the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. I was the sole Representative of that immense expanse of country. As I then understood federalism to be in its origin, so I understand it to be now. It was and is the accumulation of power in the Executive, to be used and exercised for its own benefit. Was my conduct in Congress then such as to entitle me to the appellation of federalist? (Cries of no, no, and cheering.)

I had the honor, as Chairman of a Committee in the year 1800, to devise a bill which had for its object to snatch from the grasp of speculators all this glorious Country which now teems with rich harvests under the hands of the honest, industrious and virtuous husbandman. (Immense cheering.) Was I a federalist then? (Cries of no, no, no.) When I was Governor of Indiana, ask how the unlimited power bestowed upon me was exercised—a power as high as that exercised by the present President of the United States? I was then sole monarch of the North West Territory! (Laughter.) Did I discharge my duties as Governor of that vast Territory in such a way as to show that I was in love with the tremendous powers invested in me? (Here some 4,000 persons raised their hats in the air and rent it with shouts of—no, no, no.) There is an essential difference between the President of the United States and me. When he was in the Convention which remodeled the Constitution of New York, he was for investing the Governor with the appointment of the Sheriffs. When I was Governor of Indiana and possessed the power of appointing all officers, I gave it up to the people!—(Intense excitement and great cheering.) I never appointed any officer whatever, when Governor of Indiana, whether sheriff, coroner, judge or justice of the peace, without first consulting and obtaining the wishes of the people. (Shouts of applause.) Was this an evidence that I was a federalist? [No, no, no, no, no.]

I think I have now shown you, fellow citizens, conclusively, that my actions do not constitute me a federalist, and it is to these that I proudly point as the shield against which the arrows of my calumniators will fall in vain. (Immense cheering.)

methinks, I hear a soft voice asking—are you in favor of paper money? I AM. (Shouts of applause.) If you would know why I am in favor of the credit system, I can only say, it is because I am a democrat. (Immense cheering.) It is the only system, under Heaven, by which a poor industrious man may become a rich man, without bending the knee to colossal wealth. (Cheering.) By: with all this, I am not a Bank man. Once in my life I was, and then they cheated me out of every dollar I placed in their hands. (Shouts of Laughter.) And I shall never indulge in this way again; for it is more than probable that I shall never again have money beyond the day's wants. But I am in favor of a correct banking system, for the simple reason, that the share of the precious metals, which in the course of trade, falls to our lot, is much less than the circulating medium which our internal and external commerce demands, to raise our prices to a level with the prices of Europe, where the paper system prevails. There must be some plan to multiply the gold and silver which our industry commands; and there is no other way to do this, but by a safe banking system. [Great applause.] I do not pretend to say a perfect system of banking can be devised. There is nothing in the offspring of the human mind, that does not savor of imperfection. No plan of government or finance can be devised free from defect. After long deliberation, I have no hopes that this Country can ever go on to prosper under a pure specie currency.—Such a currency but makes the poor man poorer, and the richer richer. A properly devised banking system alone, possesses the capability of bringing the poor to the level of the rich. [Tremendous cheering.]

I have peculiar notions of Government. Perhaps I may err. I am no Statesman by profession, but as I have already said, I am a half-soldier and a half farmer, and it may be, that, if I am elected to the first office in your gift, my fellow-citizens, will be deceived in me, but I can assure them, that, if, in carrying out their wishes, the head shall err, the heart is true. [Great huzzaing.]

My opinion of the power of Congress to charter a National Bank remains unchanged. There is not in the Constitution any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, if the powers granted to Congress could not be completely carried into effect, without resorting to such an institution. [Applause.] Mr. Madison signed the law creating a National Bank, because he thought that the revenues of the country could not be collected or disbursed to the best advantage without the interposition of such an establishment. I said in my letter to Sheridan Williams, that, if it was plain that the revenues of the Union could only be collected and disbursed in the most effectual way by means of a Bank, and if I was clearly of opinion that the majority of the people of the United States desired such an institution, then, and then only would I sign a bill going to charter a Bank. [Shouts of applause.] I have never regarded the office of Chief Magistrate as conferring upon the incumbent the power of mastery over the popular will, but as granting him the power to execute the properly expressed will of the people, and not to resist it. With my mother's milk, did I suck in the principles on which the declaration of Independence was founded. [Cheering.] That declaration proclaimed that the King would not let the people make such laws as they wished. Shall take, at this late day, to control the people in the exercise of their supreme will? No. The people are the best guardians of their own rights, [applause] and it is the duty of the Executive to abstain from interfering or thwarting the sacred exercise of the law-making functions of their Government.

In this view of the matter, I defend my having signed a well-known bill which passed the Legislature while I was Governor of Indiana. It is true, my opponents have attempted to cast odium upon me for having done so, but while they are engaged in such an effort they impugn the honor and honesty of the inmates of the Log Cabins, who demanded the passage and signature of that bill. The men who now dare to arraign the rights as they pleased, were in their nurse's arms when that bill passed the Legislature. What do they know of the pioneers of that wilderness? I tell them, that in the Legislature which passed the bill exciting so much of their horror, there were men as pure in heart and as distinguished for their common sense, and high integrity, as any who set themselves up for models in these days. (Immense cheering.) I glory in carrying out their views, for in doing so, I submitted to the law-making power, in accordance with the Declaration of Independence. I did not prevent the people from making what laws they pleased! (Cheering.)

If the Augean stable is to be cleansed, it will be necessary to go back to the principles of Jefferson—(Cheers.) It has been said by the Henrys, the Madisons, the Grays, and others, that one of the great dangers in our Government is, that the power vested in the General Government would overshadow the Government of the States. There is truth in this, and long since and often have I expressed the opinion that the interference of the General Government with the elective franchise in the States, would be the signal for the downfall of Liberty. That interference has taken place, and while the professed Democrats declare themselves disciples of Jefferson, and declare they are governed by his principles, they are urging 100,000 office holders to meddle in the State elections! And if the rude hand of Power be not removed from interfering with the elective franchise, there will soon be an end to the government of the Union (Cries of assent.) It is a truth in Government ethics, that when a larger power comes in contact with a smaller, the latter is speedily destroyed or swallowed up by the former. So in regard to the General Government and State Governments. Should I ever be placed in the Chief Magistrate's seat, I will carry out the principles of Jefferson, and never permit the interference of office holders in the elections. (Immense applause.) But while I will forbid their interference in elections, I will never do ought to prevent their going quietly to the polls and voting, even against me or my measures. No American citizen should be deprived of his power of voting as he pleases.

I have detained you fellow-citizens, longer than I intended, but you now see, that I am not the old man in crutches, not the imbecile they say I am—not the prey to disease—(a voice cried here—nor the bear in a cage.)—not the caged animal they wittingly describe me to be. (Great cheering, and laughter.)

But before I conclude, there are two or three other topics I must touch upon. The violence of party spirit, as of late exhibited, is a serious mischief to the political welfare of the Country. Party feeling is necessary in a certain degree to the health and stability of a Republic, but when pushed to too great an extent, it is detrimental to the body politic, it is the rock upon which many a Republic has been dashed to pieces. An old farmer told me the other day, that he did not believe one of the stories circulated against me, and he would support me, if I were only a democrat—(Laughter.) But if I support and sustain democratic principles, what matters it what I am called? It matters a good deal, said he, you don't belong to the democratic party (Laughter.) Can anything be so ruinous in its tendency to our institutions as this high party spirit, which looks to the shadow and not the substance of things? Nothing, nothing. This running after names, after imaginings, is ominous of dangerous results. In the less-end book we are told that the pretensions of false Christs shall be in future times so specious, that even the elect will be deceived, and is it not so now with democracy? The name does not constitute the democrat. It is the vilest imposture ever attempted upon the credulity of the public mind, to array the poor of the country under the name of democrats, against the rich, and style them aristocrats. This is dealing in fables. The natural antagonist of democracy is not aristocracy. It is monarchy. There is no instance on record of a Republic like ours running into an aristocracy. It can hurry into a pure democracy, and the confidence of that democracy being once obtained by a Marius or a Caesar, by a Bolivar or a Bonaparte, he strides rapidly from the professions of love for the people to the usurpation of their rights, and steps from that high eminence to a throne! (Cheering.) And thus in the name of democracy, the boldest crimes are committed. Who forgets the square in Paris, where ran rivers of the people's blood, shed in the name of democracy, at the foot of the great statue of Liberty? Cherish not the man, then, who under the name of democracy, tries to overthrow the principles of Republicanism as professed and acted upon by Jefferson and Madison. (Immense cheering.)

Gen. Harrison here adverted to the calumnies put forth against his military fame by that noble pair of brothers, Allen and Duncan, and in severe, but just terms, exposed the falsehoods of the vilifiers. He proved they were guilty of falsifying the records of the Country, and in a brief and laud manner vindicated himself and the honor of the nation from the aspersions of these and other reckless politicians. He showed that the recorded history of his brilliant career in the Northwest had been stamped by the impress of truth, and he will soon find that a generous and grateful people will testify their admiration of his glorious services in their cause by raising the brave Old Soldier to the highest office in their gift.

A precious inheritance General, has been kept from your fathers. In Rome, the eagles, and they were eager eyes. In America, has been lighted upon, and to you my fellow-citizens, entrusted for safe keeping, with care and fostering, burning, and let the people go up from it fall on the people in distant lands. The Turk busies himself with his harems and his courtships, and his business has succeeded by their despotic rule, and the light that now shines in the darkness? It was a your own proud shield, pyre of Turkish oppression, the far-seen light upon the American liberty ever be a no.] It would be a world. The enemies of Europe are watching the world, and your friends are success. Decisive sacred fire burning among stars, and the Ohio design to make your own at the end of four years, with free from all slavery enough for him to be pure and honest. Jefferson and Madison, the high confidence and generous people, continued long and long.

TESTIMONY

In the St. Louis M. S, we had a letter addressed to Gov. of the State of Tennessee, Louis August 15th, this letter appears to be the General's plan of Defence, by means of a universal introduction of contrast with the defence by permanent standing armies. He had to say to Gen. subject, he takes occasion, testimony, valuable, perished soldier, of Gen Harrison.

"Having now done of my system of proceeding to notice of the party tactics to misrepresent the Major General Williams, without attempting numerous questions to that distinguished state such facts as my recollection would line of what I have seen in the North-western principle part of the of the year 1813, when time I held the appointment General, which brought often hourly intercourse never with him in opportunities of witness devotion to the energetic simplicity of his views, attitude with which Fort Meigs, through the post to post, which to enter a combined force of from the and white swags, often protected and than the Life Guards our distinguished Seminole campaign, the force opposed, great as that with succeed. With an equal and Harrison, I am that false to my country that upon the occasion more trying to the thing the field of the have never known military honors to evince more cheerful tions of food and of purpose in danger exhibited. And mortification to be from Detroit in the and Proctor which of the Thames, Ohio, assured by Gen. Sheridan than whom there more chivalric spirit himself to be an of fear and without war—in the fall of I felt, and expressed that Harrison's milk of human kindness in his movements, ted States Commander strongly inclined to the the gallant and teemed Winchester, Raisin; and for the brave Dudley on 5th of May, at Fort investigation of his surrounded him in line, though mild and conformable to our without great enthusiasm his power to reinforce Dudley, the principal force would be in these or in the termination by a time before Perry