From the North Carolina Standard.

orth-Carolina *must be* Redeemed!!

ARE YOU READY?

Have you made arrangements in your respective districts to bring the whole strength of our party to the polls, on the 12th November? If you have not, there is even yet time. Meet at your respective County Court-Houses, or in your several precincts on the Saturday before the election, and so arrange that not a single vote shall be lost.

CONSIDER

That the vote of North Carolina may be necessary to secure the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and that a single vote may save the State. So Marcus Morton, Democrat, was last year elected Governor of Massachusetts, by ☞ one vote. ☜

REMEMBER,

That THE OLD MEN who lived in the days of Jefferson, are now almost unanimously for Van Buren and Democracy. They are averse to political contention, and many of them infirm, and unable without aid, to attend the polls. Take care that not one of their votes may be lost. Provide conveyances where it may be necessary.

GUARD AGAINST WHIG FRAUD.

There is no doubt that hundreds, perhaps thousands of spurious votes were given to Morehead in August; and, unless strict watch is kept on the 12th, the same frauds will be again committed. There should be a VIGILANCE COMMITTEE for this purpose in each precinct. We perceive from the "WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN," that course has been adopted by the spirited Democrats of that town, and we commend their example to our brethren all over the State. There is no provision by law for purging the Presidential polls, and it is more important therefore that they should be pure.

ARE YOU PREPARED WITH ELECTORAL TICKETS?

This is an important point, and ought not to be neglected a day longer. Any number of them will be supplied from this office.

PREPARE! PREPARE!! PREPARE!!!

We have a strong conviction, that the battle in North Carolina will be the most active and vigilant. At any rate, let every Democrat do his duty, and even if we should be beaten, we shall have the consolation, that the responsibility of all the ills which will follow the elevation of Gen. Harrison will be the union others. Let it not be said, when the black flag of Abolition shall float in triumph, and the ruin of Southern property go down to ruin, and rule "over the broken and dismembered fragments of a once glorious union," that the Democracy of North Carolina failed to exert their utmost energies.

RALLY,

Then, at once and warmly. Instruct the deluded; strengthen the weak hearted; confirm the wavering; recall those who have gone astray, by argument and reconciliation; rouse the indifferent; meet and refute the enemy; erect the old Jeffersonian banner of '98; argue, persuade, and, if necessary, in self defence, assert your rights at any hazards and any cost. We repeat,

Democrats of North Carolina!
Are you ready?
Are you ALL *ready?*
Is every man at his post?
Democrats of the EAST!
Are you ready for the charge!
Democrats of the WEST!
Are YOU ready to do your duty in the great battle on the 12th.

If you are not, haste to make ready. If you are, stand by your arms. The stake is incalculable, and the contest inevitable. Will you peril the great cause of human liberty by your inertness? You will not.

ROUSE, THEN, ROUSE!

Give the next fortnight to your country.

ROUSE YOUR NEIGHBORS!

Impress upon every man, that the vote of the State, the general result, the success of the experiment of free Government MAY depend upon HIS single vote and exertion.

ACTION IS THE WORD!

With a good cause, action always succeeds.—Fortune favors the brave: Providence smiles on the active. Let ACTION, then, be our signal cry, whilst VIGILANCE is our watchword.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT!

The Federal Whigs have spent their ammunition before the battle commenced, in preliminary skirmishes. We have stood their fire, now let us

CHARGE!

The enemy, elated with their own clamor and pretended triumphs, are hugging themselves in a false security. Now then is the time to charge home upon them.

In the name of Jefferson and Democracy,

SET ON!

GUARD THE BALLOT BOXES.

The "Whig General Committee of the city and county of Albany," denounce a proposition for a mutual guard of the ballot boxes by both parties as an imputation upon the Federal or "Whig" inspectors throughout the State. Why so; unless the proposition is supposed to reach them, rather than their opponents, although both are included, and that without discrimination? Whence this flattering? Such facts as the following may serve to show; they will at least warn Republicans not to relax in their watchfulness:

From the Portland, (Me.) Argus.

"We have in our possession *six federal votes, which were found in the ballot box*, in Hiram, Oxford co., on the day of the late election in this State, *just before the balloting commenced!* A Democrat of that town, it seems, asked to have the ballot box examined, so as to satisfy all parties; and when the lock was opened, appeared these Federal ballots.

"Had the examination not taken place, the Federal vote in Hiram would of course have been larger by six votes than it actually was! Whether the opposition expected to gain six votes in each of their Federal towns, at the last election, we do not know. We trust however that in November, our friends will require the ballot box to be searched, in every town, before the voting is suffered to commence.

"The name of the Federal candidate for town representative, is written on the six ballots above named, in the handwriting of a well known Federalist of Hiram.

"The ballots were handed to us by Col. Warren, who saw them when they were taken from the ballot box."

From the North Carolina Standard.

DON'T FORGET!

DEMOCRATS! the time for final action is at hand! *Don't forget—*

☞ That the *ridiculous exhibitions* of log cabins, hard cider, gourds, coon skins, and the like, *are a direct and palpable insult to the intelligence of the real Republicans of the country:*

That, as early as the fall of 1839, the *Boston Atlas*, a rank Federal paper, gave out to its party the intimation, that "*those who would have votes must descend into the forum, and take the voters by the hand:*"

That, in accordance with this suggestion, the Federalists have adopted, as a leading motto, "*We stoop to conquer:*"

That HARRISON, the Federal candidate for the Presidency, supported the administration of the *elder* as well as the younger ADAMS, and was in favor of the odious Alien and Sedition law:

That he wore the black cockade in 1800, "the distinctive badge of Federalism!"

That he resigned his commission in the army at the darkest period of the late war, when Gen. Jackson was appointed to fill his place:

That he advocated and approved a law to sell poor white citizens for debt, and to whip them like dogs if they attempted to escape:

That Federal members of Congress, having constituted themselves an "Executive Committee" for the purpose, have remained in Washington from the adjournment of Congress to the present time, using the public stationary in printing and daily sending out misrepresentations and lies by the cart load, to put down the present Administration:

That the Federal plan is, for the General Government to assume the State debts, compelling States free from debt to aid in paying the debts of States deeply involved:

That the "Whigs" of old Federal Massachusetts have declared, through their delegates to the Baltimore Convention, that "They are where they have ever been, and ever mean to be:"

That the English passengers on board the Great Western steamer, gave nine cheers on hearing that the Whigs had carried Maine:

That Daniel Webster went to England at the expense of his Federal friends in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, to make arrangements to secure the control of Government here, declining to be a candidate himself, not until he arrived at London, and probably consulted Englishmen on the subject:

That Daniel Webster, Harrison's intended Secretary of State, has declared it to be "the part of wisdom to found Government on property," putting it out of the power of poor men to vote:

That Benjamin Watkins Leigh, the leading Harrison elector of Virginia, has avowed the same principles, and declared that white farmers and other workingmen occupy the place of negro slaves, and can never take part in the affairs of Government.

That all the insolent Banks in the country are arrayed on the side of Federal Whigery:

That Mr. Clay stands ready, in case of success, to introduce his project for a fifty million Bank:

That Mr. Webster has recently declared himself still for the establishment of a United States Bank, and that the Federal leaders generally are in favor of it:

That the Federal candidate presents two faces —one for the South, and another for the North:

That the Federalists have studiously avoided every thing like a general declaration of principles "for the public eye:"

That they are contending for the "spoils of victory," embracing not only the offices of the Government, but the money of the people, to be taken from them in tariffs and taxes, to pay interests to fundholders and Banks, foreign and domestic:

That, formerly, they professed great abhorrence at the idea of supporting a "military chieftain" for the Presidency; while, now, they rally around such a chieftain, supported generally by the officers of the army and navy, with Generals Scott and Cames at their head:

That they are the party of many names and no principles, as now evinced in their efforts to cast off the name of "Whig," declaring, through Daniel Webster, at their late Bunker Hill Convention, that they, in future, desired to be distinguished by no other appellation than that of "Americans":

That they are heaping upon Mr. Van Buren the same kind of abuse which Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson have, in turn received from the same party under former names and for the same reasons.

That they have openly sanctioned outrage and homicide, as a part of their system of corruption, as evinced by brutal attacks on Democratic editors, and in the deliberate killing of the lamented Cilley of Maine, and Davis, a Democratic editor of Missouri:

That they are supplied with money without stint for electioneering purposes, derived from citizens and foreigners, who seek for a return, with interest, from the plunder of the people, through the instrumentality of the Government:

That they have been detected in the practice of the grossest frauds, not only in the bold attempts in New Jersey, New York, and in the third district in Pennsylvania, but recently in Maryland, Ohio, and in every other State where they have got a majority, notwithstanding the steady increase of Democratic strength:

That prior to the election in 1836, they would allow only Maine and New Hampshire, as certain to vote for Mr. Van Buren:

That bragging and claiming the victory before the battle is fought, have ever been important features in their electioneering system:

That the clamor about a "Standing Army," the "regal splendor of the Executive Mansion," the "extravagance of the Administration," &c., is Federal humbuggery, raised for political effect:

That every surviving member of the Hartford Convention is a supporter of the Federal candidate.

That Preston, Graves, Stockton, and other Federal champions, have declared that, if they fail at the polls, they will resort to arms:

In a word, let Democrats not forget:

That their blood bought liberties are in danger, and that NOW is the time to HASTEN TO THE RESCUE.

"Them's my sentiments," as Old Tip said when his conscience-keeping Committee presented him the reply to the Oswego Association.

Taken Up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Rowan county, on the 3rd of November, 1840, a negro man by the name of JOHN SEARS, claiming himself to be free. Said John is 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complected, with a scar on his left cheek from a burn. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. NOAH ROBERTS, Jailor.

Salisbury, Nov. 6, 1840. 1

Corrected from the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 27.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Who is a Federalist.

Born Feb. 9th, 1773, at Berkley in Va
Will be, on the 9th of Feb. next, if his trembling limbs and tottering steps survive the rigors of another winter,

SEVENTY YEARS OLD.

And will be before the end of the next Presidential term, if a kind Providence shall so lengthen out his days,

SEVENTY-FOUR YEARS OLD.

His early life is not distinguished by anything worthy of remark or admiration, except that at the age of 18 he became a member of an

ABOLITION SOCIETY.

In 1798, was a Delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory.
Was a Black-Cockade Federalist during the

REIGN OF TERROR.

A supporter of the ALIEN and SEDITION LAW Administration of John Adams.

OPPOSED

To the election of THOMAS JEFFERSON,
The great Apostle and Champion of American Democracy—and
Was appointed, during that great struggle Between Cockade Federalism and Democracy, by,
John Adams,

GOVERNOR

Of the Territory of Indiana,
As a reward for services rendered to his Alien and Sedition Law Administration.
While Governor of that Territory, he approved and signed a Law for selling

FREE WHITE MEN AND WOMEN

Into Slavery for Debts incurred by fines and cost, with a penalty of

THIRTY-NINE LASHES,

If the white slave, male or female, sought liberty by absconding from servitude.
He also approved and signed a Law imposing a

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION

Upon Voters,
Supporting the principle that none but such as owned a freehold of

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND

Ought to be entitled to the Right of Suffage.
In 1812 he received the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the N. W. Army.
In 1814, in the

DARKEST PERIOD OF THE WAR

With Great Britain,
When rapine and conflagration were wasting the fairest portions of our country, when the blood of unoffending women and children was reeking from the hands of

THE MURDEROUS SAVAGE,

And rolling its crimson tide over the land!
When the "roof of the Poor Man was given to the flames, and his flesh to the eagles,"
when

MARTIN VAN BUREN

Was in the Senate of the State of New York, urging, with all the powers of his giant mind and masterly eloquence, his

CLASSIFICATION BILL

for the immediate raising of troops to stay the death march of British robbers and plunderers, and to drive back to their fortresses the

DEMONS OF BRITISH POWER,

☞ GEN. HARRISON ☜
(whether from private quarrels or otherwise is immaterial)

RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION!

and sought safety at home!
Fortunately for the country that he retired! He was succeeded by that "Brave old Soldier,"

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON,

To whose valor, not General Harrison's, is our country indebted for the glorious triumph of its arms.
The "Hero of New Orleans," who has filled the measure of his country's renown in the field and in the State,

IS NOW

The ardent friend and supporter of Martin Van Buren, and a living witness and an enthusiastic admirer of his sterling abilities, devoted patriotism, and known and tried principles.
While on the other hand, he is the opponent of the "representative of Federal principles."

GENERAL HARRISON,

"Having never admired him as a military man, nor considered him as possessing the qualities which constitute the commander of an army," and
"Knowing that he had never been identified with the Republican Party in any of its great struggles."

HE KNOWS HIM

to be a vain and superficial man.
He knows the absurdity of his claims and pretensions to military fame; he knows his acts of selfish injustice to the gallant officers who served under him in attempting, as he always did, to appropriate the laurels won by their valor to gratify his own

NARROW AMBITION.

On motion of Abner Laycock, of Pennsylvania, "the name of Harrison"
Was STRICKEN *from* a RESOLUTION,
introduced in the Senate of the U. S., proposing to present him *with a medal and vote of thanks.*
The Common Council of the City of New York, by a vote of 12 to 5,

REFUSED TO HARRISON THE HONOR

of the freedom of the city,
although such men as Decatur and Perry had been tendered its hospitalities by a unanimous vote.
In 1817, after having obtained a seat in Congress, and a chance to thrust his hand into the

PURSE OF THE NATION

and handle the

PEOPLE'S CASH,

he endeavored to enlist

A STANDING ARMY,

The continued operations of this measure and a National Bank, with the use and control of the public revenues, would have enabled him to destroy the

LIBERTIES

OF HIS COUNTRY.

In 1821,
he begged himself into the Legislature of Ohio, where he again exhibited his love for poor men, by voting for a law that placed the poor man's liberty and the rich man's money upon an equal footing; a law that would authorize the

SALE

of a poor Revolutionary soldier, whose property and health had been freely sacrificed in achieving his country's freedom, if, in his declining years, he should be unable to pay some paltry fine that had been imposed upon him, or the costs of some petty law suit—that, too, into degrading servitude, and to the rascal whose money was the protection of his liberty, or perhaps to the

TORY

who had butchered his children before his eyes, or to the *vagabond negro*, whose means to purchase the patriot's liberty had been obtained by plunder or highway robbery.

HARRISON

Has been styled a "Hero,"—he is the hero of defeats.
In the year Indiana was admitted into the Union, he was the Federal candidate for Governor of that State, and was defeated. In 1820, he was the Federal candidate for Governor of Ohio, and was defeated. In 1822, he was the Federal candidate for Congress in the District in which he resides, and was defeated. In 1824, he was on the Federal Electoral Ticket of Ohio, and was defeated. In 1831, he was on the Federal Ticket for members of the Legislature of Ohio, from Hamilton county, and was defeated. In 1832, he was again the Federal candidate for Congress, and was defeated. In 1836, he was the Federal candidate for President, and was defeated. In 1840, he is again the Federal candidate for President, withholding from the people the knowledge of his principles and designs—and who can doubt that in November next, he will be again overwhelmingly

DEFEATED!

Although he owns one of the wealthiest plantations in Ohio, and realizes the clean salary of *six thousand dollars* a year, as the emoluments of a sinecure office, he is called by his friends, for electioneering effect, the *poor*

"LOG-CABIN CANDIDATE,"

who drinks

"HARD CIDER"!!!

From the Warrenton Reporter.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT!

THE WHIGS OF THE SOUTH PANDERING TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE NORTH!

A full blooded Abolitionist invited by the Whigs of North Carolina, to their late Convention in Raleigh!!!

PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH, BEWARE!!!

In the Raleigh Register of the 23rd inst., we find, amongst the letters of the invited guests, one from the notorious Abolitionist and agitator of the slave question, JOHN C. CLARK. He is a member of Congress from the State of New York, and, upon every test question on the subject of Abolition, he has invariably voted with the avowed Abolitionists, of whom he is one of the order of Garrison and Tappan. He is one of the leaders of the Abolitionists at the North, and, in his published speeches and letters, takes the open ground that Congress not only has the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and Territories, but that "it ought immediately" to do so! He is the head of Abolitionism in New York, as the equally notorious Slade is in Vermont. And this is the man whom the Whigs of North Carolina have invited to Raleigh, for the purpose of making speeches, and teaching the people of the South how to guard their rights and interests!! What "a change has come over the spirit" of the old North State, since the alliance of Whiggery and Abolitionism! If Clark had dared to set his foot in a Southern State before the assembling of the Harrisburg Convention, the people of the South, whether Whigs or Democrats, would have given him a coat of tar and feathers. But now, when it is necessary by the aid of these fanatics, to put out of power the Republican Administration of Mr. Van Buren, our friend and the advocate of Southern rights, a leading Abolitionist is invited to North Carolina by Southern gentlemen; and that, too, for the purpose of propitiating the fanatics!! We urge upon the people of our good State the propriety of rising above the paltry and insignificant trammels of party, and of rebuking, by their votes in November, a coalition which, unless arrested by their sovereign power, must end in the destruction of the Union, and the annihilation of our rights and property.

The Register is in our possession, and any gentleman can see the letter of this notorious and infamous Abolitionist:

From the Hon. J. C Clark, of New York:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 1st inst., inviting me to attend a Convention of the friends of Harrison and Reform, at Raleigh, on the 5th proximo. I regret my engagements will deprive me of the satisfaction I should enjoy, in mingling with the Whigs of the gallant old North State, and in interchanging congratulations with them on the splendid result of the late elections. North Carolina has placed her lights upon the hill—they are beacon lights to the other States, and will guide them to the haven of safety. Her bright example will animate the friends of Reform throughout the Union. To emulate it, would be alike their pleasure and their duty.

Already have the hardy and patriotic sons of the "Green Mountains" echoed back the shouts of victory. Maine will soon add her voice to the grand chorus of the politically redeemed.

The glorious example of your State will not be lost on New York. Though certain of victory, she will, in the midst of her conflicts, think of your gallant achievements, and strike to make her triumph as brilliant as that which has recently covered you with never fading laurels.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. CLARK.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

1. On the 18th day of May, 1839, Mr. Webster embarked for England, the Whigs having raised for him sixty-five thousand dollars. Thus, in New York $30,000, in Philadelphia $20,000, and in Boston $15,000.

2. On the 12th of June, Mr. Webster addressed a letter "to the people of the United States," dated *in London!* declining to be considered a candidate for the Presidency. What could have happened *after* his arrival in *London*, to induce this movement, and bring the British Whig party, on both sides of the Atlantic, to concentrate their forces on Gen. Harrison!

3. On the 19th of October, Mr. Webster addressed his thousand pound letter, on the subject of State stocks, to the Barings, one of whom is the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

4. Two days thereafter, to wit: on the 18th of October, the Barings issued their famous circular, advising that the United States Government assume the debts of the States!!!

5. In November, the Circular was received in this country, and the following Whig papers in New York, (where the greatest sum had been contributed for the Webster fund,) the American, the Courier and Enquirer, and the Commercial Advertiser, all spoke kindly of the Barings' plan.

6. After the meeting of Congress, Mr. Gentry, (a Whig) in the House, and Mr. Crittenden, (a Whig) in the Senate, introduced resolutions proposing an inquiry to be made into the properties of the assumption, and pledging the public lands as security.

7. On the 10th of February, the following resolution of Mr. Grundy was before the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the assumption, directly or indirectly, by the General Government, of the debts which have been or may be contracted by the States, for local objects or State purposes, *would be unjust both to the States and the people.*"

The question was about being put, when Mr. Webster moved that the Senate should adjourn!!! this was negatived, 27 to 19. The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and it passed, 31 to 1. Messrs. Webster, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Merrick, Southard, and Tallmadge, all dodged their vote, and skulked out of the Senate, just before their names were called.

8. This same Mr Webster is now the Whig candidate for Secretary of State, to Gen. Harrison, and is making electioneering speeches all over the country to promote his election.

From the Globe.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

The most important political contest since the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency, will be decided before this paper reaches some of our readers. To those who see this paper before the vote be finally given, we offer a few words of exhortation.

Would that we could impress every honest man, to whatever party he may belong, with the solemn convictions which have forced themselves on our minds. We know that the great mass of our people are honest in their intentions, and desire only a Government in which the will of an undeceived and untiased majority shall be the governing power; but we firmly believe that the leaders of the Whig party AIM AT A REVOLUTION, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must," *which shall place the Government in the hands of Bankholders and fundholders.* We believe their first object is to get possession of power through the forms of election, by deceiving, controlling and bribing the voters, and where they know that such means will fail of success, to import voters from other places, put fictitious Federal votes into the ballot boxes, abstract Democratic votes, or resort to any other means of fraud and bribery necessary to accomplish the end. Having thus acquired possession of power, we believe they will not hesitate to employ the army and navy to maintain it, in defiance of the ballot boxes, and a majority of the people. Doubtless at first view this conclusion may, to many, seem to be uncharitable; but we beg them to consider a few facts recently developed, in connection with events which are now matters of history.

That an attempt was recently made to conquer the majority in Baltimore, and take the Government of the city out of their hands, by the introduction of 500 mercenaries from Philadelphia, is now too clearly established to be honestly doubted. No such scheme would be entered upon without concert among political leaders and liberal supplies of money. What is the difference, whether the right of the people to govern themselves, shall be put down by the ballots of mercenary voters, or the bullets of mercenary soldiers? And are the men who would hire *a foreign voter* to aid them in conquering the people by his vote, too good to hire *a foreign soldier* to conquer them by his arms. A mayor of Baltimore elected by voters from Philadelphia, governs by the same right, and no other, as the Bourbons, imposed on France by Russian bayonets.

But this scheme of usurpation is not confined to Democratic Baltimore. The city of New York has actually been governed by usurpers, placed in power by a mercenary force from the city of the Bank. By information, the truth of which we cannot doubt, we are satisfied that the Whig majority in that city, in 1838, was made up by men *hired in Philadelphia, at a certain sum per head, to go to New York to vote seventeen times in the seventeen Wards, and, if necessary, heaping upon their souls* SEVENTEEN PERJURIES *in a single day!* Thus, LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED MEN *gave about* SIXTEEN HUNDRED VOTES, overcoming the *bona fide* voters of New York, and placing the freemen of that city under the dominion of usurpers, imposed upon them by foreign mercenaries. The same year, and by similar means, Mr. Ingersoll lost his election to Congress from the Third District of Philadelphia, a fact long since believed, but recently established by a full vote of the people, under the management of judges of election from both parties, showing a diminution in the Whig vote of over 1,500, in only five wards.

From every section of the country developments of similar frauds are bursting forth in startling succession.

Where so much is known, how much must then be not known?

We have seen Congress agitated for a whole session by an attempt to force in as members from New Jersey, five men whose only title was that of the "*broad seal*" of the Governor, covering returns notoriously fraudulent; and Whig leaders are now found in that State, who declare that *their claim ought to have been supported by force!*

Nay in the same year that these outrages were committed upon the right of suffrage in Philadelphia and New York, we see a military force arrayed in Harrisburg, to support by "buckshot and ball," by the bayonet and the cannon, a House of Representatives, the majority of which was *made up of men never elected*, and sustained only by election returns *palpably and confessedly fraudulent and wicked*, got up for the mere purpose of throwing into the hands of a minority the government of Pennsylvania. And in this case, even the aid of the army of the United States was called for by Gov. Ritner to support the usurpation!

Do not the leaders of this party every where exhibit the same characteristics? And are they not every where governed by similar designs? What they attempted to do in Pennsylvania, will they not attempt in the United States, under similar circumstances? Put the General Government into their hands, and they have at command the army and navy. It is not the militia, but regular, drilled soldiers, who have little sympathy with the people, that may be put in requisition to force usurpers into Congress, and maintain their power in the Executive, in defiance of the decision of the people at the polls.

PEOPLE OF AMERICA! honest men of all parties, you who believe in the right of the majority to govern; we ask you to divest yourselves of party attachments and prejudices, to consider these facts with the solemnity which they merit, and then decide whether it be SAFE to place "*the purse and the sword*" of the country in such hands. Reflect what would have been the fate of Pennsylvania, if A REGULAR ARMY HAD BEEN UNDER THE DIRECT COMMAND of GOV. RITNER, and then consider what sacrifices it may cost you to wrest the General Government from the hands of the same sort of men, should you place the whole military power of the country at their