

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Ohio Statesman. DEVELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. This is one of the most extraordinary political campaigns, which has ever existed since the formation of our Government.

When this fact was first published to the world, it was denied and denounced as a "Democratic falsehood." When the "Oswego correspondence" was published as a proof, it was declared to be a "vile forgery."

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN, EMANUEL HAWN, SAML. C. WOOD, WILLIAM CURTIS, MOSES BENNETT, JACOB CONRAD, JOHN McHUGH, WILLIAM ARTHUR, DOWDY 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.

Comment upon such a state of things is superfluous. The facts stated can neither be palliated nor denied. Jesse R. Grant is a leading Whig of this county; formerly residing in Georgetown, Ohio.

Now, we ask, who appointed this committee of Wright, Gayles, and Spencer, to conduct Gen. Harrison's correspondence? How do they get their letters for this purpose of answering them? By what authority have they conducted his correspondence for several months past, without his knowledge?

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 Illinois—in all 167 votes.

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

Now, let us take a candid retrospect of the foregoing. Mr. Van Buren is certain to obtain all the States that voted for him before, with the exception of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Louisiana—these, 17 votes, we place among the doubtful, except Rhode Island, which, to counterbalance these, he will certainly receive the vote of Tennessee, 15; South Carolina, 11; Ohio, 21; and Georgia, 11—58 votes in all; and there is a strong probability that Massachusetts, 14; Kentucky, 15; Indiana, 9; Delaware, 3; New Jersey, 8; Maryland, 10; will also give their votes to Mr. Van Buren at the coming election in the Fall.

In man's works, as in those of nature, the intention is the great thing to be studied.

SULTAN OF MUSCAT'S PRESENTS.

Interesting Correspondence.—The following official communication to Congress from the President of the United States, with the letter accompanying it, relating to the recent presents from the Imam of Muscat, we copy from the Washington Globe of Tuesday evening.

To THE SENATE.—I communicate to Congress sundry papers, from which it will be perceived that the Imam of Muscat has transmitted to this country, and, through the agency of the commander of one of his vessels, offered for my acceptance, a present consisting of horses, pearls, and other articles of value.

The correspondence between the department of State and our Consul at Tangier, will acquaint Congress with such an instance in which every proper exertion on the part of the Consul to refrain from taking charge of an intended present, proving unavailing.

[The following is a portion of the documents: NEW YORK, May 2, 1840. Sir: We have the honor to inform you, that as consignees of the ship Sultane, and cargo, belonging to his highness, Seyd Seyid, Imam of Muscat, just arrived at this port from Zanzibar, 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.

These 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 these articles.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 7th May, 1840. GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letters to him of the 2d and 5th instant, informing him of the arrival at your port of the ship Sultane, commanded by Ahmet Ben Haman, and bearing presents from his highness, the Imam of Muscat, for the President.

The President will avail himself of the return of the Sultane, to forward an answer to the friendly communication which he received from your highness, and will express at the same time the lively satisfaction he derives from this first visit of a vessel from the Sultan's dominions to the United States, and his sense of the friendly disposition evinced by his highness in the presents which Ahmet Ben Haman is instructed to offer in his name.

To His Excellency MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of North America, Washington. SIR: Hope the Almighty God will protect you, and keep you in good health. From this part of the world, having no news to communicate to you, your Excellency; and whenever opportunity offers for this place, we shall feel happy to hear from your Excellency.

To His Highness SEYD BIN SULTAN, Imam of Muscat, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America—Greeting: GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: By the hands of Ahmet Ben Haman, commanding your highness's ship Sultane, I had the satisfaction of receiving your highness's letter of the 19th of the Moon of Shawal, and 1,255 of the Hgira. It has been a source of lively satisfaction to me in my desire that frequent and beneficial intercourse should be established between our respective countries, to behold a vessel bearing your highness's flag enter a port of the United States, to testify, I hope, that such relations will be reciprocal and lasting.

I am informed that Ahmet Ben Haman had in charge from your highness to offer for my acceptance, in your name, a magnificent present. I look upon this friendly proceeding on your part as a new proof of your highness's desire to cultivate with us amicable relations; but a fundamental law of the Republic, which forbids its servants from accepting presents from foreign States or Princes, precludes me from receiving these your highness's intended for me, I beg your highness to be assured that, in thus declining your valuable gift, I do but perform a paramount duty to my country, and that my sense of the kindness which prompted the offer is not thereby in any degree abated.

Wishing health and prosperity to your highness, power and stability to your Government, and to your people tranquility and happiness, I pray

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

By the President: JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State. Washington, May 8, 1840. The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.



THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, JUNE 12, 1840. State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS. STATE LEGISLATURE. Senate, for Rowan and Davis—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. "I have ever believed that every Elector has a right to make this call (for his political creed) upon those who offer their services to the People, and that the CANDIDATES ARE BOUND TO ANSWER."

We are requested to announce Jno. Shaver, Esq. a candidate to represent Rowan and Davis in the Commons of the next Legislature.

MORE EVIDENCE. The Kentucky Address.—The Democratic Republican Central Committee of Kentucky, have recently published a very able address to the people 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.

The one for Gen. Harrison was carried to him, and placed in his own hands, by two gentlemen chosen for that purpose;—Messrs. Wm. Chambers & C. Van Dyke. They state that he read it over, reflected, turned back, and re-examined parts of it, and then said to them, "that nothing could induce him to answer such interrogatories coming either from friends or foes;"—and so these gentlemen had to return, without being able to get any thing out of him.—Among other questions proposed, was one as to his opinions on the subject of Abolition.—This is a matter of fearful importance to the whole Country, and especially to the South, and surely no concealment of opinion in relation to it ought to be for a moment attempted;—and yet Gen. Harrison stands perfectly mute, and absolutely refuses to answer one way or the other.

Divest the matter of all political bearing, and look at it for a moment.—We see a vile party of incendiary fanatics, who have arisen at the North, whose avowed object is to destroy the rights of the South, violate the Constitution of the United States, and bring civil war amongst us—they have attained to influence, and the question is put to Gen. Harrison, as a Candidate for the Presidency—whether 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 conduct. A copy of the same letter sent to Harrison, 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 exposes the Abolitionists in their true colors, and declares his uncompromising hostility to their nefarious schemes.

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 cautiously avoid even an allusion, which might tell of their onward stride.

THE POPULATION OF BOSTON. The population of Boston, as shown the Census just taken, is upwards of 84,000.

FROM THE ENEMY.

Do Southern men doubt the co-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.

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."

Washington City, May 1st, 1840. DEAR SIR: I understand there is some disposition among the friends of human rights, in our state, to form a third political party. This I deeply regret, and I feel great humiliation at the evident divisions now existing among our friends East.

THE HARRISON-FEDERALISTS IN THE NORTH. The Harrison-Federalists in the North are already beginning to move in favor of new taxes on 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.

THE PEOPLE OUGHT TO WEIGH WELL THE NECESSARY EFFECTS OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF; it is one of those things which are very plausible in theory, but when put in practice are burdensome to all but a few; a very few men, in comparison to the whole number of citizens. It 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 bank officers and directors, the power of taking the earnings of the laboring classes of the community to speculate upon, actually using their own money to make these slaves.

THE DAY OF RECKONING IS AT HAND.—Gov. Pennington of New Jersey and his privy council, who undertook to defraud the people of that State of their rights, by the despotic stamp of their "honor seal," may already see the hand-writing on the wall. On the 20th day of May, the Republicans held a Convention at Trenton which is said to have been the largest meeting of the kind ever known in New Jersey.

BANKS AND POLITICS.—"hard times and the cause."—Nothing is more clearly evident, than that the Banks in the North have taken the field in the present great political contest going on in the country. Their plan of operation has been, and still is, to increase the pressure by making money scarce.

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A NEW SOCIETY OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of last month (May) a convention of Abolitionists was held in the city of New York. Delegates were in attendance from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan.

They call their new Society "The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society." Among other plans for disseminating their incendiary doctrines, they determined to establish a newspaper under the name of the "American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter."

"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 despondency, with regard to our operations as a Society; while at the same time we declare our entire conviction that THE CAUSE itself 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.

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