

the Federalists in disparaging Mr. Madison, and in uniting efforts to defeat his re-election. At that time the Legislature of the State of New York chose the Presidential Electors, Mr. Van Buren was a member of the Legislature. The Electors were chosen viva voce. Each member rose in his place and read off the ticket for which he voted; the clerk taking down the names of the persons voted for, and by whom, and then entering them upon the journal. There could be no mistake, therefore, as to whom the members voted for. War had now been raging for nearly five months. The disasters which the country had experienced, were well calculated to awaken the national feelings of every patriotic American, and to prompt him (if he had any sympathies in common with the administration) to act in concert with, and give his support to it. What was Mr. Van Buren's course of conduct at this eventful period?

On the 3d November, 1811, the Legislature of New York convened in the city of Albany. It was a special session, held for the purpose of appointing Presidential electors. On the evening of the 4th, a caucus was held in the Senate chamber, for the purpose of designating candidates to be voted for as electors. There were three parties in the Legislature. First, The Democratic party (the friends and supporters of Mr. Madison and the war. Second, The party which has since, acquired, and is in possession of the administration of the Federal Government—self styled now as then, Democrats, consolidationists, the advocates of Executive power, professing economy, but practising extravagance. And third, The high toned Federal party.

The two first met in caucus together. Great violence ensued. Mr. Van Buren in a speech of some length assailed with violence, Mr. Madison; the statesman of the South, the war and all its supporters. He then headed in the most fulsome manner, the Presidential candidate of the "Essex Junto," and showed his determination to support that candidate, which pledge he redeemed. He was replied to by General Root, now in the Senate of New York by the late Chancellor Sanford, and by others. General Root, and the other friends of Mr. Madison, finding themselves in a minority, withdrew from the caucus. Each of these parties separately nominated their candidates for Presidential electors; and on the 9th of November, 1812, with Mr. Van Buren's influence and vote, electors for the "peace party" candidate were chosen. Such was Mr. Van Buren's position, preceding and during the first year of the war. Subsequently, when Mr. Madison had been re-elected, when brighter prospects began to dawn on the path of glory which was opening before us—when he had received from the Government liberal fees as a Judge Advocate, and when "certain other good causes therewith moving him" had full force and effect, he suddenly dodged the Federal party, and by an adroit somersault was found in the ranks of the Democracy; but not during the year 1812. I will pursue this subject no further.—These facts are matters of record.

From the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig.

THE NEGRO SPEAKER AGAIN.

We called the attention of our readers in our last week's paper, to the fact, that the Democratic party in Sullivan county, have had an impudent Free Negro, addressing large assemblies on the subject of National politics, for some weeks past. We again urge upon the attention of the free and independent citizens of this section, and of the South generally—the slaveholding States in particular, the solemn and alarming fact, that this party have not only assembled to hear this negro, but they have attempted to put him up to reply to our most distinguished Whig orators—and when the act has been denounced, they have attempted to justify it! When the question of Abolition, a question pregnant with so much danger, and one which has so long and so extensively agitated the public mind, is still in an unsettled condition—is it wise, is it prudent, or becoming, in any portion of our fellow citizens to outrage the feelings, and insult the understandings of another portion, by forcing upon them, as a public speaker, an insolent Free Negro, from a distant section? In doing so, are they not setting at defiance, the principles of liberty, and the dictates of common sense? Does this party see this subject in its true aspect? And if so, are they not aware, that the downfall of this Republic may be effected by their perseverance in the maintenance of those principles? Why, upon the simple question, whether or no, Negroes shall have the right to travel through our country, and dictate to us, by the fireside, and public addresses, who we shall support for the highest office within our gift—upon this question, we say, the eternal interests of our beloved country are at stake. And this attempt on the part of the Democracy of Sullivan county, to palm upon us a Negro orator, and to justify his speaking, because, forsooth, he has some Indian blood in him, is, we solemnly believe striking the severest blow at the institution of slavery, as it exists in the South, that it has ever received from any quarter.

But this is nothing more than we would expect from the supporters of Martin Van Buren. Like priest like people. What are the principles of this man, and what has been his course in life? The proper answer to these anxious interrogatories, will lead us to examine into the history of this man.—Mr. Van Buren does not feel all that holy honor for slavery, that his partisans in the South would have us believe he does. None will doubt but that he opposed the introduction of slavery into the State of Missouri. It is equally well known, that he voted to allow free negroes the right of suffrage in the State of New York. In March, 1836, he wrote a letter to a committee, which letter is now before us, and in which he says, "I would not, from the light before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia!" More recently, he approved of the expulsion from the Navy, of a gallant officer, Lieut. Hoop, upon the testimony of two infamous negroes. And now, as if to cap the climax, his most influential and enthusiastic supporters, in a neighboring county, have a Free Negro in his defence! Is not all this true? Are these declarations of ours, a part and parcel of the history of our common country? And if so, do not the facts involved, vitally affect the immediate welfare and happiness of the whole population of the South?

These views thus expressed and understood, appear to us, to cover the whole ground of the abstract question of slavery, which has convulsed this nation from its centre to its circumference, and we cheerfully embrace this matter fully before our countrymen of the South and West. Are not these considerations of a high character, and consequences of a solemn import? And will such men do for Northern men with Southern principles? Ought such men to complain, that under a law sanctioned by Gen. Harrison, if he had even sanctioned such a law, free negroes may buy white men?

This simple act alone, of calling on a free negro to address large assemblies of white men—of gentlemen and ladies, is well calculated to give alarm to Southern men—to the owners of

slaves properly—or to those who live in the midst of a slave community. We would therefore say to the leaders of the Van Buren party in Sullivan—to the whole people of the South—to our immediate neighbors—in our friendly opponents, that every consideration of public policy, every sentiment of common justice, every feeling of just humanity, call upon them to consider well their conduct in this particular; to abandon their advocacy of the speeches of an insolent Negro, lest they produce, ere they are aware of it, the most deadly and destructive consequences. We believe this late unfortunate occurrence, in a neighboring county, to be important in every point of view; important in its character—important in its consequences—important to the tranquility of the South—no less important to the honor of the Union—important to the slaveholder—equally important to the holder of any and every other description of property.—We hope never to see the time when the hardy yeomanry of Washington county, or any other county in this State, will be found assisting an infamous Negro, in making political speeches, to influence the votes of free white men. Can it be possible, that any one can contemplate such conduct with any other emotion, but that of deep sorrow and mortification?

"Breathes there a wretch, to shame so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own—my native land?"

VAN BUREN'S LAST TRICK!

THE GREAT SECRET DIVULGED!!
We have been telling our friends to look out for some desperate charge against the Whigs, on the eve of the approaching contest for the Presidency, that it was coming; and we are now prepared to state what that charge is. The cat is now out of the wallet! Hear it and guard against it!! It is that great card that the party intended to play!!!

In all the leading Van Buren prints, letters are just issuing forth, from Democratic governors, and other distinguished leaders of that party, purporting to be indignant replies to a Mr. Gates of New York, a Whig Abolition member of Congress, as they charge, who has sent them, under his official frank, the proceedings of what is styled, the "WORLD'S CONVENTION OF ABOLITIONISTS" and held in London, in the month of June last. Governors Polk of this State, Boggy of Alabama, and McDonald, of Georgia, all profess or pretend to have received such letters, and have accordingly answered them and the prints of that party, are every where copying them, abounding in labored and inflammatory editorials! This pretended Convention, said to have been held at the British Capitol, as far back as June last, contemplates "the immediate, entire and united abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade!!" This forged frank of Mr. Gates (for it is nothing less) is upon an envelope sealed and stamped, with a British seal, encircled with the words, "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society."

In addition to the above, insinuations are making, that Whig delegates were at that Convention, who pledged themselves that if the Whig Abolition Party, in the United States could succeed with Harrison, in the approaching contest, that then, "the immediate entire, and universal abolition of Slavery" would at once take place in this country!!!

And yet, inconsistent as is the disclosure Mr. Birney is the reported Delegate to that Convention, from the United States, or one of them at least, and what purports to be the proceedings of that Convention, taken from the London papers, and now in our possession, represents him as figuring largely there.

How very inconsistent these anti slavery Democrats are, and how contradictory their statements in different sections of the Union! On Thursday the first day of September last, a "State Anti-Slavery Convention," was held at Cincinnati in Ohio, at which the Abolitionists, enraged at Gen. Harrison for his friendly disposition towards slavery, actually nominated James G. Birney of Kentucky, for President and Thomas Earl of Pennsylvania for Vice President! Also they made out a regular Electoral Ticket for Ohio, which we have before us, in the "Ohio Philanthropist," of Sept. 15th, 1840—headed "The Liberty Ticket!!"

Now, Mr Birney is the enemy of Gen. Harrison—he has since the sitting of this infamous "World's Convention," been nominated as a candidate in opposition to him—he was at London, if there at all, as the representative of this Nation—and if any fabled or real Whig Abolitionist, there and then, pledged this country to go for the Abolition question, in the event of Harrison's election to the Presidency—why did not Mr. Birney rise up and declare, no gentlemen, no brother Abolitionists, Harrison is not the man—he is against us, and at home, we denounce him in our papers and speeches! Can any one suppose for a moment, that Mr. Birney would have remained silent? No. It is all a Van Buren Kendall humbug and falsehood.

Now, this is the whole secret—the last desperate effort—the final charge, and last card to be played off by Kendall and Co. in order to defeat Harrison's election. And it is every word false—the whole matter is a base forgery and fabrication, got up in accordance with orders from Washington—and is to be published and circulated, simultaneously throughout the Union, to operate upon the elections in the South and West. Mark what we say. The Loco-foco Presses are now striking thousands and tens of thousands of hand bills, or extras, which they will circulate profusely in every section of the country, between this and the election. This project discloses, in full, the threatened storm, spoken of in a late published letter of Mr. Stanly of North Carolina. Mr. Stanly says:—

"I have seen two letters from gentlemen of character and intelligence, communicating the fact that the Van Buren party intend shortly before the Presidential election to issue hand bills and start reports of intended insurrections in the south. I have

no doubt that some such plan is in contemplation. We know that many of them are wicked enough to do any thing. They are not only struggling for their bread; and they fear the investigation which is to come. Let our friends be prepared for these villainous tricks."

In confirmation of what Mr. Stanly says, in the foregoing letter, we are authorized to say, that a Democrat of this town, by the last mail, received a letter from Alabama, stating that the Whigs were about to cause an insurrection there! This is the insurrection, the crowning touch of which will be, the Loco-foco will bribe a portion of the Negroes, at the same time, to rebel, thus proving up the doctrine of their great scheme! Mark this.

In this town, hand bills have already been received, touching this subject, we have not been able to get an extra. On Sabbath last too, the leaders of this town, were mostly out in the country—supposed to be engaged in circulating extras and tickets!

Let us examine this Gates affair for one moment. Does this move of these Democratic Governors look very much like the introductory steps towards this intended insurrection in the South, which is to be charged to the account of the Whigs?—Look at the plot! Suddenly the Governors of three slave States, publish in the news papers, letters of the same date, containing the same matter, to a Whig member of Congress from New York, about Abolition documents, purporting to have come from him!

This circumstance of each Governor, receiving the same documents, under the same official Whig frank, is a coincidence too striking to be accidental! This matter was all well understood by these Governors, and each had his orders awaiting the arrival of the time, when he should send forth a labored document, which had been written for months! These Governors never received such documents in the world, or if they did, they came from some one of their own party, who either forged or stole the "official frank" of Mr. Gates! If Mr. Gates ever addressed such documents to these gentlemen, why were they not spoken of sooner, so as to give that man time to acquit himself prior to the election? Why, too, was the "World's Convention of Abolitionists," held in June last, never heard of before? Do not Steam Ships pass from Liverpool to New York, regularly, every thirteen days? Why, then have they not brought us word of this convention before? Gentlemen, this trick won't do. No, no, gentlemen, it won't bear telling—you must try your hands again.

The editorial remarks, in the papers publishing these letters, from these horror-stricken Governors, say, in substance, that the reason why the documents themselves are not published, is, that they are "incendiary" and might cause insurrections, if distributed! This is a miserable subterfuge! Publish them, and let us see them. Why, if Gates were the most fool hardy—the most recreant Abolitionist, in existence, and at the same time, as firm and devoted a Whig, as these Governors represent him to be—he would never have sent any such Abolition documents as these, to the South, at this particular time, and to these noted Van Buren Governors! The thing carries its own condemnation—its own refutation, upon its very face. The whole matter is an affair of forgery and falsehood. It cannot be otherwise and time will prove it.

And to attempt the contradiction of this slender evidence, upon Whig papers will be a waste of time. We fear, most seriously, that this number of our paper, will refresh our subscribers. Therefore, let the Whigs, in every county, prepare to send expresses,—to start out runners, to contradict their slanders.

In conclusion—no Whig, we are certain, will place any confidence, in this last Van Buren card, to catch votes, and to sustain the cause of fallen Democracy; but let each and all set it down as one—aye, as the principle scene in the grand drama, the last miserable act of which is now being enacted. This is to be theme of the whole electioneering corps, through hand bills, upon the stump, in the street, and every where else, from this till the third of November. Their most abandoned partizans—those who have not one particle of shame in their bosoms—who have not the least remains of that silent, but instructive monitor, conscience—those of the party, we say, who own allegiance to the Prince of Darkness, have originated this slander, and committed this forgery.—Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig.

THE VICTORIES IN MARYLAND AND GEORGIA.

Maryland has driven a nail, and Georgia another into the coffin in which Mr. Van Buren's political ashes are about to be consigned to the depository of things forgotten. No, not forgotten: the records of his brief career of misrule are too deeply seared into the annals of his country, ever to be forgotten. By skill and time, the effect of the wanton cautions may be removed, but the evidence of his infidelity will endure till history itself shall be an unremembered page. Let us be grateful that the same volume which will perpetuate his perfidy, ignorance and presumption, will also contain the proud proof of the existence of a self-regulating principle in our institutions, powerful enough and energetic enough to extricate them, even when despotism had seized their citadel, from its furious and unrelenting grasp. Justly and severely as the punishment of their misdeeds will fall on those who have betrayed the public interests, it is in the moral influence which the popular judgment will exercise on the servants of the republic hereafter that we look for its most important effect. The responsibility of public station will be more keenly felt by those on whom it may be conferred. Public confidence will be blended with public vigilance. Investigation, and a sensitiveness in regard to their own interests, forced upon by the people by

the present pressure of misrule, will be purified; some habit; legislation will be restrained within its constitutional limits; and the vigor and wholesome operation of our system will be established. This is our democracy reduced to practice. This is the democratic principle which we desire to see triumphant over the defeat of that false spirit which has too long assumed its name and its garb, for the purpose of furthering the views of selfish demagogues and ambitious aspirants to office. Long and ambitious as we shall have mingled with the dust—before this pernicious imposture of locofocoism, which has now been stripped of its mask, and on which the vials of public wrath are emptying themselves shall again presume to play off its audacious gambols on the soil of our free republic!—Madisonian.

"HARRISON'S LIVES."

In the civil career of Gen. Harrison, he was known as the able and efficient Governor, the indefatigable and eloquent Senator, and the distinguished Statesman, long before his name was ever mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency. In his military career, his deeds as a soldier, long since induced the gratitude of a nation, to crown his head with unimpeachable laurels. Yes, before the voice of the people called him from his retirement, to the position which he now occupies—before the tongue of slander had dared to assail him, with one accord, he was hailed as the gallant commander of the Northwestern Army—a man whose skill and daring intrepidity, caused the stars and stripes of our national flag to float in triumph over a vanquished and retreating foe.

We have been induced to make these remarks, from having noticed the slanders and calumnies which the Van Buren prints abound, in reference to what they are pleased to style the "Lives of Harrison," and which they allege, are now so extensively circulated throughout our country. Mr. Waterston, a renegade from the Whig ranks to Democracy, now a member of Congress from this State, recently made a speech in middle Tennessee, in which he exhibited eight or ten of these "lives"—just twice as many as a cat has! The truth is, that many of these "lives" contain a mere abridgement of Gen. Harrison's history, and have been written since the commencement of the Presidential campaign—mostly in pamphlet form. They are not so many different "lives" of Harrison, but they are different editions, published at different points, by the friends of Harrison and Reform.—The supporters of Gen. Harrison, delight in the history of his life being made known to the American people—hence they multiply these editions of his "lives." Not so with the friends of Mr. Van Buren, they would like to keep his history concealed from public gaze. They have one life of their Hero, written by Holland, and recently, they have denied that it was genuine!

And there are three lives of Gen. Harrison, that the supporters of Mr. Van Buren would gladly wipe out of existence—they are mightily in their way. There is for instance, the "History of the War in the Northwest"—a bound volume, setting forth the military genius, bravery, and eminent public services of Gen. Harrison, written before it was even dreamed that he would ever be a candidate for the Presidency. This work was written by Gen. ROBERT McAFEE, of Kentucky, a warm and enthusiastic supporter of the present administration. This is the work from which Gen. LESLIE COMBS read with so much effect, at our late Convention—a work too, which Mr. McAfee, in the present state of the political game now playing, would give half his worth if he had never written it. Again, there is a splendidly written "Biography of Gen. Harrison," by Judge Hall, one of the most literary characters of the west, who is now a warm supporter of Mr. Van Buren's. There is another "Biography of Gen. Harrison," which extols him to the very skies, as a brave, skillful commander; and this work was written by Moses Dawson, the present able Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, the leading Van Buren journal in Ohio! These three "lives" of Gen. Harrison, written by Van Buren men, and written before this excitement was gotten up, we know that party have long been anxious to consign to oblivion. But gentlemen, it is now too late in the day—your "lives" have been circulated, and they have had their good effect, your prayers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig.

PENNSYLVANIA.

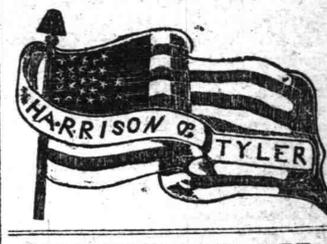
The following extract of a Letter from Hon. JAMES COOPER, of Pennsylvania, which we find in the Boston Atlas, written before the election in that State, teaches us how to estimate rightly the value of the Whig gains in the late election, and promises a glorious result to the Electoral Election in the same State.—Nat. Int.

"We have to contend against fearful odds. The whole of the State patronage is being brought to bear upon the election. The Governor is traversing the State, attending county and township meetings; and the public works are swarming with thousands of hands. I have a letter now before me, from an intelligent gentleman, a contractor on one of the State works, which estimates the number of hands now in the employment of the Commonwealth at 17,000—the great majority of whom have been engaged within the last two or three weeks. Of these, there are, perhaps, not more than six thousand should vote, the State is safe! The design, however, is, that all of them shall vote, and certificates of naturalization have been provided for all, though thousands of them have not been a year in the country! Being forewarned, we are in some degree forearmed."

The contest on the 13th inst. for Members of Congress, State Senate, and Legislature, will be fiercely disputed; but the result of the Presidential election, which is to take place on the 30th inst. must not be judged of by the result of our first election. In this State, General Harrison has a popularity far greater than that of any of our local candidates; besides this, our great majorities in the city of Philadelphia, the counties of Lancaster, Somerset, Allegheny, Beaver, Mercer, Erie, Huntington, Union, Dauphin, and Lebanon, cannot be brought out at the first election; and, if brought out, would avail nothing in county and district contests, beyond the influence which such majorities would have on the aggre-

gate vote. These counties will all be carried by respectable majorities, but scarcely by one third of what they can and will give when their votes can be made to tell on the general result in the State. I think, however, we shall do well on the 13th. I have strong hopes that we shall gain two, perhaps three, Members of Congress, (we should certainly have gained five but for the hands on the public works.) We may lose one in the 3d District. We shall have 45 members in the Legislature, and may have 53; and we shall gain one member, at least, in the Senate. If the majority against us at the first election should not exceed 7,000, the electoral vote of the State will be given to Harrison. This I feel assured of: first, from the fact that a large portion of the hands upon the public works will be discharged before the Presidential election, the State administration having a much deeper interest at stake in the first than in the second election, and, besides, being short of money; and in the second place, General Harrison has a popularity in this State several thousands greater than the local candidates. I believe, however, that the majority against us at the first election will not exceed four thousand, and may not reach that number.

P. S. Warn our friends not to be discouraged by the result of our election on the 13th."



WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1840.

We have tried the Magician, his magic wond do,
We must weather the storm with Tippecanoe.

REPUBLICAN WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

1. Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke co.
2. Gen. JAS. WELLSBORN, of Wilkes.
3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5. JAMES MERRAN, of Caswell.
6. HOB. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8. DR. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10. Col. WM. L. LONG, of Halifax.
11. WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans.
13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hanover.

Printed Tickets for the ensuing Presidential Election may be had at this Office in any quantities at two dollars a thousand. It is important that every precinct in this and the adjoining counties should be early and liberally supplied.

We intend to dun those of our Patrons who may come to Town during next (Court) week, and this is a notice for them to come prepared to pay whatever may be due us. If we should overlook or neglect to comply with this promise in every instance, we hope no offence will be taken, as it will not be done intentionally.

THE MOCKSVILLE CELEBRATION.

We give below, the proceedings of the Great Whig Meeting at Mocksville on the 22d inst. It was truly a splendid affair. The inclemency of the weather for a day or two previous, prevented many persons from attending that would have done so. The estimate below of the number present, we think, full small. We do not recollect ever seeing as many Ladies at one place before as were in Mocksville on the 22d. A gentleman of high standing who made a count, informs us there were at one time upwards of eight hundred seated in front of the stand occupied by the speakers. This was not much behind Mr. Webster's audience of Ladies at Richmond, we guess.

[For the Carolina Watchman.]

GREAT WHIG MEETING IN DAVIE.

Agreeably to public notice, a large number of the citizens of Davie and the adjoining counties met in Mocksville, on the 22d of October, to partake of an Entertainment given by the Friends of Harrison and Reform.

The procession was formed at 10 o'clock and marched in the following order, led on by Col. Henry Austin, Grand Marshal of the day, assisted by Henry Howard, Col. Harbin, Major Wm. P. Cook, Alexander Haines, Sneed Parker, Wm. Howell, Thomas Martin and Patrick Cain:—

1. President and Vice Presidents of "Tippecanoe Club."
 2. Committee of Invitation.
 3. Clergy and Invited Guests.
 4. Committee of Arrangements.
 5. Ball and Canoe from Iredell.
 6. Iredell Delegation.
 7. Sorry Delegation.
 8. Davidson Delegation.
 9. Ship "Constitution" with Mocksville Band.
 10. Rowan Delegation.
 11. Davie Delegation.
 12. Mocksville Troopers.
- Shouts of Applause rent the air, and the procession was cheered by the Ladies with great enthusiasm as it moved on through the different streets to the stand.
- Arriving at the stand the Rev. Mr. Jones of

the Methodist Episcopal prayer to the throne of God. Lemuel Bingham, Esq., Mr. Boyden of Surry, Mr. ...

After Mr. Williams dispersed to meet again where they were entertained in the night by vocal ... and by speeches from ...

The number of Persons or six thousand—(the day was beautiful—complete—and to the harmony of the proceeding

The 12th of November our fellow-citizens will day on which we vote for identity and Vice-President Let every voter let his institutions be on the alert keep him from the ballot all who value the National power, come to the wrongs of his country in those who would had thing so sacred to a nation worthy of that Nation's that their deserts are forward, and remember and oppression of which been guilty, and declare detest them. Come forward what your views are of your treasury—the known to be defaulting large amounts, and the escape to foreign countries! Come forward, and bring with you the policy of Mr. Van Buren tendency to reduce the your soil and labor, what it now is. Come votes whether you waged against the credit is its Capital. Come to wrongs which you have ed experiments of the ination on the Corrupt fine, fellow-citizens, or may as to whether component part of the Country, and whether Princes ambition as and then to fortify himself of 200,000 hired soldiers Revolutionary spirit, was away from the polls stake; but like descendant ery-loving race, come Thursday of November, upon part, by setting upon the invaders of

The last Western concern, is exceedingly with the wit of his namesake its empty head to inventor of the Observer, and riloys epithets, in the ments. As this is one's a reproach to be found out the acquaintance of admitting, that we cannot gate; and quite content self out of every decent own executioner.—

THE OLD M

The elderly men of ly had a meeting at Association to advance the son. A very sensible read on the occasion, fashioned Republican. Among the Resolutions these venerable Neotoma

Resolved, That the Representative in the States from this District sign his seat, because ing, he obtained his representing the will of a ents.

Resolved, That the ing forward to Mr. Fish resolution.

"The gathering on which every Whig is ent.—Mr. Morehead, For what? To get Thames, where Gen. the reserve, a mile and where Col. Johnston, date for the Vice President, quered the British and nian.

No, but to celebrate in which,—according Johnson, himself, you for the Vice Presidency his bravery and skill, as history, and standing ten thousand tious as years.