From the Globe. belition-Infatuation of Federal Whig Leaders of the South.

LETTER II.

TO THE HON. JOHN M. BOTTS

SIR: The most extraordinary spectacle ever exhibited in political warfare, is now witnessed in the combination of slaveholders in the South with Abolitionists in the North, for the purpose of making a President of the United States. That political men of your creed should sacrifice all the ordinary interests of the community to which they belong, in their unprincipled struggle for power, is not at all surprising; but that men of any creed should enter into coalitions, express or implied, with a fanatical sect, whose principles strike at the foundation of society itself, and threaten, not only their property, but the lives of their wives and children, is absolutely astounding.

That the object of the Harrisburg convention, in preferring General Harrison to Henry Clay, was to secure the votes of the Abolitionists, no candid man has the hardihood to deny. The Abolitionists themselves, every mat bouy, and look to it as me farbinger of the day, not far distant, when the power of the nation shall be wielded by their

What principle of honesty or patriotism to acquiesce in this foul coalition, and join viz hands with those whose every measure tends to the destruction of all that is dear to them, it is impossible for an ingenuous mind to conceive. Principle, stern inflexible principle, repelling promptly, as it is "scented upon the tainted breeze," the approach of these contrivers of desolation and death, is the only way in which the South can escape the bloody scenes which are in preparation. Henry clay was, in that respect, the bold and undaunted champion of her rights and her safety; he had spoken out as a man, who "scorned to palter in a double sense," and cheat his countrymen out of their suffrages; he was a leader worthy of the principles of Southern Federalism; that party in your section of the Union could have supported him with an honest pride, and a fervent enthusiasm. If, with such a leader, they had been defeated, they would still have been strong in conscious integrity; they would with a bold face have opposed, and with a strong hand resisted, the approaches of the fell enemy to their safety; they would, on that subject at least, have preserved a cordial union among their own people, which would have rendered them invinci-ble in defence of their reserved rights and pedient if the effect would be to extend and must, and will, eventually, exercise their consticonstitutional powers. But a different course has been pursued.

The only man whom you could honestly sup- pecially do I think that the people should enport was abandoned, and for what? Because joy the unalienable rights of speech, petition, he could not get the votes of your implacable and the press, that these sacred immunities Congress ought immediately to exercise its toll enemies! Yes, your party in the South abandoned their frank and fearless champion, in that no tyrannous majority should establish the subject of slavery. the bores of winners the gells mitt threes to an Atherton sace nor lawless med travele your wives and children! Thus the South is made to lose its moral power, its self respect, son, religion, and truth. its consciousness of right, is divided and cut up, while the enemy comes rushing on with renovated hopes and whetted ferocity.

I charge you, sir, with having become, without duly weighing the disastrous consequences, one of the principal agents to render effective this policy so fatal to the State and people whom you in part represent. I charge you with associating yourself with known and pledged Abolitionists, for the purpose of making a President by the joint votes of the people of the South, and the Abolitionists among the stars of our Union." of the North; a policy which is prostrating the South, handcuffed and bound, at the feet of her eternal, implacable, and sleepless foe!

I do not make this charge without the proofs. The authenticity of the following documents has, I believe, never been denied by you, although it has been for mopths before the public, viz:

"WASHINGTON, January 21, 1840. Sin: The undersigned, an Executive Committee, appointed by the Opposition members of Congress, have taken the liberty of appointing you an Executive and Corresponding Committee for your county, and we have the honor of enclosing a prospectus for the Madisonian. We recommended that paper to the confidence and support of the opponents of the Administration throughout the country. The committee attach much importance to a general circulation of the Madisonian, and other political pamphlets, calculated to enlighten the public mind. The subscribers which you may procure (and we doubt not, considering the cheapness and ability of the paper, they will be many) will be entitled, gratis, to all such pamphlets.

We have confidence that it will afford you pleasure to aid us in our efforts to rescue the Administration of the Government from the hands of the present imbecile and corrupt incumbents. With the aid of an honest and fearless press, these efforts, we trust, will be successful. We are aware that the acceptance of this appointment may subject you to some sacrifice: your patriotism is a sufficient guarantee that it will be borne with cheerfulness. The consideration that we are in the service of an injured and crushed people, should animate us in the use of every honorable exertion to effect the common object in view-THE RESTORATION OF THE GOVERN-MENT TO THE DAYS OF HER PATRIOT PRE-

Your obedient servants, R. Garland, La. Jno. Bell, Tenn. J. M. Botts, Va. Thos. Corwin, Ohio. M. H. Grinnell, N. Y. Comt'tee. Leverett Sattonstall, Ms. Truman Smith, Conn.

Chas. Naylor, Penn. J. C. Clark, N. Y. The fact of your association as one of a grand electioneering committee for the whole Union with the gentlemen whose names are appended to this paper, has been confirmed by the publication of sundry other papers bearing the same signatures, and is conclusively

committee was appointed by the whole party in Congress calling themselves "Whigs," including the most rabid Abolitionists from the North, I take the political character of the members of the committee themselves, as conclusive evidence of the foul combination I have charged.

I assert, and I have the proof to show, that no less than THREE of this committee which is laboring night and day to overthrow this Administration and make a President by Abolition votes, are PLEDGED ABO-

LITIONISTS. TRUMAN SMITH, come to the bar of the people and state by what right or title you are the associate of J. M. Botts in enlightening the South by your circulars and handbills, and asking her confiding people to vote for your candidate for the Presidency! When now held by you, Messrs. Horace Cowles, P. appointed by the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society," in a letter dated "Hartford, March 4th, 1839," put to you the following questions, viz.

mail Are you in favor of the immediate abo-"2. Are you opposed to admission into the Union of any new State whose Constitution

tolerates slavery? The following is an extract from your recould have induced any Southern man even ply, dated Litchfield, March, 17th 1839,

> views touching questions of indisputable right, where there can be neither concession nor compromise, and such other matters as are of a nature so plain and palpable that the whole community, especially with us, will be likely to unite in the same result.

"I can therefore say that, in common with those who have had an agency in bringing my name before the public, I consider slavery as a great and crying evil, the abrogation of which is a 'consummation devoutly to be wished,' that it is a sad commentary on those principles of freedom and equality which were inscribed by our ancestors as a frontlet upon our institutions, that the words of the Constitution conferring upon Congress the powwhatsoever' over the District of Columbia are sufficiently broad to clothe that body with power to annihilate, (should they deem it expedient.) this evil at the seat of Government; that the introduction of a foreign, independent and sovereign State into our Union is totally unauthorized by the Constitution; and if it civilized world, can doubt but these subjects aggravate the disease which all would extirpate, if possible, from our system; and esrecesses of slavery all the effulgence of rea-

"With respect to the admission of new States tolerating slavery to participation of the blessings of the Federal compact, I would observe that no such application will be made, except by the Territory of Florida, for many years to come; and if she shall present herself, as Arkansas did, with a Constitution denying to her Legislature the power of emancipation, and passing an irreversible sentence of bondage against a hapless race, I should dread the responsibility of giving her a place

To the same questions your colleague, Mr Brockway, gave the following answer, viz: "In reply to your first question, I have no hesitation in saying that, believing as I do, in the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, I am in favor of its abolition as soon as such a measure can be accomplished, consistently with the good of the whole country. Two resolutions passed by the last Legislature, had my hearty support and approbation, and embody my sentiments

"Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Ter-

on this subject. They were in the words fol-

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to exercise the same as soon as it can be done consistently with the best good of the whole "To your second question, I reply, that I am

not in favor of the admission of any new State into the Union, whose Col itution tolerates slavery." These, and similar replies from your associates on the federal whig ticket, satisfied the aboli-

tionists, secured to you their votes, and placed von in Congress. JOHN C. CLARK, stand up, and tell Mr. Botts, and the people of the South, what you meant by the electors of Chenango county, voluntarily written on the third day of November, 1838, while you were a candidate for the seat you now hold, from which the following is an

extract, viz: "The right of petition is dear, and secured to the American people. Its rejection by the British Crown was one cause of serious complaint by our Revolutionary fathers. I will never consent to its denial or abridgment; but sustain it in its fullest latitude, without reference to condition or color.

"The exclusive right given by the Constitution to Congress, to legislate for the District of Columbia, authorizes that body to abolish slavery in that District! The period when that power will be exercised, I trust is not remote; and when that period arrives, should I hold a seat in Congress, the appeals of the free, the humane, and the oppressed, shall not be made

in vain. By covertly circulating this pledge among the Abolitionists, you secured their votes, and became the associate of Mr. Botts in Congress, and upon the grand Federal Executive Commit

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL is an old political offender. He was one of the committee in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1814, which recommended the infamous Hartford

of a portion of its present power as also to prevent the admission into the Union of new States

In the fall of 1838, when Mr. Saltonstall was a candidate for the station now held by him, the following questions were put to him by di-rection of the Essex County Anti-slavery Con-

"I. Are you in favor of the immediate emancipation of the enslaved in the District of Columbia and the Territory of Florida?

"2. Do you believe that Congress has power to abolish the slave trade between the States, and are you in favor of the immediate exercise

3. Are you in favor of such additional legislation as may be needed to remove the immediate and effectual prohibition of the slave trade between the United States and Texas?

"4. Do you think it would be the duty of a member of the next Congress to make the earyou were a candidate for the seat in Congress liest possible opportunity to make and sustain a motion to instruct the Committee on the District Canneld, and John Braddock, "a committee of Columbia to bring in a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery and the slave trade in that District; and if this fails, to himself, if possible, bring in and support a bill to that effec; and if this should be ineffectual, to seize every proper opportunity under the rules of the House to quescions, Mr. Saitonst..., in the ist November, made a long reply, the substance of which is embraced in the following extracts,

"As to the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery and the slave tade in the District of Columbia, I have never had any doubt, and did not suppose, until recently, that "I feel no difficulty in communicating my | it could be made a question, or the exercise of the power would be opposed on that ground. I think it clear, also, as a general principle, that

Congress has power to abolish slavery in the

Territories. "The question as to the constitutional power of Congress to abolish the slave trade between he States is one of more difficulty. * * "But, not to enlarge, from what examination

I have given the subject, my present opinion is, that Congress has the power to prohibit the

slave trade between the States. "Those powers with which the Constitution has invested Congress relate to vastly important subjects. None more so can come under their consideration. Surely no reason can be found in their great importance, why they should not be exercised. However delicate, exciting, or complicated, questions in relation to slavery er to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases may be, or may be made, they ought, in my opinion, to be brought before Congress, and to be made the subject of full, free, and deliberate discussion in that legislative body, which alone has the power to remedy these evils. No one who has noticed the 'signs of the times,' and only in the United States, but throughout the tutional power in relation to them. I do not now see what is to be gained by delay, or how these questions are to become less difficult or complicated by postponement. On the contrary, with my present views, I am of opinion that ought not to be trifled with, nor frittered away, constitutional powers, by efficient legislation on

tens assembled to concentrate upon the dark dent of the United States, that, in entering Abolition of slavery in the District of Column on the duties of his office, he made the gratuitous declaration, in effect, that he should reto any bill which had for its object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia-the most objectionable sentiment ever arowed by a Chief Magistrate of this nation.

"If the slave trade is carried on between the United States and Texas, such additional legis. lation ought immediately to be had as may be ecessary and effectual to out a stop to it.

Here, sir, is conclusive testimony that no less than THREE out of your eight associates or the "Executive Committee," are PLEDGED ABOLITIONISTS! It is believed that two others, making a majority of the whole body are of the same character; but not having conclusive testimony to prove it. I shall not name them. Certain it is, that Thomas Corwin is the candidate of the Abolitionists in Ohio for

Do you doubt the sincerity of these pledges? Do you believe these men avowed principles they secretly abhor, and promised the abolition ists what they did not intend to perform? If so why have you joined your name with theirs for the purpose of giving credence and weight to electioneering papers? Could you, compatibly with your own bonor, or in justice to the coun try, unite with men to instruct the people, who, in your hearts, you had believed had obtained the votes of their constituents by pledges which they did not intend to perform? You, sir, are not at liberty to quescion their sincerity. You must look upon them as intending to be true to their pledges-as the deadly enemies of the dearest interests of the South-as the chosen leaders of those fanatics who will, if they can liberate your slaves, even by fire and sword .-Yes, sir, you have associated yourself with men who stand pledged to abolish slavery in the Dist. of Columbia if they can, to interdict the transportation of slaves from one State to another, to oppose the admission into the Union of any new State wherein slavery exists, to prohibit the transportation of slaves to Texas-in fine, men who have given all the material pledges which abolitionism has asked, to those artfully designed measures which are intended to prepare the way for the grand drama of Abolition. at whatever hazard throughout the slave holding States. Already the fanatics of the North are heard to abjure the Constitution and repudiate the Union, if the one or the other shall be found to obstruct the progress of what they call the "Holy Cause;" already they disclaim responsibility for any blood that may be shed in their mad crusade. Already they invoke the names of God and religion to sanctify a course which leads directly to rebellion and murderalready are many of them imbued with the frenzied zeal, which, in Europe, induced hundreds of thousands of infatuated men, with Peter the Hermit and his successors at their head, to precipitate themselves upon Asia, for the purpose of rescuing the holy sepulchre from the hands of the infidels.

And you, a southern man a Virginian, a Representative of the country threatened to be lesolated by a fanaticism more relentless and bloody than the barbarism of the Goths and Vandals, make yourself the associate of the LEADERS in this crusade against your own constituents, thus giving them character, courage and strength! You put your name with theirs on papers designed to influence the people of the South-you, or your confederates send their franked packets to delude the victims which recommended the infamous Hartford Convention acted fully with the Federal party of that day, and entered warmly into their mad projects. One of the grievances they then complained of was, that the South had an undue share of power in the constitutional appoints appoint ment of representation in Congress, and the

Passing over the palpable fact, that this | Hartford Convention made propositions to | nomination of Harrison at Harrisburg through amend the Constitution, so as to strip the South the influence of the abolitionists, which the Executive Committee of Abolitionists and Southern Whigs, of which you are a member, was ap-pointed to sustain? Probably you have not seen the evidence of this fact; and I submit a lew of them for your inspection.

Upon the announcement of the results of the Harrisburg Convention, the Liberator, publish-

ed at Boston, said: "We regard this (Harrison's nomination over Clay) as another important sign of the times—as a signal defeat of the slaveocracy power in that convention. Had it not been for abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly have been nominated. We have faith to believe that NO SLVEHOLDER WILL EVER AGAIN BE PERMITTED TO FILL THE PRE-SIDENTIAL OFFCE IN THIS REPUB-

The Emancipator, published at New York

"Well, the agony is over, and Henry Clay is laid on the shelf. No man of ordinary intelligence can doubt or deny that it is the anti-slavery feeling of the North which has done it, in connection with his own ostentatious and inlamous pro slavery demonstrations in Congress. Praise to God for a great anti-slavery victory! A man of high talents, of great distinction, of long political services, of boundless personal urge this question upon the consideration of popularity, has been openly rejected for the Pregress there! Let the winds tell the tale. the slaveholders hear the news. Let foreign nations hear it. Let O'Connell hear it. Let the SLAVES hear it. A SLAVEHOLDER IS INCAP_CITATED FOR THE PRE-SIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES The reign of slaveocracy is hastening to a close. The Philanthropist at Cincinnati summed up the

matter in the following words, viz: "The views of anti slavery editors regarding the Harrisburg nomination, should be known by our tenders. They all we believe, recognise the fact that the rejection of Mr. Clay, and retention of Gen. Harrison as the candidate of the Opposition,

are, to some extent, a concession to the spirit of liberty in the North." The Lib rator said, in February last: "It will be remembered, that in balloting for a candidate at Harrisburg, all the delegates from the slave-holding States voted for Clay on every trial, until a choice was effected. The South then was defeated in all its wishes. It tried to get a slave-holder nominated, and could not succeed, SOLELY BECAUSE HE

WAS A SLAVEHOLDER. The following is a part of a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Anti-slavery society at their

nnual meeting, viz: "Resolved, That we regard the refusal of th Harrisburg Convention to nominate Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency as a signal and elorious triumph of truth over error, of liberty over slavery, and we believe the course of that man on the subject of slavery has completely blighted all his tondly cherished hopes of becoming the Chief Magistrate of this nation," &c. &c.

Passing over a volume of similar testimony, come to the report of the "Executive Committee of the American Anti-slavery Soci ty," made at their late annua' meeting in New York, an extract of which is published in the Anti-slevery Reporter of the or sent month. This document being the emwhole country, holds the following language viz: CAUSE it-elf, for which the Society was formed, and to which it is therefore merely secondary, is advancing in the public mind with GREAT RAPIDITY AND POWER. The rejection of Henry Clay-a slaveh lder and def nder of slavery "I have always considered it a sufficient -IS A WAYMARK IN OUR HISTORY."

"I have always considered it a sufficient . . . "The peaceful delivery of that portion of Intelligencer, shows the beginning of a change in the feelings of slaveholders. The diminished vote by which the Congressional gag was carried at the present session, proves that the North is less service than it was."

And had the committee known the fact, would the y not have alluded to the missling of Abolitionisis and Southerners on the Grand Harrison Commatte as exhibiting a progressive "change in the folians of slaveholders" and as the strongest evidence that "I HE CAUSE," is advancing "with

g cat ra, id ty and power? You see, sir, that a shout of exultation burst from the gloomy ranks of mad Abelition when they saw that an American Statesman was rejected as a candidate for the Pre-idency mere'v because h was a slaveholded! This proscript on of the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, and the Nadico see the South, filled them with irrepressille del git, and in their ecstary they called on the winds to Washington to announce the tidings to "the slave and "the s'aveho'der" of the sunny region, he smiled at seeing John M. Botts, John Bell, an Rice Garland, in corcert with Truman Smith, J. . Cak, and Leverett Sa tonstall, taking the most

eff ctive steps to consummate the victory!

One would think that the prescription of a candidate, every other way preferable and preferred merely because he was a slaveholder, would have nduced every man of the South who regards the quality secu ed to h m by the Constitution, to repu diate and denounce the proceedings of the Harrs burg Convention as in the hi, hest degree wrongle and insulting to their country. Yet, subn ission to that act of proscription, humiliating and de rading as it was, ought to be considered but as a feather compared with the essential and all-pervading in terests put in joopardy by an union, for any pur pose, with the leaders of Aboltion.

All the South justly looks upon the attack on sla very in the District of Columbia as an attack upor the outworks of the Southern States, to be followed if successful, by a general assault upon their do mestic institutions.

It looks upon the means taken to accomplish this end as directly calculated and evidently designed to excite discontent, rebellion, and servile war. thing that encourages and strengthens the Aboli tionists, aggravates the danger and places in j. opar dy, not only the property of every Southern man, but his life and the lives of his wife and children. God forbid that I should charge you with designing to produce rebellion and murder by your op n as-sec ation with Abolitionists; but I beg you serious-ly to reflect, whether you are not blindly contribu-ting to that reselt. I beg you to look back at the past, look at your associates, look at their pledges consider the consequences if they were carried o t and then determine whether it be compatible with your duty to the people of Virginia longer to associate with Messrs. Smith, Clarke, and Saltonstall. in the support of their candidate, and whether you do not insult that people by invoking the aid of such men to teach them for whom they shall vote as President! You cannot doubt the end to which their pledges and all the movements of their Abohinon constituents directly tend. Have you forgotten the horrors of Southampton? Let me refresh

Extract of a letter from the senior editor of the Richmond Whig, dated Jerusalem, Southampton Court-house, Thursday evening, August 25th,

"Here, for the first time, we learned the extenof the insurrection, and the mischief perpetrated. Rumor had infinitely exaggerated the first, swelling the number of the negroes to 1000 or 1200 men; and representing its ramifications as embracing several of the adjacent counties, particularly Isle of Wight and Greenville; but it was hardly in the Wight and Greenville; but it was hardly in the power of rumor itself to exaggerate the atrocities which have been perpetrated by the insurgents. Whole families, fathers, mothers, daughters, sons, suckling babes, and school children, butchered, thrown into heaps, and left to be devoured by hogs

(one of a volunteer company,) dated Southamp ton, August 26, 1831.

"We saw several children whose brains were nocked out, and we have accounts of the murder

of sixty-eight men, women, and children."
Here, sir, is a specimen of PRACTICAL ABOLITION. It is a scene which may be expected
whenever black conquers white, or the spirit of
darkness prevails over light. It is a scene which will become as broad as your land, whenever the means used by the present sect of Abolitionists produce their natural effect. And you and your Southern associates, Bell and Garland, are blindly aiding this fell spirit in its bloody progress! You have I agued with pledged Abolitionists to commuhave leagued with pledged Abolitionists to communicate the victory over the South, achieved by that sect at Harrisburg! You not only submit to the proscription of all Southern men from the Presidency, but you divide the South, lesson its moral, political, and physical powers, and blindly give aid, comfort, assistance, courage, and strength, to the fanatics whose knives are whetted for the throats of your people! of your people!
What do you expect to gain by a course so full

What do you expect to gain by a course so full of degradation and danger to the proud and intelligent people whom you have the honor to represent? What interest of that people has Mr. Van Buren assailed, that you treat him as less worthy of their confidence than pledged Abolitionists? Does he not agree with them in hostility to a National Bank, internal improvements by the General Government, an oppressive tariff? And on the vital subject of Abolition, has he not pledged himself to defend the rights of the South as a President of the defend the rights of the South as a President of the United States ought, by a veto upon any act of United States ought, by a veto upon any act of lumbia? Is it possible that the rights and interests of the South could be more sa'e under any other man as President? Is it probable that they would be as safe in the hands of a candidate nominated through the influence of the Abolitionists, and sus tained by their pledged leaders?

Or do you agree with your friend, co-com: ittee man, and co-worker in the Harrison cause, Mr. Saltonstall, that it is "a sufficient ground for want of confidence in the President of the United States, (Mr Van Buren.) that in entering on the duties o his office, he made the gratuitous declaration, in effeet, that he should veto any bill which had for its object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?" Do you think with him, that this is "the most objectionable sentiment ever avewed by I am sure your constituents and the people South do not. I am sure that they will rally behind this certain and impregnable defence, instead of being tempted by aspirants to office, gambiers upon elections, or men blinded with prejudice and passion, to place their dearest interests in the hands of the candidate of Smith, Clark, and Saltonstall, who has lately avowed, in a public speech at Cleveland, Ohio, that he "WILL NOT VETO ANY BILL WHICH CONGRESS MAY PASS!"

People of the South, choose which you will hav for President, Mr. Van Buren, who is publicly pledged to veto any bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or General Harrison, who is publicly pledged to veto no bil which Congress AMOS KENDALL.

N. B. I have seen your article in the National Inel'igencer. Do not flatter yourself with the notion hat I address my letters to you because I care a fig for yourself. your charges, or your abuse.

From the Vern out Gaz tte. Unparalleled Ruscality !!! Alfred Kelly, Chairman of the Whig Cen tral Committee, at Columbus, Ohio, has issued the most vile, abusive and secret circular, that "We declare our entire conviction that THE ever disgraced any name, sect, creed or party in the United States. Its avenging abuse on the laboring classes—the mechanics—the masses-is unparalleled in the black catalogue of human depravity. The Editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, who received a copy of the circular-and-who is a firm and decided archical tone, that he published it in his columns. We give the base, dastardly emanation of British Whigery below. Read it Farmers, Mechanics, Laborers! And let the results of your perusal be heard in deafening tones of indignation at the Ides of November. Here it goes:- Ed. Jeff.

> "CIRCULAR:- PRIVATE AND CON-FIDENTIAL."

"The times call for decided and energetic action. The crisis has arrived when we mus have relief. No half way measures will an swer our purpose now. The Vandals must be driven from the capitol at all hazards. The end to be accomplished will justify the resort to ANY means within our power; for we stand upon the abyss of destruction, to which we have been hurried by the mad schemes of the dominant party. We must make one last desperate effort more to save cur country, or we are lost, irretrievably and

Union and concert of action are essential to the success of the Democratic Harrison cause. We cannot rely upon reason and argument to convince the great mass of the people of their political errors but they must be reached through their sufferings. And more especially is this the case with the Germans. Accustomed, in their own country, to look to the Government as the dispenser of good and evil-of prosperity and adversity, we must charge home unceasingly upon the administration all the embarrassments and pecuniary difficulties of the country—the fall in the glories are both military and civic, like those price of produce, and proclaim continually the father of his country, (Washington,) whom that as soon as Gen. Harrison is elected, all he resembles. A barbacue of a roasted ox, will be prosperous-trade flourishing-com- hard cider, corn bread and bacon, and the acmerce reviving-high prices for wheat-and companiments, will be ready for the occasion. this numerous, but ignorant class, will be induced to aid in putting down the administration from their cupidity, if nothing else.

"The next class upon which we can operate is Journeymen Mechanics and loboring men. Fortunately for us, our party possesses the power of making money scarce, and the means of giving employment, or withholding it. The capital and the command of the bus-

iness of the country is in our hands. This power alone, if judiciously used, will give us Ohio, and secure the election of Gen. Harrison. The Journeyman Mechanic, from the nature of his employment, possesses but little independence of mind, and rather than lose his situation, will generally conform to the wishes of his employers, in political matters. This course has hitherto been successfully pursued in other parts of the country, and if commenced soon in this State, and cautiously persevered in until the election, will bring thousands to the standard of Harrison Democracy, or compel those who are obstinate, to seek employment elsewhere, and thus loose their residence and their vote. party! The reasons assigned for all this, must be the prostration of business by the ruinous acts of the administration.

arouse them from the fatal slumber into which know that we are entirely in the dark as to the they have been lulled by the syren song of opinion of Gen. Harrison on this point;—no loco foco democracy. Sympathy for the wiews of his having ever been publicly made wronged is a powerful chord in the human in relation thereto? Who knows his opinious in relation thereto? heart when properly touched; and when arous- on the question of a United States or National

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Nortolk, ed for the war-worn veteran who heads our ranks, will sweep over the land with a resistless force. This should be seen to. Calumnies the most vile and revolting set affont against the old General, charged to the loco focos, and rebutted with indignation by our party, would produce an astonishing effect. This has been done to some extent, but not enough. Effigies, clothed in petticoats and hung up by the road side would do much good in the same way. Making the locos call him a coward and a granny and assert that he never was in a battle, will arouse the indignation of his old soldiers. Stories of Gen. Harrison's benevolence and kindness to orphans and decrepid old men, invented and circulated far and wide would effect a great deal.

"On the other hand, continually charge Van Buren with being a federalist-with opposition to the war, and to the extension of the right of suffrage-with his extravagant expenditures of the public money—his gold plates, knives and forks—his English coach and his English livery. The standing army will be a powerful weapon with the lower and ignorant classes. Above all, keep up the incessant and intangible cry of corruptioncorruption .- The post office department is a fine field for this. Never stop to bandy proof with our opponents but keep them on defence. Proclaim changes in every quarter, but be very careful in stating names.

"Davis' speech on the reduction of labor wages by the administration, kept before the public, will have immense effect with those who are not acustomed to investigate political matters. The defaulters, if artfully paraded before the public eye, will have great influence

over the timid and wavering. "We have every thing to gain, and nothing to loose in the present contest. Things cannot be any worse; and the American people will bless us in after times if we can, by any means, rid the country of the present corrupt dynasty. With this end in view, we respectfully submit the above suggestions for your consideration, relying upon your prudence and devotion to the cause for their judicious

By order of the Central committee, ALFRED KELLEY, Chairman. Columbus, (Ohio) May 19, 1840.

From Bell's New York New Era.

The Cause of Temperance, Nothing so well distinguished the total deoravity of the Opposition than the efforts they make to withdraw the attention of the people from the important principles involved in the coming Presidential election, by the studied and systematic cry of "corn bread and hard cider." The calls for their meetings are generally noted well by the public announcement that 'hard cidercan be obtained in abundance.' In the New York Times we find a notice in the editorial columns that the "Tippecanoe Club" of the 1st Ward were to raise a liberty pole. The polleis decorated with "a barrel of hard eider, handsomely guilt," in lieu, we imagine, of the "liberty cap." The advertising columns of the same paper contain several notices of meetings, which we re-publish for the satisfaction of those who are not in the habit of perusing the British Whig journals:

"HARRISON AND REFORM."

The Tippicanoes of the 2d Ward, and all others friendly to the cause of Harrison and Tyler, are requested to meet at No. 58 Beekman street, (late Floyd's) This Evening, 2d inst., at S o'clock, to organize a Club for the 2d District.

A Band of Music will be in attendance. Some good speaking and singing, hard cider, June 2, 1840. &c. may be expected.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.

The members of this association are requested to attend the regular meeting on Wednesday Evening, June 2d, at 8 o'clock, at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as a delegation from Newark, N. J. is expected to visit the Club. All Tippecanoes are invited. N. B.—Hard Cider in abundance.

By order of NOAH COOK, President.

Wm. B. Walsh, Secretaries."

In the State paper, the Albany Evening Journal, notice is given that the erection of a "log cabin," at Cherry Valley, will take place -we quote from the Journal-"In honor of the Farmer of North Bend, the Hero of Tippecanoe, of Fort Meigs, and of the Thames -Harrison, the warrior and statesman, whose

From the Old Dominion

What the Honest Whige Say. Mr. James Henderson, a political friend of Gen. Harrison, residing at South Bend, Indiana, indignantly remonstrates in a long letter against the plan of putting the "old hero" under keepers. The following is an extract from his long letter upon the subject:

"But it may emphatically be asked, whether the further reasons you assign are such as the great body of the General's supporters are willing to approve, for the refusal to give the reply asked? Can it be that they will agree in the affirmation, that "the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye whilst occupying his present position that his views in regard to all the important and exciting topics of the day, have heretofore been given to the public fully and explicitly. That no new issue be made to the public from the consideration that the national convention deemed it impolitic to publish any declaration of the views of the great opposition

As a sincere friend of the General, let me inquire, whether he has ever expressed any public opinion on the propriety of the adoption "The time for argument has indeed gone by. The passions and prejudices of the people must be appealed to.—This alone can States of the Union? Does not the world