

LETTERS OF  
Col. Croghan to Gen. Harrison.

Rep Hook, July 1, 1818.

Sir: Could I calculate on seeing you within any reasonable time, this letter would not be written; but as there is no prospect of this, I deem it, therefore, most proper in this way to state to you with candor, that reports, or rather statements, have been made to me of such a nature, and from sources so direct and apparently so authentic, as to cause me to hesitate in the language I should bear towards you; and which will, unless positively denied by you, call from me such a contradiction as would be extremely unpleasant to me, and, perhaps, mortifying to you.

It is stated, that you revised and corrected the work entitled "War in the West," (of which M'Alfee is the ostensible author), preparatory to its going to press, thus giving your sanction and authority to the publication of a statement in relation to the defence of Lower Sandusky, most positively incorrect, and which you at the time knew to be in direct contradiction of the language which you held in the Camp of Seneca, during the bombardment of Sandusky by the enemy.

Gen. Harrison, says the author, "discovering from the fire of the enemy, that they had nothing but light artillery, which could make no impression on the works, felt no apprehension for the safety of the garrison, well knowing that a breach could not be effected, and that, without forming a breach, every attempt at escalade could be resisted by the garrison," or words to this amount—a statement as void of truth as possible, as you well know, recollecting, as you must, your uneasiness during the whole continuance of the cannonade for the safety of the garrison, and which more than once wrung from you this strong language of concern for my conduct:—"I wash my hands of it—the blood be on his own head,"—language which you had no right to use, and which would have damaged my reputation as an officer, had I fallen on that occasion.

I am informed that very lately, at a dinner in Philadelphia, when the subject of the defence of Sandusky was brought up, you expressed yourself in substance thus:—"The officers and soldiers of that garrison are not deserving of distinction for its defence, as it is generally thought; to the blindness and folly of the enemy, more than to any extraordinary exertion or skill of theirs, is to be ascribed his defeat and their safety; it is true, they did very well, but no better than any other like number of troops from my army would have done," &c., thus continuing on in such an exposition of the affair as made me, says my informant, and others at the table, express an astonishment that the merit of the defence of Sandusky had been so far forgotten, and that the commanding officer had received for such service such applause. Did such conversation ever take place? or have you ever expressed yourself in such manner of the defence of Sandusky, as to induce the belief in any one that its garrison received warmer plaudits than it was deserving of? And in asking this, may I at the same time require of you an equally candid denial or admission of the statement of your having revised the work of which M'Alfee is the ostensible author? If it is made to appear from your answer that my informants have reported falsely, they shall know it to their confusion and cost; but if, on the other hand, there is an affirmation on your part of the truth of their statement, I will immediately take it upon myself to correct the false impression you may have made. I will be in New York until the 1st of October next, to which place I beg that your answer may be directed.

I HAVE THE HONOR TO BE, SIR,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEO. CROGHAN,  
To Gen. W. H. Harrison, Cincinnati, O.

New York, Aug. 18, 1818.

DEAR SIR: The language of my letter, though warm, was but expressive of my feelings at the time; for I had then scarce a doubt of your honesty. My towards me, by such an extraordinary chain of coincident circumstances were the reports it produced brought before me. With every desire to address you as from the long friendship that has existed between us, you had a right to expect, I was unable to express myself as I wished, for at each attempt at a more dispassionate manner, I became yet more warm at the idea of having so mistaken your character. Nor will you be surprised at this, when informed of the manner in which it was produced. In the first place, I was never satisfied with your report of the affair of Sandusky. You enlarged individual gallantry alone, without any attempt at placing the facts before the Government in the important light they merited, thus doing an injury to myself and others concerned;—however, this neglect I found an excuse for at the time; (the exasperated state of public feeling, unjustly directed against yourself, rendering it more proper, for a time at least, that such facts should be withheld as would tend further to increase the reputation of the affair. Secondly; when I heard, for more than two years, officers declare that you were intimate to me, (at the same time giving instances in proof,) a book appeared in Kentucky, highly corroborative of those declarations; for, in this book, (on which it is said you had passed your approbation while yet in manuscript,) a statement is given of the affair of Sandusky, calculated most completely to lessen its reputation in the opinion of the public. Lastly; when in a degree exasperated at the false coloring given to the affair of Sandusky in the book referred to, while revolving in my mind a conjecture of the real state of your feelings towards me, I accidentally met with a stranger, who recited to me a conversation he had recently held with you, that places the fact of your hostility beyond a question. The conversation here alluded to was expressed at length in my last letter, and to it I might have added another fact which had its place in the chain of connection, that you presented to this stranger M'Alfee's History—and I may say, vouches for its correctness, as it was given to him after he had sworn his intention of writing an account of the war. I might here relate many other facts of like importance in this chain of singular coincidences; but I deem it will readily appear from those I have already stated, that I was slow to believe you capable of improper feeling, and that the warmth of which you complain, was the consequence of unwillingness on my part to trouble you with a recital of the various reports I had heard, until at last they assumed so positive a character as to impress me with almost an entire conviction of their truth.

I may offer these particulars in excuse for the tone and language of my letter;—but they do not come on the less to regret having betrayed such warmth. You had a right to expect other treatment;—and I do not hesitate to say that I have wronged your friendship.

Should a second edition of M'Alfee's book be published, I will offer to the publisher an impartial detail of facts in relation to the affair of Sandusky, as a duty which I owe to those brave men who are injured in the statement now before the world; but in whatever I may say, no personal allusions shall be made to yourself, if they can be avoided. Although I no longer harbor a thought of your having ever wilfully injured us, or of your having at any time stated any thing with a view to detract from the merits of the defence of Sandusky, I am very far, at the same time, from placing, as I used to do, the strongest reliance on the activity of your friendship for me. I once thought you anxious to seek an occasion to speak in praise of my services. I since find my mistake, and that your neglect of me has gone so far as to cause you pass from under your eyes a work containing an incorrect account of an affair on which my reputation as a soldier greatly depended, when it was fully in your power to have given the necessary corrections. Feelings, as I do, that I have striven a great deal in your behalf, and aware that you were conscious of my having at one time rendered you a very signal service, I am surprised, perhaps mortified, that you should have neglected the very favorable opportunity that was offered to you of acknowledging the obligation, by generously publishing to the world a full account of every transaction in relation to the defence of Sandusky. Such a course would not have left me among the number of those who have given proof of mere personal courage, but would have ranked me among the roll of those who have rendered their country signal services, while it would have exalted you as one superior to all selfish considerations, more anxious to render justice to others than to claim it for yourself. I have been educated in the belief that candor is a virtue; I therefore address you in its utmost sincerity. I do not wish to hurt your feelings, but to show you what my own are. I am as willing now as I have ever been to speak in your favor, nor will I ever neglect an opportunity of doing justice to your military worth and services.

I am, very respectfully,  
Yours,  
GEO. CROGHAN,  
Gen. Harrison, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1825.

Sir: I unwillingly renew our correspondence, which I had thought had finally closed with my letter of the 13th August, 1818; and that I do so, will be received as an evidence that my feelings towards you are at least not hostile. You will call to mind the particulars of our recent correspondence at Washington City, and cannot therefore be surprised at my entering, without circumspection, upon the subject which then occupied us. Strict justice has never been done to the brave men who served with me at Lower Sandusky, and I require it for them at your hands. It would be needless for me to point out in what particular they have suffered; to you, at least, it should be enough to be referred to M'Alfee's History of the War in the West, and your own Biography, recently published in Cincinnati. What is said in either of these books, calculated to place the transaction at Lower Sandusky in a higher point of view before the world than is claimed for the most insignificant affairs of that day. Your answer must be that of every other reader—nothing. I ask no more myself, General Harrison, than I have a right to claim for every soldier who served under me. But might I not ask for more at your hands? If you have one spark of grateful recollection, you will answer, yes, more, much more. Did not sacrifice myself to save you? Did I not, at a moment when the excitement against you throughout the whole State of Ohio amounted to general clamor, when there was almost a riot in your favor, and your friends required of me, as necessary to reinstate you in the good opinion of the people and the army? The success of our army required that you, the General-in-chief, should have the confidence of all; and to insure that, I signed addresses without reading them, because I was told that it was necessary; wrote letters approving throughout your conduct, and subject to your corrections, without asking what they might be, because I was assured by members of your family that you yourself believed that as my expressions in relation to you much depended. But of what I did for you enough, of what you have done for me, there is nothing to be told. You have personally pledged yourself to correct any false impressions that may have been created by the publication of the two works above mentioned;—in a word, to speak of all things in relation to the transactions in Sandusky, as they deserve.

We are told in M'Alfee's History: "Gen. Harrison, discovering from the fire of the enemy, that he had nothing but light artillery, which could make no impression upon the works, felt no momentary alarm for the safety of the garrison, well knowing that a breach could not be effected, and that without effecting a breach, every attempt at escalade would be successfully repelled." General Harrison, is this the fact? Did you not, during the whole of the bombardment of thirty six hours, evince more emotion than could have been induced by a belief that the garrison was not endangered?

Did you not, in the extremity of your apprehensions, more than once cry out:—"The blood be on his own head—I wash my hands of it!" And was there one man in your whole camp at Seneca, (the gallant Wood excepted,) who believed that, without the most desperate resistance, the garrison could prevail against the attacks of the enemy? Answer these queries, and fairly. I demand it of you as a right. If the statement in M'Alfee's book be correct, then where is the merit of the defence of Sandusky? State candidly the facts, without eulogy on any of us; for, each one who served would be judged by his works. Tell to the world, that when you fell back on Seneca, leaving, as a garrison for Sandusky, but one hundred and fifty men, the works of the place were measurably defenceless, that the pickets which connected the block houses were so loosely planted, that the efforts of a single man could pull many of them up;—that there was no ditch about the work, nor any outward defence to oppose an assaulting force;—that but few entrenching tools were left behind, and those unwillingly, and to all this, that there was spared to us scarce 40 rounds of musket cartridges per man, without a single prepared cartridge, or one ounce of powder for the only piece of artillery in the place. Then state the appearance of the defences on your coming down immediately after the defeat and flight of the enemy. The brave men who toiled there during ten days and nights to put themselves in a posture of defence, are as much entitled to credit for it as they are deserving of praise for their gallantry after the coming of the enemy.

Having enlarged on these points as far as may be due to the truth, I would then have you speak of every other circumstance in relation to the affair at Sandusky (both anterior and subsequent) calculated to place it in its proper light—I have been told it already occupies its proper light—that every thing in relation to it is well understood, and duly appreciated. Can you join in any expressions of this kind? Surely you cannot; for you know too well what was done on the frontier, and

how much immediately around Sandusky that has never come to light. If my services have been duly appreciated, then truly have I been resting too contentedly upon what I have done; for no public expression, conveying an assurance of the great sense in which my services are held, has ever yet reached me. You may say that I received a sword from the ladies of Chillicothe, and that I was also brevetted by the President: for the first, I feel as a soldier ought to feel for a gift which he should prize as his life; as for the latter, I regard it as a thing of no value, and not to be considered, for brevets had been dealt out by the dozen and of ten times to those who had never seen the enemy. My name was once before Congress for a vote of thanks, and it was rejected as unnecessary, an expression of its approbation. When I was thus flatteringly passed upon, was Congress, in your opinion, informed of all I had done in the Northwest? You will say not. And when at a very recent period, too, I was compelled by my necessities to ask a place, and an important one, and found difficulties and vexation when I expected every thing the reverse, had I not a right to believe that my claims to preference were considered but of the same rank with those of every other applicant for office?—The world knows that there was a repulse of the enemy at Lower Sandusky, but what further does it know calculated to enhance it above the most trivial affairs of the war? Does it know that I disobeyed your orders to abandon the place, and that this disobedience saved your army from a precipitate retreat, and perhaps the whole frontier from the incursions of a savage foe? A council of your general and field officers decided upon the propriety of falling back upon Upper Sandusky; every arrangement was made for a precipitate retreat, and the signal of departure was to be given at the moment of my joining. I care not, Your order was disobeyed, and you were thus saved from the—of a retrograde step. The consequences of the repulse of the enemy at Lower Sandusky were, as you have known, more important than can be conceived by those unacquainted with the topography of the section of country under view, and the position of the opposing forces. How you would have fared had I been captured, you can best conjecture; at all events, it did appear that at the time, you believed the enemy were then a match for you. And what would have been the consequences of your defeat. A smoking frontier of more than five hundred miles in extent. What saved the boats and immense stores concentrated at Cleveland under the direction of Major, now General Jessup?—What also prevented a combined attack of land and naval forces upon the fleet of Commodore Perry, at Erie, at a time when its destruction must have been certain? My disobedience of your orders—my subsequent defeat and repulse of the enemy at Sandusky. Gen. Proctor, on leaving Detroit in July, 1813, had no other object in view than the destruction of the fleet of Commodore Perry at Erie, and of the military stores and boats at Cleveland. He blockaded Fort Meigs merely as a cover to his real intention and to afford him an opportunity of ascertaining what reinforcement were marching out, that he might be assured of the safety of Detroit during his absence. Satisfied of this, he left Fort Meigs with a force of at least three thousand men, (Indians included) in furtherance of the grand object of the expedition. On reaching the point of crossing at the entrance of Sandusky bay, his Indian force refused to go further on the lake, without first taking the scalps and plunder at Fort Sandusky. Gen. Proctor, from his own written statement, (now in your hands,) awfully indulged them. An attack was made—it failed—and with heavy loss. The Indians deserted to a man, and thus an expedition originally well planned, and fraught with deadly consequences to our cause, was completely defeated by a force of 150 men, of whom nothing further in praise has been offered than was extracted from M'Alfee's History of the War in the West.

Respectfully,  
GEO. CROGHAN,  
To Gen. W. H. Harrison, Cincinnati, O.

NEW ORLEANS, 8th August, 1825.

DEAR SIR: You will allow me to express surprise that no answer has been returned to my letter of the 24th May last; not even an acknowledgment of its receipt. I wrote you at your own request. I had, therefore, every reason to flatter myself with a belief that I should hear from you without loss of time. I am fully decided upon having all the facts in relation to the transactions at Lower Sandusky placed before the world; and will, therefore, unless something satisfactory be shortly obtained from you, publish the letters which have passed between us, that it may be at once seen of what I complain, and with how much cause.—This is not offered as a threat—far from it—but to show you that I am in earnest, and that I may be forced by you to have recourse to a most disagreeable alternative.

Yours,  
GEO. CROGHAN,  
To Gen. W. H. Harrison, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22, 1825.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 31st August was received this morning. Let your expose of the Sandusky affair be as it may, my letters of the 24th May and 5th ult. cannot be withdrawn; to do so, were to admit their statements are incorrect.—Should the publication of Dawson's supplement be satisfactory, I will, of course, proceed no further in the matter; in truth, will be satisfied with much less than is asked for in my letter of the 24th May; for I care not that the world should know how far I lent myself to serve the public, and to save you. My letter of the 24th May, was not written for the public eye, else it had been differently worded; it was for yourself alone, and intended to operate upon your feelings of generosity, which, in relation to myself, had been dormant for twelve years, greatly to my injury, and it was, therefore, that I placed before you, in the strongest language of which I was capable, those facts which seemed best calculated to operate upon the feelings I was desirous of calling into action. My letter of the 8th August, which you have determined on constraining into a threat of the most offensive character, was written with no other view than the one expressed, to prove to you that I was in earnest; for I had every reason to believe that without an occasional hint of the kind, you might, in your forgetfulness, let slip a third opportunity for rendering justice to those who fought at Sandusky.

Yours,  
GEO. CROGHAN,  
To Gen. W. H. Harrison, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I did not immediately answer your letter of the 24th October, because there appears no call for haste, and, moreover, I have been, since its receipt, occasionally unwell, and occupied more than usually in the business of my office. I willingly accede to the proposition made by you for referring the matter between us to some of our mutual friends, and will abide by their decision, provided no contradiction be given by you to the statements contained in the letters which I shall offer in evidence. I thus reserve to myself the right of

a rejoinder, if it is necessary. A correct copy of our correspondence will be immediately forwarded to General Jessup, to be laid before the Board.  
Respectfully yours,  
GEO. CROGHAN,  
To Gen. W. H. Harrison, Washington City.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.  
SALISBURY, N. C.:  
Friday, SEPTEMBER 25, 1840.  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

- Election the 12th of November.
- 1st District—GEO. BOWER, of Ashe county.
  - 2nd " DRURY DOBBINS, of Rutherford.
  - 3rd " HENRY FULLENWIDER, of Lincoln.
  - 4th " BURTON CRAIG, of Rowan.
  - 5th " LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswell.
  - 6th " RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham.
  - 7th " LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, of Cumberland.
  - 8th " JOHN BERRY, of Granville.
  - 9th " JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnston.
  - 10th " WILL. P. WILLIAMS, of Franklin.
  - 11th " ALEX. W. MEBANE, of Bertie.
  - 12th " CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Chowan.
  - 13th " WILL. L. KENNEDY, of Beaufort.
  - 14th " JAMES B. WHITFIELD, of Greene.
  - 15th " WILLIAM S. ASHE, of Newhanover.

Subscribers in Mecklenburg County will find their accounts in the hands of C. T. Alexander, Esq., of Charlotte, who will settle with them as fully as we could do ourselves.

HENRY SMITH, Esq., near Feinster's P. O., is our authorized agent in Iredell county; and Mr. Ephraim Mauney, in Lincoln county.

We hope our subscribers will do us the justice to call on these gentlemen and discharge their respective accounts, some of which are of long standing.

Our annual accounts, the King's Movement CELEBRATION will be a highly interesting affair. To participate in it and hear the great men who will be present on the occasion, thousands of the Republicans of North and South Carolina will flock to the battle ground. A general invitation is extended, and we hope to see many of the Republicans of Rowan going up.—It will require only a few days and no expense, as every man can take his own provisions. Such another opportunity to meet and hear some of the most distinguished men of the country may not soon again occur, and it is surely worth the sacrifice of a few days to be present.

COL. CROGHAN AND GEN. HARRISON.

We this week make room for the letters of Col. Croghan to Gen. Harrison in reference to the North-Western war, and particularly relating to the defence of the Lower Sandusky. Col. Croghan complains of the injustice done him, in the account of that affair as stated in several histories published under the immediate supervision of Gen. Harrison himself. But the correspondence explains itself, and we submit it without further comment. In explanation, however, of its appearance in this form, and unattended by the answers of Harrison to the several letters of Croghan, we should mention, that at the time of publishing these letters, the Washington Globe informed Gen. Harrison and his party that his replies were in the hands of the editors, and they only waited an intimation from Harrison or any of his leaders to publish them. This has never been given, and Harrison's replies are consequently withheld. "The Hero of North Bend" is not anxious that his apologies to Croghan, for the unjust, ungrateful and dishonorable treatment of that brave soldier should be published to the world. The reader will observe the tone of these letters, as addressed to Harrison privately, in respectful remonstrance for a crying wrong and flagrant injustice, and let it be borne in mind, that with all their recklessness, the Federal papers have never gone so far as to call in question the claim of Croghan to the honor due for the successful defence of the post of Lower Sandusky, when Harrison had ordered him to abandon it to the enemy and join him in retreat.

WHIGS AND FEDERALISTS THE SAME.

Why is it that those who have assumed for themselves the name of "Whig" exclusively, deny their identity with the old Federal party? Changing the name works no change in the thing—or principle. If the same men who constituted the old Federal party with the very same principles and aims, are now found associated under the name of Whigs, what are they but Federalists?

Let us examine whether this be so or not.

A pamphlet, which we have before mentioned, has lately been published in Boston, full of historical facts of a political nature. This pamphlet proves two things beyond the shadow of a doubt, or any possibility of dispute.—First, that all the leading Whigs in New England at the present day, were most violent Federalists in 1812-'13, and '14.

Secondly, that the Whigs, as they now call themselves, profess and maintain the same principles the Federalists did in 1812 to '15.

Take a few prominent examples:—Dan. Webster is now at the head of the Whig party;—so in 1812, '13, and '14 was he one of the leaders of the Federal party. He was then in Congress, and violently opposed the War, on every occasion when he could find an opportunity. He invariably voted against supplies of men and money. He denounced the Republican Administration of Mr. Madison with the same bitter virulence that he now hurls his fury against that of Van Buren; and he abused Madison personally as bitterly as he now abuses Van Buren.

Another example:—Mr. Webster's colleague in the Senate of the United States from Massachusetts, is John Davis. This man, when he heard the news that the British had taken Washington,

and burnt the Capitol, gave three cheers in the streets of Worcester. He is now a leading Whig, and Whig candidate for Governor in Massachusetts.

In 1814, the Hartford Convention met to form plans for the separation of New England from the other States, and to form an Alliance with the British. It was contemplated to form a close connection with the British crown and have one of the Royal Family to reign over them. The brilliant termination of the war defeated their schemes and covered the conspirators with disgrace. Many of those men are yet living, and every one—to a man—calls himself a Whig, and goes for Harrison.

Another example:—During the war, when our army or navy gained victories, and the Republicans, with feelings of patriotic exultation, rejoiced as they always did at the success of their country's arms.—What was the conduct of the Federal party? Did they join in the triumph? So far were they from doing so, that unable to conceal their disappointment at the defeat of the British, and enraged to see the triumphs of American arms, they introduced resolutions into the Massachusetts Legislature, and passed a resolution declaring it to be becoming a religious people like themselves, to rejoice at victories in such a war as that. This most abominable resolution was passed by the votes of the Federalists, they having a majority in the Legislature. Of those who voted for this resolution a good many are yet living—and all—to a man—are now good Whigs and go for Harrison.

The publication, from which we have these facts, gives many other proofs to show that the Whigs of the present day are the Federalists of former times. This is so clear that no candid man will deny it. If any further proof were necessary to establish a thing so evident, let the reader look around in the extent of his own acquaintance, and see where all the old Federalists are now found. Mark them, and you will find that almost to a man, they are rallied under the Harrison flag.

HARRISON'S "STANDING ARMY" OPINIONS.

To hear the present blaring cry of "Standing army" against Van Buren for Poinsett's reported plan to organize the militia, would any man suppose that Harrison had expressed such views? We contained in the following letter as late as February last? Here the old gentleman re-asserts his opinions of 1810 concerning "annual camps of discipline," to be maintained by taxing the people—a plan ten fold worse than Poinsett's impracticable project, and then turns about and with his whole party denounce Van Buren for a plan less exceptional, which he never recommended! The man sneers at the present militia system, ("if a system it can be called.") He is always pointing us to Greece and Rome, where the soldiery gave law and finally overthrew the Republics and established military monarchies on their ruins;—these he recommends as fit examples for our imitation. But the most extraordinary of all is, to see Gen. Harrison one day strongly advocating and declaring it the object nearest his heart (except taxing the South to her own negroes) to see this system of organizing the militia carried out, and the next day denouncing a plan similar to his own, proposed by Poinsett, as a "Standing Army!"

"TO THE LOUISVILLE LEGION."

"Normal Disc. Feb. 22, 1828.

It may perhaps be unknown to you, gentlemen, that the formation of such corps as yours, upon an extensive scale throughout the Union, has long been a favorite project of mine. So long ago as the year 1810 I endeavored to call the attention of the nation to this subject, in a series of letters addressed to the venerable revolutionary soldier and patriot, Gen. Charles Scott, at that time Governor of Kentucky. These letters evoked the formation of annual camps of discipline in which the select corps of the militia were to be trained at the public expense. To the House of Representatives, in the fifteenth Congress, I presented a report containing the outlines of a system of military education of all the youth of the country in the ordinary seminaries of learning. In short, I have neglected no opportunity in Congress, in letters, in speeches, and in tone at public convivial meetings, to urge the importance of creating a national defence suited to the character of our Government.

So much has the subject occupied my mind, that it has often been inappositely introduced as the celebrated "Delecta res Carthago" of the elder Cato. But my efforts have been in vain. The attention of our rulers and the revenues of the country have been directed to other objects considered no doubt by them to be more important. Such, however, were not the opinions of the Roman and Grecian Senates, whose Rome and Greece were free, nor in modern times, of the great British statesmen (the immortal William Pitt, the elder) not of our own, Washington and Jefferson. Will the citizens who are enrolled as the defenders of their country, longer suffer under this gross neglect? Will they longer tolerate such a militia system, devoid of feature of justice, and every principle of Republicanism?

"WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

Repeal of Business.—Notwithstanding the combined efforts of the Banks to distress the country and embarrass trade, it is rapidly reviving in the commercial cities. The importations into New York are greatly increasing, and business has assumed the most active appearance. The city is full of country merchants laying in large supplies, and the price of exchange shows that they are doing so not on credit, but with good money. The manufacturers, too, are again in busy and profitable operation. All this shows that no Bank legend, nor political combination can long distress the energies and prosperity of this country. Their impotent efforts to do so must always eventually fall back destruction on their own heads.

Another Land Slide on the Mississippi River.—A destructive slide of the Mississippi River bank occurred in Plaquemine, Louisiana, on the 23d inst., to the extent of four hundred yards of the levee, in front of the town. It took with it three or four buildings, and apprehensions were entertained that a further slide would take place.

A Liberty Pole of great height, erected by the Democratic Party somewhere in the West, was lately struck by lightning. Some of the Federal Editors regard this as an occurrence of bad omen for the Republican cause. They are greatly mistaken. It is "doubly sacred" now. Have them worthy yet to learn—

"That the lightning sanctifies below  
Whatever it strikes!"