GOV. POINDEXTER.

We hav before our realiers to-day, a letter from this Statesman, addressed to our esteemed fela Gen. Muntaur, who, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the several Tippecance Clubs of the City, invited him to address the citizens of Baltimore. It is among the best papers to which these exvary times has given birth, and will be read with leasure by those who regard truth, and desire to perstuate the libertice of the country.

BALTIMORS, JULY 18, 1840.

Dear Sir -On behalf of the Standing Committee of Tippecanoe Cinbs, I have the bonor respectfully to equest you to address the citizens of Baltimore, at ach time as you may find it most convenient to ap-pint. Your steady devetion to our countra's host inforts to arrest the torrent of exyour many anora to arrest the torrent of ex-and legislative corruption, though partially baf-the very means which they were intended to et, have won for you an abiding esteem among igs of Baltimore. Nor have we forgotten how the Whigs of Danimore. Nor have we forgotten how you proved yourself superior to malicious reproach, you proved yourself superior to maincious reproach, when calumny, not content to attack your public, sought to shed jits poison on your private life, also. On the intelligence and patriotism of the country, we must re-y, if we would pass from this iron age of misrule to a better. Party rage and prejudice may so blind our tision, as almost to exclude the admission of light, but even here we may hope for the conviction of truth, by clear and cogent expositions of the questions that now agitate the country. Of the mass of the American people, indeed, I have too high an estimate, to think they adhere to party in opposition to what they believe

We therefore deem it necessary to avail ourselves of every means to diffuse truth and light among the people; and, so far as our city is cencerned, we readily embra-Maryland to Harrison and Tyler. A pledge in which our dearest interests are involved, and our pride deeply

I have the honor to be, with much respect, Your friend and fellow-citizen, JOSHUA MEDTART.

To Hon. GEO. POINDEXTER, Washington City.

WASHINGTON, JULY 22, 1840.

Sir :-- I have the honor to acknowledge the receip of your letter of the 18th instant, inviting me, in behalf of the standing Committee of Tippecanoe Clubs, to address the citizens of Baltimore, at such time as I may find it convenient to appoint. For this invitation and the very flattering reference which you have been pleased to make to my past political life, I beg you to be as-sured of my most grateful thanks. I should be highly gratified to comply with the polite request of the stand-ing Committee of Tippecanoe Clubs, and to meet my fellow citizens of Baltimore, and to impart to them my views on the important and interesting questions which now agitate the public mind, and on which depend the existence of our free system of government, and the fice holders, who cling to their idol and fatten on the prosperity of the American people, but, contrary to my expectation, I find myself compelled to proceed on my route to the west, with as little delay as practicable, which, I trust, will be an acceptable apology to my friends for not appearing among them, in compliance with their wishes so kindly made known to me in your communication. More than thirty years have elapsed since I entered the National Legislature, and from that moment up to the present, I have been an attentive observer of political events and of the measures of each successive administration of the federal government. I have had the good fortune and the satisfaction, during the greater part of my long public service, to be associated with many of the most distinguished patri-ots of the revolution, who have gradually passed from mong us, and have, with but few exceptions, gone down to the silent tomb, leaving to their posterity the rich legacy of their example, and the blessings of liber-ty purchased by their valor, secured by a written con-stitution, the work of their united wisdom. From these illustrious men I learned in my youth the true, unso-phisticated interpretation of that instrument which most of them contributed to frame, and the nature and ex-tent of the power therein delegated to the several de-partments of the government, as they were intended to be construed and carried into practical operation. In this school, the principles of a representative republic, founded on the sovereignty of the people, to whom ev-ery public functionary is made, either directly or indi-rectly, responsible, were inculcated; and I was instruct-ed and imbued with the fundamental axioms of republican government, regulated by suitable restrictions and limitations in the exercise of power, from which I have endeavored to conform all my acts as a representative of the people. Since the epoch of our existence, as a confederated Republic, our political history demonstrates, that under the Executive administrations of Washington and his successors, in the Executive chair of the nation, each separate department moved within its own orbit, and no attempt was made by any Chief Magistrate to grasp powers expressly delegated, by the chicanery of con-struction, to degrade the co-ordinary departments, and render them subservient to his will. Prior to the year 1829, with but slight shades of difference of opinion, on 1829, with but slight shades of difference of opinion, on some matters of domestic policy, and the meaning of certain phrases in the Constitution, the government has been administered with proper respect for all the de-partments, and every successive President, down to the period above mentioned, acted with becoming dignity, nd with cautious circumspection not to transcend the uthority properly belonging to the Executive Department. During this pure period of our young and growing Republic, our free institutions were preserved, —the people were watchful and vigilant over their public servants, and the country enjoyed a high state of prosperity, interropted only for a season, by the ef-fects of the last war with England, which rendered us the admiration and envy of the civilized world. But, in the midst of our rejoicings, over the glory conquer-ed by our arms in the second war of independence, when peace had, for a few years, spread its benign influence on our country, and every branch of industry and enterprise flourished, and prospered beyond all for-mer example ; a military chieftain, with the laurels of the signal victory of New Orleans encircling his brow, mounted into the Presidential Chair, and, from that incious moment, our free system of government has, by gradual encroachments, become utterly extinct, ex-cept the mere name; and we now find every essential power granted in the Constitution, concentrated in one man, who sits in his ailken chair of State, and tells his suffering countrymen, in reply to their supplications for relief, "You expect too much of the Government." Without entering into details as to the means employ-ed, from time to time, to bring on a ruined and confiding people those disastrous results, it is sufficient to draw a general picture of the state of things as they now exist. 1. No law can be enacted, or executed, against the WILL of the President, if he chooses to interpose his power to prevent it. 2. No judgment or decree of the Courts of the United States can be en-forced against the orders of the President to the Mar-Il, in whose hands the process of execution is put, me he holds the Marshall by a string, and can rebecause he holds the Marshall by a string, and can re-move him at pleasure if he should dare to disobey the executive mandate. S. No officers of the government are permitted to execute their duty, in any other manner than that which the President may order and direct, on pain of *instant* removal from office; thereby substitu-ting the will of the President for the obligations of laws ting the will of the President for the obligations of laws made in pursuance of the Constitution. 4. The pat-ronage of office is dispensed to reward subservient in-struments of E recutive power, and taken away to pun-ish " refractory subordinates," without regard to mer-it or past services. 5. The President, by laws recent-by enacted, in conformity to a long course of neurpa-tions, has been clothed with supreme power over the public Treasury, placed in the custody of men of his own selection, removable at his pleasure, and therefore bound to obey his orders. He is commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, and the militia, when in ac-tual service. He claims and exercises a supervisory power over the laws which can only be executed by his permission, and all these startling innovations on our

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inions in the two Heuses of Congress, and thus imitted to by a majority of the American people. What is it but a practical despotism the hands of Washington and his compatriets of the Revolution ? Let an injured, insulted and deceived people answer at the polls in the approaching election, and let them, as they value their liberties and their prosperity, rebuke the usurpers who seek to become their masters ? The practical effect of these usurpa-tions of power under the past and present Administrations, must be seen and felt by all classes of tions, must be seen and felt by all classes of men in this wide spread confederacy. We are reduced to the humbel condition of bankrupts and beggars, from a state of unbounded prosperity in our agricultural, com-mercial, and manufacturing pursuits; we had a circu-lating medium, sound and uniform, throughout the country ; it was recklessly destroyed ; we were prom-ised in its place a better currency, the experiment was fairly tried, and in a few short years, this " better curfairly tried, and in a few short years, this " better cur-rency" was denounced by its *legitimate Father*, in the most unmeasured terms of reprobation, and at the first frown of Executive displeasure, it vanished " like the baseless fabric of a vision." We are now in the hope-less condition of a great agricultural, commercial and manufacturing nation, destitute of a currency on which any fixed value can be placed. We are told of gold and silver to replace the fallen bank issues of the States -it is not to be seen out of the hands of the officers and dependents of the Government. Property has sunk in value to one half the price given for it in better times; the laboring man cannot find employment, his wages are reduced below an equivalent for the support of his helpless family, with the most rigid economy. He is cheered by this new sciola in political economy, with the promise that his wages will be still further reduced to the European standard of six pence per day, but this small pittance is to be paid him in hard money. Confidence is destroyed between man and man, and the and, so far as our city is concerned, we readily stationa-ced the opportunity, affered in part by yourself, to this end. Our pledge is gone forth for the electoral vote of from which it will not soon recover. In short, the country has been brought down to a state of universal ruin and distress. These are the blessings of modern our dearest interests are involved, and our phose deapy concerned. Be assured that your compliance with the request of the Standing Committee of Clubs, will be an acquiescence in the warmest wishes of the Whigs of Executive Head. The farmer feels it in the diminished price of his products, the mechanic in his want of business, and the reduction of the wages of labor, the day laborer in his hire ; the merchant in all his accustomed sales and the punctuality of his payments; and the manufacturer in the want of means and the dim demand for his fabrics. This is but a summary of the evils which our beloved country now endures, under the influence of the bad measures and mad ambition of the present incumbent of the Executive chair, who was on into the high station which he so ingloriously forth, in a voice of thunder, their decree, that a change of their unfaithful rulers must and shall be made. As one of the people, I thank God that light breaks forth in the vista, and the day of our deliverance is at hand. The issue is not between Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison, but it is between liberty, the constitution and the supremacy of the laws, and an elec-tive despotism, in which the forms of the government remain, while all its powers are united in one of its De-

low. In the prostituted columns of the official paper, low. In the prostituted columns of the official paper, and its adjunct, edited by a fallen minister who, like a fallen angel, is fit only to corrupt the innocent inhabi-tants of paradise, we find the Court phrases of this *polished* Administration, of "coward" granny, petti-coat General, Abolitiontst. 'Federalist,' applied to Gene-ral Harrison, with other imputations equally false and ridiculous; all of which may be classed among the mon slang of the day, and unworthy of ani version, but they are put forth under the eye of Mr. Van Buren, through his accredited organ, and of course with the approbation of that high public functionary, who is a rival candidate for the station he now occunies. Are the means by which Mr. Van Buren expects to draw the attention of the American people from the efects of his destructive administration, and conceal his own want of merit, under the mist which his minions aim to cast over the fame of his competitor ! If such be the object of these "By Authority" assaults on Gen. Harrison, he will find that the "fox will be caught in his own toils," and the poisoned chalice, which he prepared for his honorable opponent, will re-turn to his own lips, and end his political life as ingloriously as it was begun. The Hero of Tippecanoe, of Fort Meigs, and of the Thames, whose history of the West, whose bosom has ever been bared to the bullets and bayonets of his country's foes, wherever that country called for his services-who never lost a battle, and who was the pride of the officers and soldiers, who served under him, and fought by his side, may well smile contemptuously on the epithet "coward," when applied to him by the vermin who infest the palace, and feed on the crumbs which fall from their master's table. But an indignant people will frown them into their primitive insignificance, and vindicate, by their suffrages, the veteran soldier, whom these hirelings would degrade and the well-carned laurels which grateful country has placed on his brow, will grow and lourish, unharmed by the storms and tempests raised by the breath of power, and its minions. I cannot permit myself to entertain for one moment the belief, that the political opinions of Gen. Harrison, so well known by his acts in the public councils, and his nunerous expositions of them, can be misunderstood by any one who is candidly in search of truth. He stands in no need of my testimony to place him in his proper position before the country, on these subjects ; but) seize this occasion to add, that I served with Gen. Harrison in the House of Representatives of the United States, during the administration of President Monroe, who belonged to the ultra republican party, at the head of which stood Thomas Jefferson. He gave that Administration his cordial and uniform support; no one at that day ever dreamed of classing him with the party designated as "Federalists," according to the party meaning of the term. He has never been so classed by any administration since he entered the army, by the appointment of Washington. All his acts and public declarations have been in strict conformity to the Republican creed. He is no "Federalist," in the sense now imputed to him, but an old fashioned Republican, of the strictest sect, who, unlike the self-styled democracy of the present day, were jealous of constructive powers, especially in the Executive department, and looked to the Constitution, as their guide, according to its obvious meaning and intent. He is no "Abolitionist," either in thought, word or deed. As a music from the Lynchburg Band, who had kindly vol-Southern Representative, I sat by Gen. Harrison at unteered their services, and who added greatly to the partments. It is an issue between sixty thousand of- the session of 1819, and acted with him, shoulder to enjoyments of the day, Gen. W. Thompson was inshoulder, in defending the constitutional rights of the troduced to the people by W. P. Tunstall, Esq. and South, against the most formidable attack which has ever been made on them ; which, had it succeeded, no new State could thereafter have entered the Union, but as a non-slaveholding State. But for the firmness with which he maintained Southern interests in this great struggle, aided by two members from New York, one from Massachusetts, and one from Pennsylvania, the clause in the bill for the admission of Missouri, restricting slavery, would have been inserted at the imminent hazard of civil war and a dissolution of the Confederacy. The evil was averted by the patriotism and self-immolation of him, who, for base and corrupt party purposes, is now charged with holding opinions and feelings favorable to the new school of Abolitionists, who, to accomplish their object, would overthrow the Constitution and prostrate the liberties of the country. And I would ask, for whose benefit are those false charges made, and unblushingly repeated, in the face of a volume of evidence to contradict them ? and from what quarter do they come ? They are disignated to impose on the credulity of the Southern States, and thereby reseat the present incumbent in the Executive Chair for another term of four years, and thus enable which it can assume, to mislead the judgment of the people and maintain the present dominant party in power. But their efforts are at this day so well under-They come from a quarter unworthy of credit, because they speak against the record, and are interested in deceiving the people by false testimony. But, how stands Mr. Van Buren on this absorbing question of abolition ? I shall make no charge against him, either direct or inferential, in opposition to his own declared opinions, although with his partizans, the opinions of Gen. Harrison, often repeated and acted on, go for nothing. Did Mr. Van Buren stand by the South. in the memorable attempt to exclude slavery, and consequently, the slave-holding emigrant, from Missouri, and to deny that State admission into the Union without this restriction ? He did not He exerted all his influence in the reat State of New York, and put forth all his known talent for management and intrigue, to exclude Missouri as a slave State, and establish the rule which would have made the Southern States "hewers of wood and drawers of water," under the omnipotent power of the non-slave-holding States. Such would have been the inevitable effect of the measure, had it been adopted. His face was then turned to the North and East, where his hopes of political preferment rested. The unholy effort failed by the firmness and patriotism of Harrison. The South retained her just osition in the Union, and forthwith Mr. Van Buren ecame "a Northern man with Southern principles." I will not speak of other facts demonstrating Mr. Van Buren's opinions of negro suffrage and negro testimo-ny against free white men; they are before the public, and will, of course, be submitted to the judgment of the people. To the freemen of the South, I would say, with the evidence before you, choose ye, in whom will you repose your confidence ? Will you cast your vates for one who would have humbled and degraded votes for one who would have humbled and degraded you in a great crisis, and take his profession, made while a candidate for popular favor, when those profes-sions conflict with all his acts? or will you prefer him who stood in the breach and defended you in the hour of need, and the sincerity of whose professions have uniformly been verified by his actions, in your cause ? cannot doubt the answer which every enlightened Southern man will give on an issue, involving his best interests, where the evidence is all on one side, and empty declamation on the other. The measures of Mr. Van Buren, during his administration, are the best exponent of his political opinions; and the effects of these measures, on the prosperity of the country, is the best standard by which to test their wisdom. On this ground, I leave them to the judgment of an enlightened oldest states in the Union. From the arduous duties of the country, he was transferred to stations of high civil and political responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with ability and unimpeached fidelity. As the commander of our armies in the late war with Eng-land, he overcame difficulties which seemed to be al-most insurmountable, and ultimately drove the com-bined English and Indian armies from our western thank you for the kind expressions contained in your letter towards myself personally, and beg leave to add my fervent prayer, that the dark cloud which now hangs over our devoted country, may arouse the sleep-ing energies of my countrymen, and that with united hearts, they may rush to the polls and drive their op-pressors from the Capitol. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your friend and fellow-citizen

THE BANVILLE GATHERING.

Although we were present at the Dinner given to Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolins, at Dan-ville, on Tuesday last, we nevertheless feel utterly in-competent to speak of it as it deserves. Whether we refer to the unbounded hospitality of the citizens our sister town-or to the vast numbers, variously timated, but generally believed to have been not le than 5000, from the adjacent counties of Virginia an North Carolina, who had assembled to do honor t their distinguished guest-or to the excellence of the arrangements-or to the wonderful order and decorum which characterized the whole assemblage-or to th ability and eloquence of most of the orators-or to the deep attention, unwavering to the last, with which their powerful arguments and impassioned appeals were listened to-or to the enthusiastic zeal, temper by stern and inflexible resolution, which was univer sally exhibited-we are sensible that our pen, unpraed in the description of such exhibitions, is wh dequate to the task. We content ourselves, there fore, with a bare glance at some of its more promin features, leaving it to our accomplished friend of the Danville Reporter to fill up the outline. Gen. Thompson arrived in the neighborhood of

Danville late in the afternoon of Monday, and was met by a procession, civil and military, in carriages. on horseback and on foot, and escorted into town-at his entrance passing under a flag, stretching across the street, bearing a motto, expressive of respect for his character, talents and services, and extending to him the most cordial welcome. Several similar flags, with appropriate mottoes, were displayed in other portions of the main street, through which the procession passed, until it reached Mr. Sullivan's hotel, where the Guest of the Day was received amid loud cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, who seemed to be as zealous in the cause even as the most ardent political campaigners.

On Monday night, vast crowds had assembled in own, and the Grove at the upper extremity of Main street reassembled strikingly a camp meeting-the fires blazing on every hand; the waggons and carts, the log cabins and tents, scattered hither and thither; and the lights of candles, lanterns and torches dimly illuminating the forest, and making "darkness visible." At 8 o'clock, Maj. Gen.Edney, of Lincolnton, North Carolina, mounted a Log Cabin, and delivered an animated address to the eager multitude, in which, by-turns, he electrified them by his bold and untutored eloquence, and excited loud and long continued shouts of laughter and applause by his inexhaustible fond of homely but graphic anecdotes. Mr. Galleon and Col. Martin of Rockingham. N. C. and Messrs. G. H. Gilmer, Tunstall and Witcher, of Va. also made brief and admirable speeches-each in his own peculiar vein.-The speaking closed about 11 o'clock, P. M.

On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, a procession was formed, nearly a mile in length, in which were several Log Cabins, from the roofs of which streamed flags, emblazoned with appropriate and expressive mottoes, and marched to a beautiful and pleasant grove near town, where were already assembled a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen, beneath the shade of trees and arbours. The guests were conducted to an elevated platform ; and, after sweet and soul-stirring

SPIRIT OF NEW JERSEY.

A letter to the Editors from the middle section of New Jersey states, under date of July 29, as follows : "Political affairs look very well in Jersey. The People are alive to their rights, and we have very large meetings and good speeches every few days. New JERSEY will redeem her Great Seal from degradation, rely upon it."

The following account of the latest of Jersev meetings is from the New York American of Friday last :

The Meeting at Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, was, like all those now held by the Whigs of New Jersey, enthusiastic and most numerous. Not less than 5,000 persons were present, in front of Miller's Hotel, from the steps of which, after the dedication of the Log Cabin, and the presenting of the flag from the ladies, the meeting was addressed. Mr. Southmayd, Presi-dent of the Tippecanoe Club, took the chair about half past 4 o'clock ; and Mr. Alexander immediately introduced Samuel L. Southard, who for an hour held the audience attentive and delighted. He spoke with the genuine fervor of a Jerseyman of the gross wrongs inflicted on his native State, and with a statesman's views of the general disastrous policy of the measures of the

Adminis tration. He was succeeded by Mr. Field, Attorney General of the State, J. W. Miller, of Morris county, Ogder Hoffman, and Capt. Stockton. Mr. Hoffman's speec was in his happiest vein-persuasive, eloquent, and not offensive to any fair opponent. The audience were unwilling he should stop, and several times, as he gave indications of his purpose to close, the cry of "Go on ! Go on !" from the multitude encouraged and induced him to proceed.

The meeting was prolonged until after sundown,

and will produce good fruits. Among the striking incidents was the arrrival, in the midst of the speeches, of a large delegation from Paterson, with music and banners. They were warmly cheered as they filed through the throng-and the in terest was increased when it came to be understood that their arrival had been delayed by the infamous crime of some scoundrel, who, knowing that a heavy train was coming to the meeting from Paterson, had moved a rail, and thus caused the engine and train to run off the track.

We lament to add that one person, whose nan we did not ascertain, lost his legs by the accident, and another was much injured. But the purpose, if such it were, of the infamous and dastardly perpetrators of this crime, to prevent the attendance of the delegation at the meeting, was defeated; for these gallant sons of New Jersey soon righted their vehicle, and came in time to partake in and add to the enthusiasm of the meeting.

The spirit that is aroused in this injured State will burn on, till, through the ballot-boxes in the fall, shall wipe out the foul stain with which a servile House of Representatives have soiled the time-honored banner of one of the Old Thirteen ; and we rejoice, as Americans, that it is so.

The WHIG Festival at CHARLESTOWN, Jef-Virginia, on the 30th ult. erson county, Vir we learn from a gentleman present, one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever held in the State. The scene of the festival was a beautiful grove, about two miles from the town, where abundant provision was made by the Committee of Arrangements for the accommodation of the assembled multitude. The honest yeomanry of the adjacent

"A flood of demoralization has swept over our h and upon some States it rests in stagnant pools of taining the atmosphere of liberty, and threatening the atmosphere of liberty, and threatening death to every thing virtuous, hoble and free. La death to every thing with any more and tree. Law are violated with impunity; moral obligations and scoffed at and derided; knavery walks the streets with the bold face of honesty ; plunderers of the public as of the public institutions obtain sympathy and for giveness. It will be my endeavor earnestly to hell cate that in the practice of a rigid morality alone or men or nations justly look for happiness or safe; The above is taken from the late address of As Kendall to the people of the United States. And cious hypocrite as he is, who would have supposed that in the support of the present Administration would dare to utter such language-language with in the mouth of any friend of Van Buren seems h a sarcasm. One would as soon have expected to have the present administration and that of General Jac son landed for their economy. It is true, lamenta true, that a flood of demoralization has swept over land ; it is true that knavery walks the streets the bold front of honesty, and that plunderers of public and of public institutions obtain sympathy forgiveness. This general demoralization has a been charged by the Whigs, but it is the first time have seen its existence admitted by a Loco foco. commenced with the administration of Gen. Jacks and had its origin in the rule adopted by him of a vating his active partizans to office, no matter h base might be their private characters. Thus the tinctions between virtue and vice were confounded examples of fraud, speculation and thef set up in his places. The result was, that there have been my defalcations among public officers and those in ab situations of trust than occurred previously since adoption of the constitution. From the Governme officers the contagion spread into the banks and the institutions, into the counting house, and into the mass of the people-until the most stupendous of cations became common occurrences, and the a

From the Louisville [Ky.] Journal

petrated without scruple. By fat the worst result of the measures of the sent and past Administrations is the debasene the public morals. The corruption of the current a vast evil-and it is recognized to its fullest a by a money loving generation-but public virtue infinitely higher value than public or private wa The regulation of the currency is, therefore, but i second advantage to flow from the elevation of f Harrison. His primary and chief duty will be to store the public morals. How to proceed in this sion will be obvious to a man of pure principles Harrison. He must and will abolish the rele wards and punishments-instead of rewarding zan services, and punishing those who may differ him on political questions, he will discard all com rations of party, and retain those only in office. appoint those only to office who are honest and a ble. Then will virtue be rewarded and vice date aged and punished. Then will the distinction tween honesty be restored. Then will good man ples be set in high places and be imitated through

monstrous frauds on the elective franchise were

Thrilling Incident,-Mr. Chinn, the whig an ber of Congress from the second district of Net

spoils of the public Treasury, and the people prostrated and ruined by a misplaced confidence in human virtue and integrity. I feel the fullest confidence that the verdict of the people will be for reform, and to that end, for William Henry Harrison and John Tyler, as mitable and well-tried agents to carry their intentions into effect and operation. The calumnies which have been put forth under the sanction of high-sounding names, by the affiliated presses of this Administration, and by partizans in Congress in addresses to their constituents to impose on public credulity, and by inflict-ing a wound on the hard earned fame of Gen. Harrison, to bolster up the alender claims of Martin Van Buren. do not merit the animadversion of an honorable man, and can avail them nothing in the great contest which is now pending before free and enlightened people of the Republic.

They are contradicted by every page of our history with which the name of Harrison is in any manner connected. Calumny, indeed, is a powerful weapon difficult to be overtaken and resisted by truth. It con-stitutes the sole reliance and last hope of this doomed administration, and we may look for it in every form stood, and the proofs in refutation of their slanders so generally known, that their poisoned arrows will fall harmless at the feet of the intended victim. No man is fit to fill the exalted station of chief magistrate of the nation who has a character to make, either by his own professions and protestations, or the flattery of his friends and followers. His claim should rest on the solid foundations of well known talents, integrity, purity of character, patriotism and long public service in the field and councils of his country, which belong to history and cannot be affected by the pen of the calumniators.

No citizen of the republic possesses these claims higher degree than William Henry Harrison, the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention, and no man is more impervious to the malignant assaults of the venal press of the Administration aided by the panders who ulminate falsehoods, as the price of their daily bread, than that man who is now the terror of the corruptionists, and the hope of his Country. That he is a soldier, brave and skilful in war, let his numerous wellfought battles and victories attest. That he is a statesman of no ordinary merit, the political annals of the country abundantly testify. That he is an honest man, let the millions which have passed through his hands and strictly accounted for-but above all, let his poverty speak. That his private character is without stain or blemish, no hireling of his opponents is suffi-ciently hardened in falsehood to deny. He is a polish-ed scholar; well read in ancient and modern history; a chaste writer, and a pleasing, eloquent public speak-er. He is a gentleman of the old school, free from estentation, and of easy access, descended from one of the purest patriots of the Revolution, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and every pulsation of his heart beats in unison with the honor, the glory, and prosperity of his country.

At the dawn of manhood, he entered the tented field, and in the wilderness of the west, breasted the tomahawk and scalping knife of the ferocious savage. He stood by the side of the gallant Wayne, in the day of danger, and by his valor and good conduct, won the admiration, confidence and respect of that distinguished General. He fought through the bloody Indian wars on our north-western frontier, which resulted in opening a vast territory to a civilized population within the boundaries of which, four new states have been created, filled with an industrious, enterprising and enlightened population, rivaling in numbers and the arts, the oldest states in the Union. From the arduous duties bined English and Indian armies from our western borders, and gave peace and security to the defenceless inhabitants. Throughout his whole military career, he never sustained a defeat, and was never known to turn his back on the enemies of his country, savage or civilized. Such is William Henry Harrison, the accomplished General, the able statesman, the incor-roptible patriot, who is in all respects worthy to be the chief magistrate of a nation of freemen. delivered a speech of unsurpassed ability and eloqu We but express the universal opinion when we say, that it was one of the most felicitous speeches ever delivered on a like occasion-combining weighty facts, irresistible argument, eloquence of the highest order, rich humor, keen wit, and melting pathos. A stenographer was present, and we presume will report this, as well as some other of the speeches at length, and there is therefore less necessity for a particular reference to its topics,

Wm. M. Peyton, Esq. of Roanske, was then introduced by Mr. Tunstall, and although laboring under indisposition, Mr. P. delivered a speech, in which, with his accustomed ability, he analyzed some of the most objectionable features of the Sub-Treasury Bill, and ex-posed to the people many of the abuses of power which have marked the career of this Administration, and which call, in tones of thunder, for "Reform !"

Gen. Thompson then resumed the stand, and spoke nearly an hour, and with consummate ability, for the purpose more particularly of demonstrating the Anti State Rights tendencies of the Sub-Treasury scheme, and the kindred measures of which it is the precurser. The crowd then adjourned to dinner, which was

spread out in bountiful profusion, near by. It is impossible to estimate the number who partook of this abundant feast; at the close of which, a number of patriotic toasts were drank, in response to one of which. complimentary to Senator Preston, of South Carolina, Gen. Thompson delivered one of the most felicitous addresses that we have ever listened to. It elicited thunders of applause. / Returning again to the stand, speeches were delivered by Gen. Edney, R. H. Toler, and the Rev. John Keer, (by the latter in obedience to loud calls from the audience,) when, it being nearly dark, the company dispersed, to meet again after supper.

About 8 o'clock, Gen. Edney again addressed the cople, drawing down shouts of applause by his humor and wit-He was followed by Wm. Martin, Esq. of Franklin, (late of Henry,) in a speech of great power and force, although unpremeditated, being called out by the crowd, and he was succeeded, in a speech of remarkable beauty and eloquence, by John L. Kerr, Esq. of Caswell, N. C. Mr. Tunstall closed the day's discussion by one of those inimitable *impromptus*, for which he is so celebrated. The people, however, were evidently eluctant to adjourn, although it was now nearly 11 clock, and they had been sitting, many of them, uninterruptedly, since 10 o'clock in the

Gen. Edney again addressed those who remained n Danville at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning; but we were prevented, by other engagements at that hour. from hearing lim.

It is proper to add, that nothing occurred to mar the narmony of the occasion, or to induce a moment's rearet that the neeting had been called. It was, slmost literally, a Hard Cider festival, there being neither wine nor spituous liquors at the dinner table. Hence we saw, in al that vast assemblage, not one intoxica-ted person. We heard of not a single accident, nor any manifestion of ill temper. The order and de-corum of the crowd was a subject of universal remark and congratutation. It was a meeting of the people, as in the days of '76, not for frolic and fun, but to deliberate in gave and solemn council upon the condi-tion of the cuntry ; to excite each other to zeal and diligence in he great and arduous work of Reform and to inspite fresh confidence and to kindle new zeal in the rank of the friends of Liberty and the defenders

in the rank of the friends of Liberty and the determinant of the true rinciples of the Constitution. Our frieris from N. Carolina, (some of them from a distance of nearly 200 miles,) gave the most cheer ing accounts of the spread of Whig principles in that State, and poke with undoubting confidence of their triumph as the approaching election, which takes place on Thursay next, for Governor, and other State officer, and hey sufficient to the state officer, and hey add that Harrison is even. Stores (100 pounds of confidence, its is a source are is just, it means at and will triumph, even against the fearful odds with the bill confidence, that, as our cause is just, it means at and will triumph, even against the fearful odds with whin, it has to contend. We still publish ampler details of the proceedings at any its Pace and hey show as we receive them in the Danville seporter. Gen. Commeansen left Danville, in the Southern

counties attended in crowds, and many visiters from Baltimore and other distant places were brought in railroad cars. Messrs. Hoffman, Potts, and Kennedy, from Baltimore, and Gov. Pope, of Kentucky, enchained the attention of the audience, by their eloquent and patriotic speeches, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the afternoon; when Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, commenced addressing them, but acquiesced in a suggestion that the meeting should adjourn to Charlestown, and that he should there resume his address. The adjourned meeting was addressed at the Court-house by Mr. Johnson,

in a speech worthy of his high reputation; and also by Col. Augustine J. Smith, of Clarksburg, with great animation and ability.

It is supposed that about 10,000 persons were assembled in the woods near Charlestown. Some idea of the magnitude of the preparations may be formed from the fact that 4,000 pounds of meat were provided, and bread in a proportional quantity. The

spirit of the Old Dominion was visible in the whole proceeding. The Charlestown meeting was a great popular movement, evincing the determination of the People of Virginia that their State shall take the stand which her history entitles her to in reforming the national councils. It will, we learn, be followed by similar meetings in other parts of Virginia.

The Wheeling Times has supplied us with an article happily illustrative of the beautiful effect of the attempt at a hard-money system on the farmer, as follows:

In order to show what are the advantages and disadvantages of the present state of things to the farmer in this region, we will quote a few items from our prices current when Mr. Van Buren entered the Presidential

chair, and	some at the present	time :	THE ALL MAN
Мавси, 1837.		JUNE, 1840.	
Wheat,	\$1 25	Wheat,	40 ct
Wool,	60	Wool,	23
Butter,	37 .	Butter,	8
Flour,	7 00	Flour,	\$2 75
Oats,	50	Oats,	16
Tea,	60 to 1 25	Tea, 60 to 1 25	
Coffee,	12 to 15	Coffee, 14 to 16	
Calicoes,	121	Calicoes,	121

It will be seen that every article the farmer raises i

Whigs the other day at Petersburg, Va. Among speakers, Messrs. Dillett of Ala., Dawson and ren of Ga., Carter of Tenn. and Nesbitt also of G gia. The latter, discoursing of the old here of T cance, happily recurred to the circumstance (see of Gen. Harrison) of the General's return from wars, flushed with victory, at the head of his con ing army, and meeting by the road side a poor boy, who had followed the army under him, alig from his charger and placed the invalid on the h "That poor, helpless boy, (said Mr. Neshin now a member of Congress from one of the South States. He is now within the sound of my voice, there he sits !" (pointing to Mr. Chinn of Louisian who was on the stage near him.) I do not this ever heard such deafening and prolonged applau Every person, whig or loco, joined in the shout by honor to the man who, by his own exertions, his vated himself to his present exalted station, as well to the " old General," who perhaps saved hisis a noble and characteristic act. Mr. Chinn dia reply. I do not think the man could open his not

> Who goes for a standing Army of 200,00 If there is one who does, let him vote for h Van Buren and his supporters! If there is any M Carolinian who wishes to be a soldier, under the mand of the President, subject to martial law in a of profound peace, to be marched into Florida twi year, if it so pleases the Executive, let him vote Martin Van Buren and his supporters! Should M tin Van Buren be re-elected, he will no doult end your to carry his Militia Army Bill into effect. G Jackson's re-election was construed by him into a sa tion of all the lawless schemes he had previously him ed at, and he carried them out accordingly. Think this.-Newbern Spectator.

so much was he overcome by the warm feeling

people, all strangers to him."

A DOUBLE BEREAVEMENT BY LIGHTND

FROM THE ENOXVILLE (TENS.) TIMES. A melancholy circumstance occurred in Cooked ty, Tenn. near Newport, on the 25th of June. Th of the sons of the Rev. Samuel Lotspeich (Benja Elbert, and Hyram,) were at work some distances the house. About two or three o'clock there wa appearance of rain coming on ; they left the field went to a large sycamore tree, which stood on the of Pigeon river, for shelter ; the tree had a hole of the hollow, some ten by fifteen inches in size; the low was some five or six feet in diameter.

The account which Benjamin gave was as fello Hyram, the youngest, entered the hole first, and u his position on one side of the tree; Elbert entered as and occupied the other side; Benjamin went in took his position between the two. Soon after the was struck by lightning, near the top; it passed do the trunk, tearing a wide column of scales and a bark from the tree. About fifteen or twenty fet for the ground it seems to have paried and come down two columns, each passing perpendicularly out hole through which the boys entered. The two b who sat next to the tree were killed, and the other seriously injured. It seems almost incredible be pose that the one who escaped death was in the tree all, or near it; but from an examination of the tre, the manner in which the lightning entered the bak account of it seems to be correct. Each side al

I am sick, to loathing, of the miserable billingsgate and trash manufactured for the occasion, at the great laboratory in Washington, to tarnish the military fame, and pervert the political principles of Gen. Harrison, whose whole life sheds a blaze of glory around him, and covers him with an armor of virtue and honor, which is impenetrable to the malignant shafts of a pensioned calumniator; whose vocation is corruption, and who, like a Swiss soldier, fights for him who pays best. He lives, and will continue to live, in the hearts of his tual service. He claims and exercises a supervisory power over the laws which can only be executed by his permission, and all these startling innovations on our free Constitution, have been adopted in the face of the nlightened freemen of the Republic, in the name of

wing all its strait constraines in the party was

And Some Stationers, Margaland, as

GEO. POINDEXTER. JOSEVA MEDTART, Esq. Chairman of the Commit tee of Tippecanoe Clubs,

One hundred and forty-eight original Jackson men have put forth an able address in the Ohio Con-federate, giving their reasons at length for their support of General Harrison.

S BURGA

HERE BILL NO. W

Gen. mompson left Danville, in the Southern stage, or Wednesday morning.—Lynchburg Virg. A GOOD MOTTO. The Whigs of Burlington, New Jersey, have a dopted a following good moto: "them in Council, Energy in Action, and Mod-eration in Victory." The Extra Globe.—A friend has loaned in all the bidly ionfess we have been disappointed. The Extra Glob is a miserable traducing, vulgar, imsgnigant, pueri, piratical, twaddling concein. A man ce miser write well on the wrong side, and Kendall will do he party about as much good as a rore eux-Elizabeth Phensiz.

d sant to a friend. His board colong bare unordered to develop a the prive forget a young monte the theory on S

a in the restricted bis accurs were ers of Master We allede to selecte Pesti She thenglit alle should bays died w

sage of the Sub Treasury Act, hundreds have out and denounced the measures of the Adminis-tion. They do not hesitate to appear at the In-cance Clubs, and support Harrison and Reform though at the same time, they do not avow themse Whigs; on the contrary, they say they are not We but Democrats. The Tippecance Associations as