fortables.' Thousands of the People's dollars have been lavishly expended for

Gilt and damask satin covered Settees,
Gilt and damask satin covered Sofas,
Gilt and damask satin covered Bergeres,
Gilt and damask satin covered Fauteuils,
Gilt and damask satin covered Chairs,
Gilt and damask satin covered Ottomans,
Gilt and damask satin covered Tabourets,
Gilt and damask satin covered Music stools,
Gilt and damask satin covered Foot stools,
Gilt and damask satin covered Pillows.

Still Mr. Van Buren was not content; he longed for the 'Turkisk divan' and the 'French' comfortable.' A good locofoco democrat, methinks, might have been pretty well satisfied with a crimson damask sofa and a pillow of soft down encased in a silk cover. And a bulky alderman, it is said, after enjoying his turtle soup, can snore away his six hours, at perfect peace with all mankind, by placing his corporation within the generous dimensions of a bergere. But neither the crimson damask sofa and soft down, silk covered pillow, nor the capacious bergere would content Mr. Van Buren. What was to be done? The ottoman has no back whereon a hard-handed democrat, wearied with the cares of State, can lean, and the tabouret is part and parcel of the *Court regalia* and may be soiled by too frequent use; the music-stool and the footstool, albeit covered with damask satin, are too low for a favorable disposal of the extremities. What could be done, sir, in this dire emergency, but to pay down $270 of the People's cash that Mr Van Buren may enjoy the luxuries of the Turkish 'divan' and the 'French comfortable,' made of extra materials?' And as these fine articles were doubtless bought 'dog cheap', and especially 'as every dog has his day,' in these 'd g days' no good locofoco can ungeneriously withhold from his hard handed democratic friend the delights of a daily 'lounge' on a 'comfortable.' But I opine, *Mr.* Chairman, that although many of these honest locofocos would be pleased to see *American Comfortables* introduced at the palace, they will hardly admit the propriety of the true representative of the real hard-handed democracy sending the cash of the People across the wide Atlantic for the purchase of '*French comfortables*,' at a time, too, when thousands of *American* cabinet makers and upholsterers, who are quite as ingenious and quite as handy, in their respective crafts, as the artisans of Paris and Lyons, are out of employment, for the want of a market for their beautiful fabrics.

I will not detain you, sir, longer in the green and yellow drawing rooms than just to direct your eye in retiring from the latter, first to the elegant mahogany gilt mounted piano forte, and then to the *heavy gilt bronze* mantel time piece, representing Hannibal, the celebrated Carthaginian General, at the battle of Cannæ.

There are no other apartments on the first floor of the palace excepting the '*court levee, or banqueting room*,' and the family dining room, with sundry store rooms, and *plate* and *china* closets between them. I shall call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the '*Court Banqueting Room*,' but not until we shall first step to the left of the great entrance hall, that we may ascend the grand staircase covered with a rich Brussels carpet, in order to take a very cursory view of the interior arrangements on the second story of the palace. The apartment on this story which has been most admired is denominated the 'Ladies' Circular Parlor,' corresponding in form, lustre, and elegance, with the 'Blue Elliptical Saloon' on the first story. This beautiful 'parlor' was fitted up in handsome style by Mr. Adams, and was occupied by that President's family, during his term of office, as their company receiving room. Soon after Mr. Van Buren came into power, the 'Ladies' Circular Parlor,' as well as every other apartment in the palace, was ordained to accept a splendid outfit at the hands of the gilder, the painter, the carver, the upholsterer, and the importer of gold and silver paper, Royal Wilton and imperial Saxon carpets, gilt rays, stars, fringe, tassels, *Fanny Kemble green glass finger cups*, fancy toilet sets, and other *lovely foreign ornaments*. I discover, by a voucher now in my hand, that Mr. Van Buren, on the 12th day of December, 1837, paid $1,041 of the People's cash for the embellishment of the 'Ladies' Circular Parlor.' This sum of $1.041 is one of the charges in the large bill ($4,316 08) of Messrs. Patten & Co. New York, and to which I before referred. I will at this favorable time present some other charges included in the bill of Messrs. Patten & Co. What do you think, Mr. Chairman, of the following specimens of locofoco democracy?

For President's Chamber.	
Making curtains and *ornaments*	$57 50
Silk Tassels	18 00
For President's Parlor.	
Satin Medallion	68 00
Satin	30 62
Galloon	35 49
Cord	9 52
Silk Tassels	12 50
Rossettes	2 00
Gimp	12 40
For Ladie's Room.	
Making curtains and *ornaments*	51 00
Tassels	18 00
Crimson Taffeta	124 00
For Bedroom No. 1.	
Making curtains and *ornaments*	57 50
Silk Tassels	18 00
For Room No. 4.	
Making curtains and *ornaments*	35 50
Silk Tassels	12 00
For Room No. 6.	
Making curtains and *ornaments*	37 75
Silk Tassels	9 00
For Room No. 8.	
Making curtains and *ornaments*	53 25
Tassels	18 00
For Bell Pulls.	
Silk Cord	59 63
Tassels	42 00
Rosettes	5 00

I am disposed to believe, Mr. Chairman, that the present occupant of the palace is not a '*real genuine*' locofoco, hard handed democrat. He can't have the '*right stripe*.' You may depend upon it something must be out of gear. Why, sir, he loves tassels, rosettes, and girlish finery almost as much as a real 'Bank Whig' loves 'hard cider.' By the act of the 3rd of March, 1837, Congress appropriated twenty thousand dollars '*for furniture of the President's House*.' I quote the language of the law, "*for* 'FURNITURE' *of the President's House*." Now, I find the entire bill of Messrs. Patten & Co. included in the 'Abstract of payments made by Thomas L. Smith, agent for purchasing *furniture* for the President's House, from 15th April, 1837, to 16th May, 1838.' I would, therefore, respectfully inquire whether '*silk tassels and rosettes*' are considered household *furniture*, in the legitimate democratic meaning of the word? I ask, sir, whether "*silk tassels and rosettes*" can be democratically inventoried as part and parcel of the household *furniture* of a hard handed locofoco? Are '*silk tassels and rosettes*' hereafter to be written down, deemed, and taken in the same category with frying pans, oaken chests, chaff-bags, and crout tubs? As well might the honest citizen of Tulpehacken valley, who garnishes his 8 by 10 looking glass with a string of blue-jay, yellow-hammer, whittaker, and mocking bird eggs, call those speckled eggs household furniture, and formally bequeath them, when he is about to take leave of plantations and speckled eggs, by his will, written or noncupative. Sir, this would be too bad for a Christian country. But this is not all, for in the same 'Abstract' of payments made by T. L. Smith, the following bill is also included:

'WASHINGTON, August 23, 1837.

The United States Government for President's House,

To Augt. F. Cammeyer, Dr.
453 Broadway, New York.

For GOLD LEAF, GILDING MATERIALS, labor, and expenses to the President's House	$2,000 00
August 25, received payment in full of T. L. Smith,	

AUGT. F. CAMMEYER.'

Do you suppose, Mr. Chairman, that a plain unsophisticated locofoco can stand this? Will he agree that Martin Van Buren acted fairly by paying out money which had been appropriated by law for '*furniture for the President's House*,' in buying GOLD LEAF and GILDING MATERIALS, and afterwards 'whipping the Devil round the stump' by *calling* GOLD LEAF and GILDING materials household *furniture*? No, sir, he will not. The genuine locofoco is too honest for that. Some few of them may, perhaps, be persuaded to admit that '*Silk Tassels and Rosettes*' are part and parcel of an *orthodox* schedule of democratic household furniture, but I aver that the application of red hot pincers, racks, gibbets, bow-strings, chains, and molten lead, cannot induce one of them to acknowledge that GOLD LEAF and GILDING MATERIALS may be legitimately inserted in the same schedule.

But the 'end is not yet.' I have before me, Mr. Chairman, the original bill (duly receipted) of C. H. & J. F. White for sundry 'FRENCH BEDSTEADS,' '*Marble top Washstands*,' '*Dining-room Commode*,' *with* '*Statuary Marble top*,' '*Dressing Bureaus*,' and other upholstery, bought August 10, 1837, for the sum of $1,599 50 of the People's cash. These articles may be denominated 'household furniture' in the proper and true understanding of the terms. But, sir, I protest against expending the money of my constituents for elegant FRENCH BEDSTEADS. Must the AMERICAN *oak, and hickory, and cherry, and walnut, and maple*, that admits of 'smoothest stain,' stand neglected in the forests, for the *gilt rosewood, sandal, ebony, box and mahogany*, of FRANCE, and the far off '*Isles of the sea*?' Shall the People's money be shipped 'across the ocean' by the People's *chief servant* to support FOREIGN MECHANICS, whilst OUR OWN 'CUNNING WORKMEN' almost perish for lack of bread? Shall that 'bread be withheld from the mouth of honest labor' *at home*, but lavished upon the subjects of kings *abroad*? Why was Mr. Van Buren so anxious to possess an elegant FRENCH BEDSTEAD? Does he desire to have the *trimmings* of a 'CROWN BED' also? Besides the 'Ladies' Circular Parlor,' there are twelve commodious apartments on the second story of the palace—one of which is occupied by the President as an '*office*.' The term '*office*,' however, has been proscribed by the 'COURT CIRCLES' as a *vulgar noun*, and hence *the* '*office*' *room* is designated at the palace by the higher sounding and tinkling name of 'THE PRESIDENT'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER.' Hard by the 'President's *Audience Chamber*' is the 'ANTE ROOM,' into which all visitors are conducted by a richly attired *English palace servant to wait* until the *democratic* President shall signify his pleasure that they may be introduced to '*the presence*.' I have heard a gentleman complain that the 'Ante-Room had not been provided with a large mirror, by the aid of which fashionable ladies might properly adjust their 'bonnets and curls;' and before which, I presume, spruce courtiers who visit the palace could '*practise in making up their face for the day*.' In relation to this subject, I cannot forbear to call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to a short passage in the 57th number of the 28th book, London edition, of the writings of the distinguished Arch-bishop Erasmus. He is giving *directions to a young man how to conduct himself at* 'Court.'

'As you are now going to live at Court,' (says Erasmus,) 'I advise you, in the first place, never to repose the smallest confidence in any man there who professes himself your friend, though he may smile upon you, and embrace you, and promise you; ay, and confirm his promise with an oath. *Believe no man there a sincere friend to you, and do you take care to be a sincere friend to no man. Nevertheless, you must pretend to love all you see, and show the utmost suavity of manners and attentions to every individual.* These attentions cost you not a farthing; therefore, you may be as lavish of them as you please. *Pay your salutations with the softest smiles on your countenance, shake hands with the appearance of most ardent cordiality, bow and give way to all, stand cap in hand, address every body by their titles of honor, prize without bounds, and promise most liberally.*

'I would have you every morning, before *you go to the levee*, practise, in making up your face for the day, at your looking glass at home, that it may be ready to assume any part in the farce, and *that no glimpse of your real thoughts and feelings may appear*. You must study your gestures carefully at home, that in the acting of the day your countenance, person, and conversation may all correspond, and assist each other in keeping up your character at the Court masquerade.

'These are the elements of the courtier's philosophy, in learning which, no man can be an apt scholar unless he first of all *divests himself of all sense of shame, and, leaving his natural face at home, puts on a vizer, and wears it constantly, too*. In the next place, get scent of the various cabals and parties of the Court; but be not in a hurry to attach yourself to any of them till you have duly reconnoitred. When you have found out who is *the King's favorite, you have your cue*; mind to keep on the safe side of the vessel. *If the King's favorite be a downright fool, you must not scruple to flatter him so long as he is in favor with the god of your idolatry*.

'The god himself, to be sure, will require the main efforts of your skill. As often as you happen to be in THE PRESENCE, you must exhibit a face of *apparently* honest delight, as if you were *transported with the privilege of being so near the* ROYAL PERSON. When once you have observed what he likes and dislikes, your business is done.'

Erasmus proceeds to counsel his Court pupil 'to pay more court to *enemies than friends, that he may turn their hearts, and bring them over to his side*.'

The Archbishop, sir, was deeply read in the book of Courts, of human nature, and the world, and drew his picture 'from the life.' And I appeal to the honorable gentlemen who represent the 'Palmetto State' on this floor, to say whether the present incumbent of the palace is not the very character which Erasmus ironically counsels his student to become. Let those gentlemen peruse the paragraphs which have just been read, and then let them burnish up their reminiscences of General Jackson's administration, and they cannot fail to recall to mind the name of his distinguished 'Court favorite,' whose will was omnipotent, even *to the dissolution of a cabinet*. And they will also doubtless remember the smooth, nimble courtier, who,

'Instead of mounting barbed steeds
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,'

capered in the palace saloons; and, after he had his *cue*, roused the vengeance of 'the god of his (pretended) idolatry' against the then Vice President of the United States, and then hied away 'to carry party considerations, to urge party merits, and to solicit party favors at the foot of the British throne;' and who has, since that period, paid '*more court to enemies than friends, and thus turned their hearts and brought them over to his side*.'

I have also heard some persons affirm, in regard to the 'ante-room,' that it had not a sufficient number of *chairs* to accommodate the visitors *there at times kept in waiting*. I am satisfied, however, that the President cannot be aware of the fact, or he would have ordered for this room a dozen or two *silk damasks or bamboo canes* from the other apartments of the palace, from whence their removal would hardly have been recognised.

Democratic Presidents, *Mr.* Chairman, sometimes get tired of their furniture. Some change, perhaps, has taken place in the fashion, and then, forthwith, it becomes 'old and decayed' furniture, and they send it off to auction and sell it for a whistle. At least six different sales of '*old*' *or unfashionable* furniture have been held within the last seven years, viz.

5th December,	1833.	Gross proceeds		$686 93
7th	do	do	do	do	3,881 23
23rd	do	do	do	do	53 55
1st *May*,	1834.	do	do	200 50
10th March,	1835	do	do	190 00
23rd November,	1837.	do	do	1,078 71
				5,990 92
Commissions and other expenses				310 52
Nett proceeds of sales				$5,680 40

After all, sir, it may be better occasionally to dispose of the *surplus* furniture of the palace, otherwise its rich saloons would soon resemble an auctioneer's room at Bishopsgate, to which noblemen, impoverished by their vices, order the furniture of their castles, for the purpose of 'raising the wind.'

[*To be Continued*]

From the National Intelligencer.

"A LUCKY CIRCUMSTANCE.—In the midst of the last war, the following order was issued by President Madison:

"'*Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is appointed a Major General in the Army of the United States, in the place of William H. Harrison, resigned.*'

"This short paragraph, from the pen of President Madison, is the severest comment that could be made upon the *military* services of the present Whig candidate for the Presidency.

"Thus it is probable that 'if it hadn't been for what happened,' the battle of New Orleans would have been fought Tippecanoe fashion, or not fought at all, and the troops of Sir Edward Packenham would have revelled in the 'beauty and booty' they were promised."

A letter from a gentleman in Salisbury, (North Carolina) has called our attention to the above publication, transferred from some other paper to the columns of *the Carolinian*, published at that place. We have only to say that the 'order' attributed to Mr. Madison is a sheer fabrication. General Jackson had been in the military command in the South from the beginning of the war, under a Militia commission derived from the State of Tennessee. As the war advanced, it was thought proper, in order to enlarge his [illegible] to commission him as a Major [illegible] e service of the United States [illegible] 1st day of May, 1814, he w[illegible] a Major General in the Army [illegible] ed States, with no reference to the military command of General Harrison, which included a district of country separated by hundreds of miles from that in which General Jackson commanded.

General Harrison, in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the Secretary of War, the particulars of which are of no consequence to the question now before us, resigned his commission of Major General in the Army by a Letter dated at Cincinnati, on the 11th day of May, 1814. General Harrison's resignation, and General Jackson's appointment, could therefore have had no military connection one with the other.

We subjoin extracts from the records establishing the facts above stated:

From the Army Register, to October, 1814.

GENERAL STAFF.

RANK, DISTRICTS, STATIONS, &c.

Names.	Rank.	Dates of appointment.	No. dist.	Stations and remarks.
General officers.				
Henry Dearborn	Maj. General	27 Jan. 12.	1	
Thomas Pinckney	do	27 Mar.	6	
James Wilkinson	do	2 do 13		
Morgan Lewis	do	3 do	8	
George Izard	do	24 Jan. 14	9	1st division.
Jacob Brown	do	24 do	9	2d division.
Andrew Jackson	do	1 *May*	7	

From M'Afee's history of the late war in the western country.

"HEAD-QUARTERS, Cincinnati, MAY, 11 1840.

"Sir: I have the honor, through you, to request the President to accept my resignation of the appointment of Major General in the Army, with which he has honored me.

"Lest the public service should suffer before a successor can be nominated, I shall continue to act until the 31st inst. by which time I hope to be relieved.

"Having some reasons to believe that the most malicious insinuations have been made against me at Washington, it was my intention to have requested an inquiry into my conduct, from the commencement of my command. Further reflection has however determined me to decline the application—because, from the proud consciousness of having *palpably* done my duty, I cannot believe that it is necessary, either for the satisfaction of the Government or the People, that I should pay so much respect to the suggestions of malice and envy.

"It is necessary, however, that I should assure you, sir, that I subscribe implicitly to the opinion that military officers are responsible for their conduct, and amenable to the decisions of a court martial after they have left the service, for any improper act committed in it.

"The principle was established in England, in the case of Lord George Sackville, after the battle of Minden; it was known and recognized by all the ancient republics; and is particularly applicable, I think, to a Government like ours. I therefore pledge myself to answer, before a court martial, at any future period, to any charge which may be brought against me.

I have the honor, &c.

"W H HARRISON.

"The Hon. J. ARMSTRONG. &c."

——— (SAME DATE.)

"Dear Sir: I have this day forwarded to the Secretary of War my resignation of the commission I hold in the Army.

"This measure has not been determined on without a reference to all the reasons which should influence a citizen who is sincerely attached to the honor and interest of his country; who believes that the war in which we are engaged is just and necessary and that the crisis requires the sacrifice of every private consideration which could stand in opposition to the public good. But, after giving the subject the most mature consideration, I am perfectly convinced that my retiring from the Army is as compatible with the claims of patriotism, as it is with those of my family, and a proper regard for my own feelings and honor.

"I have no other motive for writing this letter than to assure you that my resignation was not produced by any diminution of the interest which I have always taken in the success of your administration, or of respect and attachment for your person. The former can only take place when I forget the republican principles in which I have been educated; and the latter when I shall cease to regard those feelings which must actuate every honest man who is conscious of favors that it is out of his power to repay.

"Allow me, &c.

"W. H. HARRISON.

"JAMES MADISON, Esq Pres't U. S. A.

LOCO FOCOISM UNVIELED.

Coming events cast their shadows before.'

We were told by Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, not long ago—by Pickens who stands in the front rank, at the very head of Van Burenism—that the Sub-Treasury is only the "*first act of the Drama*." This significant declaration is thus resounded by the Evening Post, the leading Van Buren paper in the city of New York:

"The characteristic feature of Mr. Van Buren's present position is *preparation for a future series of public measures* of which he has as yet been able to give us but an initiatory sample

"*No final measure is yet consummated.* The year 1842, is pregnant with important event and consequences, and nothing has been, or can now be done, but to prepare for that crisis. It is then that our glorious constitution will undergo its hardest trial.'

It seems then that the past ruinous acts of the Administration—the overthrow of credit—ruin of commerce—reduction of wages—depreciation of property—the embarrassment and distress felt in every branch of trade and industry—and the bankruptcy of the Government, are *only "initiary samples" of a series of public measures in preparation*—a mere prologue of the drama of which the Sub-Treasury is only the 'first act.' But what are the *pregnant events* of 1842—the new *scenes* that are to open upon us after "the first act of the drama"? Two of these new scenes have been disclosed to us by the President and his partisans in Congress. The *first* is the *Standing Army* project, which the President could not too strongly recommend "The strong arm of physical force" is required to carry out these measures. The *second* is *Direct Taxation*, recommended in Congress by the leaders of the party.

The remaining acts of the drama have just been unfolded by the Boston Quarterly Review, the accredited and fostered organ of the Administration party. Its Editor is Orestes A. Brownson, an author of some repute, and an orator high in the esteem of the Loco Foco party. He holds an office of trust and profit under Mr. Van Buren—that of Steward of the United States Marine Hospitals at Chelsea, with a salary of $1500 a year. The labors of this office are light, and the perquisites, exclusive of salary, considerable. The Review of which Brownson is Editor, is, we have said, the cherish organ of the Administration, and is the medium through which the more studied and elaborate expositions of the principles of the party are communicated to the public; and from it the Globe and its satellites receive their *cues*.—The Destructives have hitherto but dimly shadowed out their most abominable and atrocious doctrines; but they have become emboldened by the passage of the Sub-Treasury, and Brownson, in the last number of the Review, has given us a full development of the principles of Loco Focoism, and enunciated its doctrines with a distinctness that cannot be misconceived. He puts forth the following as a part of the "future series of public measures" in preparation:

I. The destruction of the system of free labor and wages.
II. The overthrow of the Church in all its forms and sects.
III. The abolition of the laws relating to the descent of property.
IV. The abolition of Matrimony.

From the studied and elaborate articles in which he defends these abominable purposes we present the subjoined extracts as specimens:

"Wages is a cunning device of the devil, for the benefit of tender consciences, who would retain all the advantages of the slave system, without the expense, trouble, and odium of being slave-holders"

"But having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again, what is the remedy? The remedy is first to be sought in the destruction of the Priest"

"The Priest is universally a tyrant, universally the enslaver of his brethren and therefore—it is Christianity condemns him"!!

"It may be supposed that we, protestants, have no priests: but for ourselves, we know no fundamental difference between a catholic Priest and a Protestant Clergyman, as we know no difference of any magnitude, in relation to the principles on which they are based, between a Protestant Church and a Catholic Church."

"There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be interpreters of the word of God—☞ THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM the PRIESTS LIPS."!!!

"But one might as well undertake to dip the ocean dry with a clam shell, as to undertake to cure the evils of the social state by converting men to the Christianity of the Church."

"We object not to religious instruction; we object not to the gathering together of the People one day in seven, to sing and pray, and to listen to a discourse from a religious teacher; but we object *to every thing like an outward visible Church*; to every thing that in the remotest degree partakes of the Priest." !!!

"The hereditary descent of property is AN ANOPOLY IN OUR AMERICAN SYSTEM, WHICH MUST BE REMOVED, OR THE SYSTEM ITSELF WILL BE DESTROYED."

"A man shall have all he honestly acquires so long as he himself belongs to the world in which he acquires it BUT HIS POWER OVER HIS PROPERTY MUST CEASE WITH HIS LIFE, AND HIS PROPERTY MUST THEN BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE, [!!] to be disposed by of some equitable law, for the use of the generation which takes his place."

"It is a great measure, and a startling.—The rich, the business community will never consent to it, and we think we know too much of human nature to believe that it will ever be effected peaceably. It will be effected only by the strong arm of physical force.'

"It will come if it comes at all, only at the conclusion of war, the like of which, the world as yet, has never witnessed, and from which, however inevitable it may seem to the eye of philosophy, the heart of *humanity* recoils with horror" !!!

* * * "*As yet civilization has done little but break and subdue man's natural love of freedom; but tame his wild and eagle spirit. The priest holds his conscience, fashion controls his tastes, and society with her forces invades the very sanctuary of his heart, and takes command of his* LOVE.

* * * *Even that he cannot enjoy in peace and quietness, nor scarcely at all*"

The Editor of the New York Evening Post, in an Article giving "all hail!" to these terrible and alarming doctrines, thus speaks:

"When intrepid men arise, therefore, to make an onset upon our old-fashioned ways of thinking so far from being offended, *we look upon them with more than ordinary regard. We esteem them for the many noble qualities of mind and heart which they often evince. We honor them*, for the originality which pries into and detects the errors of existing arrangements, for their faithfulness to inward impulses, for their devotion to what seems to them truth, for the enthusiasm which sustains them in the midst of persecution, for the heroic fortitude with which they meet scoffs, jeers, and contempt; for the energy that baffles enmity, and for the faith which enables them to stem frowns of indignation and menaces of death. *We honor them*, because they dare to be true to thier individual character, because they free themselves from the slavish worship of fashionable idols, because they rise superior to prevailing prejudices, because they rebuke the too common dread of public opinion, and because beneath their wildness and extravagance, there often lurk the *germs of some great and all comprehending truths*."

Such, then, are the revolting doctrines, as now unfoled, of the Loco foco party, and such the mad and destructive measures which are proposed to be consummated—Reader, we entreat you to pause and reflect—to ponder long and often on this disclosure which the party in power have made of the public measures which they have in preparation. We see what we have to expect, should the present Administration be continued in power.

☞ Various papers are questioning the sincerity of our venerable neighbor in setting up a claim to North Carolina for Van, in the face of the very decisive vote just taken there, as the Norfolk Herald, Baltimore Patriot, &c. Let them not be too confident of his being in error, for they must know that the Democratic Association of Richmond have determined upon the propriety of addressing the People of North Carolina on their late naughty behaviour in rebelling against the sage of Kinderhook, and who can tell what effects such a document may produce? The long political experience of Mr Ritchie, the Prosody of a certain estimable "tickler of catastrophes," and the Syntax of our worthy friend, Mr. Denoon, combined in one paper, may make it a very formidable and dangerous thing to the Whigs. And, moreover, the good People of North Carolina are likely to feel so much complimented at this extraneous interference in their affairs; are compelled to feel so much obliged and indebted to these eminent gentlemen for [illegible] trying to recal them from [illegible] ways, that we repeat [illegible] the consequences!

We hope our friends of [illegible] ter and Star, and their [illegible] the Whig press throughout [illegible] State will give due notice [illegible] ing, that the minds of the [illegible] prepared for the solemn [illegible]

WATCH

S.ALISB

FRIDAY, SEPTE

We have tried the Ma[illegible]
We must weather the [illegible]

☞ WHIG CONV

Our readers will [illegible] another column, signed [illegible] tral Committee at Rale[illegible] tion is proposed to be held [illegible] that place on the 5th day [illegible] The day appointed is [illegible] such an occasion, [illegible] which was achieved [illegible] the Thames. Whigs [illegible] Rowan," will you not [illegible] go down en masse? [illegible] pared to maintain the [illegible] recent victory has given [illegible] meet our Whig brethren [illegible] congratulate them on the [illegible] of Republicanism there [illegible] Carolina. Davie, Iredell, [illegible] Montgomery, Randolph [illegible] and all the other Counties [illegible] otically and splendidly [illegible] the 4th of July last—[illegible] in full force.

AT A MEE[illegible]
OF

Tippecanoe Cl[illegible]

It was unanimously
Resolved, That the [illegible] accept the invitation of [illegible] to attend a State Convention [illegible] leigh in October next, and [illegible] gates to the said State C[illegible]

Resolved, That our [illegible] and are hereby requested [illegible] the same State Convention.

☞ *Resolved*, That [illegible] meeting of the Tippecanoe [illegible] day of the Superior Court [illegible] tember, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] large room. All true W[illegible] *members*, and are earnestly [illegible]

ROBT. MA[illegible]
SAM'L. SILLIMAN, S[illegible]

The following article [illegible] ter, respecting the choice [illegible] from this State, meets our [illegible] It takes a proper view of [illegible] gestions of the Loco Fo[illegible]

ELECTION O[illegible]

Several of the Van B[illegible] are kindly advising the W[illegible] the election of Senators [illegible] far, some of them, as [illegible] that ought to be chosen [illegible] how to appreciate their [illegible] feel fully competent to [illegible] own affairs. We would [illegible] Editors throughout the [illegible] stain from the discussion [illegible] of gentlemen who may [illegible] ates for the elevated [illegible] of it, but harm possibly [illegible] ders, about here, are [illegible] majority is so large that [illegible] when we come to settle [illegible] Let us show our opponents [illegible] tofore, never drove to [illegible] success so intoxicate [illegible] what is due either to [illegible] try. Some of those [illegible] are always fishing in [illegible] ously calculating, that [illegible] sion among the Whigs [illegible] Van Buren vote on [illegible] prefer, two Senators [illegible] ly acceptable to the [illegible] If it might not be [illegible] would, as an humble [illegible] ty, entreat those on whom [illegible] tors may devolve, not [illegible] any way, on the subject [illegible] the Legislature, determined [illegible] men, who are found, [illegible] sentiment, to be most [illegible] dy of the Whigs of this [illegible] words, let them adopt [illegible] conduct in this matter, [illegible] A. Wise—"*The union [illegible] sake of the Union.*"

We notice in the last [illegible] article signed "Brusty [illegible] some *brushed* Tory, [illegible] the Whigs of Wilkes [illegible] election; and pretends [illegible] that the Democratic [illegible] rights and liberties in N[illegible] them to be very [illegible] (i. e. Democrats) judge [illegible] the elections appointed [illegible] contradict the statement [illegible] relative to the late [illegible] other evidence than [illegible] unreasonableness of [illegible] lieve it, nor do we think [illegible] tain" believes his own [illegible]

By the by, we would [illegible]