

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In the course of my reading and experience, I have never found a parallel to the harshness of the...

This unprincipled "invention of the enemy" may be set down to the credit of two different classes of men...

The second class is composed of those grovelling and unprincipled party demagogues, and their retainers...

Names are things, and things are names. Names are things, and things are names...

We all know that the name of federalists once belonged to a party which fell under popular displeasure...

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...

Mr. Duncan explained. The gentleman did ridicule and sneer at the Rev. Mr. Sprague...

The gentleman further said, that he had kept a diary of the debate, and he gave us, as the result of his observations...

Resolved, That we highly approve of the proposed Convention of Whig Young Men of the Union, to be held at Baltimore...

Resolved, That the Public Lands have been proffered to the common people, or acquired by purchase from the common fund of the Union...

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.

WHIG MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the Whigs of New Hanover, and of several adjacent counties...

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair in a concise and lucid address, the meeting proceeded to business.

The following Preamble and Resolution which had been prepared by the Chair, were presented, and were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Democratic Whig Young Men of the several States to appoint delegates to assemble in Baltimore city...

Resolved, That we entertain the highest confidence in the honesty, capability, patriotism and sound republican principles of William Henry Harrison...

Resolved, That we approve his nomination for the Presidency, made by the Harrisburg Convention, and hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That we have a high respect for the private worth and public services of John Tyler, of Virginia, that his nomination for the Vice-Presidency has our approbation...

Resolved, That we hold in high esteem our fellow-citizen, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of admitted County, for his public integrity, his vigorous intellect and his republican principles...

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the lofty character and patriotic devotion of that distinguished Statesman, Henry Clay, as displayed both in his recent surrender of all personal aspirations...

Resolved, That the following Resolutions were then presented and adopted: Resolved, That we highly approve of the proposed Convention of Whig Young Men of the Union...

Resolved, That the Public Lands have been proffered to the common people, or acquired by purchase from the common fund of the Union, of right belong in just proportion to each of the States...

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.

WHIG MEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

You have already been once reminded of the duty, no less grateful, if it is not, than it is urgent, of electing Delegates to a National Convention...

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AN ELOQUENT RECORD.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON was born in Virginia on the 9th February, 1773. In 1791, when 18 years of age, he was appointed by Washington as Ensign in our infant army.

In 1792, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1793, joined the legion under Gen. Wayne, and in a few days thereafter, was selected by him as one of his Aids.

On the 24th of August, 1794, he distinguished himself in the battle of the Miami, and elicited the most flattering 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 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 by Madison. On the 7th of November, 1811, he gained the great victory of TIPPECANOE.

On the 11th September, 1812, he was appointed by Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army. On the 1st May, 1813, the siege of Fort Meigs commenced—lasted five days, and was terminated by the brilliant and successful sortie of Gen. Harrison.

On the 31st July, 1813, the battle of Fort Stephenson occurred. On the 18th October, 1813, he gained the splendid victory of the PHAMES, over 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 same 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 negotiated a treaty at Detroit. In 1816, he was elected a member of Congress.

In January, 1818, he introduced resolutions in honor of Columbus, and supported in his own words the most feeling, classical and eloquent speeches ever delivered in the House of Representatives.

In 1819, he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate. In 1824, he was elected Senator in Congress, and was appointed in 1825, Chairman of the Military Committee in place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE.

Our little but eminent contemporary, the Ohio Farmer, thus speaks of the old General. Capt. Duffy on the 24th of Jan. and address of fifteen years ago...

Gen. Harrison.—As must be very evident to our numerous readers, I have neither the time to write long articles, I think it would be in favor of Gen. Harrison, I know full well the light in which Gen. Harrison viewed to all the consistency in the world...

Well, it is a great while since I read Marston's affecting little story of poor blind Bellarius, I remember that I borrowed it from the chaplain of our ship, who was a pretty clever fellow, without being a very pious man, and that I read it between two or three years ago, on the gun-deck, seated on a match-box...

In the venerable person of Gen. Harrison, I see, it is true, that can yet compare with the face of poor Bellarius. His eyes are yet spared him to look out upon the smiling country, her cities, villages, farms, he was so instrumental in building up from dreary and savage wilderness. It is still permitted to walk abroad over the face of the land he has so won, and so nobly defended, through the providence of the Lord, without leader or staff, but, like those of Bellarius, his ears are too often pained with the ungrateful exclamations of his countrymen, and his venerable brow too frequently feels the pressure of the ruffian hand of the partisan, tearing thence the unwelcome epithets of his pure and spotless fame!

There is, therefore, according to my calculation of the history of Bellarius, some little similarity in the two cases. Both were soldiers, and both were in the full of the honors of their country, and both were set up to fit marks for the malignant ridicule and foul darts of a fit mark and debased party. O, it is cruel, too cruel, and too unjust for the patience of a generous People to bear, to heap upon the truest and bravest and most worthy of their countrymen traduced in character—services defamed—and all the proud and noble bearings of his youth and prime of life set at naught by the foul tongue of political slander! The rich and exalted honors of a life of toil, and of arduous and untiring patriotism, trodden under foot by a ruthless, and unmerciful, and ungenerous band of ignorant demagogues, whose a worse than ignorant People have chosen as their leader, and into whose hands they have entrusted the destinies of themselves and of their country!

Would it not be more merciful in them were they to close up the eyes and ears of the venerable patriot before, than to leave them the warring conductors to his deeper sense of the deep and foul ingratitude of his countrymen!

I do not speak of him now as filling the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency. It is true many of his countrymen have chosen to place him in that attitude, and he has consented to it. And what of this? Shall his fellow-citizens and his fellow-countrymen, therefore, in order to reach his patriotic pride and dash all his hopes in the dust, throw a shade of dishonor upon the grand old man 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 would or destroy the fame of General Harrison, they must first tear away many of the highest souls that embellished the proud escutcheons of their country, and trample upon some of the fairest pages of her glorious history!

I am no partisan—and there are many other 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 our 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 funneling. Further—they cannot make any valid objections to "taking a taste of their own bile!"—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 an abolitionist, having unexpectedly recoiled with tenfold fury upon the chosen head of that Party,—we fancy that we hear each 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 INFUENCE to extricate our Administration friends from the hobble wherein they have become unwittingly entangled. Our friend of the "Standard," conscious of this hitherto unfilling 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 says—"The people will observe a vast difference between the presentation of a memorial, at the request of a portion of its 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."—Greenborough Patriot. STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The Steam Boat Hermitage, from Nashville for New Orleans, on the 13th came in collision with the Hugh L. White, in the neighborhood of the Harpeth Shoals, and sunk in about ten feet water. She was crowded with passengers, yet only one life, that of a fireman was lost.