From the Ohio Statesman. DEVELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

yaigus, which has ever existed since the formation of our Government. Its course, thus far, has been Globe of Tuesday evening: characterised by fraud; intrigue, and duplicity to an alarming extent, on the part of the Federalists; and they have at length surprised their opponents. To THE SENATEand disgusted many of their own party, by demanding the suffrage of the American people for a candidate for the Presidency, who is unwilling to avow cat has transmitted to this country, and, through his sentiments upon any of the great political ques- the agency of the commander of one of his vessels, tions that now divide the country. Nay, more; offered for my acceptance, a present consisting of they demand our suffrage, for a man who is placed horses, pearls, and other articles of value. The under the care of political Guardians; who answer answer of the Secretary of State to a letter from the letters sent to him and boldly refuse to let the the agents of the vessel communicating the offer

it was detied and denounced as a "Democratic intended to make known in the proper quarter the taischood." When the "Oswego correspondence " reasons which had precluded my acceptance of the was published as a proof, it was declared to be a proflered gift. Inasmuch, however, as the comvile forgery." But when certificates of respect mander of the vessel, with the view, as he alleges, table men were produced to satisfy every man that of carrying out the wishes of his sovereign, now it was true-the Feds suddenly "jumped Jim offers the presents to the Government of the Uni-Crow," and openly justified it. 'Phis was the work | ted States, I deem it my duty to lay the proposiof the leaders. The rank and file were not pre- tion before Congress for such disposition as they pared to follow; and finding that public indingation may think fit to make of it; and I take the opporis daily rising against them; that a re-action has tunity to suggest for their consideration, the adoptaken place in the public mind on this subject; and tion of legislative provisions pointing out the course perceiving that something must be done to save which they may deem proper for the Executive to their sinking cause—they have suddenly changed pursue in any future instances where offers of pretheir position. We come now to the practical ob- sents by foreign States, either to the Government, peet we have in view in this publication. Every its legislative or executive branches, or its agents to an who feels within him the spirit of a freeman abroad, may be made under circumstances preclumust blush for his country-and for the deep deg. ding a refusal without the risk of giving offence. radation to which it is proposed to reduce us as a Nation, by the political frauds of the Federal party.

"We do hereby certify that we heard Jesse R. Grant state in public company on this day in Ba proper exertion on the part of the Consul to retavia, near the Court House, that Gen. William mittee was that had assumed the right to unswer his letters, and that he did not know until the day before yesterday, who the chairman of that committee was. Given under our hands, this 18th May, 1840.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN. MOTT TITUS. EMANUEL HAWN, SAML, C. WOOD, WILLIAM CURTIS. MOSES BENNETT. JACOB CONRAD. JOHN MCHUGH. WILLIAM ARTHUR. DOWTY UTTER.

Batavia, Ohio, May 16, 1840."

I have been acquainted with a number of the gentlemen who have signed the above certificate for many years. They are men of high respectability, in whose statements the utmost confidence may be placed. I have also known Jesse R. Grant, for a number of years; and from my knowledge of his character. I have no doubt that Gen. Harrison told him what he repeated in the presence of those THOMAS L. HAMER. gentlemen. Batavia, Ohio, May 16, 1840.

Comment upon such a state of things is superifuons. The facts stated can neither be pulliated nor denied. Jesse R. Grant is a leading White of this county; farmerly reading in Georgetiwn, Oino. He was on his way home from Cincinnati, when he made the above statement. That he made it admits of no doubt. Maj. Buchanan who signs the certificate, was Speaker of the House of Re-to it, is now one of the Senators of this State .tioned where they are known.

Now, we ask, who appointed this committee of dent. letters for this purpose of answering them 1 B) Highness, and will express at the same time the what authority have they conducted his correspon- lively satisfaction he derives from this first visit of dence for several months past, without his knowledge? How does it happen that their names and
Sates and his sense of the friendly discoulted. movements have been kept concealed from him until within a few days; when all the newspapers Ahmel Ben Haman is instructed to offer in his subject for the last two months?

Is Gen. Hacrison not allowed even to read the newspapers of the day? The Committee have published to the world, that he has authorised them to read his letters and answer them; and to conceal his present opinions from the people, upon the pre-text, that his former views are unchanged. - Gen. Harrison denies this, to Mr. Grant. Who speaks the truth? Which are we to believe !- Here is a question of verneity to be settled among high functionaries. These inquiries must be responded to.

These are questions for the leaders of the Federal party. The American people will expect sat-isfactors answers to them. They will no longer be insulted by a contemptuous silence. The " veiled Prophet nest stand forth; and his Guardians must atone to an outraged public opinion, for the infamous fraud and imposture which they have attempted to practice upon a free people.

From the Old Dominion. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the electoral votes of the following States, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Ilsnois-in all 167 votes.

Gen. Harrison received the electoral votes of Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky-in all 73 votes Judge White received the votes of Tonorseer

nod Georgia-26 votes.

votes, threw their electoral votes away. going. Mr. Van Buren is certain to obtain an the examination of bearing your highoesa's flag enter States that voted for him before, with the except behold a vessel bearing your highoesa's flag enter tion of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Louisenn - a port of the United States, to testify, I hope, that these, 17 votes, we place among the doubtful, ox such relations will be reciprocal and lastingcept Rhode Island, whige To counterbalance these, I am informed that Abmet Ben Heman had it he will certainly receive the vote of Tennessee, 15; in charge from your Highness to offer for my ac-South Carolina, 11; Ohio, 21; and Goorgia, 11- ceptance, in your name, a magnificent present. I 5° votes in all; and there is a strong probability look upon this friendly proceeding on your part as that Massachusetts, 14; Kentucky, 15; Iodiana, a new proof of your Highness's desire to cultivate 9; Delaware, 3; New Jersey, 8; Maryland, 10; with us amicable relations; but a fundamental law will also give their votes to Mr. Van Buren at the of the Republic, which forbids its servants from coming election in the Fall. We do not think that accepting presents from foreign States or Princes, Gen. Harrison is certain of but two States in the precimies me from receiving those your Highness whole Union, Vermont and Rhade Island. We intended for me, I beg your Highness to be assured stake our reputation for political signaity, when we that, in thus declining your valuable gift, I do but predict that Gen. Harrison will receive the smallest perform a paramount duty to my country, and that electoral role ever cast for a federal candidate in my sense of the kindness which prompted the ofshe United States. Mark the words.

SULTAN-OF MUSCAT'S PRESENTS.

Interesting Correspondence.- The following official communication to Congress from the President of the United States, with the letter accom-This is one of the most astonishing political cam- pacying it, relating to the recent presents from the Imaum of Muscat, we copy from the Washington

The Chair submitted the following measage from the President of the United States :

I communicate to Congress sundry papers, from which it will be perceived that the Imaum of Muspublic know what are his doctrines and opinions.

Of the present, and my own letter to the Imaum, in reply to the one which he addressed to me, were

The currespondence between the department of State and our Consul at Tangier, will acquaint Congress with such an instance in which every frain from taking charge of an intended present, Henry Harriston told him on yesterday, that he proving unavailing. The animals constituting it, never knew until within a few days, who the Com. may, nor sequently, under the instructions of the Secretary of State, be expected soon to arrive in the United States, when the authority of Congress as to the disposition to be made of them will be ne-

M. VAN BUREN. Washington, May 20, 1840.

[The following is a portion of the documents: New York, May 2, 1840.

Sin : We have the honor to inform you, that as consignees of the ship Sultance, and cargo, beloging to his higness, Seyhd Seyhd, Imaum of Muscal, just arrived at this port from Zinzebar, we have been charged by the commander of said ship, Ahmet Ben Haman, to receive and hold subject to your Excellency's order certain presents from his highness to the President of the United States.

Those presents are : Two Arabian Horses, One case Otto Roses, Five demijohns Rose Water. One package Cashmere Shawls, One bale Persian Rug, One box Pearls. One box-Sword.

We beg to be favored by your Excellency's instructions, as to the disposition and delivery of those articles.

We have the bonor to be, sir, your obedient servants, BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON. His Excellency, the President of the U. S., Washington.

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 7th May, 1840.

the 2d and 5th instant, informing him of the arrival at your port of the ship Sultanee, commanded The other gentlemen are men of undoubted vera- by Ahmet Ben Haman, and bearing presents from city, whose words will not, and dare not be ques- his Highness, the Imaum of Muscat, for the Pre-

The President will avail himself of the return Wright, Oxygno, and Spencer, to conduct tent of the Sultance, to forward an answer to the friend Harrison's correspondence! How do they get his by communication, which has received from his States, and his sense of the friendly disposition evinced by his Highness in the presents which from Maine to Florida have been discussing this name. These presents the President is, under existing constitutional provisions, precluded from accepting for his own use. I have, therefore, to quest that you will apprise Ahmet Ben Haman of the circumstance, that such other dispositions of the articles may be made by him as will best comport with the wishes of the Sultan.

> I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN FORSYTH. Messis. Barchay & Livingston, New York.

To His Excellency MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of North America,

SIE: Hope the Almighty God will protect you, and keep you in good health. From this part of the world, having no news to communicate them to your Excellency; and whenever opportunity offers for this place, we shall feel happy to hear from your Excellency. With any thing that we can do for you, little or plenty, shall feel ligppy. Written by the order of his Highne

SEYD SEYD BIN SULTAN AHMED, Imnum of Musent.

SEYD BIN Callago. Dated Musear, 25th December, 1889.

To His Highness Savd Bin Sultan, Imaum of Muscat, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America-Greening ;

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: By the hands of Ahmet Ben Haman, commanding your Highness's ship Sultance, I had the satisfaction of receiving your Highness's letter of the 19th of the Moon of Massachusetts, 14 votes, and South Carolina, 11 Shawl, and 1,255 of the Hugira. It has been a source of lively satisfaction to me, in my desire Now, lot us take a condid retrospect of the fore: that frequent and beneficial intercourse should be Mr. Van Buren is certain to obtain all the established between our respective countries, to

for is not thereby in any degree abated. Wishing health and prosperity to your High-In man's works, as in those of nature, the inten-tion is the great thing to be studied.

that God may have you, great and good friend, in his holy keeping. MARTIN VAN BUREN.

By the President : JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

to be printed.



## THE CAROLINIAN

Salisbury, Friday, JUNE 12, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR COVERNOR, ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate, for Rowan and Davie-HENRY MILLER. Commons-JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH, and WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD.

DAVIDSON COUNTY. Commons-COL. PHILIP HEDRICK, and COL. SAMUEL HARGRAVE.

A CHANGE OF TONE.

[Gen. Harrison's declaration in 1822. "I HAVE COME TO THE DETERMINATION TO ANSWER SO SUCH COMMUNICATIONS, EITHER FROM FRIENDS OR rogs."- Gen. Harrison's answer to two gentlemen who waited on him with a letter, asking, in the most espectful terms, his sentiments on the subject of Alelition, in 1840.

"The policy is that the General (Harrison) MARE on any subject. PUBLIC EYE, while occupying his present position. [Reply of Gen. Harrison's "Committee" to the Oswego Union Association.

We are requested to announce Jno. Shaver, Esq.

MORE EVIDENCE

The Kentucky Address .- The Democratic Reple of that State. Among other things embraced in it, we find a letter from Mr. Van Buren, in answer to one directed to him by the Committee.

In order that there might be a decisive and sat-In order that there might be a decisive and sat- are past; but I judge them both by their acts and the isfactory settlement of the all-important question acts of their friends of late, and at the present time. of the opinions entertained by Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren,-the Committee determined cisely the same letter to each of them.

and placed in his own hands, by two gentlemen to slavery The Van Buren party constantly speak of the whigs as abolitionists and use their efforts to create chosen for that purpose; — Messrs. Wm. Chambers & C. Van Buskirk. They state that he read that account. The Clube and Tesding politicians of to get any thing out of him. - Among other ques. of slavery -vide their resolutions at Columbus on the tions proposed, was one as to his opinions on the Sth January. office, who is either ashamed or afraid, openly to declare his sentiments on any subject, and above know some elevated examples of this description. all, on such a subject as Abolition?

incendiary functics, who have arisen at the North, whose avowed object is to destroy the rights of the | leading friends persecute and revile all and bring civil war amongst us-they have attained to influence, and the question is put to Gen. Office those who favor the cause of shelition. Harrison, as a Candidate for the Presidencywhether he will favor the wretches or not, and he refuses to answer yes or no! This is the plain truth, and yet here among us, is a party justifying his conduct, and supporting him in spite of it.

Turn, now, to Mr. Van Buren, and examine his anduct. A copy of the same letter sent to Harrion, was also sent to him. What is the result Does he close his lips and refuse to speak ! No: he knew his duty to the people better. Like a free and independent man, he gives a clear and explicit answer to all the questions proposed, and the same is published to the world. In this answer, he exuses the Abelitionists in their frue colors, and de clares his uncompromising hostility to their nefarious schemes.

Again, we say, leaving politics out of the quesrun, here is an issue on a subject, the importance of which no man will deny; and we ask, of the two men, which ought we, the people of the South, to upport !- the one, who if he is not himself oposed to us, is afraid to speak out, lest be may lose the votes of our enemies ;-or, the man who holdly the South !

These are questions that call for the serious consideration of the people, the substantial portion lose. - As for the demagogues or prejudiced partisans who would go for "old 'Fip " right or wrong, the candid and honest men, whom we ask to ponder these things well.

The population of Boston, as shown the Census question. just taken, is unwards of 84,000.

FROM THE ENEMY.

Do Southern men doubt the ex operation of the Abolitionists in the support of Gen. Harrison !-Let them read the letter below from an Abolitionist who is evidently a leading man amongst them. The message and documents were referred to He is, as he says, " situated at Washington, with the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered the whole field of battle before him." Observe the main points of his argument in favor of Gen. Harrison.

1st. He lays but little stress on any expressions of opinion made heretofore under different circumstances, and judges by the acts of the candidates, and the acts of their friends of late.

2d. He takes it for granted that Gen. Harrison was preferred over Mr. Clay in the Harrisburg nomination to conciliate the Abolition party, who, he says, " had their portion of influence in that Convention, and more too, in proportion to their numbers." From these and other facts he goes on to conclude that the Whig party generally will be willing and ready "to take for public office those who favor the cause of Abolition." If there are honest men really desiring to know whether Harrison is the Abolition candidate, and they are not satisfied with such proof that it is so, us this and other facts which we have published, clearly show,we are really at a loss to know what could convince them. The letter following, we extract from " The Philanthropist," an Abolition paper published at Cincinnati, Ohio, and a late number of which is now before us:

Washington City, May 1st, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I understand there is some disposition among the friends of human rights, is our state, to form a third political party. This I deeply regret, and I feel great homeliation at the evident divisions now existing "I have ever believed that every Elector has a right among our friends East. Mr. Garrison and his supportto make this call (for his political creed) upon those ers now form a party. Mr. Leavitt and othere form a to make this call (for his political creed) upon those second party, or a political abolition party. While Mr. who offer their services to the People, and That The Tappan and others remain as they first set out, operating upon the public mind by "moral sunsion," and voting for those whose election they think will heat promote the cause of civil liberty. that the friends of the slave in Ohio might have remained united. But I greatly fear their influence will be diminished by divisions, and in time, perhaps, like that of our eastern friends, turned against each other.

It is probably impossible that all should think alike on any subject. We are all differently situated, and NO PURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MHET THE SUFFOUNDED by different circumstances, by which we would arrive at the same object. It is perhaps useless

for one to make suggestions to another, in regard to the measures which should be pursued. Yet, as I am situated here with the whole field of battle before me, where I think I have a full view of the whole force that a candidate to represent Rowan and Davie in the is arrayed on both sides, I may perhaps be excused for Commons of the peat Legislature. giving you a short statement of the facts on which Larrive at certain conclusions in regard to the policy which night to be pursued by the friends of humanity.

1st. The subject of restoring to the downtrodden African his natural rights has but recently been agitated publican Central Committee of Kentucky, have to any extent among us, and when first presented, it recently published a very while address to the peofact I feel bound to place but little stress upon my declaration made against abolition or abolitionists, at a time when their views were not understood. On this ground I pay but little attention to what Mr. Van Buren or Gen. Harrison said against aboltion in years that

2d. I take it as granted, that General Harrison was preferred to Mr. Clay in order to unite the Abolitionto take the surest and shortest way of ascertaining directly ;-they accordingly addressed pre. Hence it is that the Globe, the official organ of the President, constantly speaks of the whig party as "the ab-olition party.". They speak of General Harrison as an The one for Gen. Harrison was carried to him, abolitionist and denounce all his supporters as enemies it over, reflected, turned back, and re-examined that party, speak of abolitionists with the most bitter parts of it, and then said to them, " that nothing selves abolitionists. That in our Legislature that parcould induce him to answer such interrogatories ty, during the winter past, did all in their power to coming either from friends or fees;"—and so slander abolition, and bring the subject of human rights into contempt. It is also well understood that are per-ty they exclude from office all who favor the abolition

subject of Abolition. This is a matter of fearful importance to the whole Country, and especially abolitionists were present, and had their portion of into the South, and surely no concealment of opin- fluence and more, too, in proportion to numbers That ion in relation to it ought to be for a moment attempted :- and yet Gen. Harrison stands perfectly but to be treated courteously and respectfully. Thus mute, and absolutely refuses to answer one way or fore been hitter against abolition, either say nothing on the other. Have the freemen of this country come the subject now, or speak respectfully in regard to it. to that state of party degeneracy, that they will Men who six months since, were unrelenting in their vote for a man for the Presidency, or any other opposition to abolitionists, are now active in trying to reconcile their friends to associate with, and respect those who are engaged in the cause of humanity.

From these facts, I draw the conclusion that the ainds of the northern whigs are preparing to act with Divest the matter of all political bearing, and abolitionists; and to judge correctly on the subject of look at it for a moment, -We see a vile party of human rights. While at present there is no hope of bringing any portion of the Van Buren party to favor abolition while the President and his paper, and all his South, violate the Constitution of the United States, the value of our national rights; andthirdly, I conclude that the wing party generally will be willing, without making if a public and distinct point, to take for public

THE PROGRESS OF ABOLITION.

But few Southern men are aware of the alarming progress of the incendiary doctrines of Abolition at the North. It is an undeniable fact that the Whig, or Federal papers, studiously withhold all information on the subject, and cautionaly avoid even an allusion, which might tell of their onward stride. Why is it, that they thus keep book information of such vital interest to our people? The reason is obvious, and unquestionable—they are afraid that it will injure the prospects of their candidate Gen. Harrison, as if the election of this superannuated old man, is of more importance than the sacred rights of the Southern people.

We sek-and only desire every man to answer to his own conscience—is there not cause for serious alarm, when we see a party in our very midst, on Southern ground, not only co-operating in the Presidential election with the Abolitionists, our sworn and deadly enemies, but concealing from the people the danger that threatens the Union, and the country-yes, worse than concealing, comes forward, places himself on our side, and even striving with decentful lips to full them into says that he will sink or swim with the cause of a false and fatal security, when they should be awake and aware of the silent but steady encroachments of these functical plotters against our rights. We have spoken in warning before, and we intend of the community, who have something to gain or to speak plainly-we intend from time to time, to lay races before the people and let them see the danger, -if atterwards, they choose to close we expect nothing from them but opposition; it is their eyes—to bend their reason to the subservinea of prejudice and party, why then, when the worst comes, we at least will stand justified as having discharged our duty on this momentous

We now call the attention of our readers to

A new movement of the Abolitanists. On the 18th, 14th, and 18th days of last month (May) a convention of Abolitionists was held in the city of New York. Delegates were in attend. ance from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermon, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jan. sey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan-The Convention formed a new society, adopted a Constitution, elected officers, and devised all their plans of operation. Arthur Tappus was elected President.

They call their new Society "The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Sucrety."

Among other plans for disseminating their iggen. diary doctrines, they determined to establishaneus paper under the name of the "American and For. eign Anti-Slavery Reporter." We have the fees number of this paper before us, and we ask the at. tention of every candid man to the extract given below. It is the close of a report on the condition and progress of the Anti-Slavery cause, prepared by a committee and adopted by the Sec. ety. It will be observed, that in this, " the rejection of Henry Clay " (and of course the nomination of Harrison) is hailed as a great triumph, a way-mark in their history."

But here is the extract-read and judge. "ADVANCE OF OUR CAUSE."

"In conclusion, the Committee would express their regret that so much of this report has been occupied with the language of complaint and apparent despecdency, with regard to our operations as a Society; while at the same time we declare our entire conve. tion that THE CAUSE itself for which the Society was formed, and to which it is therefore merely seen dary, as advancing in the public mind with great rapidity and power. The rejection of Henry Clay-a slave. holder and defender of slavery-is a way-mark in our history. The success of the Committee of the Amus and captives, in keeping at bay the Federal Executive, and preserving these unhappy men from sure death, is another indication. The hard times, which have so deeply embarrassed the Committee, have set been deing our work by compelling a reluctant people to look at the commercial and political bearings of slavery. The glorious results of West India Emancipation can not forever be kept from the knowledge of the Ameri can people. The peaceful delivery of that portion of the Hon. W. Slade's speech which present the about-of Slavery in the District of Columbia, with its insertion in the columns of the National Intelligencer, slows the beginning of a change in the feelings of slavehol The duninished vote by which the Congress Use was carried at the present session proves that he North is less servile them it was."

A NEW TARIFF.

The Harrison Federalists at the North are already beginning to move in favor of new taxes or Foreign importations ;- and, if we may judge by circumstances and indications at home, some of their Southern allies, in our own State, are strongly in favor of the same thing. That these men at the North should wish to see the Tariff faxes increased, we can readily conceive; but that any man in North Carolina should desire to be burdened himself, or to have his neighbors taxed for the benefit of New England, is strange cough,unless, indeed, like Gen. Harrison, they may have a fincy to see the grass grow in the streets of our Southern sea board Towns.

Our notice just at present, has been directed to this subject by a letter, which we find published, from the Hon. D. Petriken, one of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania, in relation to a Tariffites. He expresses himself with so much clearness and good sense on the question of a protective Tariff that we cannot forbear giving a short extract from his letter. He says :

"The people ought to weigh well the necessary ffects of a protective tariff; it is one of those things which are very plausible in theory, but when put is practise are burdensome to all but a few, a very few on, in comparison for the whole number of susens t is really taxing the many to furnish the few with the means of living in splendor, luxury, and dissipation; it is putting in the hands of foreign bank stockholders and a few individuals, their agents, who act as bask officers and directors, the power of taking the carning of the laboring classes of the community to specular upon, actually using their own money to make them slaves. That a revenue must be raised to most the necessary expenses of Government, is certain; but let that revenue be limited to an amount that is no more than necessary for that purpose, and raised equally from all classes of citizens. If there is to be any dis tinction, let it be in favor of the working classes society, and not as all tariffs heretofore, in which articles used by the rich have been either exempt from duty or taxed much less in proportion, than those artcles necessary for the use and comfort of the poor and working classes. Let the same amount of taxation second directly on the people for the benefit of a feet nabobs which you propose to take indirectly from the u the shape of duties on their tood, clothes, iron, &c and see how quickly they will rebel and remonstr against it. Is it then right to take from the people is covers and decentul way, that which you dare m take openly ! no honest Government will do so."

The day of reckoning is at hand .- Gov. Penington of New Jersey and his privy council, who undertook to defraud the people of that State of heir rights, by the despotie stamp of their " hread seal," may already see the hand-writing on the wall. On the 20th day of May, the Republicant held a Convention at Trenton which is said to have been the largest meeting of the kind ever known in New Jersey. There were nearly 2,000 Delegates in attendance, and the people poured in from be surrounding country in immense crowds. There were no log cabins and canoes hauled about he streets, no barrels of sour cider with gove tied to them-no yelling and whooping like becchannels, but there was decent order, and dignified conduct, becoming rational creatures, who appear to the reasons of men, and not to their appeting and passions. Speeches were delivered Reself tions expressing their principles adopted, nomine ions of candidates made, and afterwards, the ped ple soberly dispersed, and returned to their homes with the fire of liberty burning in their besomewith a determination which will expel from office the ususpers who dared to violate the Constitution and frample on their rights. The spirit of 76 s abroad in the land. Success, we say, to the friends of liberty every where!

Banks and Politics - hard times and the cause. Nothing is more clearly evident, than that the Banks at the North have taken the field in the present great political confest going on in the country. Their plan of operation has been, and still is, to increase the pressure by making money scarce. This they can do at their will and pleasure; and in accomplish it, they have not only stopped all dis-