this capital by the application of skill and labor would be twice as much to the nation as the prosperity based upon the one-third re-Yes, much more than that, on the principle, that every increase of capital aug-ments the power of acquiring wealth in a manifold proportion. We might probably say with truth, that the fasture of fifty banks a year in the United States, of a half million of capital each, all falling on the people, would not be so great a loss to the nation.

SPIPE TO SECURE A SECURE A

It is to be observed, that a dollar under a sound mixed currency is as good as a dollar under an exclusive metallic currency, so far ways processe hard money. A dollar is a dollar in America, in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, every where, at all times. Though it may not procure as much of the necessaries of life under a mixed as under a hard money currency, it counts as much as an acquisition or investment; and a dollar under the former system is worth just as much in our relations to all the world as a dollar under the latter. Consequently, in our social, commercial, and political standing with all the world, we sho. al. be worth three times as much, and have three simes the strength under the former system, which we should have under the latter. Besides we should be able, and on that system, alone able, to maintain our rivalship with Great Brittain, and our relative standing with other nations.

There, too, is our foreign debt of some \$200,000,000, standing against some of our States and against individuals, and in that way against the country, which by the prineiple already recognized, would rise to \$500,-000,000, under the new system, not nominally, indeed, but really, without threatment that abatement which is ascribed to our domestic condition under such a change. The true reckoning would be on the other side. For it must all be paid in specie. It would even be more difficult to pay \$200,000,000 after this change, than \$600,000,000 before it had begun.

All the gain of such a new state of things would be to the rich, and all the loss to the poor. The latter would still have to pay the same for their tea, coffee sugar, clothes, and all foreign production, if they could ever get But this if makes a very doubtful case. It

is the doom of the poor in all hard money countries to remain forever poor, with scarcely the means of subsistence. So would it be with us. They would be ground to the 4! ust.

"America," said a distinguished foreign statesman, "is (was we must say now,) the beaven of the poor man," And why? Because, first, of the exceeding facility of getting enough to live on; next, because of the numerous and great facilities for getting rich. But introduce this new state of things, and it

will be comparatively a hall to him. culations we have made, or in the results to which they conducted us. Is it not, then high time for the people of this country to look this tremendous reckoning in the face?

How this experiment will affect our rela-tions to Great Britain and other nations. First, our political power will be diminished in the same proportion with our wealth and prosperity. Either one of these is ordinarily a fair measure for the other. Great a nation of malefactors! the credit system, augmenting her relative power and ascendency over us, just as the man of great capital can outstrip in business and daw in greatness his poorer neighbor—just as Sthephen Girard of Philadelphia, was more powerful as a merchant and banker, than any other single man of the same city. On the credit system, we have proved a match for Great Britain; without it, all our tance, hitherto so well sustained, would dwindle into insignificance. We should first be despised for our folly, and next, peradventure insulted, with all the disadvantage of such a into the gras and its profits into the lsp, of eracy. our great rivat. Our political and commersuffer in the sams proportion. All this would fall back upon our domestic condition with a tremendously paralysing and blasting infin-

How the new theories and new experiments

If they enter into the vitals of society, affeeting its whole body from the heart to the extremities, forcing the entire machinery to net out a new principle, like the scheme of the Government Book and its comprehensive policy, it is a revolution. It was the intention of the framers of our Government, it is the intention of the democracy of this counfry, that this government and these institutions should be, maintained not overthrown. No more theories. No more experiments. No more deviations from the advice of experionee. We know what is good. We don't want that which is uncertain. In our present state and prospecis, the prebable resuit of this rashness are fearful to contem-

How to know the true democracy. Fortunately, the true doctrine of American democracy has obtained such a place in the blic mind, that it cannot be easily dislodgophlic mind, that it its claims. Every freeman has it stereotyped in his brain. It is this: sion of the same sentiment is-Let the peoole alone. They may make mistakes, but the action of our free institutions, will only abridge freedom, and aggravate public calami-

Stande prosperity. The productiveness of great and fundamental principle of American democracy has been and is being violated by the policy and measures of our government. Our only safety is in returning to that principle. The voice of the people of this land should be heard, from Nova Scotia to Texas, in one loud long note of determined purpose: Don't govern much. Let the people slone.

If we get into difficulty, we'll get out again. It is the violation of this vital principle of democracy, it is this concentration of influence in the national Executive, this gradual encroachment of the principle of consolidation, this Federal grasp that clutches all things it can lay its hands upon, to perpetuate pow-

morality. Define credit as we will, we cannot disjoin it from public morality. It is always the exact measure of the soundness of the social state. What could be more preposterous then, what more shocking, than for a christian Government, or any Government whatever to undertake the abolition of credit! Is it possible that there should be too much, a "redundancy," of public morality? It has certainly received a shock in the recent disasters of the country, and urgently demands the healing, restoring agency of a parental Government. Yet they seem to have set themselves to eject it from the body politic, as if it were a foul demon.

How the Government governs too much. They govern to much, in presuming that, if the people think they can better their condition or promote their happiness by plating mulberry trees, or trading in city lots, or projecting a new town in the woods, or shipping warming pans to the West Indies, or ice to Calcutta, or New South Wales, or sailing in a balloon, they will not claim leave to try; and if they fail, that they will not assert the right of trying something else according to their best discretion. They govern too much in presuming that the people will allow their private enterprises to be interfered with, or their private affairs to be superintended by Government regulations and policy. They govern to much, in presuming that the evile of indiscretion to the management of private affairs can be better remedied by the action of Government, than by the experience of the parties concerned. They govern too much, in presuming to call the private enterprises of our citizens "wild speculation," "fraudulent credit," "gambling," "swind-ling," &c. &c., and then proceed to punish these acts as vices and crimes, without trial, themselves being the accusers, judges and executioners. They govern too much, in punishing the innocent with the guilty-a nation of innocents for a few offenders-and in doing the whole by an ex post facto law of their own devising.

It may be, that many of our citizens have gade too free with their freedom "This is But they were for the most part honest; the make haste to get rich; they have suffered for it; and now what do they get from the Government of their country! Sympathy, kindness, help, protection? No such thing. But they are visited in vengeance, arraigned as criminals, sentenced without trial, put to the torture without mercy; and here we are, all in the same mass, all dragged to the same doom, whipped and scourged as if we were

What right have our Government, either to call the private enterprises of our citizens vices and crimes, or to punish them as such by ex postfactoenactments? If a Russian or Turkish despot had committed an equal outrage on his abject slaves it would rouse the sympathy and indignation of the world,-Speculation, 'fraud,' 'gambling,' 'swindling.' These are the charges-charges brought by the Government against a free people! And competition in commerce and political importation the people are pupished—all, the innocent with the guilty, without opportunity of defence, and by an arbitary law which had no existence before! Obviously, we are governed too much. The best government condition to cope with. The great bulk of is that which is neither seen or felt by the the commerce of the world would fall at once good citizen. That is true American demo-

A hard case.

There are the State debts, incurred from the noblest motives, by the most unquestionable aims of patriotism and state pride, under prospects not only justifiable in the light of all the prudence and sagacity of the wisest men of the time, but highly praiseworthy of Government are dangerous to our in- in the circumstances of the several cases .-But the infatuated policy, usurped powers, and tyrannical measures of our national administration have brought about domestic troubles of a most disastrous and ruinous of despotic and cruel sway, hulf the want of character, and so affected our credit abroad, sympathy with the miseries of a suffering as to place all the States thus involved in a most uncomfortable, anxious, and truly calamitous condition. And how does our national government treat these States as a compensation for the responsibility of measures that have led to such consequences? Do they say to the creditors abroad and elsewhere, that these debts are good and safe? Do they volunteer any sort of facility to aid these suffering members of the Union in their embarrassed circumstances! Do they even let them alone, and permit them to do the best they can on the basis of their own credit!-Alas to say, they have not so far respected the dignity of their high estate, but have descended, uncalled, unprovoked to the level of the malicious slanderer of his neghbor's reputation, and whispered aside in the ears of the creditors of these States-"Gentlemen, Don't govern us too much. Another ver- we advise you to have a care, and look to your own interests. Were we solicited. we should not deem it prudent to underwrite they will in the end come right of themselves, for these parties indebted to you." Nay, not quicker than any government can set them exactly this: 'tis something worse. Or it is sable to our deliverance. Next, because a not this alone. 'Tis something in addition, & new administration will feel the necessity of to rectify the transient evils, which result from of graver moment. They have appeared be- granting relief. Those now in power, canfore the world; they have volunteered their not and will not do it because they will not ty. Ours is a popular, democratic government, and you cannot touch the primary springs of such institutions, to control them, announced and proclaimed from that bight evidence in open court; they have gone upon change. Thirdly, because the new adminindirectly, at no Sidding but their own will, be a very able one. Fourthly, because they announced and proclaimed from that high well know their fate before the nation, will

ry record such an example of baseness, first the infamy they deserve, where the parties are of sufficient consequence to be made in-

No matter whence these calamities come; no matter if the administration of our common country could acquit themselves of this responsibility, and charge the fault at others' doors; no matter if these suffering States had themselves been tempted into indiscretions: yet, there is a fraternal character, a sacredness in the bond of our Federal Union; there is a patriotism implied in the compact, and natural to the case and its relations; there is a respect which the States owe to each other, and the nation to the States, before the world: there is a tie that binds us to fight and die for our common honour, even though we quarral among ourselves; and above all is there a parental character looked for in the supreme authorities of this Republic, whenever the interests of any of the great family of federated States are in jeopardy, or their social standng is drawn in question. To be wounded by a brother's hand, is cruel; to be assaulted by a parent's is to have lived too long!

But enough-too much of this. We mean, the fact is, too much. If we had not a worthy, patriotic aim in view, demanding, at least, making some justification of this notice, the blush of shame which suffuses our cheek in the execution of this task, should die away unseen, and the blood which boils in our viens at these recollections, should, fall base to its wonted coolness, and leave these burning thoughts unrecorded. But these unnatural wrongs done to such parties from such a quarter, and the sufferings of our common country, so vast and undeniable, and inflicted by the same hands, call for redress. Thank Heaven that redress, at least relief, is yet in the power of the American people. They have suffered much, long, patiently, nobly, because they respect themselves, and know their strength and their remedy.

How we have fallen. In a time of profound peace-a little Indian War excepted-when the nation was in a career of unparalleled prosperity; when the public treasury was overflowing, and the Govment embarrassed only to find ways to dispose of this surplus revenue; when property and labor commanded the highest prices, and no one wanted employment; when internal improvements on the grandest scale were advancing with unheard of rapidity; when agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the various trades yielded their greatest profit, and all branches of business flourished; when

the great staples of the country found a ready

parties; when the boundless West was perunshaken, and afforded the needful facilities to trade; when the currency of the country answered the most desirable purposes of this vital agent of civilization; and when all nature conspired to sustain and augment our prosperity:-at such a time, and in such circumstances of national pride and expectation. by sundry usurpations of Government, and governing too much, credit was suddenly and universally destroyed; business of all kinds, except that of attorneys and sheriffs, was brought to a dead stand; laborers went begging for bread, or starved for the want of it; great portion of the community was reduced to a state of bankruptey, and all to non payment; no man could tell what he was worth; and the Government itself was compelled to issue Treasury Notes-a paper based solely on eredit-to meet its current expenses! Millions of the public money were lost, and lost forever, by this revolution in the fiscal

How the grievances we now suffer compare with those complained of in the Declaration of Independence.

transaction of the nation.

Let the freemen of these United States take the Declaration of Independence in hand. and read the specification of grievances recorded there; let them weigh well the oppressions and cruel despousm which bowed down the spirits of our fathers, till they could bear it no longer; and then let them decide and pronounce, on their own convictions, in view of that record and of the grievances which are now crushing the spirits of this great nation. if (hanging excepted, for modern tyranny is mere indirect and refined,) let them decide, we say, with this exception, if they can find half the list of grievances, half the instances sympathy with the miseries of a suffering people, half the pressure of complicated and overwhelming calamity or half the meditated ruin, which are to be found in the history of the last few years of this country, in our present condition, in our present prospects, under our own Government! waged the war and fought the battles of the Revolution for principles because the crown elaimed to tax tea, &c. Now tee have not only principles, to contend against, but their fatal, tremendous results! Then our fathers strove to prevent what might come. Now. the task imposed upon us, is to rid ourselves of the evils that have already fallen on our heads.

It cant be worse. Manifestly the country cannot be worse

by a change of Administration. But It must be better, First, because there is no getting away from the fact, that our Government have brought upon us most of the evils we feel.-A change of policy and measures is indispenistration as we have ground to expect, will well know their fate before the nation, will

perings, and there were the public acts of an prove it by removing the distress. Fifthly, enemy! Was ever infidelity, treachery, like there is rottenness in Denmark, and it is nethis, from a party thus related! Does histo- cessary to get it out. A long lease of power to one class of men tempts to corruption, and to entrap, then to smite? In the vulgar they must be more than human not to yield walks of vulgar men, such things have been to it. A change is necessary to expose these known; but they are always, stamped with corruptions, and bring the causes of our troubles to light. Sixthly, a change is necessa ry to maintain our happy form of Government, and its free institution. great parties of this country will always remain nearly equal, to watch each other, and every few years there must be a change .-This is essential to the preservation of our liberties. If power stays always in the hands of one party, the leaders would ruin us. This accounts for the fact, that we are nearly ruined now. It is because the leaders have been encroaching on the liberties of the people, to perpetuate their power. As a nation, we are now on the brink of a precipice. One step farther in the same direction, may plunge us from a giddy height, into an abyss where we may wail our fall without the hope of relief.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM, NOW AND FOREVER. A statesman of the profoundest political sagacity, uncommitted to any party in our country, whose authority is therefore entitled to the greater weight has said: "When the head of the state can be re-elected, the evils rise to a great height, and compromise the existence of the country. Places become the reward of service rendered, not to the nation but to the chief. A State may survive a host of had laws. But the law which nurtures the growth of the canker within, MUST PROVE FATAL IN THE END.

The present Chief Magistrate of this country, as one of a committee of the Senate of the United States, in 1826, saids with President of the United States makes and unmakes those who administer the system of his government.] . . . His spirit will animate their actions in all the e-

lections to State and Federal offices. We must, then, look forward when the public revenue will be doubled. [Or when we shall have a Government Bank-a thing never dreamt of so long ago.] . . . The President wants my vote, and I want his patronage. I will vote as he wishes, and he will

give me the office I wish for. What is this John Davis and Daniel Webster were more and the Banner will in future be conducted by but the government of one MAN? And what is the government of one man but a MONARled in a royal diadem. CHY? Names are nothing; but the nature of a thing is in its substance." How prophetic. of the very position in which we now arein which that very man is! "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this?"

GIBBON says:--"In whatever state an individual unites in his person the execution of the laws, the command of the army, and the MANAGEMENT OF THE REVENUE, that state may be termed a MONARCHY." But we have before us the proposal of one

PRESIDENTIAL TERM, to rescue us from these imminent perils. God speed the issue, and the Republic will be saved. We shall have the work white cost it was idential term to secure a succession to the second

AWAY WITH PARTY.

Yes, in such a time, away with party, and go for the country, for freedom, for the constitution, for the laws, for deliverance, for prosperity. He who talks of party now. who can be bribed by its promises or intimidated by its threats, who can be swayed by any less holy sentiments than patriotism and sympathy with the distressed, is a traitor to his country, and recreant to the love of his

THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

our confidence in this great endeavor to redeem the nation; a man who has fought the battles, and cultivated the soil of his country; who has assisted in making her laws, and presided over their execution; a man who has lignified station, and honored the walks of private life; who has shown himself the worthy companion of the great, and the poor man's friend; who has never flattered the pretensions of the lofty, nor frowned on the timidity of the humble; a man whose virtues have ever secured him the approbation of the good, and exposed him to the maledictions of the vile; who is too modest to proclaim his merits, and too generous to avenge his wrongs; who relinquished the sword for the plough, and the pomp and parade of office for the ocsupations of the citizen; a man whose sympathy has ever been with the people, whose spirations have ever been for their welfare, and who has enthroned their happiness and presperity, as household gods at his hearth. This man is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the CINCINNATUS of the West, now called by the voice of his fellow citizens, to preside over he destinies of this Republic.

THE WAY HONEST JOHN DAVIS' WIFE'S CAKE DISAPPEARED."

The following interesting passage is an extract from the reply of Mr. Halsted, one of the Representatives from New Jersey, to the ladies of that State on the presentation of a Whig banner on the 23d ult:

At the recent Whig Convention held at Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, the lady of Honest John Davis, the present worthy and able Senator from that State. sent word to the committee of arrangements, that she had nine beds, in which she could accommodate nine Whig delegates, or, if they were good natured men, eighteen; and she invited 40 or 50 of the delegates to dine with her. Having made all preparations for her invited guests, she repaired to the Convention to hear the Whig orators. After the speaking was over, she hurried home for the purpose of receiving her expected company; but she had scarcely reached her house before the sound of martial music saluted her ear. She approached the window, and there she saw drawn up before her door a band of 150 or 200 men, who sent a deputation to her to say that they would do themselves the honor of taking

the hour most needed, there were the whis- | bad government. They must, therefore, | has a dash of Bunker Hill blood in it) rallirestored her to her wonted composure.-And what do you think she said? "Gentlemen," said she, "the string of my door is never pulled in. You are welcome to partake with me my log cabin fare. Walk in, gentlemen." They did walk in, and she at once set about enlarging her tables and replenishing her board with provisions for this accession of unexpected guests; and with that admirable management which is characteristic of Yankee as well as Jersey matrons, she was soon able to accommodate the whole of her guests, expected and unexpected, for they are and were filled .-How many baskets of fragments there were left, I did not learn; but, I suppose, at least enough to supply all the poor in the neighborhood for a week to come. In her letter to her husband, this Bay State Whig matron says "that the wine and water, beer and hard cider, flowed in streams, and the way that honest John Davis' wife's cake disappeared was a caution." When Honest John received this letter, describing in those true and graphic colors which a woman's pen alone can give to such a scene, he was sitting in the Senate Chamber, and as he read it, the big round tears coursed one another down his manly cheek;" and as he wiped them away, he said to himself, "what a fool I am to be so affected." After he had perused the letter he handed in to Mr. Webster, saying, "There Webster, you say you take pleasure in reading my wife's letters, read that." Webster took the letter, and, as he read, Honest John watched the workings of his noble features, and he soon saw the tear glistening in his large black eye, and then rolling down the bronzed cheek of this intellectual giant, and Honest John said to himself, . Well, I'm not so great a fool neither" When Webster had finished reading, he drew a long breath, grasped the hand of Honest John, as it deserves, he well patronized by the public and said, "Sir, it is the finest letter I ever read in my life " Now, my fair hearers, have you any idea of the worth of such a fair Whig as that? I tell you such a Whig is worth a kingdom, and the tears which she drew forth from the eyes of such men as Mr. Guion, has retired from the editorial chair. precious than all the gems that ever spark-

> LOOK OUT WHIGS, EVERY WHERE! There is something really alarming in the tone of the subjoined article, which we copy from the Newark Daily. Advertiser (a highly respectable point) of Monday last. This is not the only intimation we have had that some grand scheme is in agitation among the office-holders to enable them by force or fraud to hold on to the power they have made so ill a use of .-- Nat Int. Watter Matter of the Manpals Daily. Adversar

> sion within diversors a pesperate and used and scheme to defeat the election of Gen, HARRISON: and, if carried out, will convulse this Government to its very centre, and perhaps result in an-

archy and blood.

The Post Office is the engine—Amos Kendall the instrument to effect it. The first step is already taken, by ordering every channel of communicating information to the People to be closed, except through his hands and those engaged in the conspiracy. A startling report, such as the death of Gen. Harrison, may be circulated throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, just on the eve of the election, and every paper contradicting it be suppressed.

This scheme accounts for their confidence in the success of Mr. Van Buren, notwithstanding We have before us a man whom the spirit | their overwhelming defeat in almost every State of party has never tainted: a man worthy of in which there has been an election. This accounts for the extraordinary declaration of a leading Administration man recently in the city of New York, that " Van Buren had a card yet to play which none of his friends suspected."
You may depend upon it they are playing a

desperate game; they make no calculation for a retreat; they have inscribed upon their banners, "rule or ruin." LET EVERY WHIO PRESS THROUGH-OUT THE UNION SOUND THE ALARM. WARN THE WHOLE COUNTRY AGAINST THIS DARING CONSPIRAcy. They have certificate makers and affidavit

makers in readiness, and with such a bold, talented, and reckless person as Amos Kendall at their head, we may well tremble for the liberties of our country,

1 am no alarmist. I have ever relied with conidence upon the intelligence, integrity, and pa-

triotism of the people of this country. But when we see the highest functionaries of our Govern-ment countring with public plunderers—when we see the Representatives of a sovereign State, holding in their hands credentials clothed with all the solemn sauctions of law, kicked out of Congress for the express purpose of consummating a conspiracy between Mr. Van Buren and John C. Calhoun; and finally, when we see every prominent measure of Mr. Van Buren pointing to one single object, the concentration of all power in his hands, there is just cause of alarm.

I would suggest the propriety of recommending the Whigs throughout the country to be prepared; if necessary, to establish expresses in every State in the Union. Let every mail be watched until the election, and as soon as they are satisfied that the game has commenced, let riders be mounted and sent in every direction.

SHAMEFUL AVOWAL .- General Jackson

in his second abusive letter concerning Mr. Clay's speech at Nashville, says: "it would be easy to show from the life of Mr. Livingston that the default here alluded to was one which did not prejudice his moral character or lessen the high standing which he enjoyed at that time." Here is honesty and patriotism for you!! Edward Livingston, while in office, makes way with \$100,000 of the people's money, & ex-President Jackson at this day declares that this monstrous defalcation "did not prejudice his moral character!!" Here's a precious commentary on honesty among public servants. The President of the United States saving in effact to public officers, "rob away, fill your pockets with the people's money, run away, or stand your ground, as you please,your moral character will stand as high as ever. If Gen. Jackson has a friend left in the world, he ought to prevent his writing letters, or he may betray his real principles springs of such institutions, to control them, without embarrassing the whole machinery, large place, the fact of insolvency in the condition of these States, or what might well be so accepted as such by the parties most interesting. It will be seen, by the things we have had under wonsileration in these pages, that this der wonsileration in these pages, that this



THE STAR

RALEIGH, SEPT. 16, 1840. REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES For Reform and Better Times FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The very able, lucid and interesting snice, commencing on our first page, by Junius, is worthy the serious attention of EVERT READER; and will rich. ly compensate for the time devoted to an attention perusal of it. We hope every honest patriet of whatever party, who is a true friend to liberty, and sincerely desirous of transmitting to posterity as impaired and unternished, our pure and happy to

JOHN TYLER.

Greensborough Patriot.

publican institutions, will read it and ponder well

upon the important and vital truths it contains

We were much gratified to greet our old and valued friend, the Patriot; last week, the her and improved dress. It fits well, looks well, and will no doubt "wear well." It is a valuable auxiliary in the good cause, and will, we trust

Western Whig Banner.

This spirited and useful Whig journal, published in Lincolnton, has again changed has That able champion of sound political principles, Messrs. ALFRED A. BAKER and James C. Euотт; but while we regret to lose Mr. G. from the editorial fraternity, we are gratified to perceive there will be no change in the character of the paper. And in expressing our regret at losing Mr. Guion from the profession which he has so highly adorned, and from the cause which he has so liberally advanced, by his intrepidity, eaergy and talents, we must avail ourselves of the opportunity which is thus offered to return him our heartfelt acknowledgments for the magnanime and liberal course which has been uniform pursued by him in reference to this paper. The

course to which we refer however, was seen tleman of pure and elevated feelings, extens and solid attainments and talents of the first der. The generous efforts which have in made by Mr. Guion to promote the success the " EMERALD," have impressed upon themclate Editor of the Star a weight of personals ligation which will not be speedily obliteral

Amusing. At the late session of the Superior Court in Gos

by speaking and cross speaking. The speak were rather too thick and too close for comfort. A ter the Whig Elector, Doctor Smith, had closely very sensible address to the people, he was immeately perched upon by the great rejected, July Saunders. The people anxious to see a few sul knocked off his Ex-would-be-Excellency, by a gua er and better man, immediately sent for Judge Ma gum. As Mr. Mangum was about to mount hus ings at the conclusion of Judge Saunder's dress, up jumps Micajah T. Hawkins, who began rattle away in such lingo as he was able to colic from a badly furnished vocabulary. The people began to wave their hands in intimation of their willingness to hear hin, and to exclaim "well wish to hear you! we done with to hear you!" down!!! get down"!!!! The brave General, best er, having sensibility enough to be excrucial the known calumny which he had uttered spire General Harrison in his pamphlet which chap the old hero with voting in favor of the sales sis men, avowed his determination to be hearling planation of his course on that subject. It is an Why, says he, gentlemen, it appears that wall unlawful that a negro should purchase white at who may be sold under the law which was appealed by General Harrison. But, (continued Gen Hawkins,) I was not bound to find that law, for is book in which it was contained was a great by volum, containing several hundred pages, and law was way towards the end of it, at that. The was an admirable defence, truly. A thief might well defend himself by pleading that he tool neighbor's goods instead of his own, ber goods of the thief were not so easy to be form that of the neighbor, After Gen. Hawkins halti tered away for a while, a motion was made that it assembly should repair to the Court House she they would be addressed by Judge Massess. T motion was successful, and Gen. Hawkins mu livered of his audience as quick as General Ha son delivered Proctor of his army; and Judge Me

Mr. Crudup's Letter.

Such is the demand for the able and letter of the Rev. Josiah Crudup to the Tippera Club of this City, that we shall republish it as next week's paper.

gum delighted the people with one of the most

liant and powerful efforte which has been heard

ring the present campaign. Judge Badger | so called out, and made a very able effort.

Good.

An elderly lady, from an adjacent county, let ly visited Baffaloe, in New York. Her friends