

Address of Mr. Kendall
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our country presents a new spectacle for the contemplation of mankind.

A candidate for the Presidency is asking the suffrages of our people, and at the same time refuses to answer the questions they put to him for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy by which he will be governed, if elected.

With his own consent, a committee is interposed between him and his countrymen, not to aid him in giving frank replies to their reasonable inquiries, but to cut off direct communication, and keep his opinions from the public.

This candidate was nominated by a convention, not because they considered him the ablest man of their party, or at all qualified for the station, but merely because he had once been a General.

Under this fatal error, the convention, instead of presenting in an address or resolutions the principles which would control the administration of their candidate if elected, concerted a general movement throughout the Union to give eclat to their nomination by a simultaneous shout to the military glories, which, after an oblivion of twenty-five years, are now for the first time discovered to be worthy of commemoration in fact or in name.

CONTEMPT FOR THE PEOPLE lies at the bottom of this whole scheme of electioneering. The Harrison party showed this contempt in presenting "a military chieftain" as their candidate, after having for years denounced the elevation of such men as worse for the country than war, pestilence, and famine, or any other scourge.

Where is the true-hearted American who would not be ashamed of his country, if she could, by such means, be induced to abandon her right to question candidates for office, and throw herself unconditionally into the arms of a President and a party which has no principles, or dare not avow them?

tion of the right of suffrage, and their steady attempts to corrupt it when it is extended. Not believing the People fit for self-government, they will not trust them with power when they can avoid it; and, whenever the opportunity presents itself, take away from them that which they possess.

In 1835, the leaders of the present Harrison party had possession of the Government of Pennsylvania, in all its legislative and executive branches. By false registries, and the introduction of thousands of voters from abroad, they strove to elect a Governor and a majority of the House of Representatives, but were defeated.

This design, more bold, considering the people and the age, than the most daring usurpations of Caesar, Cromwell, or Napoleon, roused the spirit of indignation and patriotism in the people.

What, in this case, did the people ask? Nothing but the installation of their public officers, duly and constitutionally elected by large majorities.

And what have we seen at the present session of Congress? The House of Representatives kept in a state of disorganization for weeks, by an attempt to force into it, as members, five men from New Jersey, when five other men, notoriously and confessedly, had a majority of the votes given at the election.

Freemen of the United States! Your liberties are not so safe as you may suppose. Think you, if Harrison had been President, the army of the United States would have been refused to his friends in Pennsylvania?

A flood of demoralization has swept over our land; and upon some States it rests in stagnant pools, contaminating the atmosphere of liberty, and threatening death to every thing virtuous, noble, and free.

by the dozen, that the people of Pennsylvania were indebted for the prodigality exhibited in the attempt to subvert their liberties by the sword. To means furnished by the same and similar institutions, of those directly connected with them, if not even to the bankers of Europe, are the people of the United States undoubtedly now indebted, not only for the deprivation of morals which threatens to break up the foundations of society, but for a large portion of the means which enable the "Executive Committee" at Washington to prosecute their war against an honest and democratic Administration.

That there is but one code of morals for private and public affairs: That pure morality is true democracy, conceding to every one his right, and seeking advantages of none:

That every freeman has a right to know the political opinions of any candidate who is presented for his suffrages; and to deny him that right, is a wrong and insult which strikes at the root of representative Government, and is the adoption of a kingly principle:

And, finally, that it is the indispensable duty of every man who wishes to preserve the blessings of an honest representative Government, the rights of property, the faith of contracts, the honor of his country, and the freedom of man, to oppose, by all honorable means, the election of General Harrison, who already sets the people at defiance, while his friends mock and insult them by a childish and ridiculous mummery, fit only to amuse the wild natives of Africa.

The God of Liberty forbid that this spirit should ever get possession of our Government!—And does not every true Republican say AMEN!

Let us rally to the rescue. Send light among the people, and the Republic is safe. For myself, if it be possible that the people of this country can throw themselves into the arms of a candidate without a tongue to speak to them, and a party without principles to announce, a party already mad with the hope of power, though relying for success on nothing but their industry and skill in deluding the people; and if my feeble powers shall enable me to do any thing to prevent it, I shall esteem the day of my resignation of the Post Office Department the most fortunate of my life, as it has been already one of the happiest.

Democrats! I invoke your aid and co-operation. AMOS KENDALL, P. S. Every Democratic editor in the Union is respectfully requested to publish this address, with the annexed prospectus.

Prospectus for the Extra Globe. This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

From the New Orleans Great Western. HARRISONISM. We extract from the "Times" of yesterday, the following letter from Mr. Nicholas, one of our Senators in Congress, describing a most disgraceful and outrageous scene in Washington.

From the Columbus Georgia Argus. GENERAL HARRISON. The claims of Gen. Harrison upon the people of the South have been strongly urged, on account of his having sacrificed himself by his vote on the Missouri question.

We had yesterday a most extraordinary and disgusting spectacle here. About five o'clock, between thirty and forty carts filled with negroes, with a full complement of black marshals, mounted on horseback, paraded up and down Pennsylvania Avenue.

From the Columbus Georgia Argus.

GENERAL HARRISON. The claims of Gen. Harrison upon the people of the South have been strongly urged, on account of his having sacrificed himself by his vote on the Missouri question.

We think we shall be able to satisfy our readers, that however much he may deserve for having done his duty, that we at least owe him nothing for his own sufferings, in that particular case. It will be recollected, that the vote which his friends claim for him was given in 1819, and they go on to say, that he was in 1822 beaten for Congress on account of that vote.

Last, however, these things shall be denied by the Harrison men, we shall adduce evidence to which they cannot object. In a pamphlet headed, "Please read and circulate," and entitled "A sketch of the life and public services of Gen. William H. Harrison," we find it stated, that in 1816, he was elected by a large majority, a member of the House of Representatives in Congress from Ohio.

By the way, we have somewhat to say of that pamphlet of which we have spoken. Our readers will find no difficulty in getting hold of them; for they are scattered over the whole country.

The Cincinnati papers brought the news, a day or two since, of the re-appearance in Cincinnati of the superannuated candidate of Federalism.—The public is well apprised that it had become the fixed policy of his committee of Federal keepers, Messrs. Wright, Gwynne, and Spencer, to keep him at his home, at the North Bend, so that he might not fall in the way of any excitement and curiosity, and be induced to break through the restraints of silence to which he had agreed to submit.

From the Washington Globe of May 20. HARRISON'S RE-APPEARANCE IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati papers brought the news, a day or two since, of the re-appearance in Cincinnati of the superannuated candidate of Federalism.—The public is well apprised that it had become the fixed policy of his committee of Federal keepers, Messrs. Wright, Gwynne, and Spencer, to keep him at his home, at the North Bend, so that he might not fall in the way of any excitement and curiosity, and be induced to break through the restraints of silence to which he had agreed to submit.

In bringing up the remembrance of this old Harrison statute of Indiana, to illustrate this Ohio legislation, Mr. Buchanan said nothing to justify the outbreak of which the Federal Presidential candidate was guilty in the streets of Cincinnati, as will be seen from the correspondence we annex.

The Cincinnati paper, the Journal and Advertiser, extremely says, that in referring to this subject, Mr. Buchanan made no unkind allusion to the person whose signature enacted this law.

set, extremely says, that in referring to this subject, Mr. Buchanan made no unkind allusion to the person whose signature enacted this law. On the contrary, the Advertiser says: "We can assure our readers that a disrespectful word in that speech was not addressed of General Harrison. Mr. Buchanan, in a very able manner, did expose the hypocrisy of the Federal Whig leaders, who profess so much friendship, kindness, and patronage towards the industrious classes of our fellow-citizens; and most successful he was in the exposition of them. In the course of his argument, he adduced many instances to show that those professors of favor towards poor men, were the greatest opposers of the poor, and among many instances, he had reference to that of putting forth as a candidate for the Presidency the man who, as Governor of Indiana, sanctioned a law by which poor white men might be sold into slavery.

"The law has been made by the sanction of Gen. Harrison, who might have put his veto on it, and from that veto there could be no appeal, as under the ordinance the veto of the Governor was final. The observation of Mr. Buchanan was directed against the Federal Whig party, and not against General Harrison in particular; he therefore most certainly did not deserve the coarse and libelous remarks applied to him by the General in the public street.

"It is with feelings of great regret, that our duty to the public at this eventful crisis, obliges us to publicly notice this outrage of the candidate for the Presidential chair; for if we had no doubts of the fitness of the General for the Presidency, this, combined with his silly conduct upon another occasion, wherein he swore he would have a certain number of electoral votes, would have confirmed us in the opinion that he is not qualified for the office."

How the Federal candidate for the Presidency demeaned himself on the occasion, will be seen by the following letter, written by a respectable member of Congress from that district, and who has himself been called by the suffrages of the people to important trusts. The act of outrage in the streets of Cincinnati can be proved by the testimony of hundreds.

Extract from a letter dated CINCINNATI, May, 1840.

"It seems that General Harrison's conscience keeps him suffering time to escape twice of late. The first time he got out, was immediately after he had been attending the Lodge dinner in this place. He met Mr. Kemper and admonished him not to bet against him, and like King Lear, swearing '... I would certainly get 200 out of the 253 electoral votes for President. The next time he got out was the day before yesterday, and attacked Gen. Charles Hale for attending the meeting at the court house to hear Mr. Buchanan, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, swearing that he (H.) had calumniated him, and that every person was a damned rascal who went to hear such a damned scoundrel hold forth, &c. Mr. Hale tried to make some excuse, but he refused to hear him. The next morning, after coming to himself, he concluded he had better go to General Hale and apologize, which he did, and Hale said he freely forgave him. Being lately a member of J. N. Masfai's church, he said he had informed Gen. Harrison that he had prayed for him after he went to bed, and was very sorry for his indiscretion, but could not vote for him, &c."

* Lloyd is the person convicted of forgery, in altering accounts at the last session of the Ohio Legislature.

Five Cents Reward. RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 23rd of April, 1840, a bound Girl, by the name of Susan Eller. I will give the above Reward, but no thanks, for her apprehension and delivery to me; and I caution all persons against harboring or employing said Susan, at the penalty of the law. TOBIAS MYERS, Rowan County, June 5, 1840.

WANTED.—A smart, active Negro Girl, to do the cooking and washing of a small family, for the balance of this year. 67 Apply at this Office. June 5, 1840.

ATTENTION! SALISBURY GUARDS. YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., equipped in the uniform of the Company, and with six rounds of cartridge, for Company muster. By order of the Captain. JOHN H. WEANT, O. S. Salisbury, May 29, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS HAS removed his Office to No. 1 of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin. January 17, 1840.

DR. R. T. DIMMERS HAS Located himself at Col. David Humes's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession. January 10, 1840.

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co. THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold wholesale or retail on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840.

To Journeyman Coach-Makers THE Subscriber will give steady employment to good Journeyman Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, Cabs, or which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages. JOHN P. MARRY. Lexington, October 11, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are notified that an Instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share will be payable to the undersigned, on the 18th of June next. By order of the Directors of the Company. WM. H. HORATH, Treasurer. S. M. C. Salisbury, N. C., May 29, 1840.

Just Recd. & for Sale, Wholesale or Retail 100 Kope Nails, assorted sizes. 10 Hogheads Sugar. 15 do. Molasses. 250 Sacks Salt. 10 Dozen German grass sythes. 6 do. English grain do. 50 Barrels superfine flour. 20 Boxes bunch Raisins. By J. & W. MURPHY. Salisbury, March 27, 1840.