sett's all are obliged, alike the poor and the poor and rich upon the same footing. My proposal was that arms should be furn- ton, and Wayne, and Greene, and Decaished at the cost of the government. I tur, and Bainbridge? admit that there should be a well organarms, when they show their inability to do the West with a similar infamy.

In regard to the currency of the country, I am in favor of a considerable portion of paper money and of a credit sysem. If I am asked why, my answer is, character,) was surrendered by the unbecause I am a democrat. I am in fasor of every system, which will make the poor man richer, and will do the greatest good to the greatest number. I do not believe in making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, but in aiding the poor in emwealth, and it is credit that is the capital

It is not the name of democracy that is all-sufficient. Nearly all the political crimes that were ever committed, have been perpetrated in the name of liberty have been scourged by tyrants who rose into power by pretending to democracy, and mentioned the case in the French my claims in comparison with those of sonian democracy than my own; if you find he has shown less desire for arbitrary

Gen. II. dwelt for some time upon the which they had fulfilled former trusts .-He supposed no one would be nominated for the high office of President, who had not filled minor stations; and he referred

ses given by candidates, instead of required patriot I never saw. During the cambing them to show lives of spotless integrated pairs of the same of th the Consulate of Rome, not, indeed, for ty there, he was in active service under by gallant Kentucky. ings of friendship. Whilst you disparmoney, but for promises. Washington my command; sometimes with one comand his immediate successors in office, had pany, sometimes with two, and finally to give a more perfect report of the words both in terms of praise, and I feel satisnot been required by their countrymen to with a regiment. His wounds attest his of wisdom and eloquence that dropped fied that you will answer the questions I pledge themselves in advance. The up- bravery in the field, and if he had been from the lips of the this illustrious man. ask you in the candour and sincerity of a rightness exhibited in their previous ca- killed in battle, or had died since, he We confess ourselves to have been astonreers, was sufficient, and the only proper would have deserved a monument to per- ished at the matter and manner of address. guarantee, that they would administer the petuate his name. Government for the honor and happiness of the nation. By this test, Gen. Harribe grateful and proud to receive the high trust upon these conditions, but upon no other. It was the privilege and duty of his fellow-citizens to examine his life and that of his opponent; and upon 'an impar-

H., in referring to allegations that have ing upon acts in which I am personally I had no reason to expect. A member of the most dignified and honorable body on earth has been my traducer. The formula of the commanding General for the forts of any orator of our own or former times. earth has been my traducer. [the speak- | If it were the fact, that the suggestion to here made a most happy and striking to charge upon the enemy by mounted allusion to ancient Rome. He remarked infantry were made to me by Col. John that long after the essence of freedom had son, it could not injure me. I must acdeparted its image remained, for the Sen- cept the suggestion and make it my order, ate was still arrayed in unsuffied purity or else it could not be enforced. And I and dignity, and was beyond the contam- was also responsible for its results, whatinating touch of power. The humiliation ever they might be. Suppose now that it the of the Thames. Both, if we remember of the people of Rome did not arrive until had not succeeded. Suppose the British those who had been honored with the of troops, instead of continuing in open order. Col. Johnson, to charge with his mounted vices of a tyrant. When they acted as to conceive this project, had instantly closfrom the vilest places calumnious sto- should I have been acquitted for the tre- ed that if it were a fact, as pretended. ries to destroy the reputation of the mendous sacrifice of life which must ne- that Col. Johnson had previously practic- contrary I have every reason to believe any design on his part to injure you or them. faithful servants of the country, then it was not my and degraded. Shall I make the application for you're as a most remarkable man in military affairs. He must have known, before that this State, this city, has sustain the reputation of the which must new factors and design of his part to injure you or fhem.

Unwilling as I am to appear in the opening with and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted Representative so worthy of the same from Colombia and gifted R ed the man, the Senator, who, could stoop have come back-you, sir, were in com- which he did in drawing up his men, for to meanness like this?

the individual who now addresses you, very persons, who now claim for Colonel such a charge would be sure destruction while bolding a commission, as Command. Johnson the honor of the plan, would have to the army making it. Probably, he said, ing General of the North-Western Army, been the first to involve me fin the dis- such a manouvre was never before atfrom the President of the United States, grace of its failure, Surely it cannot be tempted, and it seemed to be suddenly was so recreant to duty as to betwo miles right to deprive one of the honor of a deed conceived by Gen. Harrison, when he from the scene of conflict during a most the disgrace of which he would have inimportant engagement. Never calumny curred. But the suggestion how to Proctor's army was drawn up. Proctor's carried such devastation with it. It stabs charge the enemy never came from Col, mistake only rendered such an attack justhe reputation of your Shelby and your Johnson. It was entirely of my own con- tiliable, and under any other disposition, Perry, who gave other and different state- ception. I had designed another plan for of the British forces it would have been you commanded in the early part of Sepments. It would stab your country to the battle, and had sent an officer to re- perfect folly. Col. Chambers exhibited tember, 1813, when Major Wood and my-

ized militia, but it should be under subjection to the State governments. Men archists of the old world? And yet there brick houses. should not be punished for not purchasing is a citizen among you attempting to brand

In the course of the last war one arm was given to the enemy by the basest treachery; while another, (if the history is to read according to the traducers of my faithfulness of its principal officers. The the Cononels, all were so recreant to their duty, as to entrust the entire comman, whose whole term of military serno experience in war.

soon be held up for barter, as had been time that he could be spared from his du- this precious trust committed to my care and that you regard them both with feel-

for the Commander-in chief. There is were not prepared to find him, beside, a to produce the impression that you have and men, that you were permitted to conson wished to stand or fall. He would never but one even, when the laws of war most accomplished orator. Notwithstand- authorized their publication, and have tinue the conflict alone. Major Wood permithim to go into the foremost of the fight. ing the fatigues he has recently under-When hope seems lost, and despair is set-gone, passing over the State and address-rison. I do not believe that this is so, but sion. You were both of the opinion that tling upon his soldiers, then, and then on- ing, day after day, vast crowds of his felly, is he to plunge into the hottest of the low-citizens-fatigues which had well nigh ther the publication of these letters was strife, to meet a glorious death or schieve worn out his more youthful fellow-travel- authorized by you. strife, to meet a glorious death or achieve worn out his more youthful fellow-traveltial review of their careers, he desired the a victroy. In no other case is his life lers, the hardy Kentuckians and Buck' grand verdict of his countrymen to be thus to be perilled. And if he is always eyes who were with him-notwithstandthus to be perilled. And if he is always eyes who were with him-notwithstandin the very front of the contest, leading on ing the exposure of the morning, and the I feel some hesitancy, continued Gen. in person the advance troops, who is to then uncomfortable state of the atmossee to the interests of the various detach- phere, and the difficulties always attendbeen preferred against me in a military ments of the army? All the orders of bat- ant upon long addresses in the open air, capacity. I have a delicacy in comment- the issue from him. When he sees one the General's voice continued unbroken, portion of those who are engaged in con- and the in erest of the audience unabated, interested. But I cannot well exculpate flict too hotly pressed by the enemy, he during the whole of his discourse. His myself without doing so. I am the more must send them assistance from those in oration must have been heard to be apreluctant to speak of these allegations, reserve. If, on the other hand, a de- preciated. We doubt if it were not the a'so, as I cannot refer to them with- tachment is retreating, another body of opinion of every one present, (it was cerout wounding the State of my adop- reserve must be sent to their succor .- tainly ours ) that in correctness of sentition. But the occasion was not brought Thus, his eye must be fixed upon all parts ment, style and taste, appropriateness of about by myself, and I am not responsible of the army, and he must be ready, at a villustration, and beauty and propriety of for its results. I am sorry to say that I moment, to provide for any emergency .- delivery, this speech of Gen. Harrison have been calumniated from a quarter that You perceive, then, what must be the po- has very rarely been surpassed by the ef-

fice of Senators became panders to the as they were, and which alone induced me men, and were witnesses, that the com- of the letters to which you allude was not you believed the General's apparent neginal sons.

In the He the scavengers of that tyrant, picking up ed into compact columns. How then test of the fight. Col. Chambers remark- the whole war saw Gen. Harrison at any that justice which you deemed yourself meanness like this? mand by authority, and you alone are re-It has been said in your hearing, that sponsible for acts like this. And those know that under any other circumstances

aemble in a single principle this proposal vantage? Look around you at the present of Mr. Poinsett. We will compare one state of the world, and is not its military was so great an error, that I could with back. Character its great detence? Why was difficulty believe the British General had once a small republic, scarce larger than committed it, and told the officer who once a small republic, scarce larger than committed it, and told the must be mistakallude to the section requiring the furnishing of arms. By the measure of Mr. Poinsett's all are obliged, alike the poor and and other nations; and continued.] What the rich, to submit to the expense in pro- would be the military character of our own der Proctor I at once changed the mode of curing the same arms. This is bringing country, if you strike from the list of its attack, and ordered Johnson to charge with heroes such illustrious names as Washing his mounted men. Had the troops of the enemy been draw up in solid order, as they shold have been, and as every one What a beautiful page of history would expected, I would as soon have charged with mounted infantry upon yonder line of You have been told, fellow-citizens,

that I was two mile from the scene of

action at the memorable battle of the Thames. Now I will her propose a bargain. If any one will show that I was two miles at any one time during the engagement from the front of the battlethat I was one mile from the front of the Major General, the Brigadiers General, battle-that I was half a mile from the front of the battle-that I was a quarter of a mile from the front of the battle-that mand of a most important post to a young I was one hundred feet from the front of the battle-that I was fifty feet from the erging from their proverty and attaining vice did not exceed four months. Even front of the battle-then I will give up the the illustrious Shelby, the hero of King's contest. But it is said that Colonel John-Mountain, was passed by to make room son did not see me. Neither did I see for a mere stripling in war. Here is a him. Can one any suppose, that because history for Western men to read! Sup- he did not see me, through a thicket of 200 pose I had entrusted the command to Col. yards wide, I was not there? Col. John-Johnson, I would have been responsible son was on the extreme left, and I was on and equality. [Here he adverted to ma- for the result. But I did not give the the extreme right with his brother James's ny instances in history in which nations command to Col. Johnson; I did not give regiment. Will any one come forward him any discretion as to his course. And and swear that I did not finish the battle, for more reasons than one. In the first and gain the victory, in advance of any place, had such discretion been extend- point that Col. Johnson had attained to? I Revolution, where a lady, when brought ed to him. I should have been liable, by did so. For when he fell covered with to the scattled, and seeing over her head the laws of war, to be tried for unofficer- wounds, and his troops were repulsed, I a beautiful image of Liberty, exclaimed— like conduct by a court-martial, and to marched forthwith to the rescue, and in be chashiered. Had I passed over, too, front of where he had fallen, I secured mitted in thy name." | Such, he contin- in so slighting a manner, Gov. Shelby, my the conquest myself. If the allegations ued, were the dire feats of a run-mad de- second in command, and a veteran officer that have been preferred against me are mocracy. Nothing is more insidious than of the Revolution, and repose so much correct, then is the history of the last war power. Like avarice, it holds what it has, and steals more. Lurge you to examine ning flashed from a man's eye, it would every word I have said on this subject. have flashed from his; if ever thunder Gen. H. here made a most happy and my eminent opponent, and if his course broke from human lip, it would have bro- touching allusion to Kentucky, and the has been more in accordance with Jeffer- ken from his. But for still another rea- support she had given him during the last son, I did not submit any discretion to war. This heart, said he, will cease Col. Johnson. He knew nothing about it. to throb, ere it ceases to remember power, than myself, then you are bound to He was no more capable of taking com- my obligations to Kentucky-that galmand of an army for battle, than either of lant State. I was never her citizen a sinyou, gentlemen, who had not been in- gle day, yet she sent for me to take comimpropriety of relying upon pledges and structed in the mechanism of a watch, mand of an army of her patriotic soldiers, promises of candidates, rather than up- would be to put the wheels of that instru- And long after the battle was over, alon their former lives and the fidelity with ment together, and set it in motion. He though she had many noble sons upon her was not competent, because he had not own soil, when Kentucky wished to send been educated to military tactics, and had out her troops, she entrused to my care her favorite sons, with these words, "Here it is from no desire to draw you from your Having said thus much of Col. John are our gallant sons, we entrust them to neutrality that I now address you. to the scripture rule, that "he who was son, I must now say what I know of him your care." Does this look as though During the last two years I have had faithful in a few things would likewise be that is good. It is whole military career, Kentucky believed the charges that are the pleasure frequently to meet you; and fathful over many," as most to be de- as I have previously remarked, did not expended upon by the People. And he ceed four months; and yet while he was a
honor of being born in Old Virginia, I was for either of the Presidential candidates, known a more gallant, nor a more promise.

The province of the presidential candidates of the presi

... Gen. Harrison was followed successive ly by two of his aid-de camps during the ficer, and I should be pleased to have your ed it impracticable for us to profit by

COLS. CHAMBERS AND TODD. Both these gentlemen cunfirmed, in every particular the statements of their commander-in-chief, in regard to the bat-

From the St. Louis Bulletin. COL. CROGHAN & GEN. HARRISON.

For several months past the Loco Foco journals, without any authority, have discourteously given to the public certain letters - private letters-written by Col. Croghan relative to a difference of opinion between this gallant soldier and General Harrison, accompanied with lengthy Fort Stevenson, which tood place while I and deceitful comments, purposely to give an impression that the skill, bravery and generalship which has been awarded to General Harrison, was questioned, if not denied, by Col. Croghan. Like all their efforts to pluck from an honored brow brilliant laurels, and to defame and blast the reputation of an injured and abused soldier, and patriot, this last invented his feet, and places him still higher in the slept. That Gen. Harrison's vigilance estimation of every fair minded and honor-Col. Croghan stands neutral in relation to the political claims of both Martin Van of honor and of justice prompts him to defend a brother soldier from the foul attacks of interested political slanderers, who atmotives and distorting the language of a disinterested individual. It will be seen that Colonel Croghan refers to General Harrison was upon that occasion. Gaines, with whom he held conversation years ago, relating to Gen. Harrison's skill and bravery, and the subjoined letter to Gen. G. giving the sentiments and opinions which Col. C. then entertained in relation to Gen. Harrison, places the whole tant in its immediate results and ultimate matter in that light which is most gratifying to the friends of Gen. II. Colonel roghan, disinterested as he is in a political point of view, shows, by the course adopted, that nothing which has lately transpired has influenced him in the opinions now expressed and entertained, but that his opinions and feelings are the same as formerly in reference to Gen. H. We now demand of those editors who have published the private letters of Col. Croghan, as duty they owe to him and to General Harrison, to publish the following corres-

Correspondence.

SAINT LOUIS, Sept. 26th, 1840.

pendence.

I am well aware that you take no part n the political warfare of the times, and

During the last two years I have had

Some letters of yours have been recent-We knew that he was a most profound ly published during your absence from You expressed then, and subsequently, The front rank is not usually the place thinker and an elegant writer, but we Washington and many have endeavored your satisfaction, and that of your officers would like to learn from yourself whe- a movement on the part of the General

Aids of Gen. Boyd, and performed a glo- cumseh, and his army of savages-reportrious part in that, as well as in other hard ed to be upwards of three thousand-to fought battles, which have added to the cripple, and possibly over-power the troops fame and honor of our country. I should be pleased to know if on that occasion, or ing thick woodlands. In this event, the at any time during the war, Gen. Harri- frontier for many hundreds of miles, would son showed any want of bravery; and furthere if the ground selected for the endampment of his troops at Tippecanoe was injudiciously or improperly chosen.

During the war, sir, you performed a most distinguished part, and your name will always be associated with its most brilliant acchievements, as long as there is left one American heart to admire your opinion upon these matters.

Respectfully, yours; SAML. B. CHURCHILL. St. Louis Oct. 6, 1840.

Col. CHURCHILL,

In reply to your letter of the 26th ultitime show any want of courage. On the tained and which I still retain.

Respectfully, G. CROGHAN,

Sr. Louis, October 2d, 1840. Dear Colonel:-At your request I state to you the substance of our several con-votaries of the evil spirit of party-many versations touching your opinion of Gener-of whom I know to be mere dandies, who al Harrison, and your unhappy difference have never, to my knowledge, seen the with that distinguished officer.

The first conversation which took place between us was at Fort Stevenson, where

man of the Committee on Military Affairs, the heart. And in any future war how connoitre the position of the enemy. It the sword of Proctor which had been taken self were on our way to reconnoitre the sandusky Bay, and to have a conference with Commodore Perry, on the subject of drawn up his troops in open order. This the British General had field on horse our joint operations against the enemy .-That conversation is perhaps the better recollected, inasmuch as it has often been referred to in our subsequent conversations since the war; and from the fact that you did me the compliment to say that you made a memorandum of the principle upon which I had acted in respect to a meeting of the field officers, with Brig. Gen. Cass, which took place soon after my arrival from Fort Meigs, and but a few weeks after your gallant defence of was at Fort Meigs.

In reply to my enquiries respecting General Harrisons's plan of operations at Tippecanoe, you replied that the selection of his position was the best to be found near the place of encampment; that his formaion of the different corps of his army in the encampment was made with a view to hold every officer and every man ready the editorial head of this paper for seven scheme of base revilers, falls harmless at for action upon the ground where they had previously been the subject of remark able man. It will be seen that, although and admiration among the troops, and it was that night increased. That you had several opportunities of speing him in the Buren and General Harrison, his feelings forepart of the night, and at or near the time the battle commenced. That you saw him frequently in the course of the following extract from the "act providing for battle, and heard him giving his orders, the appointment of Electors to vote for Ph tempt to detract merit by impugning the and with great distinctness animating his troops-and that no man could have been more collected or fearless in battle than

more collected or fearless in battle than Harrison was upon that occasion.

In speaking of the battle of Fort Meigs, Major Wood and yourself concurred in the opinion that General Harrison's plan of defence was unexceptionable, and that the victory at that place far more important in its immediate results and ultimate there give their votes by ballot for fifteen discretization. consequence than had been conceded, even by many of the friends of the General; that a shade had been cast over that victory, by the untoward disaster of the loss of Colonel Dudley and his Regiment; who after defeating the British on the left bank of the river, were led into an ambus cade of Tecumseh's Indians, where they were cut off in an attempt to do more than they had been ordered to do. It was not possible, as Wood and vourself believed, for the General to restrain or save them occupied as he was on the right bank of the river, in the hottest of the battle, near a mile from the point where the ambuscade was formed on the left. You both assured me that the movement of Col. Dudley and his Regiment was contrary to the orders of the General, who had no means of correcting the fatal error into which the impetuosity of this fine corps of brave Kentucky volunteers had led them.

In respect to Fort Stevenson, you and ly covered himself with imperishable fame in battle under my command at Fort Erie, —concurred fully in the opinion that, it would, or might have been, attended with fatal consequences to the North-western frontier for General Harrison to have broken up the nucleus of the army, then assembling at Camp Seneca, and marched sembling at Camp Seneca, and marched sembling at Camp Seneca, and marched to your assistance at Fort Stevenson.—
His general and field officers were reported to have expressed the same oninion. ported to have expressed the same opinion to the Governor of this State, within eight days in a council of war at the time of attack. with the uninstructed troops, such as most of those with him at the time were known At Tippecanoe you were one of the to be, might put it in the power of Teat Camp Seneca, if not in the intervenhave been laid open to savage depredation -which could not have been checked before the arrival of the chivalry of Kentucky under Governor Shelby. That gal-lant army did not arrive until near the middle of September, 1813.

The loss of the nucleus of Harrison's army at Camp Seneca, at any time be-You have had as good an opportunity to form a correct opinion of the courage and we might have found on the courage and some sound of the courage and some might have found on the courage and the courage are course and the courage and the courage are course are course and the courage are course and the course are course are course and the course are course and the course are course are course and the course are course are course and the course are course and the course are course ar conduct of Gen. Harrison, as any other of- on the part of England as to have render-

Perry's brilliant victory on Lake Erie. the correspondence between General Har- the luminous rays which were reflected from his rison and yourself was not intended by you for publication, and that you had who never had the pleasure of hearing him be shown it only to such persons as you con- fore, repaired to their homes with the gratifying sidered to be the mutual friends of both mo, I can only state that the publication General Harrison and yourself, and that and them entitled to, was not the result of

the opponents of the present administraact of justice to those with whom I have fitted to serve as an ornament to the good old served in the defence of our beloved cruntry, and most especially when slandered, as General Harrison has been by the blind flash of an enemy's gun--nor even made an effort toenter a big swamp in search of a foe. Ty of which consumed about an hour, and which

With great esteem, your friend, EDMUND P. GAINES. COL. GEORGE CROGHAN,



" Libertas et natale solum."

THESTAR

RALEIGH, OCT. 21 1810.

THE ELECTION Our friend of the Baltimore Pilot has to fallen into error respecting the TIME 6 holding the election for President and Vis President in this State. The time is, as a

12th NOVEMBER.

has been correctly stated immediately under

To make the matter still plainer, if possible and to guard against any mistake as to the time and manner of holding the election, and the form of certificate & return, we make the sident and Vice President of the U. S." [8e Rev. Statutes, vol. 1, page 245.]

there give their votes by ballot for fifteen discrete persons, being freeholders, one of whom shall setually reside within each of the electoral districts force in before laid off; that the polls shall be held in the same manner, and by the same officers, as under the same rules and regulations as the polls for the election of members of the General Assembly; and in case any ticket should contain two more names of persons residing in the same electoral district, that one of such persons only, whose name shall be first on said ticket, shall be taken and held as the first on said ticket, ahall be taken and feld as the first on the persons thall be of the fifteen first upon the poll, who shall reside is the same district, he who shall have the gresser number of votes shall be taken and held only elected; and the SHERIFFS of the several country, at ed; and the SHEKIFFS of the several counties as other officers doly authorised, who shall have he the said polls, shall, within two days after the do of holding the said polls, assertain, by faithful add tion & comparison of the number of votes for ever person, who shall have been voted for as an elector and shall certify in words, and not in figures, unde their hands, in manner and form following, to wis "I, A. B., Sheriff of county, (or deput sheriff, or other officer duly authorized as the case sheriff, or other officer daly authorized as the case may be,) do hereby certify that an election was held on the day (or days, as the case may be,) and at the place (or places, as the case may be) fixed by law within the said coasty for this purpose, said that he number of votes herein specified, opposite the names of the several persons following, was given by voters qualified to vote for this purpose, for such persons as electors for the State of North Caroling

or four hundren dorns, upon such shevil, as secure of his or their failure in so doing."

The set further provides that the Electors " stall assemble in the city of Raleigh on the first Wednesday of December," to give their votes. Will the Pilot be pleased to publish this!

THE CONVENTION!

Among the counties which were represented by highly respectable delegations in the ho grand Whig Convention, and which were unistentionally omitted in our account of the proceedings, were Duplin, Sampson, Davidson and Dr.

In reference to the speakers by which the people were entertained on that memorable occa sion, it is necessary to state that any sketch of the remarks submitted by these distinguished individuals which we might present to the pub lic, might be doing gross injustice to them. All that we shall aim to effect in alluding to these addresses is, to state with candour to those wie were not present to decide for themselves, the degree of estimation in which the vains speeches delivered on the occasion were held by the members of the Convention.

To the different speeches which were delireed by Judge Bapane, we made reference in or fast week's notice of the proceedings of the Covention. Every person was charmed by the You have repeatedly assured me that gentleman, and not a few were enlightened by powerful and richly cultivated mind; and the reflection that they had at last witnessed an erhibition of the powers of one of North Cardina's

In the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, who figured to very great advantage, the good people of North Carolina were proud to beheld a young gallest and gifted Representative so worthy of the se-North State, and to assist in redeeming her character from whatever of obliquy has hithers rested upon it. Mr. STANLY, immediately after the organization of the Convention on Monday morning, being vociferously called for, made her appearance, and delivered a speech, the delivered it is almost unnecessary to remark, won for his the rapturous applause of the vast assemble which was present. In compliance with the