never found a parallel to the barefaced imposture at tempted in the use of the words democrats and federalists in the United States at the present day. The contempt which such use of them implies for the understanding of the People, is the grossest insult ever offered to a nation of enlightened freemen. The Southern supporters of Mr. Van Buren, in general, disdain ern supporters of Mr. Van Burks, in general, disdain to resort to this miserable contrivance; their self-respect, and their respect for the People, will not permit them to stoop so low. They cannot degrade their minds by this daily repetition of a practical falsehood, nor can they be brought to think so meanly of their fellow-citizens as to suppose they can be so easily de-

This unprincipled "invention of the enemy" may be set down to the credit of two different classes of men. The first are those who despise in their immost hearts the People whom, as by the sound of a trumpet, they proclaim that they dearly love, believing them, at the same time, unfit to enjoy the noble privilege of self-government, and, therefore, to be held in perpetual subjection, either by the despot or the demagogue!— Where open force and violence fail to accomplish this end, it is perfectly consistent with their purposes and their creed to resort to every trick, contrivance, and base deception. The despot and the demagogue agree perfectly in their contempt for the People: the only difference between them is in their mode of acquiring power, as the gratification of their selfish desires is the ruling principle of both. But, in their contempt for the understandings of the People, they are apt to over-shoot the mark, as they have done in this instance, in the use of the names democrat and federalist.

The second class is composed of those grovelling and unprincipled party demagogues, and their retainers, who regard with equal indifference the forms of government, or the happiness and honor of the nation, then compared to the narrow interests and success of heir party, upon which their own fortunes depend.-"Names are things," said Mirabeau; and among an ignorant People, unfit for self-government, incapable of distinguishing between the shadow and the substance, it was true. But are we in that degrading predica ment? Are we so grossly ignorant as not to be able to distinguish between the name, and the thing intended to be indicated by it? No, the People have too much discernment to be thus cheated into the belief that a paid and pensioned hireling of Mr. Van Buren's tration is a democrat, merely because he has the impudence to call himself by that name, or to fasten an odious name on those who are struggling to bring back our political institutions to their pristine purity and integrity. And, yet, such is the design of your false and fictitious self-styled democrats! These wolves in sheep's clothing must be stript of their clumsy disguise; and surely this can be attended with no difficulty. It is not by a party that Mr. Van Buren's administration is threatened; it is by the People themselves; it is under no false name; they are advancing on it like the mighty billows of the ocean; and it will be as easy to stop their march by calling out federalists, as it was for the British King to stop the tide by stretching forth his sceptre, and saying "thus far shalt thou go, and no further." We all know that the name of federalists once be

longed to a party which fell under popular displeasure and that the name of the democrat prospered so well that it came to include the whole of the nation, while ceased to exist as a distinct party. By wh miracle has the name of federalist, and the party which it once designated, again come to life, and not only come to life, but spread so extensively, and become so powerful, as to threaten the existence of the democratic dynasty? How comes it that this old federalism, which has thus reared its head above the waves, has become so powerful as to possess a majority of the States of the Union, and is likely to become supreme in the legislative halls at Washington? No, fellow-citizens, no miracle has been performed, federalism has not been brought to life, but the People have arisen, and are coming, and their march will not be stayed by the trick, as shallow as it is base, of calling out the name of federalist; and as little will the sheep's clothing of the pretended democrats enable them to conceal their true character. If we could read their hearts, we would see there the contemptuous opinion they feel for the American People, in the attempt, at this day, to revive the popular feelings attached to names, and apply them according to their pleasure, taking the first choice themselves, and giving the second to those who are engaged in the cause of the People. If this day it could be put to the vote of the People of the United States, whether the Administration of Mr. Van Buren should stand or fall, and 'the interested officeholders, their immediate retainers, or those under their direct influence, would agree to stand neuter, could there be a doubt of the result ? There could be none. Then how miserably must that gentleman have managed his affairs, or rather those of the nation, that the old dead and buried federalism should rise from its grave to overthrow him while calling in vain on the name of democracy ! Miserable contrivance of despairing men, it will avail you nothing! You will not succeed in rendering others odious by applying to them an odious name, without proving that the name is applicable to their principles and conduct. Such a trick could only succeed among the most ignorant and vulgar in society; that it should succeed with any one, is almost incredible. A horse, to whom you would say cope, cope, cope, pretending to offer him a hat full of oats, would have too much sagacity to be cheated of his liberty, if he only caught a glimpse of the bridle be-

One of the first to resort to this disreputable part artifice of making names pass for things, was a certain editor in the Northern States, who engaged in politics as in a matter of speculation, from the desire of advancing his own fortunes, and consequently his only study was the best means of securing success. By means of his press, and by colonies of printing estab-lishments sent out from his office, he succeeded in in acquiring an ascendency over public opinion in the State, and he may fairly be cited as a proof that a systematic use of the powerful instrument, the press, may accomplish a bad end as well as a good one, at least for a time. The press is truly the palladium of liberty, but the press may also be a dagger in the hand of the assassin, and aimed at the vitals of liberty. It may be the traitorous ally ef usurpation and despotism. The editor, of whom I have spoken, was favored by the turn in the wheel of fortune, as it has favored better men, and I saw him in a public station at Washington of some importance, when I was under the ne-cessity of calling on him on some official business. There he was, hopping about and smirking with the vulgar fidgety motions of the parvenu who wonders how he got into a situation where he could never have been placed on account of his merits. Happening to cast a glance at a likeness of John Quincy Adams, as large as my hand, placed on the wall, the restless eve of the parvenu, as unsettled as that of the ape, detected my observation, and, judging of me by his own il-liberal and narrow mind, hastily apologized for not having removed the picture! The word democracy was not then in use, excepting in the State of Maine, or I would have exclaimed, O democracy! is this thy spirit which can dictate thoughts so ignoble? A few days after this, I happened to be in the Senate Chamber, to which I had been admitted by courtesy, when I heard a Senator (whose dark and sinister physiog-nomy showed plainly that he had not reached that curity of his soul) make use of that notorious and etestable expression, "the spoils belong to the vic-ors." I could scarcely believe my ears. Good God! hought I, can it be possible that public morals, and public decency, can have so rapidly declined under the pure administration of the immsculate Andrew Jackson! Can it be possible, that any one dare openly ayow in this place that the sole object of political agitation is to enable certain party, leaders or chieftains tation is to enable certain party, leaders or chieftains to lay hold on the public purse, while the People are the mere insignificant counters employed in the game? What are insult to the Senate, to the People, and to the cause of free government! It is then true, as it has been contemptuously spoken of free States, that the parties which they engendered are nothing but "the madness of the many for the benefit of the few." In a struggle of this corrupt and infamous nature, the velfare of the nation can scarcely be a secondary con-

People; the demagogue is every thing, the people nothing. And thus the spails have become the rellying word of Mr. Van Buren and his retainers, and here are people who sustain them, and yet call them-

and where shall we seek for a remedy for the pre-vailing corruptions, if the mere name of democracy without a particle of its substance, is sufficient to pre-clude all inquiry and all reform? Or, who will vin-dicate it, if it be sufficient to deter any one from at-tempting that great work, which should be always going on, and never ending, by simply denouncing him as a Federalist? To surrender this right of reform is o surrender all claim of accountability to the People t is to surrender our liberties, and to assume a volun ary servitude, in its most odious and debasing forms. What is the aim of the true democracy of the day of the Democratic Whigs, or rather of the People, no matter what name may be applied to them! Is it not to take away, if possible, the means of corruption, by reducing the value of those spoils of office, or of rendering them no longer the object for which political parties engage in these fierce contests? Is it not their purpose to shorten the term of the Chief Magistracy in future, to lessen the expenses of Government by rigid economy, reduce the salaries of public officers, so as to hold out less temptation, and to put a stop to the public plunder by preventing it, not by hallooing after the perpetrators when they have escaped with their prize! These, surely, are genuine democratic principals. ples, although denounced by the Van Buren presses as federal doctrines. You, the exclusive Democrats, declare that it is the height of federal insult and arrogance to take away from the People's anointed the op-portunity of plundering the public Treasury, and that it is the extreme of federalism to reduce the power of the Federal Executive! Are the pure Democrats who are in possession of all federal power and influence in favor of limiting the term of office, of reducing salaries, of preventing the interference of Federal officers in the elections by the People? No; they approve of none of these measures. And what are those democratic principles to which they hold, apart from those generalities, which no one disputes? It would be a task indeed to find them out, if we attempt to go further than the mere support of Mr. Van Buren and all others in authority; that is, of the seven loaves and five fishes. One might as well look for a needle in a hay-stack, as to seek for any other principles. Per-haps I may make the search; if so, I will communicate the result. H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

EXTRACT From Mr. Borrs' Speech on the New Jersey Case "I said, when I set out, that I had no intention to answer the very general speech made by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Duncan) yesterday. I must, however, be permitted to say, in regard to that speechand I say it without the slightest intention of impeach ing the veracity of the gentleman who made it-that I never did hear, in the whole course of my life, in any place, or on any occasion, so gross and violent a per-

version of facts as that speech contained. "I was sorry to listen to the assault, the unnecessa assault, made on those citizens who are daily assen oled in the galleries, looking with an anxious eye on the deliberations of this House. It was their right to come, and no man had a right to murmur at it. Nothing but the deep importance of the questions involved in this contest had brought them here, and there was no reason why they should be assailed for it from any quarter, but more particularly by one of the professed friends of the People.

Mr. Duncan here rose to explain, observing that in the remarks he had yesterday made in relation to many of the persons who were usually assembled in Washington, he had made all the exceptions which could reasonably be demanded, and expressed his hope that the feelings of none had been hurt who were entitled

to be included in the exception.] "Mr. Botts resumed. I have heard much about the rights of the dear People, but I have never been able to comprehend the legal or constitutional distinction of one free white citizen of this Republic from another; l know not who are the democracy as distinguished from the rest of their fellow-citizens. I recognise the plain and industrious woodsman in the hunting shirt of Ohio, who was so graphically depicted by him yesterday, as entitled to all the rights which belong to any other man, even to the President of the United States. But it was not that part of his speech which pained me most. I felt most regret at witnessing a wanton and unprovoked attack on the divine sanctity of one of God's own ministers for performing on an important public occasion the official duties of his calling. The sole offence charged upon this individual, and for which he was held up to ridicule, was his having offered up a devout prayer to Almighty God for his presence and blessing in a public assembly of freemen, and invoking his providence that their councils might be guided by wisdom, and that the result of their deliberation might redound to the honor, the glory and welfare of our mmon country.

Mr. Duncan explained.] "Mr. Botts.-Of that the House will judge. The entleman did ridicule and sneer at the Rev. Mr. Sprecker for his prayers at the opening of the Harrisburg Convention, and he went into a general history of the Bible in aid of the joke. Painful as this was, I was yet more pained in witnessing the merry effect these attempts at wit produced upon some of the members of the Congress of the United States.

"The gentleman further said, that he had kept a dia ry of the debate, and he gave us, as the result of his observations, that there had been two hundred and eight Whig speeches made on this New Jersey case. and ninety-four by friends of the Administration. This to say the least, was a very extraordinary statement, and I can account for it in no other way than by presuming that the gentleman must have kept his pen in his hand and noted down the names of all who rose to speak, whether it was on questions of order, or on appeals, or in moving to adjourn. I suppose he reckons motion to adjourn as a Whig speech. Certain it is, that I have not myself heard more than about a dozen peeches on one side of the question, and not one on he other but that of the gentleman himself. But it the fact really were so, as he states, what would it prove? Certainly it would show that we who advocate he admission of the commissioned members from New Jersey, have nothing that we are afraid the world shall know-no opinions or purposes that we are unwilling to disclose. My object is justice and truth, and I am ready to stay here till next Christmas to hear any atom of duly attested fact which can throw light on the decision. But while this has been our course, where are the gentleman's men? Why have they not presented themselves to the House? Where, I again ask, are the strong men of their party? Where is my honorable colleague who sits before me? (Mr Dromgoole.)
Where is the able gentleman from Maryand who sits upon his right! (Mr. Thomas.) Where is another of my colleagues? (Mr. Jones.) Why have we not heard the strong men of the Administration ! Have they entered into this debate? No, sir. Their policy has been loudly to decry the waste of time and sacrifice of the public money, while day after day-hour after hour-I had almost said minute after minute they spring up and start questions of order, and keep us debating questions of order—and questions of order day and night, for weeks to ether. Others have exercised themselves in lustily demanding the previous question; and it may, indeed, truly be said that that is the only argument they have advanced; and that is an have been their remonstrances in the House and out of the House? What have been their appeals to us? "For God's sake, discuss any other question but the New Jersey election"—"I rise to a question of order" -"I appeal from the decision of the Chair"-and "I demand the previous question, and call for the yeas and nays." I submit to gentlemen on all sides of the House whether such has not been the mode in which time has been consumed."

APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTION. The following passage from the writings of BURKE, describes, we have no doubt, correctly, the feelings and

motives of Mr. CALHOUN and his adherents: "The same sun which gilds all nature, and exhilirates the whole creation, does not shine upon disappointed ambition. It is something that rays out of darkness, and inspires nothing but gloom and melan-

At a numerous meeting of the Whigs lew Hanover, and of several adjacent couns holden, pursuant to notice, at the Cod ouse, in Wilmington, on the evening of the 16th of January, 1840.

DANIEL B. BARER, Esq. was called to Chair, and Robert H. Cowas, and Robert RANKIN were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been st ed by the Chair in a concise and lucid aldress, the meeting proceeded to business.

Capt. C. C. Stow, delegate to the Convetion at Raleigh, and Dr. F. J. Hill and I. Hon. John Owen, Delegates to the Conver tion at Harrisburg, severally reported the ri sults of the deliberations of the respectit Conventions, and urged the necessity prompt and vigorous action to secure the success of the respective nominees. Their remarks were characterized by an earnest zeal in the cause of the people, and in opposition to the anti-republican principles and measures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. and the frequent interruptions from the ap plause of their auditors, showed that they dis not speak without effect.

The following Preamble and Resolution which had been prepared by the Chair, we then presented, and were unanimously ador-

WHEREAS the Delegates appointed from our or and other States of the Union, in Convention asset oled at Harrisburg, in December last, have nominated WILLIAM H. HARRISON, and JOHN TYLER as suitable candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, at the election to be held in November next. We, citizens of the County of New Hanover, deeming it a respect due to the highly respectable, patriotic and enlightened Assemb and considering the momentous importance of to subject of their deliberations, have assembled togeth to give a public expression of our approbation of the proceedings, and to ask a co-operation with us, on the part of the Whigs of our State, in expressing "obest wishes" for, and promising our "cordial support to the nomination made by that Convention. As parts vate citizens, standing aloof from political strife, ho ing for no reward, save what will be a common enjoy ment, the triumph of true Republican principles, actu-ated by no motives opposed to the welfare of our whol-country—beholding as we have, our constitution feat essly violated, the wishes of the people disregarded the rights of States sacrificed, and the money of th people extravagantly wasted by the present adminis tration for political party purposes, we cannot look for ward to the approaching Presidential election except with the deepest concern—as an event of serious im-portance to the future character of our country, and to he peace and welfare of all her citizens. To save our country from future disgrace we must remove the President of a party, and put in his place a President of the People. We believe the Harrisburg Convention has been guided by wisdom, in selecting WILDIAN HENRY HARRISON as the candidate to fill this office. A plain retiring farmer, not engaged in the political party strife which agitates the country, he will come of the influence and popularity of any man in whose footsteps he will promise to follow; with a capability or the station which his long tried services in the tent ed field, and in the councils of his country abundantly prove, with an honesty of heart and purpose which lefies the strictest scrutiny, he will come fresh and pure from the people.

While we entertein for Henry Clay, of Kentucky, the highest respect and warmest attachment, on account of his noble generosity, his exalted patriotism, his splendid talents, and his high political integrity; still in imitation of his noble example, and considering too, to use his own patriotic language, that " not men, but principles are our rules of action,"-we cheerfully have determined to sacrifice our personal partialities and adhere to our pledge to support the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention. Therefore Resolved, That we entertain the highest confidence

in the honesty, capability, patriotism and sound Repub-lican principles of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Resolved, That we approve his nomination for the Presidency, made by the Harrisburg Convention, and hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to

Resolved, That we have a high respect for the pr vate worth and public services of John Tyler, of Virgina, that his nomination for the Vice-Presidency has our approbation, and we will give him our hearty sup-

Resolved. That we hold in high esteem our fellow citizen, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford County, for his sterling integrity, his vigorous intellect and his republican principles; and approving his nomination for Governor, made by the Convention held in Raleigh in November last, we will cheerfully give him our votes and use our best efforts to secure his election.

On motion of J. G. Wright, Esq. who presented and by many eloquent remarks enforce ed its adoption; the following Resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the lofty character and patriotic devotion of that distinguished States man, Henry Clay, as displayed both in his recent surrender of all personal aspirations, and his noble advocacy of the claims of another, upon the support of a Republican People.

The following Resolutions were then presented by J. Lippitt, Esq. accompanied by a few remarks relative to each:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the propose Convention of Whig Young Men of the Union, to be holden at Baltimore, and recommend to our young brethren in this Congressional District, to take immediate measures to organize themselves not only to cause themselves to be represented in that Convention, but also to render efficient services in the good cause of correct principles for which we are all contending.

Resolved. That it be recommended to our friends i other counties of this Electoral District, which have not already, to proceed at once to the appointment of Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence, and that such Committees appoint some suitable place and time for the selection of an Elector of President and Vice

Resolved. That the Public Lands have been procur ed by the common peril, or acquired by purchase from the common funds of the Union, of right belong in just proportion to each of the States, and that any disposition of them for the exclusive benefit of a portion of the States is manifestly unjust. And further Resolved, That in our opinion it has long been the determination of the present Administration to make such disposition of the said Lands, and recent developments at Wash ington, more clearly evince that this act of injustice is about being attempted to be consummated.

On motion Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Delegates to the late Harrisburg and Raleigh Conventions, for their important and efficient services.

sented to the Chairman for the dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair, and to the Secretaries for their services rendered to this

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Advertiser," and "Chronicle," and that other Whig papers be requested to copy the same.

DAN'L B. BAKER, Cha'n: R. H. Cowan, Secretaries.

The New York Times thus speaks of the prospects in that city:

"We are credibly informed that one auction hos in this city has more than THREE HUNDRED applications from housekeepers to sell out their furniture before the first of May next. We have no doubt that more than one thousand families will break up housesideration. The fundamental design of the Government is entirely perverted; the People are made for comfort in spreading the contagion of their spleen."

Indication one thousand namines will oreak up nouse keeping in this city, before the expiration of four months, "When the wicked rule, the people mourn?" months, "When the wicked rule, the people mourn;" champion of the South.

UNIT YOUNG MEN OF You have already been once reminded of the duty, no less grateful, it is hoped, than it is urgent, of electing Delegates to a National Convention, to assemble in the city of BALTIMORE on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of advancing those great interests, concerning which your patriotic seniors have lately been in consultation at Harrisburg. It can hardly be necessary to renew the invitation to you to send represenlatives to this Convention. Your attention is now again invited to the subject, therefore, by the republication of the following notices, chiefly for the purpose of saying that the interval from now to the day of the Convention is not much longer than will be necessary, in the districts more remote from the place where it is to be held, for electing Delegates, (after due notice,) preparing them to set out, and to perform the journey to Baltimore .-No time, of course, ought to be lost in following the example already set by the Young Men of several districts in PRNSYLVANIA and NEW YORK, of choosing Delegates to the Convention. National Intelligencer. FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

WHIS NATIONAL CONVENTION.-It is with great pleasure that we request the attention of the Whie Young Man of the Empire State to the article in the National Intelligencer. The importance of the proposed Convention must be obvious at a glance; and, although Victori will almost assuredly crown the exertions of the great Whig party at the approaching Presidential election, it is due to ourselves, our cause, and our country, that no efforts should be spared to swell the triumph of the People. The gallant young Whigs of New York are already "straining forward" for the struggle. They are ready to pledge themselves to the Union that the vote of the Empire State shall be given by tens of thousands to the Hero of the Thames!

Young Men's National Democratic Convention .-The following Resolution was, on motion of Mr. Horner, of New Jersey, adopted by the Democratic Nation l Convention which nominated HARRISON and Tr-

" Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Democratic Whig Young Men of the several States to appoint delegates to assemble in Baltimore city, on the first Monday of May next, for the purpose of advanging the cause of sound principles."

The foregoing has already been generally responded. We hope the response may be universal. It is an exceedingly important movement, and as there is no limit set to the number of delegates to be sent by each State, it is to be hoped that thousands of the young men of the nation will avail themselves of so auspicious an occasion of meeting their brethren from different sections of our vast republic. Pennsylvania has already moved in many counties, and, we have no doubt, will be fully represented. We can answer for Dauphin county, that she will be represented there in a manner that will prove a foretaste of what she will do on the 30th of October, 1840.

The republic depends upon her young menold men-the sages of the country, have put in nomination for the two highest offices known to our Constitution, candidates whose success will ensure the welfare of the country. But the young men must do the acting. It was an extraordinary crisis that called out the old men to attend the convention here; and they having set the ball in motion, the vigorous and intrepid youth of the country must roll it on.

We call upon the young men to arouse. The destinies of the country, if not not now, will soon be entirely in their hands. They owe their country a duty which they will be required to perform, or she will not cannot be spared to bless them in their old age, or the posterity that will come after them.

THE NEW JERSEY CASE.

It will appear in the end, notwithstanding the cerified Whig members have been denounced as frauduent usurpers and revolutionists, that fraud, revolution and usurpation are all on the side of the Van Burer

The following extract from Mr. Randolph's speech will illustrate: " Township of Millville.-The decision of the elec-

tion officers led to some strange results, as would appear from the facts elicited on the Cumberland invesigation before the Legislature. He would read a par-Page 8 .- Q. Did a majority of the judges and in spectors declare that they would receive the votes of

diens, if they were inhabititants of the township, and had paid a tax, or words to that effect? A. They did, if they had resided in the country year; I did not hear any thing said about paying s

Q. Will you state how many aliens voted after

that ? Q. I believe there were twenty-eight. Page 21.-Aloys Abendschoen sworn : Q. Where were you born?

A. In Germany. I have never been naturalized voted at the last election in Millville township. Page 22,-Wm. Keltemback, Jr. sworn:

Q. Where were you born? A. I was born in Germany. I have never been natprolized. I voted at the last election held in Millville. Page 24.—Nicholas Buckage sworn: Q. Where were you born ?

A. I was born in France. I have never been naturalized. I voted at the last election in Millville. Page 25 .- Daniel Garrett sworn : Q. Where were you born ?

A. I was born in Germany. I have never been naturalized. I voted at the last election. Ben Jory gave me the ticket. I never heard of such a man a lackson, nor of Martin Van Buren.

Page 29 .-- Peter Snyder sworn : Q. Where were you born ?

A. In France. I voted at the last election in Millville. I have not been naturalized. I don't remember any of the names -- " gold and silver I know, the paper I knows him not"-I was born where the gold and silver was, and I still like it the best. I voted that ticket because I wanted a Bank to bring more gold and silver—the ticket I voted was called one kind of a "crat" ticket-I don't know what kind of a "crat." Here, sir, is a specimen of the votes by which the majority of Cumberland county was controlled, and attempts made to control the State—they are almost equal to Mr. Samuel Weller's independent voters of Etonville, only, as the New Jersey election was by ballot instead of viva voce; it was not necessary tha they should be pumped on to qualify them for the exercise of the elective franchise"

J. A. BYNUM. The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot tells

the following capital joke on this gentleman: Mr. Bynum then took the floor, and proceeded at great-length to defend Martin Van Buren, "Democracy," &c. and endeavoring to prove that the President was a "Northern man with Southern principles;" and that the Whigs are identified with the abolitionists throughout the country, while the "democrats" were their uncompromising enemies. He commenced reading a list of year and nays on an abolition question which had been decided some years back, to prove that the Whigs have always voted with the abolitionists, and when he came to the "B's" he made a sudden stop, but was called on by Mr. Granger to proceed, when there appeared recorded the name of "Jesse A. Bynum," in conjunction with that of Messis. Adams and Slade. This of course created great mirth at the expense of this great defender of "democrats and democracy," and would-be-

of the contagion.

WILLIAM H

attering written approbation of Gen. Wayne. In 1795, he was made a Captain, and was placed in command of Fort Washington.
In 1797, he was appointed, by President Adams, Secretary of the North Western Territory and ex officio Lt. Governor.

In 1798, he was chosen a delegate to Co In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana, and in the same year, President Jefferson appointed him sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians.

In 1809, he was re-appointed Governor of Indiana.

victory of TIPPECANCE On the 11th September, 1812, he was appointed by Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the North Western On the 1st May, 1812, the siege of Fort Meiga conmenced—lasted five days, and was terminated by the brilliant and successful sortie of Gen. Harrison.

On the 31st July, 1813, the battle of Fort Stephen

On the 7th of November, 1811, he gained the great

On the 5th October, 1813, he gained the splendid victory of the THAMES, ever the British and Indians

under Proctor.
In 1814, he was appointed by Madison one of the Commissioners to treat with the Indians, and in the ame year, with his colleagues, Gov. Shelby and Gen. Cass, concluded the celebrated treaty of Greenville. In 1815, he was again appointed such Commissioner, with Gen. McArthur and Mr. Graham, and nego-

tiated a treaty at Detroit.

In 1816, he was elected a member of Congress.

In January, 1818, he introduced a resolution in hor or of Kosciusko, and supported it in one of the mos feeling, classical and eloquent speeches ever delivered in the House of Representatives. In 1819, he was elected a member of the Ohio Sen-

In 1824, he was elected Senator in Congress, and was appointed in 1825, Chairman of the Military ttee in place of Gen. Jackson, who had re-

In 1827, he was appointed Minister to Columbia, and in 1829, wrote his immortal letter to Bolivar, the

deliverer of South America. Of him, Col. JOHNSON (Vice-President) thus spoke in the House of Representatives whilst a member of

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speal —the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in actual service than any other General Officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

Such is the man, who still enjoying his untarnishfame and glory, and standing on a proud and lofty eminence, where neither malice or envy can assail him, is now summoned by his grateful countrymen to leave the quiet walks of private life to guide the councils of the nation, "and deliver the country from the dangers which encompass it." AND HE WILL BE HER DELIVERER!!

QUESTIONS ON FEDERAL POLITICS.

When Mr. Adams was President of the U. States did not the party now in power say, if a reformation did not take place in our Government, we must soon bid arewell to our liberties ?

Did they not say, that the expenses of the Government of the U. States were unnecessarily increased? Did they not say, that our Government ought to be a cheap one, and that plainness, simplicity and economy should characterize our institutions? Did they not urge, the speedy necessity of reducing

the patronage of the Executive? Did they not abuse the practice of appointing mem ers of Congress to office

Did they not condemn the practice of removing officers for opinion's sake, and declare that capacity and nonesty should be the only requisites? Did they not denounce the interference of federal

officers with the freedom of elections, and allege that the public liberty would not be preserved unless the ballot box was kept free from official interference? Did they not condemn the best currency with which any country was ever blessed, and promise us in its

stead one which should be much better ? Have not the aforesaid party been in power over ten ears, and which of the above alleged abuses have

Have they not, instead of diminishing the expenses of the Government, increased them from thirteen to nearly forty millions of dollars! Is not this economy with a vengeance?

Have not more members of Congress been appoint

ed to office by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren than by all the preceding Presidents? Has not the patronage of Government increased an alarming extent? Be candid—has it not?

Have not men been removed from office who wer honest, capable, and faithful, merely because they would not give a blind adherence to party? Candour Is not the motto of the Van Buren party : "To the victors belong the spoils !" Did they not recently declare in the Senate of the

United States, that it is the duty of federal officers to interfere in elections? Have they not destroyed the best currency that ever, existed in any country, and are they now not attempting to force upon us a financial measure which has been

repeatedly rejected by the people, which they themselves, at one time, unsparingly denounced, and which is now fraught with evils incalculable, to the liberty and prosperity of the country?

Has Mr. Van Buren's opinions upon the Missour Did not Mr. Calboun in 1835, when invited by the Whigs of Petersburg to a public dinner, use the fol-lowing words in reply to their invitation, viz: "To prove corruption and abuse, only strengthens the Ad-ministration in the affections of that powerful and disciplined corps, which is the main support of those in power, and which has unfortunately established so commanding an influence over public opinion"!

"Has not Mr. Calhoun joined the Administration and

nited himself to that "powerful and disciplined corps" Did not Gen. Jackson, Van Buren, Benton. Eaton, and R. M. Johnson vote for the tariff of 1824? Did not Mr. Calhoun say, when Mr. Clay delivered his great Speech against abolitionism, that he had kill-ed it for fifty years! If Mr. Clay's Land bill had become a law of the land, would not the State of North Carolina have been

INDEMNIFICATION FOR SLAVES .- In the London Courier of the 14th, there is a paragraph stating that the American Minister had attended at the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, and closed the negotiation which has been so long pending between the Government of England and that of the United States relative to a number of slaves claimed by American citizens as their property, which had been ship wrecked some eight or nine years ago, in the Bahamas, and liberated by the authorities of Nassau. The compensation which her Majesty's Government finally agreed to pay, and received by I. White, in the neighborhood of the Harthe American Minister, amounted to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling. Wilmington Advertiser.

contemporary, the Ohio Free her of fifteen year's star e a neptral paper. GEN. HARRISON.—As must be very evide merous readers, I have neither the time to write he long article, I think it would be in favor of Gen. He rison. I know full well the light I am viewed in b those who pretend to all the consistency in the work bably prove themselves to be the merest slaves and spo-phants to their party. I hear of men, of their charges, who belong to all sides—who are one day in rapture with the Freeman, and the next would serve him. with the Freeman, and the next would serve him a was served poor Capt. Belisarius—that is, tear out his very eyes, and send him off to beg his bread!

But, as I am no office hunter, and have no claim, he make for services rendered my beloved country—the having paid me up as I performed my duty—I may, a

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well-tried patriots; and I may at this time particular allude to one of them, whom a certain party, known the Whig Democratic party, have nominated as a surable candidate for the Presidency. Well, it is a great while since I read Marmontel offecting little story of poor blind Beliserius, I remented that I borrowed it from the chaplain of our singlewho was a pretty clever fellow, without being a ver pious man, and that I read it between two of the la board guns, on the gun-deck, seated on a match-tuh.

Years have passed away, and I have been rich an poor, a soldier, a politician, and a moralist since! Br the memory of poor Belisarius will sometimes rise up permost in my mind, even now; especially when hear some profane and heartless tyro wagging h tongue in derision of the tried courage, the venezal hairs, and the patriotism and the pure and spotless tegrity of the few remaining defenders of their country in the days of her difficulty and great need! In the venerable person of Gen. Harrison, I see not

ing, it is true, that can yet compare with the fate peor Belisarius. His eyes are yet spared him to lo out upon the smiling country, her cities, villages, farms, he was so instrumental in building up from lreary and savage wilderness. He is still permitted walk abroad over the face of the land he has so of and so nobly defended, through the providence of h ven, without leader or staff; but, like those of Belia aus, his ears are too often pained with the ungrateful exclamations of his countrymen, and his veneral brow too frequently feels the pressure of the ruffin hand of the partisan, tearing from thence the unwith

ering chaplets of his pure and spotless fame!

There is, therefore, according to my calculation of the history of Belisarius, some little similarity in the two cases. Both were soldiers, and both deserved well of the honors of their country, and both were set up fit marks for the malignant ridicule and foul derisi of foul and debased party! O, it is cruel, too crue and too unjust for the patience of a generous People bear, to hear one of the truest and bravest and most worthy of their countrymen traduced in character—his services defamed—and all the proud and noble daring of his youth and prime of life set at naught by the for tongue of political party slander! The rich and che. ished honors of a life of toil, and of ardent and untr-ing patriotism, trodden under foot by a ruthless, and mercenary, and malignant band of ignorant dema-gogues, whom a worse than ignorant People have tho sen as their leader, and into whose hands they have entrusted the destinies of themselves and of their coun-

Would it not be more merciful in them were there close up the eyes and ears of the venerable patriot for ever, than to leave them the unerring conductors to his deeper sense of the deep and foul ingratitude of his countrymen l

a candidate for the Presidency. It is true many of his countrymen have chosen to place him in that attitude, and he has consented. And what of this? Shall he fellow-citizens and his fellow-countrymen, therefore, in order to reach his patriot pride and dash all his hope in the dust, throw a shade of dishonor over the prodest era in Western history—an era in which he figured so largely—out-topping, as it were, the most gallant spirits of his time? If these demagogues do not intend that he shall be elected, let them, at least, for the sake of their country, be just to him-for his fame and the fame of their country are so closely wedded together, that to mar the one is to blot the other! Do they not know that if they wound or destroy the fame of General Harrison, they must first tear away many of the highest scrolls that emblazoned the proud escutch-

ecus of their country, and trample upon some of the fairest pages of her glorious history!

I am no partisan—and there are many others who, like myself, have become politically heart sick! But WE CAN stand another campaign, and WE WILL stand another campaign, if it must needs be, in defence of the honest soldier who stood by us and our country, before many of those traducers were born, or found a peaceful asylum on her shores!

TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY. The Standard and its co-laborers in the cause of the great " Democratic Republican S. R. Party" we should think could have no objection to being treated occasionally to their own bitters. Whether they object or not, they have got to take them, even if they have to undergo the operation of funnelling.-Further-they cannot make any valid objections to "taking a taste of their own shillelah;"-at any rate, submit with what degree of grace they may, they are likely to get a

sound thrashing with their own stick. The very singular effort which has been making by the great Raleigh "organ" of the great "Democratic Republican State Rights Party" to prove Mr. MOREHEAD on aboltionist, having unexpectedly recoiled with tenfold fury upon the chosen head of that Party,-we fancy that we hear cash plotting leader exclaim with the discomfited conjurer in the play-"what trick shall I try now! I'm detected at last !"

It will require a vast stock of pure unadulterated impudence to extract our Administra-tion friends from the hobble wherein they have become unwittingly enlangled. Our friend of the "Standard," conscious of this hitherto unfailing resource, has already commenced discounting liberally on his capital. The presentation of the manumission memorial by Mr. Saunders, he allows was at a time when the Abolitionists had not "made so dangerous a head against the compromises of the Constitution." But somehow or other, this argument could not be permitted to be pleaded in extenuation of the same act of Mr. Shepperd! Moreover, the Standard benefited several millions of dollars? Who prevented it? Mr. Van Buren! A FARMER. ference between the presentation of a memorial then, at the request of a portion of his constituents, and the cherishing a league now with Northern Abolitionists." Now, friend Standard, we leave it to your own columns to show, that one of your chief evidences of a league now" was the presentation of a manumission memorial "then"—before the Abolitionists had "made so dangerous a head against the compromises of the Constitution."
"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."-Greensborough Patriot.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER .- The Steam Boat Hermitage, from Nashville for New Orleans, on the 13th came in collision with the Hugh peth Shoals, and sunk in about ten feet water. She was crowded with passengers, yet only one life, that of a fireman was lost.