MR. CLAT'S SPEECH.

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. Mr. Clay was called for with an onthu n no and when he came forward, with those chaacteristic smiles playing all over his renarkable countenance, the air was rent with nine such cheers, as it has seldom fallen to any man to receive. When these had ubsided, he commenced somewhat as fol-

Mr. President-Gentlemen of the Conlows :-vention-Ladies-Friends and Fellow Citizens : This day may be likened to, the glos rious and genial sun that now shines upon us. Clouds are occasionally fitting over it, and obscuring for a moment its genial rays. but truth will break through the mist and shine the brighter for having been for a time obscured. By November next, the dark gratulate this vast multitude upon the glorious cause before us.

the People, and he asked if he might not, without arrogance, revert to the cause of his appearing before them. During the arduous contest in which he had long been engaged, conscious of the correctness of his motives, of the purity of his intentions, he had stood out from the beginning dauntless, erect and undismaved.

Had he visited Tennessee during the campaign to which he had alluded, he would have disabused the public mind in re- It asks for allegiance to the powers that be. lation to the charges which were made against The Democracy of Jefferson asked a candihim. In giving his vote, in 1825 for Mr. date for office, if he was capable, and honest, John Q. Adams, he obeyed the wishes of and would support the Constitution. But the his constituents. It had been charged that new democracy asks very different questions. he did not do this, but the charge was un- It asks, how many votes can you bring to founded. It was true, that the Legislature the polls? What's your influence? Are you of Kentucky at the time made a request, boisterous partisans ? It also holds out inthat he should give a different vote; but ducements, or bribes, which Jefferson's dethat body, in making the request, went be- mocracy did not. It says, if you labor in my yond its province; it had no right to inter- cause and the people reject you, I will take fere in the matter; the right belonged ex- care that your reward shall be certain. He clusively to his constituents in the counties instanced the appointment of Mr. Grundy. of Fayette, Woolford, Jessamine. Each of and then referred to the appointment of John these counties sustained, approved and rati- M. Niles, as Post Master General, who not fied his conduct at the time, and neither of four months ago, was rejected by the people them has ever, to this day, revoked or annul- by 4,500 votes." To be thus beaten, was a led that approbation. With respect to his sure passport to an Executive office. By the sive proof that no such objection, if made, was sustainmotives for the course he pursued, he had by, he said the office conferred upon Mr. ed, and I am satisfied that such a charge against him pothing on this occasion to offer. Those Niles was not a very enviable one, for he motives were known to, and would be ad- had to take a seat previously occupied by a judged by his God. He never for a moment creature than whom a more despicable creep-doubted, that the day would come when jus-ing reptile could not be named. His fellow-New York, knowing that he had been an associate of Aaron Burr. To this charge it is proper to say that I tice would be done him. Yes, he never citizens, he presumed, would know to whom knew of Mr. Swartwout's connexion with Aaron Burr doubted that brave, generous, patriotic Ten- he alluded. nesseans would be among the first to do him justice. This he felt they had done. The welcome with which he was greeted on his course of administration as he had been alarrival-the procession-the banners-and luding to, would lead. But he trusted it lat, though not least, the many bright eyes that beamed, the handkerchiefs that waved the Ballot Box, was near at hand, and that on the occasion-all spoke to him of a true and heartfelt welcome, as grateful as it was flattering to his feelings. It was true, that he had some reluctance, been known? When before such a disregard some misgivings, about making this visit at of obligations ? When, before, have sixtythis time, which grew out of a supposition four out of sixty-seven Land Officers proved that his motives might be misconstrued. defaulters? When before have defaulters The relation which had for a long time ex- not only been retained in office after their isted between himself and the illustrious defalcations were known, but absolutely re-Captain in his neighborhood were well un- appointed ! He referred to the appointment derstood. He feared, if he accepted the of Mr. Livingston as Secretary of State, at a invitation to make the visit now, that it time when he was a defaulter; but said he might be thought by some, that his motives presumed the President did not reflect sufwere less patriotic than sinister or selfish. ficiently upon the tendency such an appoint-But he assured that great assemblage, that towards that illustrious individual, their fellow and Letcher case, and to the appointment ed no unkind feelings. He was a great his services in that dark transaction. He for his country-he hoped he would live defaulter. long and enjoy much happiness, and when he departed from this fleeting vale of tears, that he would enter into the abode of the just made perfect. Mr. Clay said that, in addressing an assembly of so many thousands as he saw around him, when so many topics were crowding into the mind, he was at a loss to select a theme. Shall I, he asked, dwell upon a ruined currency-upon the prostration of business-the stagnation of tradeand the destruction of commerce ? Or, shall Take, for example the one term for the Pre-I speak of the wasteful extravagance of the powers that be ? Mr. Clay said, a paper had just been put in his hands, which he had never seen before, that represented, in the form of a pyramid, the expenditures of the last three Administrations. He held it up to view and explained its meaning. He read some of the items of expenditure under the present Administration, which is so characteristical ly economical, and contrasted them with expanditures, under the same heads, made by the Administration of John Quincy Adams -lan Administration whose extravagance so shocked the sensibilities of the whole nation ! But. Mr. Clay said, this was not one of the themes he had selected to address the audience upon. He had thought to refer to, among other things, some of the very extraordinary doctrines now advanced by those who profess to entertain the greatest veneration and regard for the State Rights doctrines. In this connection, he brought up at his old occupation, defending criminals ! insult them !

free, enlightened, virtuous and patriotic peo-ple-and therefore we may well hope, that his present defence will not be attended with his hitherto usual success.

Mr. Clay referred to Mr. Van Buren's reevidence of his regard for State Rights, and in the Union ! mirrored forth the evils of such a law,

He reverted to the progress of the Sub-Treasury bill through its various stages, and descanted upon the manner in which it was finally got first through the Senate, and then through the House, with great ability and eloquence-in which connection he gave a clear and succinct account of the was so disgracefully disfranchised.

Mr. Clay said the party in power profess clouds which have been lowering above the to be Democrats par excellence. Among all political horizon will all disappear. I con- their usurpations, he knew none more absurd than the usurpation of this name. He professed himself to be a true Democrat. He This, said Mr. Clay, is a Convention of learned his democracy in the school of '98 and '99. It was very different, he confessed, alongside, but to come out ahead of her ! from the democracy taught now-a-days in high places. It did not say, in the language of the motto upon the Bedford County Banoccasional clouds lowered about him, but ner, which he just read : " The people expect too much of the Government"-" Lat the Government take care of itself, and the people of themselves."-No! the democracy that he learned, was the reverse of this language of the present democratic President. But the new democracy does not stop here.

call Gen. Harrison coward, an imbecile, an old woman! Yes, "Gen. Harrison is a coward"he fought more battles than any other General during the last War, and never sustained a defeat. "He is no Statesman"-and contained in General Juckson's note, alike impotent, ed a defeat. "He is no Statesman"-and contained in General Juckson's note, alike impotent, commendation, in 1837, of a Bankrupt law, yet he has filled more civil offices of trust bearing exclusively upon State Banks, as an and importance than almost any other man

us of Van Buren's battles!"

Ah! said Mr. Clay, I will have to use my colleague's language, and tell you of Mr. Van Buren's three great battles! He says that he fought General Commerce and conquered him-that he fought General Curreney and conquered him-and that with his manner, and for what cause, New Jersey Cuba allies, he fought the Seminoles and got conquered !

Mr. CLAY referred, with great good humor, to the 17,000 Whig majority of Kentucky, and asked if generous, chivalric Tenmake a gallant effort to not only run up

GEN. JACKSON AGAIN IN THE FIELD !

The last Western Mails bring us the subjoined extraordinary Epistle from Gen. JACKson, and the consequent Address to the Public by Mr. CLAY; the first of which was published in the Nashville "Union" of August 19, and the last in the "Republican Banner" of August 21. We forbear comment on these papers, which cannot fail to command the attention of all readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.

SIR : Being informed that the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, in his public speech at Nashville, yester-day, alleged that I had appointed the Hon. Edward ivingston Secretary of State when he was a default er, and knowing him to be one, I feel that I am justi fied in declaring the charge to be false. It is known to all the country that the nominations made by the President to the Senate are referred to appropriate committees of that body, whose duty it is to inquire into the character of the nominees, and that if there is any evidence of default, or any disqualifying circumstance existing against them, a rejection of the nomination follows. Mr. Livingston was a member of the Senate, from the State of Louisiana, when he was nominated by me. Can Mr. Clay say that he opposed the confirmation of the nomination because lie was a defaulter ? If so, the journal of the Senate will answer. But his confirmation by the Senate is conclucould not have been substantiated.

I am also informed that Mr. Clay charged me with appointing Samuel Swartwout collector of the port of

just indignation on the General's prot General's protoge, the exhibition would enable the public to decide.

With regard to the insinuations and gross ep hest office in the Universe, rewho has filled the hig pect for the public and for myself allow me only to siles, they have faller A man in the crowd here cried out, "Tell harmless at my feet, exciting no other sensation than that of scorn and contempt.

H. CLAY. NASHVILLE, Aug. 20, 1840.

CO-OPERATION OF GENERAL HARRISON WITH COMMODORE PERRY.

Newport, July 9, 1840. My Dear Sir : As the Administration party have rosen to question the military talents of General Harrison in the late war with Great Britain notwithstand ing their glorious results to the country, and notwith standing her testimonials of gratitude for those merits; and as you were in the battle of Lake Erie, and were nessee would not enter the lists of competi- the intimate friend of Commodore Perry, and must tion with her ? He doubted not she would have known the concert and co-operation between him and General Harrison, and its decisive importance in that crisis to our affairs, I take leave to request you to make a statement, in writing, to be communicated to the Public, of the facts within your own knowledge, as to that concert and co-operation, with your own fame of the dead as well as the living ; due, also, to the country, identified as she is with the fame of both

With great regard, dear sir, your friend and obedi at servant, ASHER ROBBINS. nt servant. DR. USHER PARSONS.

Providence, July 14, 1840. My Dear Sir : Although averse to meddling with politics. I feel no reluctance in stating what I know of General Harrison's services whilst co-operating with Commodore Perry, and of his popularity in the army he commanded

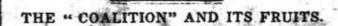
In January, 1813, General Winchester's small an my was captured at the river Raisin, and as they were returning home, on parole, from fort George to Ken-tucky, they passed by the barracks of Black Rock, where I was stationed as a medical officer of the Navy. Frequent conversations with the officers and soldiers informed me of the atrocities committed on some of the troops after they had surrendered, and, also, of the comparative estimation in which Generals Harrison and Winchester were held in the West; and as many of them had served under both Generals, they certainly were competent judges of their merits. They spoke of General Winchester as brave and patriotic out their confidence in the valor, skill, and patriotism of General Harrison was unbounded-I may say enthusiastic. Had he commanded us, said all of them, the result of the battle had been different. He alone has the popularity and influence that can unite the troops of the whole West and lead them to victory. In a few months my curiosity to see so celebrated a General was gratified. The fleet under Commodore Perry, which was created at the recommendation of General Harrison, arrived at Sandusky, near his camp,

never been achieved. he he visited the fleet at Sandusky before the he saw our crews reduced and weakened by to his camp, he selected and ent to our aid from his army, a large number of prime men, who mixed with our sailors, and fought with moment the traces of fong years of a am shoulder to shoulder, like the bravest of the brave. mmodore Perty returned his thanks to General dated five days after the battle. and which reads thus : " The great assistance in the action of the 10th inte

derived from those men you were pleased to send on board the squadron, renders it a duty to return you my sincere thanks for so timely a reinforcement-in fact, I may say that without those men the victory could not have been achieved-and equally to assure you that those officers and men behaved as good soldiers and seamen. Those under my immediate ob-servation evinced great ardor and bravery," and he might have added, that they bled freely, since several and the parties to the unholy compact

The importance of the victories gained by Perry and Harrison to the Western frontier can hardly be overrated. Within the short space of six months after the declaration of war, three armies were used op dignitics of the Republic. without so much as gaining a single foot-hold in Upper Canada, and the strong fortress at Detroit taken hy the enemy. On General Harrison now devolved the protection of the whole frontier west of Buffalo. The enemy were in possession of the lake, and could at any moment surprise the infant settlements on its shores, and before succor could arrive, might pounce views of its importance. This I think due to the upon another and another. Had Harrison advanced to wards Detroit by the head of the lake, the enemy might have landed troops in his rear and cut off his retreat. The first blow then to be struck was to capture the enemy's fleet, and Perry having done this, enabled Harrison to pursue and onpture the enemy which restored peace to the border settlements of far extended and now populous frontier.

Such, my dear sir, are a few of the facts and im pressions which seem proper in a repty to your note More might be added, but the page of history abounds with them ; and it remains to be seen whether this long-tried and faithful servant, who has done more to meliorate the condition and promote the interests the Western States than any other man living, and whose valor in the field has shed lustre on our national escutcheon, shall receive the acknowledgments of a grateful people, or whether his fame shall be blotted from memory's tablet by the foul aspersions and of prices which prevail in "hard mon of reckless demagogues and hireling s. Yours, with great respect and esteem, USHER PARSONS. great respect and esteem. Hon. Asher Robbins.



oles and coalesced with those whom his or are too well paid, that prices should be gans had described as " Rogues and Royal- duced to an equality with prices in the ists." his friends predicted that his influence countries where, by hard labor, men an would unite the whole South in the support from five to eight pence a day. American of Mr. Van Buren. We have now an op- freemen, if this be your belief, vote to on portunity of testing their sagacity in judg- tinue power in the hands of the Executive ing of the extent of his popularity ! Of the MECHANICS, LOOK AHEAD ! If powerle few members of Congress whom he seduced continued in the hands that now wieldit. to follow him in his unprincipled apostacy, what are your prospects ? With a derand

at the White House ! Could the appro mation of opinion on a single question that merely fiscal, have produced this den metual fondness-have obliterated in and mutual abuse and crimination-h transmuted the long nursed personal hat of rivals and enemies, into the post in rable intimacy and the most confid tachment ?

Let every man ask his own bosom if is common, or natural, or possible-int every Patriot rejoice that a coalition, which was conceived and consummated in the sign of bartering away the Chief Magistre merely defeated in their purpose, but en ed to scorn, and made monuments and b cons to the ambitious spirits who may be after presume to traffic in the honors ;

Richmond Whie LOOK AHEAD

PROPLE OF AMERICA, LOOK AHEAD! Seek counsel of the future, and act for t good of yourselves, your children and y country. If you re-elect Martin Van Bur to the Presidency, what do you gain by Will he promote any one of the great int ests upon the success of which the prosity of the country depends ?

PLANTERS AND FARMERS, LOOK AREA Think you that the policy pursued by Van Buren, if persevered in, will tends furnish to the cultivators of the soil a i reward for their untiring labors? Is promote your interests that the price of a ton, tobacco, wheat, flour, wool, and the sti ed ox is reduced to one-half of what it a two years ago ? Will it benefit you to duce the prices of what you sell to the stand Governments ?"

LABORERS, WORKINGMEN, LCOK AHEAD Can you gain by the re-election of Marti Van Buren ? His doctrine as put forth an enforced by his party friends, is, that way When Mr. Calhoun abandoned his princi- in this country are too high, that labore Mr. Fisher of North Carolina was one, Mr. | currency, prostrate credit, and a wreck keeping, and disbursement of the public m neys" call forth the busy hum of industry our streets, or bring into action the doman energies of the American artisan? The GREAT TRUTH evolved by Mr. Va Buren in the course of a four years' Admin istration is, that "the People expect to much of the Government ;" and the GREAT

Mr. Clay here, dwelt for some minutes upon the immoral tendency to which such a would be checked-that the great physician. by November, the disease would be met by an effective and salutary remedy. When before had such a state of things as now exists

ment would have. He referred to the Moore citizen and friend-he cherished, he possess- of Hocker to the best office in the county for Chieftain-he had fought well and bravely had heard that Hocker had since proved a

Mr. Clay said, he would like to address himself directly to the Democrats within the sound of his voice. He wished to address them, not as enemies, but as brothers, as men equally patriotic and equally devoted with the Whigs to the best interests of the country. We differ, said he; but upon what subject do men not differ? Have all your hopes been realized, in regard to the administration of the Government? Have the pledges that were made you, been fulfilled ? sidency. Did not the great Captain promise you that one term was enough for a President to serve ? Was it carried out ? How was the promise not to appoint members of Congress to office,-carried out ? How was the promise to reduce the extravagant expenditures of the Government fulfilled ? What principle was carried out? What promise kept ?_What pledge redeemed ? Is there an Administration man in this vast assemblage that will answer, shouted the Kentucky orator, in the loudest tones of his musical voice!

Mr. Clay said, he had called the present vast assemblage, and he would take that occasion to declare, that there were more people and more banners there, than there were at the great Baltimore Convention. And why are there so many people here. coming from almost every State in the Union

Mr. Clay said, he claimed to be a true Democrat in every sense of the word-a Democrat ready to stand by or die for his the ridiculous manœuvre, in the United country. He referred to the great contest States Senate, at the last session, on the now going on, and asked that nothing should subject of the debts of the several States. be done to the injury of our opponents. All A long Report was made, that the General he said were interested alike-all were on Government would not assume the payment board the great ship of State-all were alike of those debts—a thing that nobody ever dreamed of! This Report, of which an ex-But there were exceptions to the general and injurious example. His participation in the schemes traordinary number of copies was ordered rule; there are beings in the lead of the party, to be printed for circulation, was drawn up, said Mr. Clay, by your fellow-citizen and an old acquaintance of mine. And one of the pleasures which I promised myself, in making this visit to your beautiful town, was to boisterous office holders, the Prœtorian meet and talk over matters with him. But Band, the Palace Slaves—he was about to on my inquiry for him, I found he was in say of Martin Van Buren ! But then to call East Tennessee, making speeches in favor such a man a King over such a people as of the present Administration! Ah, said I, this great concourse ! O ! he would not so [The manner in which this was said, sur-passes description. Those only who saw it, or who are acquainted with Mr. Clay's ges-

precisely as I did that of Mr. Clay himself, who, if the history of the times did not do him great injustice, was far from avoiding an association with Burr when he was at the town of Lexington, in Kentucky. Yet Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State, and I may say confidently with recommendations for character and fitness not more favorable than those produced to me by the citizens of New York in behalf of Mr. Swartwout. Mr. Clay too, at the time of his own appointment to that high office, it will be recollected, was diectly charged throughout the Union with having bargained for it, and by none was this charge more earnestly made than by his present associates in Tennessee, Messrs. Bell and Foster.

Under such circumstances, how contemptible does this demagogue appear when he descends from his high place in the Senate, and roams over the country retailing slanders against the living and the dead. ANDREW JACKSON.

HERMITAGE, Aug. 18, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Your surprise, I am quite sure will be as great as nine was, on the perusal of a note, signed Andrew Jackson, addressed to the editor of the Nashville Union. and bearing date on the 18th instant.

The circumstances of my present visit to Nashville are well known here. I declined repeated invitations to attend the Convention holden on the 17th instant, and finally yielded to an unusual appeal, with which I was honored, and which it would be difficult for any m in to resist.

I was called upon to address the Convention. I what terms of respect, and for his military services, of praise. I spoke of the distinguished individual who he occasion of this note, all who heard me can testify. Among the subjects which I discussed was that of the degeneracy in public virtue, and especially the delinquency and infidelity in public officers, of which with in the last few years we have had such lamentable proof. In assigning causes for this deplorable state of things, I stated, as among them, the subversion of the rule laid down by Mr. Jefferson, of honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the Constitution, and the substitution for it of one founded on devotion and subserviency not to the country, but to the chief of a party ; that persons appointed to office too often considered themselves as being only put in possession of their legitimate share of the spoils of victory, instead of feeling bound by the obligations of a sacred trust confided for the benefit of the People. In respect to defaulters, I referred to the case of Mr. Livingston, of whose attainments as a jurist, not more consistent with truth than my feelings, ! spoke in the highest terms. He was one of the earliest and one of the greatest defaulters. His case occurred under Mr. Jefferson's administration. The records both of the Executive and Judicial Department established his default. He remained a defaulter about a quarter of a century, if not more. How he finally iquidated the balance against him, and when, I do act certainly know, but I believe it was by property, and under the first term of General Jackson. whenever and however it was, a tardy payment or composition of the debt could not, and did not, expunge the fact of his original default

In arguing from cause to effect. I contended that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was a pernicious precedent; that it was a virtual proclamation to all who were or might be defaulters, that their infidelity in a public trust constituted no insuperable barrier to a promotion to one of the highest offices in the Government I did not attribute to Gen. Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say that, until Gen. Jackson otherwise asserts, I am strained to believe that he could not have been ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the annals of our country as that of the default of Edward Livingston. Esq. as Attorney of the United States in the District of New York, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the amount of about \$100.000.

It was in the train of the same thought and argu-ment that I adduced the appointment of Mr. S. Swartwout to the office of Collector of the most important of Col. Burr was a fact of such universal notoriety that supposed, and yet suppose, that no man the least conversant with the history of the country could be ignorant of it. But it was not upon Gen. Jackson's knowledge of the fact, it was upon the fact itself that I dwelt. It is now said, that the appointment of Mr. Swartwout was recommended by citizens of New York. I know nothing of these recommendations. Whether they were cause or effect; whether they were gotten up to produce or give color and cover to an appointment, previously determined to be made, their secret history only could disclose. The appointment occasioned gene-ral surprise among the friends and foes of the Administration at the time, and the sequel demonstrates how unwise it was.

and fired signal guns, which brought an officer on at the head of an army of militia, regulars, and friend y Indians. Boats were despatched to bring him and his suite on board, where they arrived late in the evening of the 19th August. The following morning being pleasant, we were all mustered for review. On the quarterdeck of the Lawrence stood Gen. Harrison. surrounded by his chief officers in full military dress, and a more splendid group I never beheld. But a stranger's attention would. I think, have been drawn exclusively to the General. His well-proportioned figure, straight as an arrow, was nerved to martial yet ners, rendered him altogether the most imposing object among them; and his whole appearance realized the expectations formed of him from the descriptions given by Winchester's troops.

A salute was now fired, and the officers presented ; and the remainder of the day was employed in plann ing the future operations of the fleet. It was the inention of the Commodore to storm the batteries at Malden and set fire to the enemy's fleet, unless it should come out to meet us. But while preparations were making for this, the fleet appeared early in the morning of the 10th of September, and the result of the day was communicated to the General that evening in the following words : " Dear General, we have met the enemy, and they are ours-two ships, two

brigs, one sloop, and one schooner." Loud indeed were the rejoicings of the troops, as tion to Malden. They who had long slept on the earth, and endured the hardships and privations of camp life in a wilderness, waiting for an opportunity to avenge the death of their companions slaughtered in cool blood at the river Raisin and to wrest the scalpng knife from savage hands, now saw the road opened for them to reach and grapple the enemy hand to hand, and earnest were they for the conflict.

The General and his army were on board with u for some days, and it is due to both of them to state, that from what I saw and heard, however different it may sound from the reports now circulated by noisy demagogues, never was there an army more ardently attached, or more enthusiastically proud of a General than this. Although composed of heterogeneous materials-of volunteers and draughted militia-of regulars and Indians, each having its peculiar notions of discipline, yet were they marshalled into harmonious and efficient action and co-operation by his skilful hand ; and all of them, from the hoary-headed Governor Shelby, down to the lowest rank of soldiery were alike eager to win his favor by bravery and dis cipline, and seemed to regard him as the only person capable of leading them to victory. And did he dis-appoint them ? Did they not, within a few days, capture the only army that was captured during the war! Yet what do we hear in the face of these facts ? Why, General Harrison forsooth, is a coward, an old granny, a petticoat General. I can only state it as my belief, that had any assassin of this patriot's hard-carned fame used such epithets in the hearing of the army at the time referred to, every sword would have leaped from its scabbard to seek revenge in the defamer's blood.

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The success of General Harrison in gaining the entire confidence and willing obedience of his army was owing to his superior knowledge of the springs of human action, and his skill in managing them. One powerful means was his own example. When his or transfer it to another. oldiers were subjected to the coarsest and scantiest fare, he allowed his own table to be spread with nothing better than they enjoyed. Another was by appeals o their better feelings and motives, to their patriotism their self-respect, their reason and sense of honor, instead of resorting to severe punishments ; and hence such punishments were rarely inflicted or required .-His general order, on going into battle at the Thames, reads thus any The General entreats his brave troops to remember that they are the sons of sires whose feat of the ends and objects of the flagitious is immortal. Kentuckians! Remember the River Rasin ! but remember it only while victory is suspended. coalition of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun The revenge of a soldier cannot be gratified upon a -of the Nullifiers and the Proclamationists. fallen enemy." He knew where to touch the indigna-It is impossible to look into men's bosoms tion of his soldiers, and how to turn it to good account; to learn their motives; but inferring those yet he felt the necessity of restraining it when victory motives from their acts, it is equally imposwas achieved by appealing to their sense of honor. Commodore Perry served as Aid to the General at the Thames; after which the two conquerors on land the Presidency was the subject, and which and lake returned in the fleet to Erie, bringing with them many of their prisoners. It was a spirit-stirr-ing scene when they landed, and amid the roar of ar-tillery and the huzzas of the multitude marched in tri-umphal procession—a procession that Rome might have been proud of, and which Rhode Islanders might have beend of, and which Rhode Islanders might the American people were to be used as puppets to accomplish and consummate. Mr Calhoun had at his disposal votes enough to give the Administration a majority in the House-Mr. Van Buren might be able to ticulations and style of speaking, can ima-gine any thing approaching the reality.] But there is this difference, said Mr. Clay, between my distinguished friend's new fight another and a difference state of the war which seens interview overlooked, and yet is deserving and Tennesseans now fight another and a difference state of the war which seens apart of its history. It is one too which all Rhode Island should duly estimate. This State But there is this difference, said Mr. Clay, between my distinguished friend's present and past defence of criminals. He is now defending great criminals of State, not be-borts of power. They are fighting a band

board, who repo. ted the General to be 27 miles distant, Lewis of Alabama another. Van Burenism all healthful enterprise, will the promula has been beaten 33,000 votes in Fisher's dis- tion of an edict for the "collection, sat trict, and 700 in Mr. Lewis's, where Mr. Lewis has been omnipotent! A short time will still farther illustrate the abhorrence in which that Coalition is held, by consigning the three Georgia members who deserted with Mr. Calhoun, to defeat and retirement ! How much more clear sighted are the mass of the People and how much firmer to pringraceful bearing; his piercing eye beaming with in- ciple, than trading politicians are willing to telligence, his soldierly expression and dignified man- suppose them. suppose them.

We foretold that the consequences of the unrighteous coalition between Mr. Calhoun and the "Rogues and Royalists" as his friends denounced them, would be a millstone around his neck-that he had no popularity out of South Carolina, and so far from it, was universally regarded with the deepest suspicion of being devoured by a most unruly ambition and of squaring all his movements with an eye to its gratification-and we, while still unwilling to surrender the confidence, the unbounded confidence, that we once reposed in Mr. Calhoun, implored him not to unite his fate with a man who only sought they came on board, with the General, for transporta- his alliance for the few votes he could transfer in Congress, and who would not assist him to the Presidency if he could, and could not if he would. Our files of last winter and spring contain ample evidence of what we The progress of events is confirming say. all our predictions. Mr. Calhoun out of S.

> Van Buren. His nullification, his mutations, his coalition with men whom publicly and privately, he assailed for years as unprincipled, as public enemies, whom he even re- ing, but it was reserved for him who followfused to recognize as gentlemen, these have led to water and mature the plant. The count made Mr. Calhoun so unacceptable, that try was then free from debt, business was his alliance, instead of being profitable to active, and a general prosperity was admit Mr. Van Buren, would have proved danger. ted to prevail. How is it now ? The Gor ous to the popularity of Gen. Washington erament are millions in debt. They denound himself. As to any help that Mr. Van Bu-ren can extend to Mr. Calhoun, for the real- Treasury notes. Property of every descripization of his Presidential visions, "the ar- tion is depreciated, industry paralyzed, and biter of others' fates, is now a suppliant for business at a stand. his own !" In a few months, the lever of These results grow out of the measuresd Executive patronage will be struck from his the Government, and they are but the first hand, and he himself reduced to the ranks fruits of that policy which Mr. Van Buren B of citizenship. When he ceases to have 60,000 pledged to carry out. offices to bestow, and millions of money to MEN OF BUSINESS, FRIENDS OF TOT distribute in salaries, jobs and contracts, his COUNTER, LOOK AHEAD ! and consider series strength will be as effectually gone, as Sam- ously the interests which are involved in the son's when Delilah's scissors had been ap- event of the contest which is now in progress blied to his hair. He has nothing to fall and ask yourselves whether they can be pro-

the Union except Mr. Calhoun himself, who ren .- National Intelligencer. can hereafter attain to a national influence

Among the numerous causes of rejoicing which the election of Gen. Harrison suggests to the patriotic mind, as the resurrection of

MEASURE he has proposed to meet the engency of embarrassment into which the Prople have fallen is, to collect, and after his own manner to keep and pay away their money. Verily, ne has taught them that they have not much to expect from him.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS, LOOK AHEAN And if you trade on borrowed capital, beware Mr. Van Buren follows in the footsteps d him who declared that all such ought break.

In submitting himself as a candidate for re-election, Mr. Van Buren specially de mands the judgment of the country upon his past measures and course of policy. If these affecting your interests, have been wise and proper, give him the countenance of your names and the weight of your influence.

MEN OF BUSINESS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF ACTIVE LIFE, LOOK AHEAD ! What will be your prospects if the present incumbent be re-elected ? Examine the past; reflect! In 1837, when General Jackson surrendered Carolina, has been a dead weight upon Mr. the Government into the hands of his successor, he declared the country to be prosperous and happy. He had, indeed, planted the seeds of that bitter fruit we are now rem

back upon, and is precisely the last man in moted by the re-election of Martin Van Bu-

W. MILLER,

ANTED, as soon as possible, one hundred

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

sufe frames, made in a neat manner. Ea-

H. M. GALES, H. McQUEEN,

J. H. KIRKHAM.

A CARD. TO THE WRIGE OF NORTH CAROLINA. OT IT IS THE WISH, OF THE WRIGS IN MANT PARTS OF THE STATE THAT A CONVENTION SBOTLS the Constitution, the restoration of prosper. BE RELE IN THIS PLACE ON THE STH OF OCTOBER ity, and the suppression of the office-holding wEXT;-BELIEVING THIS SUGGESTION TO BAYS MET faction, who have profanely aimed to estab- WITH GENERAL APPROBATION, WE HEREBY ANlish their supremacy on the ruins of public NOUNCE IN BEHALF OF THE WHIG PARliberty, not the least considerable is the de- TY OF NORTH CAROLINA, THAT THERE WILL RE & WHIG STATE CONVENTION HELD IN THE CIT OF RALEIGH ON THE 5th OF OCTOBER SEXT-IN day on which was achieved the victory of the Thama, when the friends of "Harrison and reform" through out the State will be expected to be represented, either sible not to believe that that extraordinary alliance was a regular BARGAIN, of which CAROLINA! Your country expects every man b do his duty ! CHA'S MANLY, J. H. BRYAN, GEO. W. HAYWOOD, T. J. LEMAY, JAS. IREDELL.

These topics of my address to the Convention on