

thing—He sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers—The nations are as the drop of a bucket—All the inhabitants of the world are reputed as nothing in his sight; and he doth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth—Thou hast made heaven, and the heaven of heavens, with all their host; and thou preservest them all, and the host of heaven worshippeth thee—When I consider thy heavens, what is man, that thou art mindful of him! If the race of Adam were the principal intelligences in the universe of God, such passages would be stripped of all their sublimity, would degenerate into mere hyperboles, and be almost without meaning. If man were the only rational being who inhabited the material world, as some arrogantly imagine, it would be no wonder at all, that God should be "mindful of him," nor could "all the inhabitants of this world," with any propriety, be compared "a drop of a bucket," and be "reputed as nothing in his sight." Such declarations would be contrary to fact, if this supposition were admitted; for it assumes that man holds the principal station in the visible universe. The expression—"The heavens, the heavens of heavens," and "the host of heaven worshippeth thee," would also, on this supposition, degenerate into something approaching to mere insanity. These expressions, if they signify any thing worthy of an inspired teacher to communicate, evidently imply, that the universe is vast and extensive, beyond the range of human comprehension.

A comet has lately been discovered, whose periodical revolution is found to be only 3 years and 107 days. At its greatest distances from the sun, it is within the orbit of Jupiter, and it possesses this peculiar advantage for observation, that it will become visible ten times in thirty-three years. It was last seen in June, 1812, by the astronomer, in positions very near to those which had been previously calculated by Mr. Encke. It is probable that the observations which may hereafter be made on this comet, will lead to more definite and accurate views of the nature and destination of those singular bodies.

THE WAY IT IS DONE. HARRISON IN INDIANA.

Such a spirit never was displayed before in the West, not even the storm that took Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, as we now see in all parts of the Western Country. From the Indianapolis Journal, giving an account of the great Harrison Convention, we have the following descriptions:

The Delegates began to come in at an early day—many of them arriving three or four days before the 16th; and on the evening of the 14th our capacious hotels were generally filled. On the 15th, however, notwithstanding it was much the coldest and most inclement day experienced this winter, they poured into the town from every quarter. They came in companies of from one to one hundred, to a late hour at night, and hundreds arrived on the morning of the 16th. About 12 o'clock a splendid brass band arrived from Logansport at the head of the Cass county delegation. Notwithstanding the bitterness and intensity of the cold, the side walks of Washington street were crowded with all ages to listen to the soul-inspiring strains of the band as it moved on to Brooking's hotel. Citizens and others testified their pleasure and delight at witnessing the scene by long and repeated huzzas. About the middle of the afternoon the Terre Haute band, drawn by four beautiful clay-colored horses, dressed off gaily with flags and plumes, came in from the west at the head of a large company of delegates. At the same time a large company, which was headed by "Tippecanoe," in several places, drawn by six gallant grey horses, filed #11 delegates from Dearborn and Riley counties, and followed by fifty or sixty other delegates, came in from the east. The two processions met in front of Jordan's hotel, and the immense crowds that had collected about Browning's and Jordan's tent, the air with shouts of applause. It was a joyous scene, and its political animosity and enthusiasm cannot be described. About 4 o'clock the delegation from Hancock, numbering upwards of fifty, marched into town double file. At their head was carried a beautiful flag, upon which was inscribed "The spirit of Hancock—Presidential election, 1840." They were received with enthusiasm. At this time the cold had become most intense, yet they cried, "Still they come."

At an early hour after dark the Hall of the House was crowded to suffocation. The speakers were eloquent and most happy in their remarks. They were every moment, almost, interrupted by the applause of the multitude. Now let us come to the proceedings of the 16th, the glorious sixteenth. Although for thirty days or more the sun had not thrown his bright and joyous beams upon the citizens of the capital, on the 16th he sprang from the orient unobscured by the clouds of heaven. As, with pleasure we looked upon the clear and unclouded east, and beheld the god of day rising in all his brightness and majesty, we involuntarily exclaimed, "The Sun of Austerlitz! a sure harbinger of a certain and glorious victory to the Whigs of Indiana at the August election!" The wind, which had come from the north west on the 15th, ceased and freshing was now hushed. Every thing—the earth, the heavens, the air—portended irresistibly to the ball that the Whigs of Indiana were preparing to put in motion on that day. They did put it in motion, and by the first Monday in November next, it will have rolled over and crushed the last vestige of Van Buren Loco Focism then remaining on the free and rich domain of our beloved state.

At half past nine in the morning, the Marshals commenced forming the procession in front of the Capitol, as follows:

THE LIKENESS OF HARRISON.
Bearers Johnson, Watts, Wm. Conner and John Sutherland.
Music—Putnam Band.

A very large banner:
On one side of which was a large Eagle with a scroll in his beak, on which was inscribed, "The Choice of the People." On the banner was painted in large letters, "For President, Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio; for Vice President, John Tyler, of Virginia." On the other side was a large Eagle with in his beak the words "Harrison and Tyler." On this side of the banner was painted in bold relief, Mr. Wise's celebrated toast, "The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."
Bearers of the large banner—Henry Porter, Wm. Jones, John H. Wright, and Alexander Wilson.
The grey team, drawing the Canoe, filled with officers who had been with Gen. Harrison in service.

Dearborn and Riley county Delegates.

Banner:
On which was inscribed on one side, "Indiana pledged for Harrison in 1840," and on the other, "William Henry Harrison—Indiana's first Governor, and the People's next President."
Bearers—D. Maguire, A. G. Willard, J. R. Mendenhall, and W. S. Unthank.

Delegates.
Music—Terre Haute Band—in don Team.
Banner:

On one side, "John Tyler, Virginia's favorite son;" and on the other, "Old Virginia never tire. The last days of Loco Focism."
Bearers—Wm. Matlock, D. Daniboe, J. Burke and G. F. Lyon.

Delegates.
Banner:

On one side, "The People of the United States, to preserve their liberties, must do their own voting and their own fighting." "One country, one Constitution, one Destiny." "Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain." On the other, "My native land, farewell—KINDERHOOD."
Bearers—Mr. Buckett, Mr. Dozan, J. P. Cox, and S. Brenton.

Delegates.
Music—Logansport Band—in grey Team.
Banner:

On one side, "William Henry Harrison the son of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence;" and on the other, "Millions went through his hands and not a cent into his pocket."
Bearers—P. L. Saibert, H. Smeek, J. L. Welsham, and James Patterson.

Delegates.
Banner:

On one side, "We are for a government of the People, and not a government of office holders;" and on the other, "General Harrison had fought more battles than any other General, and never sustained a defeat."
Delegates.

On the rear a large number of the youth of this place formed, with appropriate flags; each had a blue silk sash, which made a very pretty display.

To give an idea of the length of the procession, we will just say when it was formed in a hollow square, two deep, it enclosed more than five acres.

The procession moved from the Capitol to the east end of Washington street. On either side of the street, the side-walks were crowded with men, who shouted and huzzed as the procession moved on. The windows and doors were filled with ladies, who waved their snow white handkerchiefs; and ever and anon would greet our ears the soft angelic tones of a sweet voice, as it lisped the joyous words, "Hurra for Harrison!" An old veteran, in view of the scene, exclaimed, "I have lived long in the world, and I have always observed, that whenever the ladies (God bless their souls) entered warmly in the support of a cause, their exertions and wishes were ever crowned with success. Therefore, who can look upon the fervor, the patriotism, the feeling exhibited this day by the ladies, and doubt that victory, a most glorious victory, awaits the friends of General Harrison? For my part, I want no better evidence of our success than I now see;" and the old man's eyes, dimmed with the suns of many summers, sparkled, as in his youthful days, when he cast them towards the crowded windows.

IMPORTANT DOINGS IN THE PENN SYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The bill of which an account is given in the following paragraph, finally passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on Thursday last, and it is said will pass the Senate of State, although a number of leading friends of the administration from Philadelphia are at Harrisburg, earnestly dissuading their own Representatives from passing it.

In the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday of last week—

The bill to compel a resumption of specie payments by the banks came up in order on its second reading.

After a number of amendments had been offered and rejected, and others adopted, the bill passed a second reading, and was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

On motion, the rule which prevents bills from being read twice on the same day was dispensed with by a vote of two-thirds (59 to 29) and the bill was taken up on its third reading.

The following is a brief sketch of the bill as it passed a second reading, viz:

1. The banks are required to resume the payment of gold and silver for all their liabilities, whether notes or deposits, on the 15th day of February, 1840.

2. If they do not do so, any person aggrieved may make complaint before the judge of the court, and the judge shall appoint the tenth judicial day thereafter for a hearing of the parties, and it is made the duty of the deputy Attorney General of the county to prosecute the case. And if the facts charged are substantiated by a competent witness or witnesses, the judge shall within two days inform the Governor of the fact, and it then becomes the duty of the Governor on receiving such information forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring the charter of such bank null and void for all purposes except to fulfil its contracts previously entered into, and to enable the trustees to collect all moneys due to the said bank.

The Governor is further required to appoint three proper persons (called commissioners) to take charge of the bank so forfeiting its charter, and the said commissioners are required to make oath and give sufficient security before entering upon the duties of their office. The duty of the said commissioners shall be to collect the debts due to the bank, and pay over semi-monthly, pro rata, amongst the creditors, all the money that may come into their hands, and they are required to make a final settlement at the end of three years. The note holders are to be paid first, the depositors second, and the stockholders last.

3. The trustees are prohibited either directly or indirectly from purchasing the notes or obligations of any bank whose affairs are in their hands.

4. The officers and directors of the banks are required to hand over the books and papers to the trustees.

5. The sheriff or coroner is to serve the

notice on the bank, and receive compensation therefor out of the county treasury.

6. The judges are liable to impeachment for any neglect of the duties aforesaid; and any other officer spoken of in the bill, for neglect or refusal of duty, subject to a fine of not less than \$300 and not greater than \$2,000, and imprisonment for a term not greater than two years and not less than one month, at the discretion of the court.

7. The act is not to be construed into legalizing the suspension by the banks.

8. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is to publish the act in four daily papers in the city, and two at the seat of Government.

[Among the petitions for immediate resumption and an unconditional repeal of the charter of the United States Bank, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, "was one, the whole or the greater part of the signers of which were clerks of the Philadelphia Post Office, thus showing that foreign malign influence continues to be exerted in this State with full force."]

THE NEW JERSEY CASE.

The case of the ejection of five of the formally returned Delegates from New Jersey to the House of Representatives of Congress, was yesterday introduced into our Legislature through a message from Gov. Campbell, enclosing a communication from Gov. Pennington of New Jersey, transmitting the Protest of the Legislature of that State against the act of Congress by which it has been deprived of the weight of representation in that body, to which it is constitutionally entitled. This document was referred to a Select Committee of our Legislature, of which Mr. Southall is chairman. If we mistake not, the subject will draw forth an animated discussion. Virginia has ever been the vigilant sentinel of State Rights—she has even sounded the alarm when no enemy was in view, as it would seem to let the enemy know that she had not fallen asleep on her post. Now that she is appealed to by a sister State to stand to her guns in defence of what she holds so sacred, and what she has hitherto regarded as her peculiar duty to protect—we cannot but anticipate some manifestations of uneasiness at least under what is considered, by so large a portion of the republic, as well an invasion of State Rights as an insult and indignity offered to State sovereignty.

Richmond Compiler.

The following is the Protest of the New Jersey Legislature:

Whereas, it appears from a report made by J. B. Ayer, J. B. P. Maxwell, Wm. Halsted, Chas. Stratton and Thomas J. Yorke, five of the persons duly commissioned as Representatives of the people of New Jersey, in the 26th Congress of the United States, to the Governor of this state, and by him communicated to the Legislature, that at the time and place prescribed by law for the meeting of that Congress, they appeared and produced their commissions as such Representatives, and claimed the right to unite with the Representatives from the other states of the Union, in forming and organizing a House of Representatives, but by the acts of a portion of those Representatives, were prevented from exercising that right, and are still excluded from any participation in their proceedings and deliberations, by which acts the people of New Jersey are deprived of their just voice in the councils of the nation, at a time when measures of great public importance, and deeply affecting their feelings and interests are to be acted upon; their state authorities, and their seal, are treated with indignity; and a precedent is sought to be established, which if not promptly and successfully resisted, may hereafter be used to justify the rejection of electoral votes, or the exclusion of any member of duly commissioned Representatives, that a designing and unprincipled faction may deem necessary to secure to itself the control of the national legislature;

And Whereas, in this unprecedented emergency, it becomes the solemn duty of New Jersey, firmly to oppose this attempt to subvert the fundamental principle of a free representative government, and to call upon her sister states to disavow and redress the wrong which has been perpetrated by a portion of their Representatives.

Resolved, That the State of New Jersey become a party to the Union upon the express condition embodied in the constitution, that in common with her sister States, she should be at all times entitled to a number of members of the House of Representatives proportioned to her population; and that by the laws passed in pursuance of that constitution, she is now entitled to six representatives.

Resolved, That until Congress shall, by law, make some regulation of the subject, the Legislature of each State has, by the Constitution, full and exclusive power to prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for representatives, which necessarily includes the power to prescribe the manner in which the results of those elections shall be ascertained and certified.

Resolved, That as the Legislature of New Jersey has prescribed a commission granted by the Governor, under the great seal of the State, as the only mode in which the election of the Representatives shall be officially certified, such a commission, issued in due form of law, confers upon each person to whom it is granted, a full and perfect right to claim and exercise all the powers and duties of a Representative of the State, until a regularly constituted and organized House of Representatives, after due examination, shall have solemnly organized that body, he is not elected or qualified, and that any other mode of certifying such election is utterly invalid and unknown to the laws of New Jersey.

Resolved, That a House of Representatives cannot be constitutionally and legally organized, and invested with any judicial or legislative, while a single Representative from any state duly returned and commissioned according to the laws of that state, is excluded from his seat, denied

the exercise of the rights and privileges of a Representative.

Resolved, That the late acts of a portion of the Representatives from the several states, by which five of the persons who were duly commissioned under the great seal of the State of New Jersey, as her Representatives in the 26th Congress of the U. States, were prevented from exercising their rights and discharging their duties as such Representatives, was a palpable violation of the constitution and of the parliamentary laws established by reason and unvarying usage, a precedent of most alarming and dangerous character, and a gross outrage upon the rights and feelings of the people of New Jersey—Therefore,

Resolved, That in the name and behalf of the people of the State of N. Jersey, we do hereby solemnly protest against the acts aforesaid as unconstitutional, unwarranted and unjust, and against any assumption, by the remaining representatives from the several states, of the right or authority to exercise any of the powers conferred upon a constitutional House of Representatives, and more especially against the attempt to enact any law for regulating the collection or disbursement of the public revenue, for posing of the public lands or the proceeds thereof, for pledging the public faith or credit, for imposing any tax or duty, or for the appointment of Representatives, until the people of N. Jersey and their duly commissioned Representatives shall have been restored to the rights of which they have been wrongfully deprived.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, certified under the great seal of the State, which since 1776, has been and still is the constitutional and cherished emblem of the sovereignty of N. Jersey, be transmitted to the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, a Representative from Virginia, with a request that he will lay the same before the other Representatives from the several States now assembled at Washington.

Resolved, That a copy thereof be transmitted to the Governor of each of the several States of the Union, with a request that he will cause the same to be laid before the Legislature thereof, and also, to each of the Senators, and of the six Representatives of this State.

Correspondence of the Madisonian.
PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 25.

DEAR SIR:—The Whig Convention, at Chariton, the 23d, proved to be much larger than we had any reason to expect—instead of the three houses I named, all the houses there were not large enough to hold the multitude that assembled. The Convention assembled in the open air. The day was fine—indeed it was a proud day for old Geauga. Mr. Perkins, at the close of his speech, challenged the Ashabula delegation to give a large majority next fall, as Geauga, and was responded to by Mr. Wade, pledging old Ashabula to give 3000 majority for Harrison and Tyler. HUNDREDS OF VAN BUREN MEN HERE HAVE RENOUNCED THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE POWER THAT BE, AND HAVE COME OUT DECIDEDLY FOR HARRISON, and it is possible that we may come up to the three thousand majority next fall. In fact the Harrison enthusiasm continues we shall be unanimous, saving the "office holders."

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FASTING.

An instance of very uncommon fasting has excited a great deal of interest in this vicinity, for some weeks past, and we have taken pains to ascertain from a very intelligent medical friend conversant with all the circumstances, a correct account of the matter.

It appears that Calvin Morgan, of Painesville in Groton, a member of the Methodist Church and a man remarkable for his probity piety, and veracity, has been for 10 years one of the nearest neighbors to our informant. He has been for some time past in the habit of fasting for one or two days in the week. On the 28th day of December last, he commenced a fast of 40 days from all food, taking nothing but cold water—say half a pint in every 4 hours for the whole time. During the greater part of his abstinence, he was aided by the physician of the place, almost every day. He was able to go about almost continued to do so even in the very last days of last week. In 21 days of his abstinence, *nul-tam sed unam evacuationem habuit*; his pulse varied from 40 to 60 a minute, and very feeble; and there was nothing, but once, to indicate any rigidity of the bowels.

On Tuesday of the present month, with his mind tranquil and pleasant he commenced eating, and this afternoon (the 10th inst.) I called to visit him, but found him absent on a visit to his farm, who resides about three miles from this place.

It appears that Mr. Morgan has been accused by some religious motive in the above line of conduct and has depended upon faith for support through all his troubles.

Lesson Grammar.—Where the seats in a school are so high, that the children cannot reach the floor with their feet, and so low that they have to hold on with both hands, then the verb "to sit," must be the active verb.

Legislature.—In the House of Representatives of Ohio a resolution has been adopted, directing the Committee on Banks and the Comptroller to report to the House a bill making it a crime, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, for any length of time not exceeding more than 3 years, for the directors or officers of any Banking institution within the State, to issue, for circulation within the State, or elsewhere, post notes or bills payable on time.

The same committee were at the same time directed to inquire into the expediency of making all post notes previously issued, payable on demand in gold and silver, at the counters of the Banks issuing them.

A resolution stating that slavery is an institution recognized by the constitution, was passed by a large majority—two only voting in the negative. Another resolution on the same subject declared that "the unlawful, unwise, and unconstitutional interference of the fanatical abolitionists of the North with the domestic institutions of the Southern States," was highly criminal.—*Richmond Compiler.*

tionists of the North with the domestic institutions of the Southern States," was highly criminal.—*Richmond Compiler.*

WATCHMAN.

HARRISBURG:
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF GULFORD COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce Col. R. W. LONG, as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, for the County of Rowan, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARDE, as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

HARRISON'S REPUBLICANISM.

A Correspondent of the Western Carolinian publishes a very brief and unsatisfactory extract from a debate in the House of Representatives in 1826, to prove that General Harrison was in the days of the elder Adams a black cockade Federalist, &c. We might here protest against the right of the friends of the Administration to make such an objection. They are now the Federalists in fact: They are going for a great money machine, worse than any bank—they are going for a standing Army—they are going to increase the patronage of the Executive—they are setting at naught the voice of a sovereign State expressed in the most solemn manner—we might well say that they have no right to object Federalism to anyone—but whatever semblance may be given to the charge by the garbled extract from his speech in 1826, it is most certain that Gen. Harrison never was a federalist: passing by the fact that he was employed by Jefferson and Madison in the most delicate and important posts, we have living witnesses of the very highest character. We mean Judge Burnett of Ohio, one of the most honorable and estimable citizens of that State. In a speech delivered on the 1st of August, 1826, to people who had many of their known Gen. Harrison as well as he did, and who would have contradicted him if he had been mistaken, he comes out as follows:

In the year 1800, Congress divided the north western territory by creating the territory of Indiana, and our friend General Harrison was appointed its first Governor, but before we look at his conduct in this important office suffer me to notice a falsehood, relating to this period of his life, which his enemies have recently propagated. In one of the resolutions adopted by the Jackson Convention of Kentucky, they assert "that he a federalist of the old black cockade order, in the time of the elder Adams." A more unfounded falsehood was never invented. My personal acquaintance with him commenced in 1796, under the administration of Washington. The intimacy between us was great, and our intercourse was constant, and from that time till he died in Cincinnati, I was in the habit of arguing and disputing with him on political subjects. I was a federalist—honestly so, from principle, and adhered to the party till it dissolved, and its elements mingled with other parties formed on different principles. I can therefore speak on this point with absolute certainty, and I affirm most solemnly, that under the administration of Washington, and the administration of the elder Adams, William Henry Harrison was a firm, consistent, unyielding Republican, of the Jefferson school. He advocated the election of Mr. Jefferson, and warmly maintained his claims, against Mr. Adams."

Then our proof does not rest on an anonymous letter writer: it is on the character and standing of a man of the very highest respectability, confirmed incidentally by the acquiescence of some thousands of the people of Cincinnati who heard these words and have never contradicted them.

The charge too, of Gen. Harrison's belonging to an Abolition Society, has been indignantly denied by the Whig papers of the city of his former residence—they pronounce it a gross slander, and defy the authors of it to the proof. We have often said, and again assert, that Mr. Van Buren cannot clear himself from this imputation with half the ease and fullness with which General Harrison's friends have repelled its application to him. He did support the restriction in the Missouri case: He did admit the power of Congress to legislate on the subject for the District of Columbia. These stubborn facts stand against him and cannot be denied. If half this proof could be brought against Gen. Harrison, we should hesitate to go for him, but we are perfectly satisfied that no suspicion rests on his course.

By the way, there is something of that unfairness in the correspondent of the Carolinian which characterizes almost every thing we have seen in that paper concerning the "Fine old true-hearted gentleman" Harrison. With an air of candor, he makes an extract in which is included the substance of the quotation which we have given above from Judge Burnett's speech, and pronounces the "testimony" "plausible;" but say that the Richmond Whig, from which it is taken, did not give the name of the author, and he therefore declares that the author was "unknown." How this may have taken place as to the Whig we cannot say, but the correspondent of the Carolinian seems too familiar with passing versions, to suppose he had not seen the same "plausible testimony" of Gen. Harrison's Republicanism in many of the Whig journals purporting to be a part of Judge Burnett's speech: The tenor and much of the phraseology is identical in all the extracts and this quoted. The witness then ought to have been known to this writer: and if so, it was extremely unfair to take advantage of a mere omission to say he was unknown, but if not known to him it must have been known to the Editor of the Carolinian. He could scarce look into a Whig paper and not

see it in conspicuous characters bound, then, to notice the editor and to correct it: Even not to let his paper "witness" a piece of false information, that Judge Burnett was the author of this testimony, he ought to have excluded the article altogether, willing to let Gen. Harrison's name be left to go forth to the world, from a known source, and says no more.

It would have been plain changed Republican," by a witness is unknown, and assist on the debate of 1826, Federalism: now, however, out—his name is given—proch! Is the testimony more than plausible? At least, now, when called on as a witness.

The Newbern Spectator, in a private communication, neither political nor personal, affect ourselves only, and the publication of the Spectator or two from this date, is unnecessary.

Among other exercises adopted at the great meeting at Bangor, on the 8th inst. was a debate on the subject of Federalism. That although our friends are made friends, and the "Northern man with a Southern man with a Southern man with a Southern man with a Southern man who never lowered his standard.

Gen. Alexander was elected U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge H. L. White, for Anderson 49, White 41.

A General Convention of Men is to be held, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Convention, at Baltimore, on the 15th of May next.

AN HONORABLE REPLY TO THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

The Charleston Courier, in its following gentlemanly and respectful recommendation to the papers, particularly to the North Carolinian and the Virginian, to publish the following article:—*Fay, Obs.*

From the Charleston Courier.

While, however, we are in duty bound to commendation of the Union, and gain presented to the people for the Presidency, to an opportunity to declare, and frankly on the subject, yet freely admit that the general doctrine of the Union is entirely sound, and of his Vincennes speech, the bitter denunciations recently been honored by render it the grossest injury to name "the withering blast."

The exclusion of the members by brute force from the rights of membership, secured that the authors of that act participated. Formal complaint the injured member of the States. The Legislature, is expressed dignified and withering addressed through the Government of the States, and sensation wherever there is pride or character left. We, the Governor of Virginia, these Resolutions to the Virginia, gives them a force, and most ultimately by violence." The Richmond fact neutral in politics, energetic terms, and demand to be done to Virginia's injury, some distinction in Virginia side in politics, Hiram of the Petersburg Courier, out in a clear denunciation of truth, there is nothing in that forms its parallel, for appeal shall pass unheeded, sadly for the duration of

SAGACITY OF GEN. HARRISON.

The Wheeling Times, in its statement, which places a bright chapter of the Whig

"It was owing to the and entreaty of Gen. Harrison was placed upon Lake Erie with the army on the Madison at first hesitating of the measure; but urgent appeals and Gen. Harrison. The fleet of Lake—and the gallant to command—and the foresight of the illustrious Gen. Harrison are on the partment, unless destined of the enemy into the