GEORGIA. The enthusiasm which has circulated like electricity throughout so large a portion of the Union has not been more theroughly felt than among the warm temperaments of the sons of the South. Georgia, but a short time since avowing her apathy in the Presidential campaign has felt the kindly influences of a renewed hope and sends forth her representatives to the Convention : while at home the name of Harrison is cherished as the talisman that is to protect By the will of the People. the Union. Her banner bore the motto- She has aroused from her letharzy.' VERMONT

Came next, preceded by her armonial standard, and presented a goodly array both in numbets and appearance. The Green Mountain Boys who have ever proved the inflexible supporters of the doctrine of equal rights, received hearty welcome to our city. We know Verment and can rely on her, and in the language they have adopted on their flag, we feel assured that " The Green Mountain Boys will do their own voting and their own fighting."

TENNESSEE Came with the sable weeds of solemn mourning on her flag, for one of her great and good men has just passed away. This token of respect to the memory of the talented and virtuous H. L. White, produced a deep sympathy of feeling on the beholder. The motto of the standard was - Not that she loved Cosar less, but Rome more."

KENTUCKY.

There was a full delegation from this State, and larger than was expected. The Standard bore the name of " Henry Clay" and the Latin passage " Tanto nomine nullen par eulogium." It was no doubt a great gratification to the gentlemen from Kentucky to have the pleasure of meeting their distinguished representative in the Senate, Mr. Clay, at the Convention as it was to many others.

A oand of music as in the order of procession, followed Kentucky, and preceded a large delegation from

The banner of the State with the well selected motto-" She offers her Cincinnatus to redeem the Republic."-led the procession from

A large body of men from Hamilton County, in which General Harrison resides, followed, bearing a beautiful banner, representing Harrison at the plough; on the reverse a view of Cincin. nati, the Ohio River and the landing. They also brought on with them a miniature Log Cabin, about three feet in length, built of the

" Buckeye," grown on the farm at North Bend. A large banner was borne by the Muskingum delegation, to whom it was presented by the Hamilton County delegation, representing a demand of the surrender of Fort Meigs by Proctor. and bearing Gen. Harrison's reply-" Tell your General its capture will do him more honor than a thousand surrenders."

LOUISIANA. The Convention received some addition to its members from this State under their common arms, and the motto-" Sans peur -sans re-

INDIANA. A very fine delegation was in attendance from the "Buffilo" State, whose sons have cause to know and to appreciate the gallantry of the man they have publicly bonored. The flag was inscribed -" She will cherish in her manhood the

defender of her infancy ' MISSISSIPPI. The banner of Mis - ssippi, which preceded ; liberal delegation, bore the motto-" Once more to the rescue-IVe honor him who gave up office

for our sake." A band of music here varied the procession : and it was followed by the delegation from ILLINOIS.

The banner was inscribed " She will teach palace slaves to respect the Log Cabin; at the vase-" The Prairies are on fire!" ALABAMA.

This delegation followed under the banner of their State, with the pithy motto- She will soon renounce allegiance to a King." MAINE.

The delegation from Maine was very full .-A fine body of men supported the banner which bore the apt sentences " Her honor is our honor her quarrel is our quarrel." MISSOURI.

From this State the delegates were not very numerous, but the few perhaps had warmer wel-Their banner was inscribed - Missouri remembers her early friends. MICHIGAN.

The delegation was limited in number, but not the less welcome on that account. The banner had the motto- Oh may'st thou ever be what thou now art'-a sentence to which we all respond, Amen. ARKANSAS.

From this State there was a small delegation to unite with their brethren in the distinguished hopors of a day that will ever be brilliant in the civil annals of American History.

BALTIMORE CITY TIPPECANOE CLUBS came next, from the 1st to the 12th

FIRST WARD. A Ship on wheels drawn by four grey horses. Their banner was a representation of Harrison on horseback, and on the reverse a copy of each side of the medal presented to General Harrisun by Congress.

SECOND WARD. A banner bearing on the front a portrait of Gen Harrison; on the reverse a device illustrative of 'the currency'-a ship in sea phrase 'lobberly sail ed;' a figure at the helm to represent the President and one at the quarter-the Secretary of the Navy. The latter gives the word, ! Hard

up Matty.' THIRD WARD. The front Banners represented a correct view of North Bend, Harrison, seated on a felled hickory tree with a sickle in his hand, is listening to the announcement of his nomination, as a friend is in the act of reading it from the Harrisburg Telegraph. The words, The Harrison nomination, are above the picture, and on either side, an eagle supporting the national ensign. Upon the reverse, a Log Cabin is painted, on the door of the Cabin, on which are the words :

our own voting and our own fighting.' THE FOURTH WARD.

'To Let in 1841. The motto- We will do

This banner represented a beautifully painted figure of Liberty, her foot resting upon a 'Sub-Treasury' chest, which a snake is entwining -The sword in the hand of the figure has penetrated the reptile's head and below it is the quotation, We have scotched the snake; not killed it;' Above ' Pro Patria Nostra;' on the reverse 'Commerce, Aris and Manufactures.'-Another Banner in this Ward bore the words, ' No British Whigs, but real Hard Cider Boys; on the reverse - 4th Ward Tippecanoe Club, Harrison and Reform, Spirit of '76.

THE FIFTH WARD.

Displayed in the foreground of its banner a Log Cabin; in an adjoining field, Gen. Harrison by the side of his plough is attending to the information of his nomination, which a friend imparis, who points to the Capital in the distance. The motto above, " Cincinnatus of America;" and that below, "From the Plough to the Presidency." On the reverse of the banner the in-Ever Invincible 5th Ward"-" Union for the Sake of the Union."

THE SIXTH WARD. This banner exhibited Harrison in command at Fort Washington; on the reverse his portrait in large, with the words, "Wm. H. Harrison, President of the Union, A. D. 1841;

THE GERMAN TIPPECANOE CLUB. This company which was very large, was remarkable by an elegant banner representing the armed shade of Herman, the deliverer of Germany from the Roman sway, extending his hand from the cloud in which the fligure is partly enveloped, to welcome the deliverer of America, General Harrison. A Log Cabin is in the distance and an old soldier helping himself from a barrel of " hard cider" at the door. On the reverse of the banner the words, " Dentscher Tippecanoe Club in Baltimore. For in Formirt 1840. Harrison and Verbesserung,"

THE SEVENTH WARD. A handsomely painted Log Cabin well finshed, with the usual associations. The motto, "In Hoc Vinces." On the back, "7th Ward Tippecanoe Clab. No reduction of Wages."

THE EIGHTH WARD. The front of the banner bore the motto, ' Harrison and Reform,' in the upper scroll, and beneath, the favorite one of " No reduction in the price of Labor.'-The centre was occupied by a view of Federal Hill, with a variety of craft playing in the basin. On the reverse in the foreground, a snug Log Cabin, and a barrel of "Hard Cider" at the door. The Capitol was in the perspective.

THE NINTH WARD. The advance of the banner of the 9th Ward discovered the interior of a Smith's shop, with the artisan at work. The motto-" No reduction in the price of wages.' The bodies of two serpents wind down the sides of the pictures, and the heads intertwined below are suppressed with the exclamation-" No Sub-Treasury ! On the other side a rock, wave beaten, figura tive of the Constitution; the American Eagle perched thereon. I Inscription-" 9th War

l'ippecanoe Club-Harrison and Reform.' THE TENTH WARD. The banner was adorned with a beautiful fac simile of the medal awarded to the gallant defender of his country, by a grateful country's highest legislative assembly. On the reverse of the banner the epigramatic sentence, " The Administration say, "down with the wages of the labouring men;" the laboring men say, down with the Administration.

THE ELEVENTH WARD. The banner represented the Goddess of Liberty extending a scroll to Gen. Harrison and pointing to the capitol in the distance. Motto -" The American Cincinnatus. On the reverse " Harrison and Tyler-No reduction of

THE TWELFTH WARD. On the banner the appropriate picture of a weaver at his loom, and around the painting the quotation-" Down with the wages, says the Aministration-Down with the Administration say the Working Men." On the back of the banner was inscribed, " First Baltimore Tippecance Club. Harrison and Tyler.'

As the Procession moved on through the City. and stretched out a lengthened line, the array was most imposing. Such an immense con course moving like " an army with banners," never before on such an occasion thronged our avenues-while from one end of the mighty col umn to the other, loud acclamations ran, renewed from rank to rank, and bespeaking the strong enthusiasm which prevailed in every heart Baltimore street was one long Gallery of Beauty. Innumerable white handkerchiefs waved by fair hands greeted each advancing pennon, and to the waving of handkerchiefs and to smiles, and bright glances, from the windows, the Young Whigs returned load cheers with uplifted hats. It may be safely calculated that for every three rounds given for the Whig cause generally, one was especially devoted to the Ladies of Baltimore The extent of the procession could not have been less than two miles, marching in platoons six to ten abreast.

Throughout the whole course of the Procession as far as the extremity of the city, the most cheering demonstrations were given from windows, doors, and crowded balconies. In several of the streets flags and mottos were suspended across, and on one house in Market street, F. P. a splendid oil Painting of Gen. Harrison was suspended amiest patriotic decorations. The Procession loudly cheered it as it passed.

In entering the enclosed ground appropriated for the meeting of the Convention, the Procession passed through a triumphal arch, decorated with flags. This spot, known as the Canton Race Course, is even and smooth and covered with a rich grassy sward. On the right of the entrance, stood a Loo CABIN, constructed in the Backwoods style, the crevices between the logs being well plastered with clay, a stick chimney at each extremity, and the door well provided with a latch and the string outside. Across the lawn, at some distance, a representation of FORT MEIGS appeared in the shape of a fortress, with port holes and guns, and surmounted by the National Flag waving gallantly in the breeze-a sight which required nogreat stretch of fancy to bring to mind the thought of the memorable day when the stars and the stripes floated over no emblematical structure, amid the smoke and roar of artillery and the shouts of brave men fighting valiantly. Towards the Western end of the ground, a Pavilion rose, enclosing the trunk of a large tree, above the top of which ascended a flag staff bearing the broad

banner of the Union The invited guests, distinguished Strangers, Clergymen, Members of Congress, several Revolutionary Soldiers and others, were conducted to one of the Platforms, over which floated the stars and stripes of liberty.' The other was reserved for the President and Officers of the Convention .- The various delegations, with banners flying and bands playing, ranged themselves around, amidst a salute of twenty six guns from Fort Meigs. While the extreme of the procession was drawing near, the distinguished strangers on the platform were severally introduced by thoughtlessness and folly ?" to the assembled multitude, and greated with

long and deafening cheers. Amongst those who were thus particularly distinguished, were Messrs. Henry Clay, Webster, Preston, and Crittenden, of the U.S. Senate; Montgomery, of Penn.; Graves, of Kentucky; Cushing, of Mass.; Grinnel, of N. York; Bond, of Ohio; Penrose, of Penn; Crary, of Michigan ; Monroe, of N. York ; Ogden Hoffman, Carter, Granger, and Fillmore, of N. Y .; the Mississippi river. Their number is in-Corwin, of Ohio; Jenifer, of Maryland; Ex- creasing. Governor Howard, Col. G. C. Washington, and some others.

Not the least interesting part of this cereme- have imported \$5,000,000 worth of iron, chiefly ny was the introduction to the Convention from from England,

the rostrum, of Mr. ELV, of Philadelphia, a | A SUGGESTION TO SOUTHERN MEN. soldier of the Revolution, now in the eightyfourth year of his age. As this renerable man, with an energy rising out of the enthusiasm of the occasion, bared his whitened head to the is not willing to go as far for the abolition multitude in approval of the cause which they of slavery as Tappan. Birney, Smith and had assembled to promote, a triumphast shoul of other fanatics of the North. It is abundhad assembled to promote, a triumphast shoul of applause showed how much they valued the presence and approbation of their hoary headed

fellow citizen. The Rev. Henry B. Bascombe, of Kentucky, then fervently and eloquently addressed the Throne of Divine Grace, after which the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, introduced John B. Thempson Esq. of Ky., the Chairman of the Committee of Chairmen of the several delegations represented, by whom the Convention was called to order. Mr. T. on behalf of the same Committee, then announced the nominations for President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which nominations were agreed to by acclama-

The following Resolutions, recommended the adoption of the Convention by the Commit tee of Chairmen, were then read by Mr. Thomp son of the Committee, and unanimously adopted

Resolved, By the Convention of the Whig Young Men, assembled at Baltimore, the fourth day of May, 1840, that the nomination of WIL LIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, for the office of President of the United States, and of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the late Whig Convention at Harrisburg, is hereby cordially approved and ratified, and earnestly recommended to the support of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That to sustain the said nomination the Young Men of the Union should unite their zeal, enthusiasm and vigor, to the wisdom, experience and judgment of their seniors, and to insure its triumph and success they should immediately adopt thorough and efficient organiza-

Resolved, That for that purpose it be recom mended to Democratic Whigs every where to form Democratic Tippecanoe Clubs or Harrison Associations, in the respective towns, counties and cities of the States, which shall establish and maintain an active political correspondence, and procure and circulate political infor-

Resolved, That these Clubs or Associations when formed, shall select and appoint the ablest and most efficient orators to address the peoble on all proper occasions, as may be deemed advi- | South be more ready to receive Mr. Van sable, to proclaim the truths of Republican lib. Suren into its embraces, who has not only erty and to expose the abuses and corruptions of a spoils party which would enslave the people by an odious and insufferable Federal despotism in the form of an unchecked and unballanced Executive, arrogantly assuming the purse, dictating laws of revenue and finance, recommend ng standing armies in time of peace, demolish ing the co ordinate departments of the Federal Government, proscribing individual citizens, and daringly attacking the rights and sovreignty of

the States. Resolved, That we will not yield or relax until the great work of reform and of redress of grievances be finished; and to insure perseverance to the end of this noble but arduous struggle for civil and political liberty, we will meet in our Clubs at stated times, regularty-we will print and publish useful matter --- we will address ourselves in every reasonable and respectful form to our fellow-countrymen; and finally, we will mmediately preceding the Presidential election in the Fall, at such times as the central Clubs of the respective States may appoint, assemble in State Conventions throughout the Union to

consider of preparations for the coming contest. Resolved, That to carry out these resolutions the "Republican Committee of Seventy six," appointed by opponents of the present Administration, at public meetings in the City of Washington Feb. 15 and 18th, 1840, and the "Young Men's committee of forty one be and the same are hereby constituted the Central Democratic Tippecance Club of the Union; and the Central Whig committee of the States respectively be and they are hereby constituted the Democratic Tippecanoe Clubs or Harrison associations, whose duty it shall be to correspond immediately for the fermation of city, town and county Clubs, and to superintend all the other interests of the great and glorious cause to which we here pledge our dearest devotion and most patriotic

Resolved. That it be recommended to each delegation to raise a free contribution of one dollar from each of its members, to support the Opposition press at the City of Washington, and generally to oppose the tyrannical tax upon the office-holders of the Presidential party.

Resolved. That the fund thus raised shall be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of Seventy-six at Washington. These Resolutions were unanimously adopt

ed by the Convention, and the following was then offered and adopted also : Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to call on the several States, through their Vice Presidents, for brief statements of their present political condition and

In pursuance of this Resolution, the President of the Convention severally called on gentlemen. who addressed the Convention in regard to the current of popular opinion in their particular States, the ruin of business and destruction of trade growing out of the measures of the Administration, the necessity that was felt for a change and the conviction experienced that nothing but the election of General Harrison could arrest the disasters that threatened to over whelm them.

The abuse of time .- The following beautiful extract is from a lecture delivered before the New York Mercantile Liberty Association, in March 1839, by the Rev. G.

"Doring a recent visit to the U. States Mint, I observed in the gold room, a rack was placed over the floor for us to tread upon; and on inquiring its purpose I was answered, it was to prevent the visiter from carrying away with the dust of his feet the minutest particles of the precious metal which despite of the utmost care, would fall upon the floor when the rougher edge of the bar was filed; and that the sweepings of the building saved thousands of dollars in the year. How much more precious the most minute fragment of time! and yet how often are they trodden upon like dust,

The Mormons have deputised twelve of their number (answering, we suppose. to the twelve Apostles,) to go to the Holy Land and preach the Gospel to the Jews. John Page and Orson Hyde are two of the number. The head quarters of the Mormons are now at Commerce, Illinois, on

During the last ten years the United States

It is a matter which should weigh very little with the South that Mr. Van Buren antly sufficient for us to know that he indicated a deadly hostility to the institution of Slavery during the whole course of his public life. It cught to be conclusive against him with Southern minds, that he has uniformly given his votes against the extension of slavery; that he has never given a single vote in favor of slavery, and that he now refuses to contribute the weight of his influence against the abolition movements in his annual messages to Congress. An individual, who, during the war of the Revolution, gave the whole weight of his influence and resources to the British Government, enjoys very little credit for any attachment which he may cherish for American Institutions at this time, when it may be his interest to enjoy in peace the benefits and protection of our free Institutions. So it should be in relation to Mr. Van Buren. We should yield but little credit to him for being a moderate or silent enemy of slavery, now it is his interest to be tolerant on the subject of slavery, for the purpose of attracting Southern support to his banner. For he was enlisted against the South and fighting under the banner of the Northern abolitionists at a time, when by putting his popularity in peril he might have acquired some credit with the South for evincing some degree of devotion to its interests and its institutions .- Raleigh Star.

MR. VAN BUREN'S HATRED OF THE SOUTH.

The ability of John Quincy Adams as a statesman is universally admitted by all parties; yet he has been at all times in bad odor at the South. What is the cause of this? Why, it originates in the circumstance of his having formerly voted and acted with the Federal party. Will the voted and acted with the Federal party, on divers occassons, not only tried to embarrass our war operations by supporting the PEACE candidate for the Presidency against the Democratic candidate, Mr. Madison, but in addition to all this, has aimed, on every occasion where he had an opportunity of doing so, the most fatal blows at the institution of slavery .- Raleigh Star.

HUMBUG.

On the eleventh day of May, instant, Mr. Benton, complaining in the Senate that officers and contractors had been induced to exchange gold received from the Government for Bank paper which they paid out, among other things said, as appears by the Globe-"As to contractors, they stood in a relation to the Government, a little different from officers. It might be, in consequence of the disclosures now made, (the fact that they had sold the gold received from the U. S:, and received paper of the Bank of the U. S. which they paid out,) that a clause would be inserted in future contracts, requiring the contractors to pay out the hard money received from the Government." Now we charge the fact to be, and stand ready to prove it, that Mr. Benton himself has sold the gold which he has received this session of Congress, to the amount of 10 and 11 hundred dollars at one time, for depreciated paper money, which he calls filthy rags, pocketing the premium of 10 per cent. at that time, and thus doing the very thing which denounces in a government officer or contractor .- Madi-

" Selling White men."-In addition to the fact stated in our last, that every Legislature of North Carolina since 1784, had authorized the selling of white men for vagrancy, and that Virginia had long had a similar law-we now find, that Felix Grondy, the late Attorney General of Mr. Van Buren and his bosom friend, voted for a in 1811-12, and made an able speech in its favor, "maintaining that it was better for the criminal, and more humane in the law. to sell a convict for a specified time, than to confine him in prison.

Alas for the friends of the thieves and malefactors! who have been crying their eyes out because Gen Harrison voted to sell these convicts for alimited time, rather than have them rot in siail. - The thieves themselves are less vile than their hypocritical friends .- Fay. Observer.

about noon, the most frightful storm visited this place and the surrounding country, that ments, which were greatly calculated to affect we have ever witnessed. We have heard of such things, but we have met with no one who ever saw them before. A black cloud which came up from the West, suddenly discharged its contents of wind, rain and hail, in a perfect deluge. The hail came down at first in small bodies, and rapidly increased in size, until it fell in masses almost as large as man's fist. The largest one we saw measured was 91 inches in circumference, but we heard of one which was picked up nearly twice as large. It continued for about 10 minutes. in which time it destroyed the greater part of the growing crops and gardens within its range, pelted down nearly all the fruit, and broke perhaps from 20,000 to 60,000 panes of Mr. Jones is in our possession, open to the inglass in this town alone. Pigeons flying spection of any one who chooses to examine it. in the air were knorked down dead, poultry were killed, horses standing in the streets were frightened and galloped off in all directions, and indeed such a scene of alarm we have never witnessed.

It extended over a space about 4 miles wide by perhaps 30 in length, in all of which the ground is covered with fallen vegetation, or the leaves and branches of tress. We have heard of no person being hurt .- Fay Obs.

A loafer is a very unmecessary person.

WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. OF OHIO.

> FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA. FOR GOVERNOR

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

CANDIDATES IN SURRY.

For the Senate, { Col. Puryear, W. P. Dobson. (H. P. Poindexter, (Whig.) N. Boyden. For the Commons, C. Franklin. P. B. Roberts, Dick'n Toliver, (T. C. Houser.

NAILED TO THE COUNTER ONCE MORE.

The following letter from Hon. Henry Clay to Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., of this vicinity, seems of late to will explain itself :-

WASHINGTON, May 12th, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I received your favor, stating that Mr. Charles Fisher, the member of Congress I was on terms from your district, in a public address which he made to some of his constituents, asserted that I had opposed the appointment of General Harrison, as Minister to Colombia, because of his utter incapacity for the appointment; and inquiring of me as to the trath of the assertion.

I have no hesitation in saying that there is no them a strong foundation whatever for the assertion. The ap- and experience pointment of Gen. Harrison, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of Colombia, had my entire concurrence; and, besides the usual credentials, I entrusted to his care a private letter to General Bolivar, the is something un President of that Republic.

I know not on what authority Mr. Fisher has undertaken to make the assertion attributed to him; certainly none from me; and yet he has enjoyed abundant opportunities, during the present session of Congress, to ascertain from me and usually took personally whether the above assertion was true | itary and other or not. But never have I had, at any time, any conversation whatever with him, in respect to Gen. Harrison's mission.

You are at liberty to show this letter to Mr. Fisher himself, or to make any use of it.

I am, respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

H. CLAY. H. C. Jones; Esq.

It will be remembered that a similar attempt was made to underate and disparage the intellectual qualifications of General Harrison, by an as sertion that Mr. Webster had said he was the 'pity of his friends, & the scorn of his fues,' which assertion was so widely circulated by the Administration prints, that Mr. Webster thought it incumbent to give it a public and explicit contradiction. This he did in a letter dated 28th of March, 1840, addressed to the "Editors of the Telegraph and Intelligencer," published at Harrisburg, Pa. Here is another assertion of the same character, not coming from an obscure and irresponsible source, but got up and proclaimed as far as present facts appear, by a member of Congress, and one, too, who was elected under the supposition that he was a Whig. The most charitable construction that can be put upon this affair is that Mr. Fisher heard this from some one else. But will this avail him? It appears to us that Mr. Ciay's letter cuts him off from all apology and excuse for this statement: He similar law in the Legislature of Tennessee | says Mr. Fisher "enjoyed abundant opportuninities during the present session of Congress, to ascertain from me personally whether the above assertion was true or not." If he had wished to inform his constituents correctly, why did he not call on Mr. Clay and know the truth? Why take upon himself to endorse and circulate a groundless and injurious charge without any attempt to ascertain the truth! When men of standing and character so far depart from the line of moral rectitude, what may not be expected from the subordinates of the party?

Mr. Fisher in his political address, made ma. | being certain, that AWFUL STORM .- On Saturday last, ny other assertions concerning General Harrison, as to his age-habits-principles and acquirehis standing with his fellow citizens, much of which rested on his bare assertion, and which, without such sanction would not be noticed by any Whig Press because they have been met and refuted again and again. Such was the assertion that " he proposed a bill to give all the boys of and that it more fr the country a military education." Such the than the public we charge that he behaved badly at Tippecanoe and the Thames .- Went for selling white men for debt, &c. &c. But after the exposure of this great and fatal inaccuracy, it can searcely be expected the People of Rowan will pay much attention to any thing that rests upon this founda-

N. B. The original letter from Mr. Clay to are, with me, d

The Van Buren National Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 5th inst., unanimously nominated Mr. Van Burea for re-election to the Presidency.

Money -I can get no remedy against the his well known f consumption of the purse; borrowing only lingers it out, but the disease is incurable. -Shakespeare.

Testimony of Jos

The following unambitious man tegrily of purpose ever the writer is Joel Crawford o safest, soundest and ever had. The of this letter chal sides. We have faithful picture of This letter is very wanted: fulsome and malignant sland distarted the chara tleman, that we get a faithful acco

have one from a (Whig.) bears the impress LETTER O " I have long sir ly controversies of the better was to be ex we have realized years, I should he trouble to attend were the candida etter times are at State and Fede account of the b ple at largeed patriot and sold is the harbinger of which the whole

During the gre sixteenth Cong son. He, the lat General John P Mr. Clay of H Congress at that tone of character, my esteem and fri frank and gener value to their o General Harrison

erect, his eyes weight probabl and fifty or st Congress, the G debate; though latterly taken which might be gers and superi his plain, unpr There is nothing terior, though in interesting. His

stond to be in stric by Thomas Jeffer cessful administr express great ad . In regard to th private and pu one opinion-end bing to him the b culpable disregar forded him on

erate outfit to bis I confess to you at the ground to ion. To Col T do honor than my mate on his cana public service; perfections of an that he ought to I Why not rather s ity, that Georgia a vote for any would at least a and exempt as from sive and childish

But why should her confederate Magistrate? U no good reason choice, which they sense of duty, an can hope to car sidents of the U elected, as lor yet it is wholly have one to wi full majority of There never will if by a miracle or

With Mr. Van B quaintance-townri unkind feeling; man for the gover cy. He may be with a great deal prize highly, under There is, however, others do far more mind, ean admit il whose treasury wan partments exhibit becility and derar counted satisfac rent expenses o amount to about fur as but a few year was abundantly other grounds of a change of min Gen. Harrison est men of the s

to find another life in the service charged with su -who has faller labours have so o These things ma honor of being o ter, give him a very dence, and my

these United States On the subject of in this country,