From the Augustile (Ale.) Democrat.

the hardness of the times. They dwell on this the larguese of the times. They dwell on this sith the most exquisite pathos and putnous expressions. "The runnel country—the appressed people I" How their eyes weep and their hearts blood AND YARDS FOR WANT OF A MARKET: over the missies of their countrymen!-" Tunes by the alarming distinution of our circul Francis have done it." "Oh! for the good old days of a United States Bank, when stock was up, when money was plenty and good as gold, when stock was up, when money was plenty and good as gold-when exchange was cheap when labor and produce were well paid for-wher every body grew rich and nobody poor!" Slop gentlemen; no more erocable tours, or stage player's sight till you and the people have read the subjoined account of past times from the pens of "Whig" editors and the tips of "Whig" orators. See what your own of legislation in the delicate relation between delicate party say of the times of 1818-'19, and 1822 '24 or and creditor; and above all by the low and depressed state of value of about every description of the whole mans of arcovery of the autism; 25, when your blaved Coited States Bank was in of the whole mans of property of the minim; the plentude of its power. Read of the days WHICH HAS, on an average, SUNA NOT LESS. when the Intelligencer, (a leading Whig print) said, "roin and bankruptcy meet us at every hand," THAN FIFTY PER CENT. WITHER A FEW when Niles (Whig) said, " we hear of a severe YEARS. pressure on men of husiness, a general stagnation of trade, and a large reduction in the price of sta. on, every class of society; all feed at, though at ple articles." When Heary Clay said, "gener, may be felt at different places, in different degrees."

If distress pervades the whole country," When He also says, in the same speech: Biddle said, " in no period of English history was so intense and general distress as there was in De- more in the stagnation of business than the la party, and blash for your duplicity and deception. the community. The wages of attle-limited HARD TIMES HERETOFORE AND HARD TIMES NOW.

The opponents of the Administration loudly declare that it is necessary to have a change of rulers, because Mr. Van Buren and the Independent Treasury has produced a scene of distress among the people never before witnessed. Those who reason in this way, have paid but little attention to the history of the Government, and for the purpose of refreshing their frail memories, we introdoce the following lacts, commencing with the year 1816.

In the year 1816, the Bank of the United States was characted, and in 1817, went into successful at the periods designated : Distress of the year 1819.

" Stocks are down, down, while the rates of exchange are advancing at a rapid and unpreceden-ted rate. The CURRENCY is in confusion—rum and bankruptey meet us on every hand. The doever can be. The Southern bills are almost worthas at the North, and the West is in nearly as bad a situation. What is to be done, we know but .-The UNITED STATES BANK can utlord us no religi, if even it shall be able to stand itself."

National Intelligencer, Sept. 14, 1818. ted States in 1818-the confusion of the currency and the umbusty of the great regulator to afford any kind of relief.

Distress in the year 1819. " From all parts of the country we hear of a

nation of trace, a large reduction in the price of manding their troops how to conduce the Passading-shaple articles. Real property in its nominal valus and its reuts or profits are rapidly diminishing. R. ason has been threst aside, hidden, suppress Many highly respectable transits have become and trampled under foot, and frand, mustige benkropts, and it is agreed that many others must ram and talschood, purtuacionally observed un supcommodations; confidence among merchanis is shaken, and 3 per cent, per month is offered for in which accounts for furniture for the President's the discount of promisery notes, which a little House amounting to more than fifty non-mountained ago was considered as good as wild gold?", dollars, purchased by her, plotter managements. winte ago was considered as good as "told gold" dollars, purchased by his, physics and whose makers have not since authored any lost set down to Mr. Van Buren's extra tore." - [Niles' Register, April, 1819. Fas, arm chairs, corums, badarealls, platent, and

From the same paper June, 1819. "It is sickening to the heart to see the list of persons who his published weekly in the Batti more papers, as making application for the benefit of the insorent laws of Maryland. The un quot of delts due by them is enormous. A similar work is unhappily going on in all the large cities and towns of the United States. They who were a little while since the 'top of the ton,' and restding to palaces, are thus engaged in setting their debis, and drugging many solor and discreet mechance and tradestion along with them. The in reference to the "opinions of lines." Eur \$20. pressure of the imes-the want of something too give circulation to money, and hence the possibil-ity of making reasonable collections, also prevents many who are really able to pay their debts, from moeting their engagements; the facilities which they might have relied on, in an emergency six produtize of this, a Commis months ago being now wholly denied to them-Such is the horrst state into which apprincipled speculation, combined with pripable fraud, in to tonny cases have resucces our country. The "paper Van Buren came may office and both his with of ter, and enough of pure crime has sometimes happened in a sugje bank to send a thousand little ruscuts to the Pennentury. "One murder makes a vilian-collions a hero.

Notes Reg. vol. 16. p. 291. Erom the same paper August, 1819. sceking work in Phradeiphia; to New York 10- expended by the officer whom the law promise 000 able bodied men are said to be wandering the Commissioner of Paldie Buildings sile actions the streets looking for it. And if we add counts settled, repeated to Congress, and refinest to them the women who desire something to do, to the appropriate Committee. If they made the amount cannot be less than 20,000; in Balti- any thing wrong, and anything showing a departure of the amount cannot be less than 20,000; in Baltimore, there may be 10,000 persons in unsteady ture from the algerts of the law, any disting employment, or actually suffering because they the estimates, it was the awara date of that comcannot get into business. We know several de-cent men intely "good livers," who now subsist on report? Who can show at? The superit mode anhave given to their servants in the kitchen."

by Mr. Niles, a leasing bank man, we are none, of Federalism, to the success of the bond es what astemshed, after all this feetimony, to hear candidate, voluntarily measure the moral of me intelligent then still aftribute to Mr. Van Buren of perjury by come long across the light post- and his Administration those evils which their own of out to them? Do they stand branched with the toily has brought on them. But let us proceed infamy of felous? Are they a remore immertal wi h the evidence:

Discress in 1822.

"We regret to learn that failures continue to red with the view of cheeting supposed finis take place almost daily at Boston; some of them of persons extensively engaged in commerce.—
of Mr. Ciay's bibelons mundate, that "the day
We are informed that within the last two months
for reason had gone by " These are questions there have been more than eighty failures in that which Wingery cannot exape. They are numberly, —Niles Register, June 1822.

We now conclude with Mr. Niles, from 1819 to

1822. Let us introduce Mr. Clay, and hear what swallow absordities, to drink in licinities tio and in 1884.

Distress in 1824.

From Mr. Clay, in his speech of 1804. "In casting our eyes around as, the most prom- beer's that perish. The and will perse that the ent circumstance which fixes our attention, and party are as much in facilit are, in disregarding allenges our deepest regret, is the general dis-

From the Austrialle (Ale.) Democrat.

Iters which presides the white country. It was decided by the diminished expects of fact from the decided by the depressed and enhance from duce; by the depressed and enhance of our duces of the times. They dwell on this foreign navigation; by our diminished currenteers um; by the numerous tardrendows, and firmed employment, and a consequent reduction of the wages of labor; by the sevenine pursuit after public situations, not for the sale of the homer and the performance of their duties, but as means of private (Nebustence; by the religitual resent to the perilous unit paper money; by the minrowman of legislation in the delicate relation between delicate

"The truth is that no class of society suffers cember, 1825." Ye candid and frank and honest ring class. That is a necessary effect of the de-"Whig " orators, read these things from your own pression of agriculture, the principal humaness of vary FROM FIVE TO EIGHT DOLLARS PER MONTH; and such has been the want of employment, in some parts of the Umon, that instances have not been unfrequent of men working merely for the means of authorstence. If the wogee of the laborer here and in England are munpared, they will be found not it be essentially different.

And, lastly, let us heer Mr. Billile, in 1825. another most excellent witness:

Distress in 180%. From Mr. Biddle's letter in 182%.

"The Fall of 1825 was probably the most disnetrous period in the financial history of England. operation, and immediately commenced expanding It was then that the wild speculations in Approxima her ranges, and the State Backs followed her ex- mines and the still wilder speculitions in Ameriample. In a short time afterwards, every man can cotton, recoiled upon England, and spread over thought himself rich - paper money was plenty - it extensive ruin. In the midst of this sufficient, but soon the hubble bursted, and here is the sequel it required but little to produce a panic, and ac as formshed by the standard prints of the country, cordingly there ensued a state of domain which, for a time, threatened to invalve all intermets in con-lusion. There was probable at appeared at English history so intense and general a distress, as there was in December, 1825.

"Now, this very storm which those broke on England, passed over this country a few words hemesta: exchanges were never worse, and scarce fore; it was on the eve of producing the same onsults; and certainly I mever felt any mount about the banks of this country, are much on that

And now reader recollect that during early of these periods, from 1818 to 1803, the Winted States Bank was in operation, in the muith of site This extract shows the true situation of the Uni- power and influence. If such success as these will not satisfy men of their error, they would not believe holy writ-

> From the White. "The day for reason has gone by."- Henry Cley, at

nevere pressure on men of business, a general stag. This was the order of the Whig limiters, com-

go;" the banks are refusing their customary acstools, (tabuarets,) don, proclassif by Mr. Manrow had \$17-1 wenty three years some. But these voccent apostered us all that as hoperals and many, will find that there is a "true for abstrage," and that reason must yet have her swan. Enlightened Americans are not the pengile to some to voluntary staltsheaton for the mise of enapling the corrupt domagogoes of Federalism to winester them out of their blood purchased fraction, and subject them to the trop rule of comme moneychangers and corrupter office-sections. When how done by a law passed before his manguration, without a solitary. Whig dissenting with. For the enmoner at Public Bold. ings was thus in office, under the authority of nov. whose duty it was to apply the money a the estimates made by houself, and estimate fidelity to the Constitution on the 4th of March, 1837. It thenceforth became his duty to see the laws of the land furthfully executed, the one lie litting up the White House among the root. He had no power or right to question the property of the measure. That had been demind by the or From the same paper August, 1819.

4t is estimated there are 20,000 persons daily Jackson. Has be done this? The many was such vactuals as two years ago they would not der the scientifies of an oath by as Niles Register, August, 7: 1819. here of Congress I. It is no whose. Name was When we look to the year 1919, as exhibited honorable Representatives, desired to the cause

as objects at which may be pointed the show and withering finger of score? Or is Tagle's "omei-bus of it s " a more presence, a fisheroution prepagroundings under a full retimers upon the washing of Mr. Clay's labellone mundate, that "the day country will put. All men are not groupered to and by foul calamay and last, and yet in excise the poltroops, who would thus trent them as leings scarce less devoid of relason time the limite

for course in he a tiem celumes upon their virtue, consequences in the North would be fearful. The antiquence, and sater second thought.

Abolitionists know and boast of it, that with the

From the New York Era. BEITISH INPLUENCE. WALKS-ABOLITION.

mature, but which should not have been the case tutions, productive of results fittel to the existence mi we by a more attentive perusal of it when re- of the Republic. It would alienate the sympathy mond, ampenly appreciated its importance. The that marks so plainly the conduct of the Democrathe thrown out in the letter relative to the North- ev of the North for the people of the South. It Eastern Boundary question, and the election in the would cause them to doubt the professions of the State of Maine, demands a deep consideration; and South on the questions of the currency, fariff and commend with the actual result of that election Abolition; and they would say, why should we mount but attract general attention and interest. fight the buttles of the South, while they evince so That Great B itam is exercising an insidious, and little concern? Can Virginia, North Carolina, powerful influence upon our local politics to pro-dues a change in our governmental policy is now of the cardidates of the British Whig party, when tues a clinnys in our governmental policy is now most questioning. That she is deeply, day, vitally that party is coalescing with British and American merested in the results that are to be produced from such a change, is evident without having re-dispute? We leave it for them to answer at the course to the detailment of facts. The common wase of every man who is acquainted with the reintree position of England and the United States must lead him to this conclusion-that if the refiremation of our currency and system of finance as continued for by the Democratic party, be effected, this nation and people will achieve a complete commercial independence from the thraldom in which she is now held to the moneyed power of Bestum. This is the principal cause why we hear the amountainey in Britain, in Canada, New Bruns wiers. Nava Sentis, and other possessions of the British grown, dealing their anathemas against Mr. Wan Biren, and vauntfully boasting at the probabil. ity of the defeur of the Democratic party in the Presidential contest. Is not this fact sufficient to assalina in the bosom of every patriot a determined nostility against the cornorants arrayed against the Administration, and the liberties of the American people? The history of British diplomacy and British policy is one of trick and perfidy. Where more could not attain her ends, her meuns have lienn foud and corruption. Regardless of moral restraint, when her interest or ambition was to be subserved, she has at times opposed an armed nearsmility, instituted to prevent the interruption of neutrail commerce. She has violated the law of naname, by purposely insulting national ambassadors. She has after declaring and bousting of her love of order and liberty, entered into alliances with and She has, pluming herself upon her admiration of 10th the precepts of Christmaty, and hypocritically protissing to detest the eruelty of nations, suffered Som to be prilaged and its inhabitable to be butcherred by her own sons. She has encourged the remorseless Indians, when we should have had her live, to tomahawit women and children, and fire their peaceful imbitations. She has hired mercemeries to do the work of death, in " the times that trivel men's souls," and in a contest in which they had an immediate concern. She endeavored to atterne the French antion, with whom she was at war, not only the rulers and warriors, but infants, woners and old people, by inhibiting the importathe numbers of revolutionized France, to confuse WELL E. MONEY were more powerful in biast ing the building hopes of those who meditate the femolition of the absolute rule and despotism of the all French Covernment than the invading arnium of all the European kings. These are but from the Pendleton Messes low of the cruzes that Britain has been guilty of the Bink party to operate as her national conduct. The movements here This has been, and a thoir game every where: and in the own deminions, confirm us in the onin- ... " We understand a builten has been received h men we have no repeatedly expressed, that the from an intelligent gentleman of Georgia, (we be inve-

that she hones to carry out her designs, even while firms of our Government are preserved inviolate. It should be recollected that at the World's Conention, helit in London, to consult on the properplan by consummable the entire Abelition of Negro Shours, at which Prince Albert presided, and to which delegares from this country were present, it has determined that the most effective mode to curey out the views of the Abolitionists, was to dissuringe the growth of cotton in the American Stanos, and encourage it in the East Indies. This plim was accorded to by the American delegates present. A mong those elected as delegates to sommention, was WILLIAM PUTT FESSEN DEN, the member of Congress elect for the Comherland district in the State of Maine. CO Now, who believes that feelings of humanity and philanthence pearage the aristocracy of Britain and this country to peninse so much regard for the negro disso? Britism is overrun with peoperism and disterm, and thousands of her operatives would gladly exchange aroutions with the Southern slaves .of Crental laborers, whom these humane shilmshrops a would have grow all the cotton, who are there and what their condition? Witharmil shrunk, surevated wreighes bearing the form of aummity, without its spirit-animals less happs and more upoble than the beasts of the field. These physical condition is inferior to that of the African negroes - they possess a native, original, arented inferencely. The inferiority of the East Bullana has been caused, for that British despond, and determined to run the hazard of the himself. in. The femile of that amon are aiready/develsensi delegate to the London Convention assem-

upon our matriximus dare not be attempted. It is

he the exercise of the influence of British gold,

inform in briding, that " the auxiliary the purple winter contest, will be found erect and incorruption of by appearing the first agreedince, energice und projection."

Therefore, the American people in this manner, will among the American people in this manner, ple of the routh to pender well on the crisis, and count the lead of hold Harry Clay, than it did under ministration. Should thus perchance be the event, and by the vote of a single Southern State, the after source in the North mould be found erect and incorruption. defeat of the Democratic party through the infloence of Southern men, there will be awakened a feeling in the bosoms of these who have so long and faithfully adhered to the landmarks of the Constitution, defending and maintaining the integrity We give to our renders the second letter of our of the compact, protecting the rights of their in correspondent which has been necessarily Southern brethren from the rude attacks of the Abolitionists, and the fact is established beyond polls in November. We are not prepared to believe it.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.: Friday, OCTOBER 9, 1840.

DENOCLATIC REPUBLICAN ÉLECTORAL TICKET.

Election the 12th of November. 1st District...GEORGE BOWER, of Ashe county. DRURY DOBBINS, of Butherford. HENRY PULLENWIDER, of Lincole. BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan. LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswell. RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham LAUGHLIN BETHUNE of Camb'ri'nd JOHN BERRY, of Granville. JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnson WILL: P. WILLIAMS, of Franklin. ALEX: W. MEBANE, of Bertie. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Chowan 12th WILL: L KENNEDY, of Beaufort. JAMES B. WHITFIELD, of Greene, WILLIAM S. ASHE, of Newhanover.

The Editor is absent this week which will account for any inaccuracies that may be found in the paper, or for any neglect of correspondents.

"THE STANDING ARMY."

In his letter to the Elizabeth City Committee, in any ower to the charge that he had recommended a static-Size has FORGED ASSIGNATS, ing army, Mr. Van Boren says :- "if I had been charged with the design of establishing among you at public her connects, and bring in adopt the principles of expense, a measurerie of two hundred thousand wild Enguidicanism. Yes, her SPIES and SECRET beasts, it would not have surprised me more; nor would

Policy of the Bank party.-The following paragraph

phispass is requirement in affect the same purpose in Bonks are now in a condition to remain exerce day, ments, had that they will do so after the election. This is equivalent to a dicharate, that although the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill has not, as we predicted, destroyed the Banks, yet the Banks have resolved to continue the pressure on the people, by re-fusing to fulfil their obligations, till after the elections, in order to keep up the city of hard times, which they charge to the Administration

> From the New York Stradard, GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH AT DAYTON, OHIO, ON THE 10ra SEPTEMBER, 1840. Extracted from the N. York Express of the 21st all.

Having in a short paragraph in yesterday's standard proved the authenticity of Gen. Harrison's speech at Dayton, we propose treating our readers to some choice excerpts from it, that they may judge from this premonstery imagaral what sort of a Message "Old Tip" will send to Congress, if, in imitation of the wags of Col. Pluck's regiment, the General's constituents should elect him to a station for which his Maker never de-

We are told by the veracious Whig prints that there were 100,000 men at the Dayton Conventoo, and the editor of the Cincinnati Gogette says that the General " was heard by enery man of the nmense multitude before him!

Let us hear no more of the ancient Stentor, after this; or of Vulcun's bellows; or of the " roar-

ing hon." When the General rose, he told the fact to the tism has questracted the beneficence of nature. If 100,000 men-" I rise, fellow citezens;" he must humanity and philasthropy are the governing mos have sat down again, exhausted with the effort, for times of these finally Abolitionists, why do they not he repeats, "I rise, fellow-citizens." Here the dismus their offices to the Eastern slaves! These Editor tells us why the General sat down after becan regress as freedom when compared to the centhe natives of Hudissian. Their real de. first announcement of the General's rising, "the age is in current the marketing prosperity of this multitude was here agitated as the see, when the my but our estill estime; and they can divine no wild wind blows upon it! and it was full rive nors effectual mode to a to discourage the growth MINUTES before the tomalt of joy, at seeing and if one great scape. In this they are unusted by HEARING THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED aringues here, who, feeling their own STATES, could be calmed."!!! They were tickled guery, that their influence may be felt. The with the fact that "old Tip ' had escaped from his Whigs," unprincipled and desperate, have scaled Committee, and actually spoke three words for

The General soon let the "100,000 "-better aged in the electron of a wember of Congress—un say "the million,"—know that Weisser and Clay aired to break down the SOUTHERN STATES, could not gammon him, for he says; "I am not so The election, then, of this noted Abolitionist over vain as to presume that it (the reception) was in-Albert Smith, "the Northern man with Southern tended for me, that this glorious triumphal entry muciplies," he the combined factions of British was intended for one individual. No. I know in many and British Abolitionism, is an evidence, Too well that individual's imperfections to believe sipable and emphatic; that the opinion of our corsepondent that Maine has been made the prey of
leatish sometry, is one religiously correct. We him better." The General has found himself out,
large confidence, however, that Maine, in the No.

all he has nothing more to learn. How he smaker the Prewier, Mr. Webster, and his en dunneir, Mr. Clay. They don't know him, but he knows priself, and the people know him.

The General quat keep an excellent time-piece. for he enters upon the weightier matter of his speech after this fashion :-

"Fellow-citizens, it was about this time of the day, "Fellow-citizing it was open this time of the day, twenty-civen years ago, this very hour, this very missure, that your speaker, as Commander in chief of the Northwestern Army, was plunged into an agony of feeling, when the commonating from our gallant fleet announced an action with the enemy. His hopes, his fears were destined to be soon quieted, for the tar of victory were brought to him on the wings of the wind. With the engle of triumph perching upon our beauties on the lake. I moved on to complete the banners on the lake, I moved on to complete the over throw of the foreign foe. The anniversary of that day can never be forgotten, for every true American he cause to rejoice at the triumph of our arms on that mo-mentous occasion; but the brave and gallant here of that victory is gone—gone to that home whither we are all horrying, and to his memory let us do that re-verence due to the deeds of so illustrious a patriot From Heaven does his sout look down upon us and gladden at the virtues which still animate his generous countrymen in recorring to his noble and glorious carrier while on earth! [Great sensation for several

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Bu

We quote from the New York Express: What will the Whigs say to this confession of the General that he had nothing to do in the battle which the Convention met to celebrate? He heard

of Perry's victory, and he " moved on "-on the land, of course,—" with the engle of triumph perching upon our (Perry's) banners on the lake, I more on to complete the overthrow of the foreign " One foot on sea and one on solid land,"

But it seems he did not complete the victory, for he continues; " but the brave and gallant here of that victory is gone -- gone to that home whither we are all burrying." The General soon falls into the catechetical style of oratory, known among the ancients as the Da.

mosthenic system. Hear him, and note the responses of the "100,000;" " Have I not declared, over and often, that the Pre aldent of this Union does not constitute any part or per

tion of the legislative body ! [Cries from every quarter. You have, you have. 1 The reporter must have been some Locofoca vet the Express endorses the report of the speech, and therefore it must be gennine. Here then, is an old man so far stoffibed as to say that the Exe. cutive does not constitute any portion of the legislative body-meaning the national legislative poe-

er Perhaps, however, the General may think that, if both Houses agree to recharter the National Bank, the President's signature will not be necessary to make the bill a law, or that Messes, Clay and Webster will be a committee to sign for him. "The royal assent" may be given "be commission."

There is a little method in the old man's madpess, for, while he eschews all sorts of "pledges," he gives the strongest a man can give:

"If the candidate for so high an office be designated by the will of a portion or a majority of the people, they will have come to the determination of sustain a man, from a review of his past actions and life, and a main, from a review of his past actions and life, and they will not exact pledges from him of what he will do and what he will not do, for their relection of him is proof chough that he will carry out the doctriner of his porth. This plan of choosing a candidate for the Presidency is a much surer bar against enrispinent than the system of requiring promises. If the pledging plan is pursued, the effect will be, to offer the Presidents of the past to the man who will make the west. Presidential chair to the man who will make promises! [Loughter.] He who would pled he who would promise most, would be the m oted for, and I have no hesitation in declaring my belief that he who would subject his course to be thus two up by bledges and promises, would not stop to break them when once in office. [Cheering] Are my assess on this transcription are they had a [Williams of the project of they had a [Williams of the project The General does not like many promi-

then but one, therefore, and lets his me know that the more fact of his having been st ted by "a portion of to prople " is conclusioned. In his determination to a carry out" not the will ed even that potition of the people, but "the do trines of his perry." The great puzzle in this case is to a certain to what party the General beongs, or what his or their " doctrines" are. But, gentle reader, you have heard the thunders of the "godlike" Daniel, and the disjoining bes-

pures of Hoxie-what do you think of eastern thunder compared to the una vone peal of " 100,-000 " men? Two important facts are revealed in this extract-one, that the General was heard by every men of the immense multitude," and the other, that the whole mass said Amen to the doctrine that the President has no right to sign any hill passed by Congress. Wonder if the General is deaf, or how he stood the racket of that " 100, 000 " in one voice!

But the General's memory fails him if his bearing does not. He says :

"It has been charged against me, fellow-citizens that I em a Pederalist. While I acknowledge that the original Federal porty of this country was actuated in its country no improper motives, I deny that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. [Fremendous cheering.]

It is a general rule with us to bear both sides, and in this case the testimony against the General to so strong that we much it parenthesis to quotifrom the Ohio Statesman, and to republish the letter of Judge Elmendorf, of Kingston, in this States From the Ohio Statesman.

We lave given proof after proof of Harrison's blackcockadeism, until none can longer doubt, if they ever did. This is well understood by the old blue-light Hartford Conventionists, and they are rallying to the contest with more than their usual ardor—backed 25 they always have been by the British speculators and Buskers. British principles and British money, and Federal leaders, are doing their worst to over American Democracy. We copy the following from the Nashville Union:

Harrison's Block-cockade Federalism.-Beyond til doubt or cavil, it has already been established, by unimpeached and noimpeachable testimony, that des. Adams, and were the black cookade as the distinguishing badge of the Federal party. So plain and conclu-sive is the evidence already before the public, that if it scarcely necessary to summon any more witnesses but we connot refrain from adding to the list of affidavis the following, which we find in the Gallatin Union:

Tunne's Sparsos, Sumper Co. ! August 20, 1840.

I hereby certify that, so Sheriff, I was attending court at Harredsburgh, in Kentucky, and saw Gen. William Henry Harrison, the present Whige candidate for Preusednt of the United States, come into that town in com-puny with Mr. Humphrey Marshall, then in dy elected Congress, both wearing the black cockades in hats. This being a new thing to me, I inquired of General, then Major, Adair, what was the meaning of these badges and learned from him that a black cockade was the badge of the Federal party.

EDMUND TURPIN.

We certify that any statement made by the above His veracity we have ever believed is unimpeachable.