

From the Cincinnati Republican.
GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH AT
CARTHAGE.

We insert according to promise, so much of Gen. Harrison's speech at Carthage, on the 30th ult., as related to the subject of Abolition:

"Having recently received a letter from a personal friend, who is a member of an Abolition Society, proposing to me two questions, which he requested me to answer; but having from necessity, arising from the absolute impossibility of my numerous letters I receive, requiring my opinions upon political subjects, declined to answer any from individuals, I will gladly embrace the opportunity of answering them which this occasion has given me, without violating the rule I had found myself under the necessity of adopting.

The questions are the following, viz: 1st—Do you believe the people of the United States possess an unrestricted right to discuss any subject, that to them may seem worthy of consideration?

2nd—Do you believe the people of the United States have the right to petition their Legislators for the redress of whatever they may deem a grievance, and for the adoption of such measures as the petitioners may think conducive to the welfare of the nation?

I do not hesitate to answer both of these questions in the affirmative. The Constitution of the United States, and that of our State, have secured to the people the enjoyment of the rights referred to in both questions, entirely unrestricted, and by their own sense of propriety, and the legal rules which protect the rights of others. The freedom of speech, each and of the press, are the distinguished characteristics of free government. Without them, we might call our country a Republic, but it would be so only in name, like that of Rome, under the Emperors, it might be a mask to cover the most horrible despotism. The right of the people to write and to speak openly and freely upon all matters of public policy is the palladium of all civil and religious liberty.

The authors of our Constitution must have known that it would be subject to abuses to be used for improper and indeed sometimes for criminal purposes, yet they declared it without restriction. More than half a century has passed away since it came into operation, and although upon one memorable occasion it was resorted to for the purpose of giving effect to councils tending to paralyze the efforts of the nation, in the midst of a dangerous war, and to encourage the enemy to persevere in supporting their unjust pretensions, still these declarations of rights in relation to writing, speaking and publishing have been suffered to remain in all their pristine force. I should be the last person who could, under any circumstances, consent to restrict them by legal enactments.

I must, however, take this occasion to repeat what I have before declared, that the discussion of the right of one portion of the States which compose our Union to hold slaves by an assemblage of citizens of other States, which hold none, is in my opinion not sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution. If it is tolerated by the broad and unrestricted declaration in the Constitution to which I have referred, it is forbidden by the general tenor of that instrument, and the fundamental principle of the government which it has established. Our government is certainly one of a very complicated character, difficult in some of its aspects to be well understood. To foreign governments it presents, and was intended to present, a power clothed with the most important attributes of sovereignty; and so far as our relations with them may be concerned, they are to see nothing beyond that which is described in our glorious motto "E Pluribus Unum." We are, however, not "one" in the sense that it would be understood if applied to other nations which have been formed one from disjointed and separate parts. Our Union is not that which, like marriage, merges the whole rights of the parties in a common stock. We are not joined like meeting rivers which roll into the sea one common flood, and are no more distinguished.

Our Union is more properly like an ordinary partnership composed of a number of individuals, who each furnish a portion of capital, to be subjected to the control of a majority of the partners, but who each also retain another portion under their own exclusive management. With the latter neither the partners collectively nor individually have any more right to interfere than if there existed no sort of connection between them. This is, also, the theory of our General and State Governments. Over the power retained by the States respectively, neither the General Government nor the other States nor the citizens of the other States, can exercise the least control. If this opinion is correct it follows that discussions in public assemblies in relation to the institutions of other States, with a view to alter or affect them, was not in the contemplation either of those who framed the Constitution, or of those by whom it was adopted. Let us apply the theory I endeavor to maintain to this assembly. We are here, some three thousand persons, in the double character of citizens of Ohio and citizens of the United States. In the first, we can undertake the consideration and discussion of any subject belonging to our State policy, embody our sentiments in the shape of resolutions or petitions, and in the event of a supposed grievance, present them to the appropriate State authorities for redress. As citizens of the United States, we are competent to consider and discuss any subject of national policy, and by a similar process submit the result of our deliberations, if we should choose to do so, to that department of the Federal Government which possesses the power to give us relief. But in which of these characters either as citizens of Ohio, or as citizens of the United States, could we, consistently with the

theory and spirit of the Constitution, discuss a subject belonging exclusively to any other State?

There are many principles to be found in the Constitutions of some of the States (other than the toleration of slavery) which are very much unlike those of Ohio. The property qualification of voters for instance—This is a restriction upon the right of suffrage to which personally I am opposed, I would accord this important privilege to every citizen. Having ascertained that he was a citizen, I would not proceed to enquire the amount of money he had in his pocket or what other species of property he might possess. With these sentiments I might offer for your adoption a resolution declaring that the restricted suffrage in some of the States was an aristocratical feature in their systems of government, and should be abolished.—Such a proposition could not fail to create much surprise and bring to the mind of every man in the assembly that neither in his capacity as a citizen of Ohio nor of the United States, could he interfere with the people of Massachusetts, Virginia and Louisiana, in the management of their domestic concerns. Should I be asked if I thought that any harm could arise from such a discussion, I answer decidedly in the affirmative. Harm in more ways than one. It would tend more perhaps, than any thing else, to destroy the idea of the perfect individuality and distinctness of the State Governments, which has ever been considered as one of the most important features in our system, and prepare the minds of the people for the prostration of the barriers which have been erected with so much art and care between the General and State Governments, and those of the States respectively, and finally lead to the dreaded consolidation which, in the opinions of our wisest and best statesmen, would be the immediate precursor of the downfall of liberty. It could not fail, also, to impair if not entirely destroy, those feelings of confidence and affection between the citizens of the respective States, which is the only effectual bond of our Union.

From the discussion of any question in an abstract form, no possible injury could arise. To conclude with the repetition of my opinion that the right of the people to write on, speak on, and discuss any subject which they may deem worthy of consideration, and that of petitioning for the redress of any thing "which they may consider a grievance," are secured to them both by the Federal and State Constitutions, and that these rights can neither be impaired nor restricted. The abuse of these rights is no argument for abolishing them. In the forcible language of the late distinguished Chief Justice of the United States, "it is an evil inseparable from the good to which it is allied, a spot which cannot be stripped from the stalk without vitally wounding the plant from which it is torn."

From the National Intelligencer.

If any doubt now remained of the issue of the pending National Election, the course and character of the daily publications of the Government paper would go far to remove it. They are the bewildered offspring of distracted councils; an odd jumble—the big and the little, the bold and the timid, the trained hawk, and the unsophisticated novice of the party. The President himself has not dissipated, by elaborate essays to the form of replies to letters from convenient committees, to engage personally in the contest, in which he is personally as well as politically interested; but the quality of the compound is scarcely improved even by this new ingredient.

On the part of the Administration, neither are principles discussed with dignity, nor are its measures or its motives defended with the calmness that belong to truth. No proper deference is paid to the intelligence of the People, who are the judges of the great questions at issue. Cunning, passion, and assumed confidence are the artillery, great and small, of the defenders of the Administration.

When before was a President of the United States ever felt to be necessary for him to take sword into hand in the midst of the fight? When before was Mr. Van Buren ever known to lose his temper even in the hottest of the conflict? When before did he ever doubt the ability of his legions to bear him to victory? All this straining on his part, as well as the general language of the Government press shows a desperation of fear hitherto unknown in the history of parties. Did we, when the Administration of John Quincy Adams was on the point of being overthrown, find him, all conscious as he must be of his right arm, descending from the elevation of his station, and outstripping his most heated partisans in the violence and vindictiveness of his war, not only upon the living, but upon the memory of the honored dead? Were members of the Cabinet, in his day, released pro tem, from office to become the wholesale libellers of all that has been elevated in sentiment and noble in action on the part of his predecessors and his rivals?

And what, after all, has been the effect, upon all reflecting minds, of the exhibition of himself which Mr. Van Buren has thought it so unbecoming his station to make before the People? It is perhaps to his credit rather than otherwise that whilst his letters prove that he is in great emergencies below the estimate that has been formed of his qualities, they also demonstrate his inability to sustain a bad cause. Every step that he has taken, since the last meeting of Congress, has been false, and the general result will be fatal to his power. Not one difficulty from which he has attempted to escape but has been made worse by the confusion of his explanation, the fallacy of his reasoning, and the failure of his craft. His great mistake, the fundamental error of politics of which he is the chief, has been playing his part with the common accessories of the mere politician, rather than with the means and the part and bearing of a statesman. He has habitually looked upon the people more as credulous and obsequious followers of party dictation, for the benefit of aspiring leaders, than as the sagacious and undisciplined Sovereignty of the country, whose highest aim and most fervent prayer is for the country's good. He has undervalued the people.

It, however, in the midst of his present troubles and his waning fortunes, he can find any consolation in being told that he had inheritance from his predecessor, in men and measures, the weight of which (hanging like a mill-stone round his neck) would have sunk a much stronger man than himself. If we assure him, in all sincerity, that we think so. The great moral elements that are now working his downfall were to a considerable extent in operation before he reached

the seat of power. He has unwisely provoked them, and the judgment which the people are about to pronounce upon his administration is but the necessary consequence of his having done so.

CHANGES, AND REASONS FOR THEM.

FROM THE PORT-MOUTH (OHIO) TRIBUNE, S'pl. 4.
To the Editor of the Tribune.

We are informed that the Van Buren men in this region pretend there are no changes against them. It is also said by them that all those who had changed have been induced to "get themselves back" into the Van Buren ranks.

Now, sir, we have no anxiety to thrust our views or opinions upon the public, but as we have supported Mr. Van Buren, and now oppose him, we make this public renunciation, lest they should claim to have whipped us back into their ranks.

We go against the Sub-Treasury, as a measure tending directly to reduce the price of lands, labor, and produce. We go against the 200,000 army project, as dangerous to liberty. We go against the present Administration, because we believe it corrupt, extravagant, and anti-democratic in its principles; and because it has forfeited every pledge ever given to the country.

Wm. McCauley, W. G. Piles, E. Wallace, John Bran, Henry Thomas, David Glaze, George Glaze, David Mustard, Cornelius Shelpman, (aged 78 years.) Castleman Street, Geo. Dudley, George Chad, W. H. Taylor, George W. Graves, Wm. Shelpman, John Parkins, Wm. Burnett.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

Mr. Hamilton: Please add our names to the list of straight Harrisonians. We have been supporters of Jackson and Van Buren, but are no longer so; and we intend to vote for Gen. Harrison for President.

Joseph Williamson, Thomas Williamson, Jacob Cox, George Calvert, John Freeman, Perry Martin, Levi Moore, John Browne, Williams Holt, B. F. Lemon, Isaac Cade, Floyd S. Hogan.

A CONTRAST.

An old Revolutionary Soldier—a Frenchman—one of the gallant band who came to our aid under the entreaties and encouragement of Lafayette, recently passed through this county. He was old, feeble and trembling, and his form bent under the winters of many years. He had been to Washington City for the purpose of doing some business relative to his pension, in the course of which he had an interview with the President, either connected with his business, or out of respect to his official character.

During the whole of this interview, the old man says the President was stiff, reserved and haughty. He never offered his hand—he asked no question—he spoke not a word of encouragement or comfort to the soldier, but addressed his conversation wholly to the finely dressed gentlemen who were in and out of the room while the business was transacted, and let the feeble steps of the old man totter away unheeded.

Mark the difference.

The Frenchman, while on his way up the Ohio river, stopped to see General Harrison, of whom he had heard so much in former times, as well as more recently. No sooner did Harrison see his papers and learn his history, than he gave him a hearty shake of his hand, sat down by his side and conferred with him about the eventful history in which he had participated. Gen. H. compelled the soldier to partake of his hospitality that day, and on the morning sent him on his way rejoicing.

This Revolutionary Soldier has grown up with our country. He says that he has voted for Washington, for Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. He intends, if his days shall be lengthened, to give his last and most cherished vote for the Hero of Tippecanoe.—Huron County (Ohio) Reporter.

RAIDS IN ILLINOIS

My friend left Charlotteville, Va., a few weeks since, for the far West on a trip of business. When he took leave of us he was a decided Administration man. He has just returned, and whilst he says he cannot consistently sustain General Harrison, he denounces Martin Van Buren and his whole clique in the strongest terms. He informs us that the State of Illinois has been carried for the Administration by the grossest frauds and most unprincipled maneuvering on the part of the officers of the Government. He had formed no conception of the obtrusive and insolent interference of these worthies with the State elections. He saw enough, he says, to have disgusted any honest supporter of the Administration.

He mentioned one or two instances of management and fraud which we will relate. It seems that there are some four hundred and fifty Irish laborers in the employment of the Government, on public works, who were distributed by the superintendents of these works throughout the doubtful counties in the State, in order that a majority of the Legislature might thus be secured. The Penalty of a refusal to obey the orders of these supercilious office-holders was instantaneous dismissal from employment. Many of these laborers had no right to vote, and those who had, voted as they were commanded by their superiors. In this way many doubtful counties were carried. If this is not bringing the patronage of the Government in direct conflict with the freedom of elections, we should like to know what it is.

But this is not all. Our informant states that about 2,000 Germans have lately settled in Illinois, who are wholly uninformed as to the character of our institutions and public men. They have some two or three leading, influential men amongst them, whose interest the Government officers secured soon after their arrival. They were informed, and made to believe, that in the event of General Harrison's election to the Presidency, every German in the country would either be re-shipped to Germany or reduced to the condition of a slave in this country. These few prominent men were then made to speak in their own tongue, and teach this infamous falsehood to every other German. No Whig was suffered to address and undervalue them. If he attempted it he was hissed, and, if this did not silence him, he was knocked down.

This is the base and infamous manner in which, according to our friend's account of it, the advocates of power have gained a victory in Illinois. It is over a victory gain-

ed by a base, that every demagogue in the land is shouting at the top of his voice. May the Lord deliver us and our friends from such victories!

From the Louisville Journal.

COURSE OF EVENTS AT WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot confirms what we have heard from other sources—that the subordinate officers at the seat of Government were leaving Mr. Van Buren as precipitately as if he were rotting with the plague. That correspondent writes under date of the 21st ult.

The subordinates in the offices show most decidedly what they think of the course of events. Such tunings of Van Buren men to Harrison—such open declarations of opposition to the powers that be, from men who never perhaps were with the Administration in their hearts—such deciding of the wavering, and confirming the strong—such courting of prominent Opposition men, by persons who were yesterday prominent for nothing but their servile, prostrate devotion to the President and his cabinet—have seldom been witnessed any where, as we have seen in this city during the last fortnight. All this goes to confirm, (what every man in Washington possessing the ordinary opportunities of observation, and accustomed to attend to the circumstances by which he is surrounded, the actions and words of men, must have discovered weeks ago,) that the OFFICE-HOLDERS here regard the re-election of Mr. Van Buren as hopeless; and look upon General Harrison as the next President.

MUSQUITOES!

Would that we could write a book! For then perhaps we might do justice to this theme. Misery of miseries, to be tormented by these bloodthirsty fiends. Here they have been for the last fortnight reveling upon the very best blood in the land. Armies of them hovering around us from sundown until sunrise, humming their never varying war song with as much zeal and spirit, as at first; indeed we think they improve upon their good fare, and what is to become of us before frost, we cannot tell. We have tried various means of warfare to no purpose. Talk of smoking out mosquitoes, as if we were a dried herring, and would not as soon be bitten as smothered in the fuming smoke of war, brimstone, or even sugar itself! And then to think of breathing the confined air of a mosquito net; the thing is next to impossible, and we want to do it—we will fight first! And we do fight them in good earnest, candle in hand, with the firm resolution to "do or die." Hundreds of them have fallen in single combat by the faith of this trusty weapon, and yet oh Gemin! Hundreds more have flocked to the battle, and the cry is still "they come! they come!"—Camden Journal.

Boys do you hear that?—An accident, which might have proved very disastrous, occurred on Sunday afternoon last at Westminster, Carroll county, Md. The particulars, as we gather them from an eye witness, are these: On Saturday last a number of Loco Foco met at Westminster to have some speechifying, &c. and then to raise a hickory pole in honor of the "Loco-Foco," which they did 157 feet high, with streamers, flags, &c. On Sunday afternoon (the very next day) the heavens frowned upon this inappropriate emblem of the gold spoon candidate, and a blast from a thunder cloud broke it off about seventy feet from the ground, when it fell, with a terrible and ominous crash, full length towards Koderhook! Nuff Ced!—Log Cabin Advocate.

Another "Grand Charge"—The New Haven Palladium states that the Marshal of this State has "charged" the Government \$1,540 for seventeen weeks board for thirty-five Amistad negroes, and \$684 for two hundred and ninety-two days' custody of the blacks at \$2 per day. Kendall's order was for a "grand charge along the whole democratic line," and the order has been obeyed from the swamps of Florida to the green hills of New England.

PALACE "LIQUOR" STAND.

Mr. Ogle, in his most valuable speech gives the following item of expenditure, which appears in a voucher for furniture: "LIQUOR STAND, \$25"

We marvel that the editor of the Albany Argus and others, who were so nervously apprehensive of injury to the temperance cause from the prevalence of Hard Cider opinions, should allow the President's LIQUOR STAND to pass unrebuked, Mr. Van Buren taxes the people \$25 for a Liquor Stand, without calling out a murmur from those who are shocked to see a Hard Cider motto upon a whig banner!—Albany Ecc. Journal.

The Gift of Prophecy.—We cut the following from the Providence R. I. Journal.

We republish the following prophecy from the Mobile Register, the editor of which is a son of Mr. Forsyth—the Secretary of State. The same class of papers now claim New York, and Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and Ohio. From the manner in which their past predictions have turned out, we can judge how their present ones will:

"In a few weeks we shall have the election news from Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and North Carolina. They are all certain for the Democracy, except Kentucky, and the friends of freedom have the strongest hopes of vanquishing Federalism in that, its strongest citadel."

Health of New Orleans.—The true American of Thursday says:

Our city continues quite healthy; the weather is warm, more so perhaps than is usual at this season of the year. The summations are so far advanced now, and all indications are so favorable, that all apprehension of sickness, is dissipated.

BRITISH OPINIONS.

The advocates of a sovereign power are chuckling at the danger into which Mr. Van Buren has brought our Republican institutions. We find in the British papers their shrewd guesses of the result. Give Mr. Van Buren, say they, the army of 200,000 men, and, with the purse of the country, which has been just put in his hands by the sub-Treasury system, he will establish his sovereignty—free institutions will explode—and this will be the last attempt to set up a republic. Hear this, people of the United States, and give the lie to the audacious libel on our intelligence! Let us, while we look back with shame and astonishment to the disasters which the mal-administration of the last twelve years has brought upon us, rally all our energies to remedy them. Let our answer to libellers of the old world be unanswerable and final. Let us do our duty and indicate the self-redeeming principle of our institutions. Drive Mr. Van Buren from his seat, and all this danger will vanish like a morning mist at the rising sun. Madisionian.

GIVING IT UP.

It is said that Mr. Van Buren has written a letter to a friend in New York, which contains a passage very like the following:

"NEVERTHELESS, ACCORDING TO PRESENT APPEARANCES, IT WOULD BE WELL TO ADVISE OUR FRIENDS NOT TO BE TOO LIBERAL WITH THEIR MONEY IN THE APPROACHING CONTEST."

We copy the above from the Philadelphia Inquirer. Mr. Van Buren's perceptions have become clearer, and his conclusions more correct. Had he written this letter two months ago, he would have prevented his friends from making desperate bets to the tune of some hundreds of thousands. Some persons—members of Congress and others—who had bet largely just before the close of the session on Mr. Van Buren's re-election, have recently made overtures to obtain a relinquishment of the bets, even at a heavy sacrifice. So that Mr. Van Buren and his friends are giving it up.—Madisionian.

Black Cockade Federalism.—We learn from the Pilot that Samuel Cushman, who, during the last war, said he "hoped to God every American who crossed the lines into Canada would leave his bones there," has been appointed a Receiver of Public Money—a Sub-Treasurer—by Martin Van Buren. This shows, whatever he professes what kind of Democracy Van Buren possesses. Wil Chron.

VAN BURENISM

Many honest Farmers and Mechanics who are now giving their countenance and support to the re-election of Van Buren, would be astonished if they knew what revolutionizing and dangerous political principles he entertains; and which his bought-up slaves are beginning to throw out before the people. They would be slow to believe that any man or set of men had presumed that Americans are ripe for the new and blasphemous doctrines as advanced by some of the leaders of the party. Yes, there are men acting under the suggestion of Martin Van Buren, who have commenced a war against the Ministers of the Gospel, declaring they are a set of impostors and tyrants, and that it were better to dispense with them and destroy the existing Religious Institutions than to permit them to stand! Freemen, it is time you were examining into these things, and be prepared to give a signal rebuke to those who would demolish your dearest and most sacred Institutions.

A political discussion took place in Hillsborough commencing on Tuesday last, and continued two days. The speaking was commenced by Dr. Jas. S. Smith, and continued by Bedford Brown and Willie P. Mangum. A correspondent has just furnished us with a pretty extended account of the debate, for which we have not room at present.—Greensborough Patriot.

A considerable Shoe.—The shoemakers of Lynn, Massachusetts, manufactured a shoe of sufficient capacity to contain 25 persons within its quarters, to be mounted on wheels and carried to the great whig convention at Bunker Hill.—The Loco will probably sneer at this as a vamped up concern. But these shoemakers have immense understanding, and Major Noah says they will "toe the mark" in November. They will no doubt suck to the cause, like wax to the end; and the ardent wish of every whig is, that they may prove triumphant at the last.

"First upon the hill-top, Then upon the toe."—Greensboro' Pat.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, a kinsman of the great Napoleon, lately made a wretched attempt to arouse an insurrection in his favor at Boulogne, France. Having for some time past resided in England, he chartered a British steamer, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, and embarked with Gen. Montholon, Cois. Vaudrey, Parquin and Delaborde, and others, officers and privates, to the number of about 50. They proceeded to Boulogne and landed in the city in full uniform, when the followers of prince Louis began to cry "Vive l'Empereur!" and by other means to excite an insurrectionary spirit. The officers of the regular French troops stationed in the city however soon nullified their rallying cry, by shouting "Vive le Roi!" and enforcing the obedience of the soldiers. The intruders were driven out, not without bloodshed, and at the imminent peril of Louis's life, who endeavored to swim off to the steamer. The steamer was captured and brought into port, and Louis and all his army held under arrest.—lb

Betting on Elections.—An act passed by the General Assembly of the State of

Virginia, prohibiting a party of thirty persons from going to any land, on their way to the Mormons in that country, there being a dollar and upwards on the opposite side of the line. They have charged Jacksonville, and Illinois.

The Constitution of the United States, which is the basis of our government, is a document of great importance, and one which should be carefully studied by every citizen.

Another ally in the Virginia contest, the Herald, expressing Poinsett's military talents and his position as a member of the public.

We certainly do not think the monarchist spirit is greater than in Europe, but we are glad to see that the message, referred to, is two out of twenty, as far as furnishing an opportunity for the monarchist spirit.

The Raleigh Times, in its editorial, says that the spirit with which the Whig brethren manifested themselves, commencing the achievement of the 10th of October, 1838, is a sign of the times, in the Constitution of a Republic, and that it is a "mighty power" which we take great pleasure in participating in.

That we have a MEMBER OF CONGRESS, FRANCHISED MEN, and the WHIG ELECTORATE, in the adjacent States, men throughout the Convention, we cordially congratulate the Tippecanoe, and honor as the nation is to assemble from every County.

Dinner, to be served on the 10th of October, around a table at least Ten many of the Year, good Representatives.

That though we such of our fellow-citizens, our views of the policy of our Government, the sense of opinion does not differ, it will afford our advantage, especially our grounds, should any be proposed for Constitutional Rights of the People, under the privileges, patriots, and the people.

That it is with every Whig was a blage than can be said. City, we request the adjoining County, such articles of commerce, without too much. That our distinguished Hon. Geo. E. B. requested to welcome the ties of the County, and remarks as the cause, and the condition of him to require.

That our President's proceedings, should attain a full complement.

A. WILLIAMS, T. M. OLIVER, S. W. WHITING, A. F. HUGHES.

Something like a borne in mind that the Carolina, now representing Hon. Charles Fisher of a willful falsehood.