weeks the following accusation against crimes against the Public Gen. Harrison has been herarded forth by the serfs of the Treasury press, and mouthed by the dregs of our citizens, and yet, even before it was authoritatively nailed to the counter, no man gave the slightest credence to the vile charge. All know what Gen. Harrison has done for his country; all know his sterling honesty, his amiable, exemplary character; and if all the falsehoods and filth which miscreant poured on a disgusted people, their esteem and love for the brave and meri-

Calumny Refuted.

We make the following extract from the Cincinnati Gazette. Read Gen. Harrison's Letter, and it will be satisfactory to the most fastidious.

"The vote, upon the provision of the criminal bill objected to, was called in question as early as December, 1821, by a writer in the Hamilton, (Butler county) Intelligencer, who attempted to misrepresent it. This called an explanation from General Harrison which appeared in that paper of December 31, 1811. It is subjoined so that every rea-der may be informed of General Harrison's views on the subject, expressed when he was neither a candidate for, nor in any publick of-

RICHMOND SEPT. 15, 1836. Dear Sir: Your political opponents in the State of Maryland have, for some time, been actively urging against you a new charge, that of setling white men, which probably had no inconsiderable effect in the recent elections in that State, and which is evidently much relied upon to influence the approaching elections throughout the United States. I enclose you a paper (the Baltimore Republican) containing the charge in full, and I beg of you as an act of justice to yourself and your friends, to enable me to refute a charge against the uniform tenor of your life, which, I am well a ware, has been replete with instances of distinguished private liberality and public sacrifice.

With the highest respect. I have the honor to be your tellow-citizen. JOHN H. PLEASANTS. GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836. Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither, I met yesterday with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published, in favour of a law to sell persons imprisoned under a judgment for debt for a term of years, if unable otherwise to discharge the execution. I did not, for a moment, hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote; and that, if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in di-rect coffict with my opinions, public-and private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to th L gislature of Ohio-none such would, for a moment, have been entertained-nor would any

son of hers have dared to propose it. So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been, opposed to all imprisonment for debt .-Fortunately I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion; and that, in a public capacity, I arowed and acted upon it. - Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation refer to the journals of the Sonate of the United States, 2d session, 19th Congress, page 325? It will there be seen that I was one of the committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and on its passage, voted in its favour. See Senate journal, 1st session, 20th Congress, pages 101

It is not a little remarkable that, i the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might from the State of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life would I have con-sented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation; nor have I omitted to exert myself in their behalf against such an attempt to oppress

It is sought to support the charge b means of garbled extracts from the Journals of the Senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose had no manner of re-ference to the relation of creditor and lebtor, and could not by possibility bject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None know better than the authors of the calumny that the alleged section is utterly at variance with the charges which it is attempted to found upon it; and that, so far from a proposition to invest a creditor with

ment of that class of offenders who in torce, in similar words with the sechirelings can bring forth were at once tion of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such insidious invective. Laws forious Hurrison would but rise the with somewhat similar provisions may probably be found in many other of the States. In practice the measure would have ameliorated the condition of those who were under conflemnation. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy-of diff-rent ages, sex and color were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that the bad must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly be expected in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed under the operation of the proposed system; but there was great reason to fear his still greater corruption amid the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amendment of the law pre-supposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non-payment of a fine and costs of prosecution - (the payment of which was a part of the sentence;) it seemed therefore humane, in respect to the offender, to deprived him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss for a time of his personal liberty. But I which led me, sixteen years ago, as a member of the Ohio Senate, to entertain a favorable opinion of an alteration which was proposed in the criminal police of the State. It is certain that neither in respect to myself, or those who concurred with me, was the opinion at the time considered as the result of unfriendly bias towards the poor or unfortunate. Nay the last objection which I could have anticipated, even from the eager and reckless desire to assail me, was a charge of un-

> the community. I am, my dear sir, with great respect, your humble servant. WM. H. HARRISON. J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

In addition to the above satisfactory etter of recent date, we have the following letter on the same subject, of old date, which the renewed attack upon Gen. H. has brought to view in the Cincinnati Whig:

Six: in your paper of the 15th inst. I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Setate and myself, for a supposed vote given at the last session, for the passuge of a law to "sell debtors in certain cases," If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. -An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a House of Representatives and ten Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alaiming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposi-tion was ever made in the Legislature, or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes has no more relation to the collection of "debts" than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the "punishment of offences against the State;" and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent was passed by the House of Representanaturs, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended! It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of crimi-nal law, which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment the necessity of this is evinced by the following facts: For several years past it had become apparent that the penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome at every session; a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditure above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820 the deficit amounted to near

\$20,000. This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous legislative measure. Two were re-commended as being likely to produce the effect: first, placing the institution nower over the liberty of his de'stor, it under better management; and, se-nad respect only to the mode of dis-condly, lessening the number of con-soning of public offenders, who had victs who were sentenced for short pebeen found guilty by a jury of their rods, and whose labor was found of fellow citizens of some crime against course to be most unproductive. In the laws of their State. That was exlunively the import of the section of to the amount of \$50, or upwards, praying the abolition of slavery in the high I voted in the negative. So you receive that in place of voting to entering the power of creditors, the vete was easily done. But the great difficulty of the first scene in the grand.

most earnest assertions. For treatment of malefactors, convicted of should be the punishment of those nu-It would extend this letter to an in-convenient length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time to an opinion in favor of the property of the pr county juils; and by others it was thought best to make them work on the opinion in favor of the proposed treathighway. To all these there appearmeasure was by no means a novelty in other parts of the country. In the State of Delaware, there is an act now in torce, in similar words with the ed insuperable objections: fine and imbonds in society, it was added that when they could not pay the fines and costs which are always part of the sentence and punishment; their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fine and costs for them. This was the clause which was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the Senate in opposition of the twelve who have been denominated. A little further trouble in examining the Journals would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to unfortuate debtors of 64 years, but to infamous offenders, who depredate upon the property of their fellow-citizens, and who by the constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subject to involuntary servitude, I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to conrelieve him from confinement which victs who had attained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a wo man or a youth who, convicted of an offence, remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transforbear to go farther into the reasons ferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude. I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transerred from the fithy inclosure of a Jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his friendliness to the humble and poor of vicious propensities, and whose authorty over him would not be more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country, and those bound servants which are tolerated in our as well as in every other State in the Union. Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that im prisonment for debt, under any circum stances but that where fraud is alleged is at war with the best principles of our constitution, and ought to be abol-

> ished. I am, sir, your humble servant, WM. H. HARRISON. NORTH BEND, Dec. 22, 1821

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors: On Friday last, the regimen of the county of Northampton paradec at this place, and after the parade, proclamation was made from the door of the court-house, that Col. William L. Long would address the people on the subject of the approaching Presidential election. The situation in which the Colonel is placed in relation to the people of this county and district, (that of candidate for Congress,) together with the high reputation for public speaking, which he acquired amongs them, during the last Congressions canvass, soon drew into the courthouse a very large concourse of the real people, the bone and sinew of the country. When I say that on this pesion, he acquitted himself in a manner well worthy of himself, and of the cause which he so ably advocates, I de him but sheer justice. I can give you but a very imperfect sketch of his speech, which for strength of argument force of language, withering sarcasm and impassioned eloquence, would compare well with any that it has ever been my good fortune to hear.

In the commencement of his address Col. Long dwelt for a few moments on the importance of the crisis which im pends over us-a crisis of momentous nterest to the statesman and the pattriot, involving, as it does, the important, all-absorbing question, whether a large portion of the members of this confederacy, are to retain in possession a certain species of their property, hardly earned and dearly bought; or whether they are to give it up at the mandate of a mad pack of fanaticks He showed to the people that to this is-sue it must finally come—that the abolition party, but a few years ago comparatively small and insignificant, had now, as if by magic, grown to a prodigious size, had become a giant, a Bri areus, ready with his hundred arms, to encircle the whole of our black population. He adverted to the number and extent of their societies, the rapidity of their increase, and to the numerous petitions which had, for the last two years, been pouring in upon Congress, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The acquisition

so long that no living soul believes which I gave concerned alone the culty remained to determine what drama of universal emancipationwhich vantage ground obtained, they our last Congress; said that they yield-en the whole ground contended for, at present by the abolitionists, and deeply regretted that the interests of the confiding, the generous south, had been betraved by one of her own representatives on the floor of Congress. In perfect accordance with the tenor of these resolutions, deceptive and dangerous in their character, were the sentiments of a distinguished individual, now being imposed upon us, by that salema farce and humbug, the Baltimore caucus, as a suitable candidate for the Presidency, a "marvel ous proper man" to watch over, protect and defend the rights and interests of the south! "From the lights now before me I would not feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power to interfere with, or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." With a tone and emphasis which I will not attempt to describe, Col, Long asked: Who was the author of such language as this? Tappan? Garrison? or any of their vile coadjutors? No. Martin Van Buren, the same that in the year 1820, in the New York Legislature, voted to in struct Rufus King, a high toned federalist, of whom Martin was, then the consistent supporter, to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless she would consent first to abolish slavery. Did any gentleman within

the hearing of his voice, wish stronger proof that on this vital question, Mr. Van-Buren would be an unsafe President for the south? If so, he would refer him to the guarded silence of Mr. Van Buren, in regard to an interrogatory propounded to him by several Virginia gentlemen, at different periods and in different letters, enquiring of him whether or not be would, if elected, veto a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. These were proofs "strong as holy writ" that Mr. Van Buren was not to be trusted by the south on this delicate question. But as dangerous to the south as were these sentiments, there were oth-

er, and not less insuperable objections | minated by an irresponsible and unauthorised to Mr. Van Buren, not the smallest of which was, the manner in which he had been brought out-" the only contingency upon which he would become a candidate." He spoke of the dictatorial policy pursued by the President in this contest, " more in sorrow than in anger," lamented this recklessness in his old age, as having a tendency to tarnish the laurels which he had so gallantly won on the battle plains of New Orleans, and warned the people that a precedent so harming should not be established in our government, and that it had an "awful squinting" towards an hereditary monarchy. Col. Long next proceeded to take a brief review of the public life of Mr.

Van Buren, characterized as he proved it to have been, by gross inconsistency, doubleity and treachery, from his earli st entrance into the political world, to the present period. He mentioned his support of Clinton, and opposition to Madison and the war in 1811-his descrtion from the ranks of Clinton and support of Madison and the war in '13 his return to Clinton in '17, and his abandonment of him again in '19-his support of Rufus King and the Missouri Restrictions in '20 - his votes on the extension of the right of suffrage in the New York State Convention in '21his support of Crawford in opposition to Gen. Jackson in '24 - his support of Gen. Jackson in '28, " whom it is glory enough for him to have served" ever since-his vote on the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland road -his support of every tariff obnoxious to the south, and his opposition to a distribution of the surplus revenue last winter. Having enumerated these and other sins of Mr. Van Buren, Col. Long asked, if these acts, to use a Tom-Benton-Humbugging-phrase, were so soon to be expunged from the minds of the people?

With the forthous, slippery and faithless course of the Magician, he contrasted in the happiest style, the honest, straight forward, independent and above board political life and character of Hugh Lawson White, held up both pictures to the gaze of the people, and bade them choose between them. He then exharted the people to gird on their armour, march to the polls in November, and put down now and forever, the misrale and corruption of the spoils" party.

He continued to a considerable length on the extravagance of this administration, a " certain" Reuben M. Whitney, &c. &c., but the time and space allotted me, admonish me to close. He kept his audience enchained in almost breathless attention for about the space of an hour, and concluded amidst the deafening plaudits of his hearers. In conclusion I must remark that, when listening to the soul stirring bursts of eloquence that accompanied this noble effort of genius. I could but anticipate the day not far remote, when William L. Long would take his station by the side of Wise, Pevton. Pickens, and a host of other chivalrous spirits, forming a Spartan phalanx in the Honse of Representatives, that rally around the Constitution and the laws of their country.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. Jackson, Oct. 11, 1836.

THE STAR

RALEIGH, OCT. 20, 1836.



Presidential Election takes place throughout this State on the 10th day of November.

Candidates of the People. FOR PRESIDENT.

MUGH LAWSON WHITE, OF TENNESSEE.

> FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

WHITE ELECTORS. 1st District, Alfred Webb, of Rutherford. Anderson Mitchell, Wilkes. Wm. J. Alexander, Mecklenburg. John Giles, Rowan.

John L. Leseur, Rockingham. John M. Morehead, Guilford. 71h John D. Toomer, Cumberland. James S. Smith, Orange, Charles Manly, Wake, 9th

Willie Perry, Franklin. Wm. W. Cherry, Bertie. 11th 12th John L. Bailey, Pasquotank. J. O'K. Williams, Beaufort. Blount Coleman, Lenoir. 14th Jeremiah Pearsall, Duplin.

loth

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-ADMIN-ISTRATION CAUCUS CANDIDATE.

In the better days of the Republic, before a host of hungry sychophants, greedy for "spoils" were gathered around the dispenser of office and emolument, the questions asked concerning any aspirant for office, and especially the highest, were "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution?" If a satisfactory answer could be returned, it was deemed sufficient. It seems however that these tests of qualification for high public trusts, have been lost sight of by the writer of the address of the central Van Buren committee, and by the partisans of the spoils and caucus candidate generally, and others adopted in their stead, leading to the most degrading vassalage. It is an ominous sign when a prominent candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this country, relies for success not so muc on his own qualifications, as upon the facts that he is a supporter of the present incumbent, and is supported by him, and that he has been nocaucus. It matters not with the faction which denominates itself the Jackson Van Buren Democratic party, how long a man has served his country, nor how signally-it matters not how elevated and pure is his public or private character-nor how devoted may have been his support of the measures of the administration generally, if he will not aid the President and the office holders to elect his pet his successor, if he will not support the "administration candidate," he is forthwith denounced as a Federalist, a Bank man, or a "new born whig." you want proof? It will be found in the denunciations daily poured out against Judge White and his prominent friends, and that portion of the Jackson party which support him, by Gen. Jackson himself, and by the orators and prints of the spoils party. On the other hand, it is im-

material what may have been any individual's

previous course, though he may be a Federalist

of the deepest dye, though he may have been

son-Van-Buren-Amos Kendall-Taney-Republi-

can. Do you want proofs of this! Look at

whole batch of New England democrats; besides some nearer home. "The Administration Candidate"! When before, since the foundation of this government, did the administration presume to have a candidate in the field for the first office in the country? The fact that Van Buren is the "administration candidate," constitutes the stronges objection to him. If he is the candidate of the administration, it is to be expected the administration will use its exertions to elect him. That this has been done, that the President himself has disgraced his station by openly electioneer ing for him, no man can deny, after the recent occurrences which have taken place in Tennes see. The President told us in his inaugural address, that the patronage and influence of the general government should be kept from any inerference with the right of voting. The sons for this are too obvious to need repetition. If his position was true, (and who will gaineny it!) in regard to inferior officers, with how much greater weight does it apply to the President imself! The dispenser of nearly all the offices of the general government, with power to remove all who are refractory, and will not go for the heir apparent, Martin Van Buren, his influence would be vastly greater and of consequence vastly more corrupting—more dangerous to post modified by matual interests,
pular rights and public virtue—than that of any
However combinations or associati subordinate functionary. His patronage is immense. It is supposed to operate directly on more than 50,000 voters, and indirectly upon a much larger number. It extends not only into every state, but into every neighbourhood in this vast confederacy. Many of our ancestors, jealous as freemen should ever be, of their liberties, thought they saw in the President a monarch in disguise, even when his powers were legitimately exerted. When exercised for the alarming, dangerous and unauthorised purpose of appointing his successor, he can scarcely be

called a monarch in disguise. But what makes the matter more worthy of the consideration of every independent freeman the President was not content with appointing the next President, but his kind providence reached as far even as the successor to his sucasor. Read the following extract from Judge

White's speech: "On his, [Gen. Jackson's] journey to Wash ington, he conversed freely with some of my friends, and remonstrated against any attempt to nominate me as President-said that there must be a National Convention, that Mr. Van Buren ought to be nominated as President, I, as Vice President, and when his eight years were expired I was young enough to be taken up then as President."

These things, we repeat, are worthy the serious and sober reflection of all men who love their country and her institutions in their puri-ty more than they do Gen. Jackson. Republican governments have always been subverted by insiducins encroachments, which gradually and imperceptibly corrupt the public mind and prepare it for the schemes of the conspirators. Popular rights have never been openly attack-ed. Such attacks would at once be seen and put down. History further teaches us, even if experience was not a sufficient teacher, that

public liberty, or the abrid did not cover their designs with the and honeyed professions of love for the whom they were forging chains. There was an unprincipled demagogue, desirous fice and regardless of the sneans by wh should obtain it, who was not an especial for the people. These professions con-But we say to all "be ye not deceived" men by their acts.

We readily acquit Gen. Jacks We readily acquit Gen. Jackson of any de-sign to rob the people of their rights, or impro-perly to control them in their exercise. We be-lieve he has been led on to his present discredi-table position, by the flattery of the vile versal around him, who, with not half his under ing, nor one single grain of his homes, har acquired an influence by their a ta over his ar tions. But still, be his intentions what the may, in harage sought to appoint his successor, the precedent will not be one whit the lass day gerous if successful, and calls for the active exertion of every true republic h: and friend to his country, to put it down.

Whilst we acquit the President himself of any premeditated designs against popular rights we cannot say as much of the leaders in another body notoriously convened for the purpose of paiming the Magician, "the administration can didate" on the American people. We allocate to the Baltimore Caucus. We look upon the acts of that body as one of the most specious, and because specious, most dangerous and insdious attack on popular rights for years. It is infinitely more so than was a Congressional caucus, which the people so signally rebuked in 1824. For the latter must be composed of men of some character and intelligence. Its mem bers would be directly responsible to the people and their opinions might be received as a tole rably fair exponent of the opinions of their

The steam caucus is wanting in any one of these things to recommend it, as caucuses of the same character generally will be. The men hers will, in most cases be chosen, not so mu for their wisdom, or experience or character, as for devotion to some leader. Nay, it has hap pened, and it will happen again, that hung expectants have called little meetings and pro cured themselves to be appointed with a view of carrying favour with the present dispenser of the spoils, and of recommending themselves to him who is expected to succeed. The Baltimon caucus itself, is proof that in all assemblages of this kind, the members will represent but an inconsiderable portion of the real people, & come quently if they should express the will of the people it will be the result of accident. A meeting of 11 individuals in Northampton, and and ther not exceeding 30 or 40 at the most in Hertford, had three delegates in the steament cus. Philo White, another delegate, wasappe ted by a meeting in Salisbury, the preise num-ber of which has never been ascertained, but it is believed it did not exceed 7 or 8. Dr. lbuke of Tennessee, represented nobody but himuli In some of the States, the members of the Legis lature appointed the delegates. We harard but little in saying, but a fraction of the people is any county in this state, had any agency, d or indirect in the appointment of delegates. Ye a body thus elected, composed of such materis will elect the President of the United States. the people sanction their dictation. elect, for why is it that Van Buren is called the democratic candidate but for the nomination of this Convention, or why is Judge White denounced for dividing the party! Fellow Citizens, are you prepared to introduce this mode, unknown to the constitution, of electing your

Chief Magistrate! The constitution sava you are capable of self government, and that you shall elect a President, except in a certain contingency. This caucu cessity of its advice and dictation? If it was to opposed to the administration, or in favor of the | have no influence, its assemblage was entirely ing democratic, are the very reverse. One hundred people in Tennessee appoint one de-egate. He is entitled to give fifteen votes. Richard Rush, Alexander H. Everett and the Fifty thousand in North Carolina appoint fifteen delegates who are entitled also to fifteen votes. Here are fifty thousand freemen whose wishes as to the candidate to be run for the Presidency are to be balanced by 100! And

yet this is a derpocratic assemblage. Where is the man in North Carolina willing that the delegates from this state in the Baltiore caucus should elect a President and Vice President for him! There are we venture to ar but few. Hear what the father of his country, the great and good Washington, says of these

"All combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with the zeal design to direct, control, counteract or awe, the regular deliberations and action of the constitu ted authorities, are destructive of this funds mental principle, and of fatal tendency. Ther serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of party; often a small but artful and enterprising m nority of the community, and according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration, the pairror of the Alconcerted and incongruous projects of faction rather than the organ of consistent and whole some plans, digested by common councils, and

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then an popular ends, they are likely, in the co time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very en-

He could not have more correctly described the Steam Caucus, had his life been spared to see it. This is a hold attempt of "a small but art-ful and enterprising minority" to make the cau-cus "the potent engine," by which "cunning, ambitious and ambitious and unprincipled men" are endeavor ing "to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government and we trust that every man who so views it sill be at the polis in November.

HON. WILLIE P. MANGUM. There is no individual in this state, at on the object of so much dread and such cordial tred to the leaders of the spoils party, as this distinguished statesman. They dread him for his talents, and they hate him because his sarly independence is the severest rebuke to their crouching servility. From the moment they became convinced, that he would do his daty is is country, and resist the daring and unauthor ised attempt of the President and the office holders to take from the people the election of their Chief Magistrate and usurp it to themselves, he became a standing themse for bitter investive and unavaring dangeration. his country, and resist the daring and unau

unsparing denunciation.

It was determined if possible, to drive him from the Senate before the expiration of his constitutional term, and place there some plies tool who would think and act as the party di-Such attacks would at once be seen and the second state of our Legislature, having a majority, despectation was not a sufficient teacher, that we encroschments of which we have spoken, commands of the kinner Cabinet, (they were