

mount my horse and ride him thither, I am much more able to walk than you, in your disabled situation." The young man after urgent solicitation, placed himself in the saddle, and the plain gentleman took it a foot the rest of the distance to Vincennes, where they arrived about nightfall.

In the morning, the stranger again accosted the young man: "You told me yesterday your object was to enter a piece of land. I have some knowledge of this country, its location and advantages—if you will accept my aid, I will go with you to the Land-office and select a piece for you. It will save you a good deal of trouble and some expense." The offer was cheerfully accepted, and they proceeded to the office and made the entry. But imagine the chagrin and disappointment of the young man, when he came to pay the money to the receiver, to learn the amount was deficient five dollars, owing to a counterfeit to that amount. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." The stranger perceiving the dilemma of the young man, immediately said: "Be of cheer—you informed me that you were an orphan—that you have come several hundred miles in search of a home for yourself and brother and sister. You shall not be disappointed—it gives me pleasure to assist the orphan and destitute. Here are ten dollars which will enable you to clear out your land and pay your way. Until you can obtain employment, and as I have many acquaintances here, I shall seek out a place for you." He did so, and obtained one—and the young man continued in it until he had accumulated some money, which he remitted to his brother and sister, and enabled them to join him. The piece of land proved to be a valuable one—now finely improved and occupied by his elder brother and his family—respected and esteemed by their neighbors. The sister was happily married, and is enjoying the comforts of a life, on a farm in the same neighborhood. The younger brother, possessing the confidence of his fellow citizens, has been elected and is now performing the duties of a highly responsible office.

Reader! who was that stranger, that good man, that plain republican who so disinterestedly stepped forward, and in the hour of need assisted these orphans, and enabled them to fix themselves comfortably in life? Does not your bosom swell with gratitude for so noble a deed?

My friends, that stranger, that good plain republican was GENERAL HARRISON. He who had been Governor of a State, the commander of armies, had fought many battles in his country's cause, and never lost one, did not acquire the supercilious demeanor, which those in power too frequently do. He is still the plain republican, ever ready to assist the poor and needy with the purse and his council.

Reader—the above is not a fiction. There are those yet residing in Fayette county who remember these orphan children; and should you ever meet with them, they will relate to you from overflowing and grateful hearts, this worthy deed of the good Gen. HARRISON. This is the man whom the "People" are about to call to preside over the destinies of this great Republic. Is he not worthy of it? THE ORPHAN.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Weekly Republican.

THE GERMANS ARE COMING.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the principal German papers printed in New York, has recently raised the Standard of Harrison and Tyler, and has become a zealous and able advocate of honest Democratic principles. We have also the gratifying intelligence that F. J. Grund, the Biographer and panegyrist of Van Buren, and President of the German Van Buren Convention at Pittsburgh, in 1836, has come out for Harrison & Tyler, and commenced the publication of a German paper in Philadelphia, to be devoted to their support. We find the notice of the paper and its editor in the New York Signal: "Mr. Grund's New Paper.—We have received the first number of *The Pennsylvania German*, a new weekly paper, edited and published every Saturday in Philadelphia, by Francis J. Grund, at the rate of \$2 50 per annum. One half of the sheet is German, and the other in the English language, and it makes a very handsome appearance. It is devoted to the support of General Harrison for the Presidency of the United States.

Working Men, remember one of the principal arguments in favor of the sub-treasury, hard money system is, that it will REDUCE THE WAGES OF THE LABORER! Will you, to gratify the office holders of the government, reduce yourselves to the dependence of the laboring classes of hard money countries? If so, then vote for the party in power, and you will be gratified. The sub-Treasury is now in prospect, and if you have a foretaste of its effects. Do you get along better now, when every thing is low, than you did when every thing was at a fair price? If you do not, then depend upon it, you will get along far worse when the sub-Treasury is in full operation.

Cincinnati Republican.

WHIG AND TORY.

In a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to a friend he says, that the proper distinction of parties in a Republican government is in WHIGS and TORIES. Mr. Jefferson then goes on and defines the terms Whig and Tory as follows—"THE TORIES," he says, are in favor of strengthening the General Executive Government,

but the WHIGS are for strengthening the Representative Branch, as the bulwark against Consolidation, which must ultimately generate monarchy."—Cin. Republican.

A DISCOVERY.

It appears that the celebrated bill which is falsely designated as the bill proposing to sell poor white men for debt, and for voting in favor of which General Harrison has been so much censured by the Tories, was introduced into the Legislature of Ohio by Thomas Morris, one of the late loco foco Van Buren Abolition Senators from that State.

Raleigh Star.

A POLITICAL CHANGING.

There is scarcely a measure which is now condemned by Mr. Van Buren but what he formerly supported. He is opposed to the United States Bank, yet he once joined in a petition praying that a branch of that Institution should be located in the city of Albany. He condemns all Banks, yet himself and the party of which he is the acknowledged head contributed to build up the savings banks & trust companies and loan offices and an endless train of moneyed institutions now existing in the State of New York. He now professes to condemn the Federal party and its measures, yet it is a well established fact that he united with the Federal party in trying to defeat the election of Mr. Madison, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is equally well known that he voted for Rufus King the Federal candidate for the U. States Senate, in preference to Ambrose Spencer, the Democratic candidate for that distinguished station. It is known also that he voted for the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland Road—a measure decidedly Federal in its character. He now pretends to condemn the tariff, because the North has abandoned the system in part, and because the South unequivocally condemns it; whereas it is known to the whole world that he formerly supported the tariff in its most odious and oppressive forms, because he sought some benefit under the measure—being possessed at that time of 20,000 sheep. He now condemns John Quincy Adams, on the ground that he is a Federalist, when it is a well authenticated fact that he was in favor of Mr. Adams in the year 1834, when that gentleman was elevated to the Presidency, and when it was probable that he would continue in the ascendancy in the politics of this country. Mr. Van Buren has in truth been every thing and every thing to suit times and changes as interest might dictate.

Raleigh Star.

REPORT UPON PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Underwood, from the Committee appointed to report on the facts of the late Rencontre between Messrs. Bynum and Garland, of Louisiana, made a Report, containing a statement of facts, based on the written testimony of a number of witnesses, which testimony accompanied the Report. The Committee recommended no resolution, nor do they accompany the narrative with a single remark, conceiving it their duty to confine themselves to a naked statement of facts. The substance of the Report, so far as it could be caught from hearing it read, amounts to this: A certain Exhibit of the comparative Expenditures of the present and past Administrations, together with some other documents pertaining to the same subject, having been put forth by gentlemen styling themselves an "Executive Committee," and published with their names, had been referred to by Mr. Wise, and, at his request had been read at the Clerk's table. After which Mr. Wise made some further remarks, in which he stated that the paper just read had been drawn up by his colleague (Mr. Botts) who had gone to Richmond.

Mr. Wise, having resumed his seat, Mr. Bynum rose, and walking up the central aisle of the House, came to the seat of Mr. Galbraith, and observed to him, that "this was an Electioneering party trick." He then advanced upon the narrow aisle, which proceeds from the central area, till he came between the seats of Mr. Banks and Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, and looking at Mr. Banks, who then sat in the seat next to his own, observed, "that this was an unfair party trick, intended to be used in Virginia, just on the eve of an election, and that the paper was a d—d lie from beginning to end." Mr. Garland, who was close by (and whose name was attached to the paper) turning from a gentleman with whom he was conversing, and looking at Mr. Bynum, said, "that every word in the paper was strictly true," and added, "that no gentleman would say otherwise;" or, as others testify, "that what Mr. B. said was a lie." On this Mr. Bynum replied, "that's a d—d lie," or, "you are a d—d liar," at the same moment reaching towards Mr. Garland's cane, which lay at the back of his chair. On this, Mr. Garland seized the cane. Mr. B. raised it as high as the waist of Mr. G. when, in the jumble, the cane fell to the floor, and the two parties engaged. Mr. Garland struck Mr. Bynum a blow, which the latter returned; when the gentlemen about them interfered & succeeded in parting them. Mr. Garland picked up his cane and returned to his seat. Mr. Bynum, being at the narrow aisle next to the lobby, or in the lobby near the fire place, drew his penknife from his pocket, and appeared to endeavor to open it, but did not succeed. He then called out to Mr. Garland, uttering violent and reproachful epithets. Much confusion was produced in the House, but the Speaker succeeded in restoring order.

The report having been read, Mr. Butler, of Ky. moved that the report and testimony be printed, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Ral. Register.

Washington, April 14, 1840.

Mr. DRAKE SIR: The question has been frequently asked, what will Georgia do in the approaching Presidential contest? My reply has been, "go for Van Buren, I presume, as the State Rights party in December last resolved to support neither Van Buren nor Gen. Harrison." This will be the result, if that "stand aloof" course be persevered in. When Gen. Harrison was first nominated, I confess I thought that the proper course for the State Rights party. But, from a full and fair examination of the political opinions of the General, I am now willing to support him in preference to Mr. Van Buren. To give you the reasons, I deem unnecessary—for the last three months have been chiefly employed in developing his merits and demerits. My prejudices were against him, and I so expressed myself; but justice to myself forbids me to remain silent, when an old & gallant man has suffered from under an improper prejudice.

If I should be asked my opinion as to the course the State Rights party or the State should adopt in the Presidential contest, unhesitatingly I would say, go for Gen. Harrison and John Tyler. I do not design to abuse Mr. Van Buren—I never have, nor shall I now do it. But his policy and his administration generally, as John P. King said, are "whitening the head of this young Republic most prematurely." Look at the country, who does not feel for the people? and who does not perceive the ruin, desolation, and distress which is now overwhelming the People? Who can tell the wretchedness which the debtor class of the People are doomed to suffer? Who does not know that the policy of this Administration has been prostrating the credit of the country? That it has closed the doors of the banks to prevent credit being extended to honest & industrious men, whose property is or will be under the sheriff's hammer? But, sir, I will stop. I am prepared to defend my choice—and I am ready to give my constituents and the people of the State my views from the stump—any way—any where—and if my preference for General Harrison over Mr. Van Buren is an objection to me, I will say to my constituents, choose one whose opinions more fitly accord.

It is not at all surprising that there should have been a difference of opinion among us in making the choice; time will bring us together again—at least the mass of the party. I will be pleased to hear how far you accord with me. Amidst my extensive correspondence, I have expressed my preference ever since I have noticed myself. At first I was for standing aloof; that is, going for neither—but my opinions are now different. The State will go for Gen. Harrison and John Tyler when their claims are fully known. Let the Convention in June survey the ground and do their duty. Tell your friends, Mr. Van Buren has a Waterloo defeat ahead. But he is a magician, in the opinion of many—perhaps he may avoid it. Personally I esteem him.

Your friend, WM. C. DAWSON.
Georgia Messenger.

From the Charleston Courier, (Van Buren.) GEN. HARRISON AND ABOLITION.—We give place, with pleasure, to the following letter, from a distinguished Georgian, as another to the already multiplied proofs of Gen. Harrison's soundness on the slave question.

Savannah, April 11, 1840.

Gentlemen! You call upon me, in your paper of the 9th instant, to make public a letter, addressed to me by Gen. Harrison, on the subject of Abolition. I have already replied to a similar request, made by the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, a paper published in this city; but as I know not if that paper, (which has been recently established), is on your list of exchanges, and feel that the liberality of your conduct, towards a political opponent, gives you an undoubted claim to the respect and courtesy of his friends, I repeat the substance of that answer:

The Letter, in question, was written in 1836, in anticipation of a state of things, which did not occur. It was therefore not made public, and I fear has not been preserved. At least, after a diligent search among my papers, I have been unable to find it. Its contents, however, are perfectly within my recollection, and I do all that is in my power to comply with your request, by stating them, as I have done to the Editor of the *Telegraph*. The Letter embraced three points:—

1. Gen. Harrison denied the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the states, or in the District of Columbia.
2. He expressed the opinion that the Tariff compromise ought to remain undisturbed.
3. He repudiated the practice of making appointments to office, the reward of partisan service.

This was the purport of the letter. I did not ask Gen. Harrison's opinion because I doubted it. Having been in intimate intercourse with him for several years, I knew that his views on these subjects were accordant with my own.

I am very respectfully,
J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

The darkness is passing away even from Kentucky.—Globe.
Ah, and so you have heard at last of the elopement of Col. Johnson's wife.—Lou. Jour.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE OLD DOMINION IS FREE—FREE—FREE!

All the good news from Virginia is confirmed, and the last link that chained her to the throne is unbroken, and millions of free hearts hail her release! The tide of power and corruption has been turned back with an iron rebuke and a giant arm. VIRGINIA IS FREE!—VIRGINIA IS FREE! Her gallant sons have done their duty, and disdaining to put off their armor while the stain of oppression remains, they are ready and panting for the great battle of the Presidency. The eyes of the whole Union were anxiously bent on Virginia, and gloriously has she come to the rescue. The precise majority for the Whigs is not yet known, but the result is such as to settle the political character of the State for years to come. It makes a difference in the Presidential estimate of 46 votes against Mr. Van Buren. It exhibits a glorious rallying point for the Whigs, and will infuse animation into the bosom of every irresolute man in the country. The importance, therefore, of this triumph cannot be over-estimated, or over-stated. It thunders from the political ramparts to every section of the Union—"ALL'S WELL!"

We insert here, as germane to the matter in hand, the following neat effusion; not of our own, but of a friend's Muse. It is, decidedly, one of the happiest hits we have ever seen:

VIRGINIA'S RIVALS:

Two suitors lately to Virginia came,
Disimilar in stature, as in fame;
The one, a little Northern man "tho' long,"
he said,
"He'd been a Southerner in heart and head;"

The other was a Southern man, of sound ripe age,
Whose deeds are blazoned on Columbia's page;

One moment doubtful fair Virginia seemed,
But swift her bright glance on her Hero beamed;

Then turning on a Northern man a look,
That made him wish himself at Kinderhook;
Away! she cried, your words and acts denote,

You fawn'd and flatter'd but to gain my vote;
Whilst this my choice, will merit the world's applause,

Uphold my welfare, and our Country laws.
Q.

THE WHIG BANNER.

H. W. GUION, Editor.

LINCOLNTON N. C.

SATURDAY, May 9, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR OF N. CAROLINA,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincolnton.

HENRY W. CONNOR, the thoughtful has made a speech, and in that speech, he has dragged his constituents before the Nation's eyes, as the lowest standard of vulgarity & abuse. Hear him!

"But now it had come to this (and he meant nothing personal to any one) that the most disrespectful language was used, not only in under-currents, but in the house; indeed he might safely venture to say, that he had heard as much vulgarity and abuse, as he ever heard upon court greens, or at the tails of a muster in the District he represented." If he did think his constituents patterns of Blackguardism, he should have kept it to himself, and not published it to the World. "That is a mean bird, &c."

Our ultra Federal neighbor has recently learned that "Harrison lives in a fine house, and receives six thousand dollars a year for not performing his duties as a clerk, and that he is as rich as any man ought to be." "Hefo he contradicts one of his leaders in the late town candidate caucus, who ridiculed Gen. Harrison as a poor man, who, if elected, he supposed would have to travel to Washington on a barrel of hard cider, with Eagle feathers in his cap, &c. How rapidly has the General grown wealthy. Two weeks ago he could not travel decently, now he is worth six thousand dollars a year. O! hypocrites when shall we believe your statements.

The Republican says that the FEDERALISTS have carried Virginia. Old REPUBLICAN Virginia, the land of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, turned out to be a Federal State at last. What a pity the Republican thinks so.

GOVERNMENT EDITORS.

Accident has at length exposed, what has been long suspected. The appointing power of the President, is freely used to keep himself in office, by first making an able writer an officer with a snug salary, then converting him into an Editor or Government advocate. E. W. Robinson, Editor of the Kentucky Yeoman, a Tory paper of the vilest stamp, printed in Frankfort, Kentucky, continued to draw his salary of twelve hundred dollars a year, as a clerk of the Post Office Department at Washington city. One Andrews has for several years drawn \$1200 a year as a clerk in the Treasury Department—and during the whole time has been connected with the *Globe*, as Congressional Reporter. PHILO WHITE, a Purser in the Navy, stationed at Pensacola, Florida, recently came to Salisbury, and earnestly commenced editing the Western Carolinian—a vile reckless and Tory sheet. He expected, no doubt, to escape exposure as he did in 1834 and '35, &c., when editing the Raleigh Standard. He was then Purser in the Navy, an office worth by his own accounts three thousand dollars a year. He continued a Purser during his editorial career, and received his pay in a twofold capacity. By a Document "printed by order of the Secretary of the Navy for 1840"—we learn that Philo White first entered the Navy service the 11th May, 1830, that he is still in the service, and had leave of absence, when the Document was published, but for what length of time we are not told. We are further convinced that Philo would not have exchanged his three thousand a year, for the pitiful profits of the Standard office—more especially too, when the Purser occasionally gets from government, an extra allowance for doing his regular business. Last year the 22d of July, Philo received one of these extras as appears from Doc. No. 24, page 6—"For labor to Navy Yard, at Pensacola, and Postage." The value of this labor and postage was one thousand, eight hundred and seventy nine dollars and 2 cents. For the last ten years he has been feeding upon Treasury pay, and a portion of that time 3 or 4 years, has been returning the kindness of Government, by whitewashing its conduct. These facts have been discovered by mere accident. How many similar cases there are, is yet a mystery. The Treasury is empty—and the government in debt. Should it be wondered at, when hundreds of officers are employed, whose services are not necessary to administer, and who are employed only to defend the Government. The President takes the people's money, and with it pays a set of men to blind and deceive the people. Who does not perceive the necessity of reform? What honest man can abide these things?

Did not Romulus M. Saunders, procure the Editorial services of Philo White in 1834 at Raleigh?

Now Mark.—Mr. Stanley obtained the floor and made an effort to prove that Gen. Harrison was not an abolitionist.

"If the gentleman last above named did not feel sore on the abolition question, would it have suggested itself on such an occasion? (appropriation bill)."—Lincoln Republican.
No doubt Stanley did and does feel sore dashed that Southerners can be better satisfied with Van Buren's letter to Junius Ames, in which he says it is Constitutional to abolish Slavery in the District, that with Harrison's letter to Mr. Sloo, stating it in his opinion, unconstitutional without the assent of Maryland, Virginia, and the Citizens of the District. Every true candid Southerner, is sore ashamed at such hypocrisy.

ABOLITION.

Toryism still raves with the charge of abolitionism against Gen. Harrison. It should be recollected however, that the ONLY evidence of the charge consists in a Forgery of the *Hypocrites*, in which they make him say, that at 18 he joined an abolition society in Richmond Virginia. To be sure they also quote a passage of his Cheviot speech, but the very next sentence, (which of course is omitted by Tory Editors,) in substance declares it unconstitutional to aid emancipation without the consent of the slaveholding States. This is the only evidence, & against it may be arrayed the strongest testimony, consisting of speeches, and letters, acts and deeds of the most undeniable character. How stands the case with the Jim Crow President? In 1819 before he had cast his eyes towards the south, for Southern votes, whilst he was seeking promotion in his own State, with his eye fixed upon the Governors chair of New York, he took a warm part with the abolitionists, and assisted in passing the following preamble and resolutions as appears of record