

" Resolved, That slavery being an admitted moral and political evil, whose countenance, wherever it exists, is vindicated mainly on the ground of necessity, should be circumscribed within the limits of the States where it has been already established, and that no new State should be hereafter admitted mto the Union whose constitution of government shall sanction or permit the existence of domestic slavery."

Whether those who voted for these resolutions were abulitionists or not, 1 leave the Southern men tu decide.

Upon the passage of these resolutions, Henry Williams, with every other Van Buren Senator except one, recorded his name in the affirmative! You will have perceived from the course of the administration papers, that the attempt will be made to delude the Southern country by crying out that " the abolitionists have defeated the democrats in Vermont "

No man of ordinary intelligence can any long er be deceived by this ridiculous ery. Bpt, i there should be one, I can very easily satisfy him of his error.

There are but two administration member from Vermont in the present Congress, and both of these are abolitionists They have been both defeated, and now we are told the abolitionists have beaten these good democrats !

On the 16th day of January last, in a speech which I delivered in the House of Representstives, I referred to the fact that many of Mr. Van Buren's leading friends in Vermont were abolitionists .- Mr. E. D. Barber, the Locofoco candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor, was inentioned, among others. It had been remarked, during the debate, that Mr. Slade was Whig and an abolitionist, and in reply to this, I made the following statement :

" Bat, Sir, in the district represened by this member, the Van Buren abolitionists had a con vention, and the secretary of the Auti Slavery Sucrety, E. D Barber, opposed his (Mr. Slade's nomination. 1 understand this E. D Barber is well known as a devoted friend of this administration, the editor of a paper, and an undisguised abolitionist .- There are two abolition members from Vermont on this floor, both of whom are abclittonists. One of them was here at the last Congress, (Mr. Fletcher .) he is in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, thinks that Coogress ought to prevent the buy ing and selling of slaves between the States, and has expressed a willingness to enter into the customary international relations with Hayti."

These remarks. I repeat, were made in the louse of Representatives, in the hearing of the Vermont members; they were published, and have never been, and will not be denied. In the Vermont election which is recently heard from, the abolition candidate for the office of Governor, Mr. Dillingham, the abolition candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, Mr. E. D. Barber, and the abulitionists, Smith and Fletcher, were all beaten. Some weeks after the publication of the speech referred to, I received, through the mail, two pamphlets from Mr. E D Barber; one of them was " Mr. Barber's Oration, delivered before the Addison County Anti slavery Society, on the 4th of July, 1836," the other was " An O ration delivered before the Democrats of Wash ington County, at Montpelier, on the 4th of July, 1839, by E D. Barber." On one of these pamphlets which this impudent Locofoco sent to me, he wrote, " from the author," and informed me that what I had been told as to his opinions, was " true beyond al! possible denial," as I would perceive by reading these pamphlets. I think I exhibited these pamphlets to you when they were received by the mail. I have them now before me, and this Mr. Barber, over whose defeat the Locofocos are mourning, writes on one of his orations, that he is " a democral, true to his principles, as taught by Jefferson, himself an abolitionist !" I quote his own words. And this is one of the of Congress which prohibits the admission of men, the secretary of an anti-slavery society. and a devoted friend of Mr. Van Buren's, who calls Jefferson an abulitionist-This is the man whom the Van Buren party supported as their candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor in Vermont ! and still we shall be told that the his give any reason for his not doing so that shulitionists are all Whigs, and have beaten the Democrats in Vermont The Whig victory in Maine has overwhelmed the tories here. They confess their astonishment at the result. Judging from what they have already said as to the Vermont elections. should not be much surprised if they boldly charge the Whig victory in Maine as an abolition triumph. You may expect to hear this next .-Of course the Whig majorities in Kentucky Louisiana and North Carolina, will all likewise be imputed to abolition influence. As to Maine, it may be as well to refresh the memories of those who have forgotten the circumstances. Mr. Albert Smith, of Maine, who was recently defeated, gave satisfactory answers to the abolitionists before his election .more decidedly opposed to slavery in the abstract, or more deeply desire the freedom of the whole homan family than myself, ' Mr Smith was also opposed to the admission of Texas, and in favor of the right of petition. Congress. He, also, wrote a letter to the abolitionists, in which he assured them that he rewhich he is, and has ever been, both in principle and feeling, utterly or posed, and that its entire abolition could afford to no one more sincere pleasure than himself. But he is now regarded as one whom the abolitionists have defeated -Mr. Fairfield was in Congress when Mr. Calhoon, of Kentucky, on the 13th December, 1839, ter towards the South. Some years ago Mr. weighed the "possible" contingency of my introduced the following resolution, which, I co- Paulding wrote a book called " Letters from the py from the Journals before me : 5." Resolved, That the Committee on the Ju diciary be instructed to report a bill making it her sister States. In the first volume of this unlawful for any person to aid fagitive slaves book, in Letter the 11th, Mr. Paulding gives er Be that as it may, I doubt not that it will in escaping from their owners, and providing for the following account, which I copy from the be a source of infinite gratification to you to be the punishment in the courts of the U. States book before me : of all persons who may be guilty of such offence. "And that they be further instructed to report a bill making it unlawful for any person in the non-slaveholding States of this Union to use any means to induce slaves from their owners. and providing for the punishment in the courts of the United States of all persons who may be guilty of such offence." Now surely no man friend'y to the rights of the South, no good democrat could object to the passage of such a resolution ; but as to the en tire abolition of slavery could afford no one more sincere pleasure than to him, he was found voting against Mr. Calkoon's motion. The names of H.J. Anderson, Thomas Davee, John Fair field, and Virgil D. Paris, Locofocos from Maine, will be found in the journal, with the names of Alexander Dunean, Isaac Fletcher, William Parmenter, and William Slade, all oppusing this reasonable, just and honest proposi-Before | conclude, | wish to examine a portion of the President's letter-a letter full of have seen him hanted with blood hounds. At a paper, although I do not remember to have seen sublerfage and prevarication, the reading of house where we stopped, a little further on, we them in any administration print. which filled me with shame at the thought that learned that he had bought these miserable be- Before I proceed to answer your enquiry, I its author was President of the United States. ings in Maryland, and was marching them in shall be parduned for saying that I am so far un-The President says, "There is no act of Con- this manner to some one of the more Southern into med of the name of the gentleman whom

fault is in the law, and the remedy is to be found only in its alteration?"

the letter has been already fully exposed, and repetition is useless. The President tells us with as much dissinctness as he can, that in all cases hereafter, where negro testimony is admitted against a white man, he cannot interfere. This should be understood. If Martin Van Bn ren is re-elected (of which thank Heaven there is now no danger,) he will never interfere in set ting aside the proceedings of Courts Martial, in which such testimony had been admitted. And he expects the votes of Southern States with this insolting declaration !

Now, in all this, I think the course of the President merits the severest reprehension. According to the inclination of my mind at present, I should feel bound to oppose such a law, and for several reasons. In the first place, I trust we shall never have a President again who would be guilty of such conduct, and because I prefer to let the matter rest where it now does- upon that spirit of concession, by which, as General Harrison said our union was effected, and without which it could not be preserved. If we are to depend upon legislative action for the protection of all our rights, the Union had as well be dissolved. There are obligations of a higher character than mere acts of Congress. Besides. if Congress can pass a law making negro testi mony illegal, Congress can pass a law making negro testimony illegal, Congress can repeal that aw Suppose a bill should be introduced in the House of Representatives, declaring that Congress should not, during the next two years, sbolish slavery in this District ? Would any Southern man vote for it? Surely not, for it concedes to Congress the right to abolish slavery in this District. Or suppose a bill should be introduced, declaring that the people of Virginia should not be molested in taking their slaves from that State to Alabama. What Southern man would vote for it ? None, because Virginia holds her right much more securely than if it was only protected by an act of Congress. The President, therefore, to my mind, dues not re gard this question as a Patriot should-his Southern principles" are not found in operation here. The right of a white man, in a slave holding State, to object to the admission of the testimony of negro servants, cannot be

effected by an act of Congress. But let me illustrate the unsonnduess of the President's argument further. The act of Con gress of 1794, which provides for a naval arma ment, directs that there shall be employed on board each of the ships of 44 guns, one Captain. four Lieutenauls, &c. &c. The act says nothing of white Captains or Lieutenants What prevents the President from appointing a negro Captain or Lieutenant? This act of 1708, which establishes the department of the navy. in the first section provides as follows : Sec. I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be an Executive Department, under the department of the pavy, the chief officer of which shall be called the Secretary of the Navy, Sic., Stc., &c. The law does not say he shall be a while "chief officer." According to the President: argument, he would be authorized to appoint : negro Secretary of the Navy! Again, the act of 1809, which authorized and empowered the President of the United States " to appoint and cause to be engaged and employed as soon as may be, three hundred midshipmen, three thou sand six hundred able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys," &c. &c -- Nothing said of white midshipmen, or white able seamen. No one can doubt that under this law many white midship men were employed, and many black sailors. But according to the argument of the President and his Secretary of the Navy, "there is no act colored persons,' as midshipmen in the navy .-And I cannot see, according to the views of the President, why he should not appoint a lew ne gro midshipmen in the navy of the United States and I should be glad to Lear any supporter of would not with equal force apply against their being admitted as witnesses against white per-SUDS And if a President should appoint a negro as his Secretary of the Navy, I should like to see a Southern Senator who would confirm the nomi nation, and then return to his constituents and tell them "there was no law forbidding it," and he might say so with as much truth and propriely as the President has said in the case of Lieu. tenant Hooe. A President who disregards the moral sense of the whole Southern country, who pays no respect to their prejudices, except so far as the laws of Congress compel him, is unfit to preside over the destinies of these United States, which could never have been united without concession, and which will be disunited when Mr. Smith said in his letter, " No man can be | that patriotic spirit of concession shall depart from among us. The President understands his game with the Abulitionists. They may quarrel with him for his promised veto, but then, as in the case of William Legget, who boasted he was an aboli-Mr. Fairfield, the Governor of Maine, who tionist, he can send a few of their leaders abroad has just been defeated, was a member of the last as foreign ministers. The abolitionists already praise him for his conduct in the case of Lieut. Hone, and the Emancipator remarks, " unless garded slavery as a moral and political evil, to the President has given some very foolish rea son's, (which is not unlikely) his conduct in this case will reduced as much to his hunor, and afford him as much satisfaction, in a future day, as any one measure of his administration."

Then Mr. Paulding speaks of this picture drawn from his imagination, as " a flagrant and indecent obtrage on humanity." This I copy from his letter published soon after his journey through Virginia, But alterwards, in 1835, Mr. Paulding published a new edition of his work, and in this edition of 1835 and all that I have quoted is entirely omitted ! In the old edition the letter 1 fin " occupies more than thir teen pages, but in the edition of 1885 (published after Mr. Van Buren became a " Nurthern man

with Southern principles.") this letter the 11th occupies only three pages! No wonder such a man will say the President had nothing to do with the proceedings in Hooe's case, and also say that it had been the uniform practice to admit negroes to testify against white men, when he was not able to produce a single instance.

This letter has already extended much farther than I expected, but before I conclude, let me apprise you of some of the contemptible designs of the Lucofoces.

I have seen two letters from gentlemen of character and intelligence, communicating the fact, than the Van Buren party intending shortly before the Presidential election to issue hand bills, and start reports of intended insurrections in the South. I have no doubt that some such plan is in contemplation. We know that many of them are wicked enough to do any thing .-They are not only struggling for bread, and they fear the investigation which is to come. Let our friends, therefore, be prepared for these vil lainous tricks; but let it be understood that when the insurrection takes place, Benjamin Tappan has promised to furnish five hundred dollars, to bay powder and shot for the negroes, and he is a good Van Boren democrat.

Our friends, every where, are full of confidence, and feel assured of victory. No man can doubt any longer, that Gen. Harrison will be elected; elected spite of the persecutions of an principled office holders, and the furious assaults of the Globe and the abolition papers, which continue to denounce him, most violently. hope, in this most important struggle, Virginia, the land of Washington, Madison, Henry, and Marshall, will be found as she was in the revolution, among the first, in resisting, strenuously. the encroachments of power, I trust she will, not only, in defence of the character of her own distinguished son, but for the sake of the whole country, express her opposition to the man who has, by wretched experiments, brought

he says : " If it he wrong to admit them, the levery State through which this wretched cav- self-and for suggesting to you that divisoillant which have now, to answer to your jugnity, to onute a solution of powers. alcade was permitted to pass ! Do they expect decide upon my claims to that distinction, which I have selected these passages for remark, as that such exhibitions will not dishonor them in it would not have been proper to have obtained it would not have been proper to have obtained it would not have been proper to have have propounded to me. - By a comparison of opinions between us, would you nut have been bet ter prepared to decide how to cast your soffrages on the 2nd of November next? And I submit it to you in all fairness, whether when my opponents are running a blank ticket against me without any designated rival, it is altogether proper to put me in the witness stand and subject me to a rigid cross examination ? This can only be justified upon the ground that you are firmly of opinion that Mr. Var. Buren cannot die, although in his 62nd year, for four years to come, and that Gen'l Harrison must inevitably do so. If there was an indemnity from death to all who had obtained their 67th year, while a decree had been pro nounced by the Creator that all who had attain ed that age should die before the lapse of four years, I could well imagine that you desire to to preserve our liberty and happiness " might lead you to propound interrogatories to me, and to take no concern as to the opinions and views of the person who was destined at some time or other to be placed on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren. But no such decree has gone forth-and the fact that a citizen has attained his 67th year, now excites apprehensions with you which were never displayed before. In 1952 Gen'l Jackson

then in his 65th year, was re-elected to the Presidency without any of the forebodings of his demise, which are now said to exist as to Gen'l Harrison-and I am yet to learn that he was either more robust or active that Gen'l Harrison now is.

Hoping to be pardoned for the freedom of any suggestions, which the style and manner of your letter have given tise to, I will now proceed with as much brevity as I can to answer your numerous enquiries.

1. To your first enquiry I answer that it is not only the right but the duty of the people, or any portion of them, to make themselves acquaiated with the opinions and senti ments of those who either represent them, or are candidates for their suffrages, " as to the character of the government, the powers it may constitutionally exert, and the measures and pol icy it ought to pursue." But I must with equal candor declare to you, that if any portion of the people, from no real purpose of obtaining information, but sctuated by the sole desire of making political capital for his adversary. (they themselves resolved to vote against him uo matter it will be enough for me to say when I am eithwhat responses he may give,) shall propound ques- | er a candidate for, or an expectant of the Presi-

expressed in his letter to Judge Berrien, of Gour gia, dated 30th of September, 1836, in the fullowing words : " I do not think that Congress can abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District." It would be a breach of faith towards the States part of the President I have mentioned, who would not certaioly have fice one "who is t made the cession, if they had supposed that it would ever be used for the purpose so different from that which was its object, and so injurious to them as a free colored population, in the midst of their slave population of the same description, Nor do I believe that Congress could deprive the would carry with h People of the District of Columbia of their pro- tion the principles of perty without their consent. It would be to re- require of the office vive the doctrine of the Tories of Great Britain in relation to the powers of Parliament be fore the Revulationary War, and in direct hastility to the principles advanced by Lord Chat ham, " that what was a man's own was exclu sively and absolutely his own, and could not be taken from him without his own consent or his legal representative." Whether I would veto a bill violatory of these opinions, so plainly expressed, if seated in the Presidential Chair-a station which I neither aspire to in the future, or expect to devolve on me in any other way-it would seem to be the merest work of supererogation to answer. You would not doubt my course any more than you have, cause to doubt the course of Gen. Harrison, under the circum- caused the public

stances supposed. 5. In reply to the first branch of your enquiry, of the payment of t quote and adopt the language of General Harrison in his speech delivered at Dayton : "There is not. in the Constitution, any express grant of power for any such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event the powers granted to Congress could ed that greatest not be carried into effect without resorting to which, the effort i such an institution." The latter branch of your viz : the limiting enquiry is fully answered by my answer to the Presidential term first part. The Constitution confers on Congress, in express terms, " all powers which are nacessary and proper " to carry into effect the granted powers. Now, if "the powers granted," could not be carried into effect without incorporating a Bank, then it becomes "necessary and proper," and of course expedient-a conclusion I have fully answe which I presume no one would deny who desired to see the existence of the Government preserved, and kept beneficially in operation. Whether I would or would not exert the veto,

To Tillmen E

a prosperous country almost to ruin, who has by pitiful equivocations, caused every patriot to feel ashamed of his country and who has sanctioned the admission of negro testimony against one of swer or not as to him may seem best. It is a her own socs, and declared he must continue to game of trap which is designed by the interrog do so.

I have travelled through the State of New York and of course, saw many of the people of that State, and many from New-England; 1 saw them in private social intercourse, and saw them in public meetings, consisting of ten thousand and twenty thousand persons, and I assure voo, every decentman I met, with whom I conversed upon the subject, spoke with contempt of the abolitionists, and expressed surprise that any southern man could imagine the majority of the people were infected with that villainous here-This I speak of my own knowledge. SV.

I believe nearly nine out of the ten of the cut throat abolitionists, the Duncan and Tappan abolitionists, are real " barn burning" Loco focos. I congratulate you upon the glorious prospect before us, that our country will soon be free from the dominion of the plonderers, who have so long

neglected and crushed her best interests. Very truly, yours, EDWARD STANLY.

Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, Richmond, Va.

HON. JOHN TYLER'S LETTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct, 16th, 1840.

Gentlemen-Your letter bearing date the 3rd to have been written with October, while was absent from Virthe full ka e within a few hours ginia from a protracted abafter e its date, and terminaseoc it has been published, as ling tas been, from the statement in feet letter or your intention to publish it, I have not up to this moment seen the newspaper which contains it. This will readily explain to you the reason that it has not earlier been answered.

Judging from the references which you have been pleased to make to a speech delivered by me before the Tippecanoe Club of Washington city, on my late journey to Ohio, I am led to suppose that I should not have been honored by your correspondence if in that address I had not rentured to predict with some degree of confidence, (a confidence which recent events have not been calculated to impair,) that William Henry Harrison was destined to supplant Martin Van Buren in the Presidential office. But to whatever cause I may have been indebted for the honor, I am thankful to you for the assurance which you give me, that you address me from no desire " to break in upon my halcyon repose, or in any way to disquiet or annoy me." I beg to assure you that you have done neither the one or the other. My fear, however, is, that have been guilty of a similar offence towards you by my speech at Washington -for although I had remained at home during the whole year As to Mr. Secretary Paulding, his feelings distance of your own residence; and although, have always been of a very untriendly charao- from your admitted intelligence, you must have

tions to a candidate for office; they are guilty of perverting the true object of enquiry, and that in such a case the candidate is at liberty to anators, and it is for him to decide whether they shall play it successfully or not.

2 To your second enquiry, I answer that the right and duty of the people to propound interrogatories necessarily implies an obligation on the part of the candidate to answer. And for an swer to the second part of your enquiry, as to the obligation of the Representative to obey the

wishes of his constituents, I refer you for my opinion to my votes given in the House of Del egates of this State in the session of 1812-'13. to my speech delivered in the House of Repre sentatives in the session of 1816-'17, on the Compensation Law, and to my letter to the Gen eral Assembly of Virginia, opon my resigning my seat in the Senate of the United States, un der the Expunging Resolutions, a proceeding alhave forgotten.

S. This enquiry, you must permit me to say, is somewhat a singular one. It neither has relation to my opinions of the character of the Government, the powers it may constitutionally exert or the measures and policy it ought to pursue. It requires me to enter into a review of the conduct of another, and to tell you whether the same has, among other things, been compatible with good manners. Now, that is a task which must decline-for I would not be willingly set up as an exclusive judge of what is or is not good manners, which you are aware is altogether a matter of taste, and de gustibus non est disputandum is an axiom entirely too old to be shaken, muchless overthrown, by any opinion of mine. If you had desired me to make good my declaration, that "through all the changes of his public life," General Harrison had followed the precepts of General Washington, I would promptly have done so. One of the leading precepts and canals, as to harbors and rivers. The first, of that great man-a precept evermore enforced by his example-was, that it was the duty of a good citizen to devote all his energies of mind and body to his country, and to peril his life, if needs be, in her cause; and history fally attests that such has been the uniform course of General darrison, from the early age of nineteen. The ten or done upon the subject of the Proclamation history of the North West is his history, and the declaration made by Mr. Madison, that to his country, and had been so illy rewarded,"

the first instance, to answer enquiries, and then that he answered them to connections and partisans only. You do not deny, but that since, the principles of Jefferson "-and at an earlier and in due time for all men properly to have judged of his pretensions, he has answered. The utmost extent of his offence, then, according to your own view of it, has been, that he has not answered as promptly as you could have de- ucated in the school of Anti-Federalism," Sec. sired, but just as soon as he himself has thought &c .- These sentiments are decidedly at variance it was necessary, and folly in time to place you with the doctrines of the Proclamation, and are and his countrymen in possession of all his views, but recently expressed. All, therefore, that I in order that you might decide on his fitness for can say to you, is, that I do not doubt that if the Presidential office. But my information is you will apply to him for information, upon the every way different from yours. I know that subjects referred to in your question, he will his opinions on every subject on which he has given long before the present canvass commenced. His address to the People of the Cincinnati District, in 1822, disclosed fully his opinions "as to the character of the Government, and the powers it might constitutionally exert," while his Vincennes speech, and his letter to Judge Berrien, published four years ago, are full than a direct reference to these expressions of opinion ? But this did not content his opponents. They deemed it of importance to their party to appear not to be satisfied, and therefore the charge of his being " in the hands of a Committee," and the "caged candidate." How utterly unfounded this charge was, has been fully demonstrated to the whole world. 4 I have canse to thank you for ascribing to me a kind feeling towards the People of the Dis and without shoes or stockings; next came three hear his addresses with opinions unfavorable to trict of Columbia, although you do me too much becor in supposing it to be parental. I certainly ther with an ox chain. Last of all came a He candidly and frankly gives utterance to do take an interest in their welfare, although I white man-a white man! Frank, on horse- his opinions; and in proof of this I take leave never aspired to be regarded by them in the light of a parent-and if I did not tell them " wheth er I would interpose to save them from the of: attempted invasion of the fanatical Abulitionists," it was because I had good reason to be lieve that they knew full well my sentiments on that subject. My recorded votes in the U.S. Senate, and my opinions spread before the coun-

dential office - neither of which I expect ever to be. If your question had been so varied as to have enquired of me what course I would pursue if elevated to the Vice Presidency, and I should be called upon to vote upon a bill for the incorporation of a Bank, you should have had a direct and emphatic answer. As it is, I have only to refer

you to my speech delivered in the House of Re. presentatives of the United States in 1819, on the question of issuing a scire facias against the Bank, and my vote, given in the Senate of the U. S. in 1832, on the question of re-chartering the late Bank.

6. That Congress has a right to impose duties on merchandise imported, none can deny. The rate of duties, you are well aware, is called a inuendo, their tariff of duties. The power 'to lay duties' is same thing now given by the Constitution in express terms. The right to select the articles of import on which to levy the duties, is unquestionable. Every duty imposed, operates pro tanto as a bounty on the production of the same article at home. together too recent and too prominent for you to and it has been considered a wise policy on the part of ALL Administrations so to impose the duties as to advance the production of such articles as were of national importance. I certainly do not doubt the policy or expediency of such a course. The duties, however, should be laid with reference, to revenue, except where the are laid to counteract the policy of a foreign Gov ernment, and with a view to the regulation of trade.- I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the compromise law as obligatory on the calumny to taint. country, and that I am reselved, so far as it de- | is good until an pends on myself, to carry out its provisions in good faith.

> 7. This question is a mere abstraction in the present condition of the Treasury, for there is no movey there to carry out any system of Internal Improvements. My votes are repeatedly ded say-so this c recorded on the journals of Congress against the beg you to annes power of Congress over this subject, in all its phases and and aspects, as well in regard to reads viz: appropriations to roads and canals, have well nigh entirely ceased, while annual appropriations, to a large amount, have been made to harbors and rivers, with the sanction and approval of the President of the U. States.

8. What Gen Harrison may have said, writor Force Bill, and whether he approved of Mr. Webster's speech upon those subjects, is as well no man had rendered more important services known to yourselves as me. I have had no con versation with him upon such subjects, nor have is fully sustained by facts which cannot deceive I ever received any communication from him in relation to them. I have before me his speech But you say that General Harrison refused, in delivered at Dayton, in which I find this emphatic sentence : " If the Augean Stable is to be cleansed, it will be necessary to go back to part of the same speech, the following : " I have been charged with being a Federalist. I deny that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. -How could I belong to that party ? I was ed States District

W. Dickinson, Rust, R. H. Burg seph Blunt, Joh

the country as cre

advantage of the P

litical advantage o

ful to the Constitution

another, whose chie

rous demagogue and

interfering in the

the active partiz:

a close attention to r

where exhibited-

by his principles.

measures as will

the custody of 1

hands than the P

to separate the P

lic expenditures.

wasteful course o

in ten years, from

\$47,000,000 annu

sworn enemy to car

of virtue-because

of four vears-and

man, a Republica

sons in the histor

devoted to the se

Having resp

l am, gentlemen.

Your mos

your enquiries,

riot in practice.

his example, will

cause he is in favor

urge upon Congress

be found in his

that spirit, utterly

Correspondence

This City h ver since yester publication of tog Whigs, of th concerned in favo illegal voters in by the Locofoci earnestness as i puted practice o and buying up the promise the gift of the Ministers down produced the what another

testimony have

such a man as

lative in Congres orable reputation tors had it all however, the table in the morning Glentworth, the what sort of r leading friends save themselve worse-used h the "searching they have reason testimony of MrG them, as I heat their own will produced him.

have been good against them. DEPOSITION New York. of the City of saith that within ferent times and York, he has I D. Stevenson. lector, and statements tha SEWARD and

ernor in New

the South," in which he endeavors to make the which you assign, earlier than the day on which people of Virginia contemptible in the eyes of your letter bears date, - yet you had not deemed

succession to the Presidency, for the reasons

informed, and I give you the information on " Jogging along from the house where we left knowledge obtained by myself during my rethe calliff, who will one day I fear bring down cent visit to Ohio, that General Harrison, who some great calamity on the country of his birth, is now in his 68th year, enjoys a robust and vigit was our fate to meet with another example of orous constitution-that he has visited the most the tricks men play "before high Heaven," of the State in which he resides during the last when not only custom but the laws sanction op- few months, travelling by night and by dar, pression. The san was skining out very hot, and delivering speeches to large assemblages of and in turning an angle of the road we encoun- his fellow citizens-that his health is perfect, tered the following group : first a little cart and that the prospect of a continuance of his drawn by one horse, in which five or six half life for four years to come, is as great as that naked black children were tumbles like pigs to- which appertains to me or yourselves. I shall gether. The cart had no covering, and they also be permitted to assure you, that you are misseemed to have been actually broiled to sleep. - taken in supposing that his political views are Behind the cart marched three black women, reluctantly given, or are confined "to his relations with their head, neck, and breast uncovered, or partizans." On the contrary, many come to men bare beaded, half naked, and chained toge- him and go away his warm & decided supporters. back, carrying pistols in his belt, and who, as to refer you, with some emphasis, to his speechwe passed him, had the impudence to look us es at Columbus, Fort Meigs, Carthage and Dayin the face without blushing. I should like to ton-You will find them in any Whig news-

countenanced York City in th promply give it; and I take leave to recommend That a few days been interrugated, of any importance, have been that you pursue a similar course towards Mr. ed by said Steven Van Boren: the said B F. B

9. Whether Gen. Harrison would veto a Mr Edmonds charter for a Bank of the U. States, I have gether to the h no other knowledge than that given by which we entered him to the public in his letter to Sherrod home. Fresently Williams, and in his Dayton speech. That Butler. For sales and explicit on the subject of Abolition .- What he denies to the Government the right to when Mr. Edmon more could any enquirer after truth have desired abolish slavery in the District of Columbia ter go to busines without the consent of the States of Virgin- Thereupou A is and Maryland, and the People of the son had recent District, is sufficiently proven by his let- ures to him affer ter to Judge Berrien, already qouted. That if deponent w he denies to Congress all power over slave- the necessary ry in the District, is proven by the same low from itletter, and many speeches of his in print. by take a high That while he believes the power to exist been denounces in Congress to construct roads, and canals, foco, and had yet that he no longer believes it prudent or party, but had expedient to exercise it, he has repeatedly the other partydeclared-and his determination to adhere the lasting grate to the principles of the compromise se', he own part as to s has also declared. last cent. or

10. I unbesitatingly declare it as my Thereupon firm conviction, that William Henry Harri- same. son is qualified to guard and promote the And del liberties and happiness of his country, he- Stevenson gress which prohibits the admission of colored States. Shame on the State of Maryland! I the administration party and the South propose apart from their knowledge of the fact that I was cate of popular rights, and the uncompro- the Whigs, I persons as witnesses in Courts Martial." Again, say, and shame on the State of Virginia ! and to sustain for the Presidency in opposition to my, a resident citizen of the State of Virginia, left mising opponent of the bold and daring as- istration paris