

WHO IS THE ABOLITIONIST—HARRISON OR VAN BUREN.

That the great mass of the Van Buren party are honest and sincere in their political sentiments, and that they honestly think they are pursuing the course best calculated to promote the public good, is what we have always believed; but that, in relying upon the representation of their Presses, and in listening to the monstrous fabrications of the venal and interested retainers of the Administration, they are most egregiously deceived, we just as firmly believe. It may be laid down as an axiom, that the moment the leaders of a party resort to forgery or falsehood to sustain themselves, it is an unerring evidence that they, at least, are conscious of the badness and desperation of their cause, and of the impossibility of sustaining it by fair and honorable means. Upon no other principle can we account for the innumerable calumnies and misrepresentations with which the Van Buren Presses teem with respect to the conduct of Gen. Harrison as a military man, and his principles and sentiments as a civilian. Many of these charges, besides, contradict themselves, because they are inconsistent and incompatible with each other. For instance, he has been accused, in one and the same breath, of being a friend to slavery and an abolitionist; or never having been in the heat of a battle, and of unwillingly conducting in unnecessarily exposing his person at the Thames; with having received thousands of dollars from the Public Treasury as an officer of the army, as Governor of the Indiana Territory, as commanding General of the N. W. army, as Representative and Senator in Congress, and as Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia, all of which distinguished offices he received from the hands of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams—and, in the same breath, he is pronounced an "OLD GRANNY!" Now, we don't much blame those who are paid for believing such ridiculous and inconsistent nonsense, with doing so; but what motive or interest can the honest citizen have—who has the means or industry to procure a living without a pension—to believe, or to aid in disseminating, such falsifications of history and of fact? Instead of being misled by the shibboleth of party into acts of injustice to the noble and disinterested defenders of his country, the chief glory of the honest and independent citizen should be, to love truth and justice more than party. Considering the charges against Gen. Harrison, as a military man, completely refuted by the testimony of Shelby, Johnson, Speed, Smith, O'Fallan, Todd, &c., we shall not consume space by a further allusion to them, at this time, in our columns. The charge of abolitionism, however, by the advocates of Martin Van Buren, is one of the most reckless and audacious to which the present canvass has given rise; and seems to be made on the stratagem often adopted by rogues of crying "stop thieves," to divert public attention from themselves—the real felons.

The conduct of Harrison and Van Buren on the Missouri question, affords a most striking illustration of the relative orthodoxy of their views as to the rights of the South; and is a fine practical commentary on the reckless effrontery of the Vanocrats in charging Harrison with the heresy of abolition. Jefferson, in a letter to Gen. Lafayette, dated Nov. 4, 1822, thus speaks of the objects and aims of the originators of that incendiary question: "On the eclipse of Federalism with us, although not its extinction, its leaders got up the Missouri question, under the false front of lessening the measure of slavery, but with the real view of producing a geographical division of parties, which might insure them the next President." At this momentous crisis, how different were the positions of the Kinderhook intriguer, and that of the frank old soldier of North Bend! Van Buren not only wrote a pamphlet, (which he called his "Considerations," &c.) to procure the election of Rufus King, the Missouri restrictionist and high-toned Federalist, to the U. S. Senate from New York; but he went even farther than that. In January, 1820, a preamble and resolutions, inhibiting the introduction of slavery into the Union, was introduced into the Legislature of New York, for which Mr. Van Buren voted! To prevent cavilling, we copy the preamble and resolution entire.

"Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every Constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the United States clearly gives to Congress the right to require of new States not comprehended within the original boundaries of the United States the prohibiting of Slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union.

"Therefore Resolved, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission as a State into the Union of any Territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

On the 29th day of January, 1820, the Senate took up the Resolution, and passed the same unanimously, the following Senators being present: Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Barlow, Bowne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Ditmars, Evans, Frothington, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lounsberry, McMartin, Moodie, Mallory, More, Newes, Paine, Ross, Rosenbrock, Skinner, Swain, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young—30."

Here, then, we find Van Buren going his full lengths with the Federal leaders, for a measure that came near producing a dissolution of the Union; and now, when the whole country is sound upon the great question of Southern rights, and storms that threatened their destruction have passed away, and his supporters claim to be, par excellence, the exclusive friends of the South, and its institutions! As well might a Hessian who fought against the immortal Washington, turn round, after the war was ended, and charge him with being a traitor to republicanism, as for Van Buren and his friends to charge Harrison with being unfriendly to the South—as the facts of history will incontestably prove.

Gen. Harrison was a member of Congress from the Cincinnati District the year Missouri was admitted into the Union; and was one of the very few members from the non-slaveholding States for its admission. The abolitionists being then very strong in that dis-

trict, the excitement against Gen. Harrison for that vote was tremendous, and he was defeated by Mr. Gazley, the anti-slavery candidate—a result universally lamented at the time by the friends of State rights. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, was much affected with Gen. H.'s defeat as a candidate for re-election, and said that he felt a political martyr for his devotion to the cause of Southern rights—to the true principles of the Constitution! Yet he now, for party purposes, (time-serving sycophant, as he is!) joins in with the officeholders in their hue-and-cry of "Abolitionist" against him!

If all this is not sufficient to convince the honest enquirer after truth of the profligacy of the Van Buren leaders in claiming for him Southern feelings and principles, and accusing Gen. Harrison (a Virginian by birth and education) of opposite sentiments, the annexed extract from the address of the Indiana Van Buren Convention, in 1836, should forever settle the point! This address, written by James Whitcomb, of the General Land Office, accuses Gen. Harrison with being friendly to slavery, in the following plain and emphatic language:

"But we have another and grave objection to Gen. Harrison. In 1823, when invested with the almost unlimited powers, executive, legislative and judicial, which had been conferred on him under President Adams' administration, he, as Governor of Indiana Territory, in conjunction with the two Territorial Judges, made a law compelling all negroes, mulattoes, and even white persons not being citizens of the United States, coming into the Territory under a contract of service, to perform the same; thus, virtually, legalizing slavery for life.

"And subsequently, in 1825, again in 1827, he gave his executive sanction and approval to bills of the territorial legislature, authorizing the owners or possessors of negroes or mulattoes under fifteen years of age to bring them into the territory, and hold them in slavery, if males, until thirty-five years of age, and, if females, until thirty-two years of age, without their consent, and if the negro when brought into the territory should be above fifteen years of age, he might be deemed to slavery for life, if an agreement to that effect could be extorted from him in presence of the Clerk of the Court.

"This law being in direct contravention of the ordinance of Congress, of 1787, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the territory north-west of the Ohio, was clearly unauthorized. The Supreme Court of the State subsequently decided it to be of no validity, on the ground that it authorized slavery. And it is obvious that if the territorial government had power to enslave a man until 35 years of age, they could by an extent of the same principle, rivet on him the chains of bondage for life. What claims for political support has that man on the people of Indiana, who legalized slavery with the FOUL BLOT OF SLAVERY, and desecrated that soil with a degraded population which the fathers of the republic had desired should remain forever the exclusive and hallowed abode of freemen?"

What, therefore, are we to think of the consistency and political honesty of men who attempt to crucify and destroy the character of a venerable patriot on the contradictory allegations that he is, at one and the same time, the friend and the enemy of the institution of slavery? By what rule of evidence would the testimony of a witness be taken in Court, who should contradict himself every ten minutes—swearing in the same breath that a man was black and that he was white? And yet there are hundreds of men so blinded by party zeal as to have opposed Gen. Harrison because they believed in the truth of both of these charges put forth against him by the interested hirelings of the present administration! All we ask of our honest opponents is to read and judge for themselves, without being biased by those who are paid to falsify and misrepresent facts.—Wabash Courier.

PROGRESS TOWARDS A MILITARY DESPOTISM.

On the 30th of November 1836, the entire Army of the United States, officers and men, numbered 7,958. (See Doc. No. 1, 24th Congress, 2d Session, page 137.) This was the last year of Gen. Jackson's reign.

Mr. Van Buren came into Office, 4th of March 1837. On the 30th November, of that year, the Adjutant General again reported the grand aggregate of the Army to be, 7,958 men. (See Doc. No. 1, 25th Cong. 2d Sess. p. 217.) In Van Buren's Message of Dec. 5, same year, he recommended "an increase of our regular forces." (See same Doc. p. 17.) The Secretary of War also urged the same increase. (See same Doc. p. 163, also Mr. Poinsett's Special Report, March 21, 1838, 8th vol. Ex. Doc.) In accordance with these recommendations, Gen. McKay, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported, and strongly advocated, a bill to increase the Army, which passed on the 5th of July 1838.

On the 29th of Nov. 1838, the Army had swelled to 12,639 officers and men, an increase of 4,581 in that year. (See Doc. No. 2, 3rd Session, 15th Congress.)

Nov. 1839, the Adjutant General again reports the total of the Army at 12,539. (See Doc. No. 2, 1st Sess. 26th Cong., p. 63.)

THE SECRET PROSCRIPTION.

"When men of rank sacrifice dignity to ambition, and work with low instruments for low ends, the whole composition becomes low and base."—Burke.

The recent trial at Baltimore of two officers of the Army, on the charge of political delinquency, preferred against them secretly, by a political club, has fixed public attention deeply and extensively, as a new move of the system on which the Government has been administered for the last eleven years. The subjection of the Executive to the dictation of party jingos has long been notorious; but the case just mentioned is the first instance in which that discreditable influence has been brought to bear, ostensibly at least, on the honor of the country, to a certain extent, escaped the assaults which were sustained by every other class of the community at the hands of the self-constituted depositaries of Executive power. But the time has now come, it seems, for making the officers of the Army feel that political vassalage to the President is the tenure by which they hold their commissions. Five individuals in Baltimore, designating themselves as a party committee, address a "confidential" letter to the President of the United States, in which they demand [the word used is "request"] "the immediate removal" of Major Lendrum and Captain Dusenbury from office, on party grounds. The President instead of declining the confidence thus improperly thrust upon him; instead of repelling the dictation of the committee as an arrogant interference with his constitutional duties; or rather instead of treating it with the silent contempt which it deserved, so far obeyed their mandate, as though he did not "immediately remove" the officers according to order, yet had them arraigned before a military tribunal. The finding of the Court, while it acquits in the most ample terms the officers, is an impressive rebuke to the whole proceeding.—In the case of Maj. Lendrum, the Court say, "there is not the slightest foundation for the accusations made against" him; "on the contrary, the board is of opinion that he has, free from all party feeling or political considerations, discharged his duties in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments conscientiously, and with a single eye to the public good. In this opinion the board is cordially united." In the other case, the words of the Court are: "The board has heard the testimony which the parties interested have to offer, and, after a careful revision of the proceedings, is unanimously of opinion that Captain Dusenbury, as a discharging officer of the Quartermaster's Department, has been governed by no other considerations than those of the public interest, and that he has honestly and faithfully discharged his duties."

In each of these cases the acquittal is as plenary as language can make it; and in one of them the Court say, in substance, that there was not even a prima facie case for the inquiry! And yet the country was made to incur the expense of an investigation of more than a fortnight's continuance, and two honorable men and meritorious officers were held up before the country as faithless to their duty! Gen. Jackson, in whose footsteps the present President promised to tread, had, on a memorable occasion, addressed to the Senate of the United States an elaborate remonstrance against a report made by a committee of that body, which he ascribed to "party feelings." He deprecated the influence of such feelings in criminating a public officer, as giving the patriot "ample cause to tremble for the honor of his country and the perpetuity of her republican institutions." Is there not yet greater cause for alarm, when an officer is to be publicly arraigned, by direction of the President, on secret denunciations whispered into his ear by a party club? Every citizen who has seen the proceedings in the case in which the committee of the "Democratic Party" of the City of Baltimore were prosecutors, and Major Lendrum and Captain Dusenbury were defendants, feels that the proscription spirit has reached a point of effrontery at which the People must check it, if they indeed wish to preserve the "honor of the country," and "the perpetuity of her republican institutions."

Nat. Intel.

COFFEE.

The Coffee plantations in Cuba are set off in various squares, containing ten, twenty, or thirty thousand trees; they are not suffered to grow beyond five feet, for the convenience of gathering the berry. The squares are usually ornamented and shaded by orange, citron, almond trees, and towering palm. The plantations contain, some one hundred thousand, and some even four hundred thousand trees. The coffee trees blossom usually in February, and the early part of May, and then these level squares present a surface exactly resembling drifted snow, varied and enlivened by the trees that grow upon their borders. The following mode of preparing this salutary plant is thus described by a writer in the Missionary Herald, from whom we have condensed the above articles:

"When the berries acquire a dark red color, they are considered ripe for gathering, and the negroes, properly equipped, are sent into the field. An industrious negro will gather five bushels in a day, and a bushel in the pulp, fresh from the tree, is expected to yield at least ten pounds of good coffee. It is then spread upon extensive dryers made of stone and mortar. This process lasts nearly a month. The husk is then separated from the seed, in a mill, which resembles the mills in this country, where apples are ground in a circular trough, by a huge rolling stone; excepting that the roller for the coffee is wood, though of considerable weight. In a few cases, a machine of a very different construction is used, but it need not be described.

"The pulp being removed, the whole is exposed to the action of a fan, and then a sieve, after which the female slaves carefully pick out the defective kernels. From twelve to fifteen thousand pounds may be cleaned in a day. In the opinion of the planters, the flavor of the coffee is materially improved by age. That which is four or five years old is preferred."

DUNCAN'S SPEECH.

We learn, both by letter and otherwise, that Charles Shepard, and other Loco Focos, have flooded this and the adjacent counties with a speech made by the greatest demagogue in Congress, if this be possible, where, from the low, sneaking, contemptible whisperer in the ear of wealth and power, up to the foul-mouthed bully, so many are pre-eminently in corruption and blackguardism. Well, who is this Mr. Duncan, whom Charles Shepard endorses for? Do the people of the South know? Many do; but we cannot believe that all do, or these speeches would have been returned to their author with such rebuke and scorn as insulted freemen should feel and express.

We will best explain to Southern Slaveholders, who this Doctor Duncan is, by publishing the following letter which he addressed to his constituents in Hamilton County, Ohio, before his election to the 25th Congress. The genuineness and authenticity of the letter cannot be doubted, as it was read in debate in the House of Representatives, on the 17th January, 1839, by the Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, in Duncan's presence, who did not dare to deny a word of it, but admitted that he wrote it.

"There is no man living, perhaps, who is MORE DEADLY HOSTILE TO SLAVERY THAN I AM. My feelings, my education, the circumstances that have surrounded me through life, together with my principles of what I believe to constitute the natural and political rights of man, all conspire to make me ABHOR IT as one of the GREATEST EVILS THAT EXISTS ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH."

"Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies, than ALL OTHER HUMAN EVILS PUT TOGETHER. It is not only a moral and political evil within itself, or intrinsically so, OF THE DARKEST AND MOST DAMNING CHARACTER, but in all its bearings and effects, calculated to produce the most fatal effects on both the moral and the political institutions of our country."

"It is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come, while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present position as in its future operations, CRIME, FRAUD, THEFT, ROBBERY, MURDER, and DEATH. For the truth of what I say, as to its present effects upon the institutions of our country, I have only to refer you to a view of the slave States in our Union, and a comparison between the relative condition of the improvements of them and the free States. You see the free States happy and flourishing, to the admiration and astonishment of all who see them. Public improvements and private prosperity are swift and head and head in the race, while, on the other hand, poverty, lean and hungry sterility, and squalid wretchedness, seem to cover the face of the land in many parts where slave institutions have a residence."

"Cross the line that separates the free from the slave State, or stand upon it and look across the former; you will see comparatively all life, all happiness, all prosperity, both public and private; but turn your eyes upon the latter and survey it: every thing material (except a few of the wealthy proprietors) bears the impress of poverty and degradation; all looks as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation."

"In relation to the admission of new States with the power to hold slaves, I need no more than to refer you to MY RECORDED VOTES AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF MISSOURI WITH THIS POWER. That opposition, which required some firmness to persevere in, would doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary influence and extraordinary efforts of one man, (Henry Clay,) who was supported by some of the ablest, to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose."

Such are the sentiments of a man who is looked upon as a leader of the democratic ranks, whose speeches are to be found in every nook of the South, franked hither by time-servers, who seem to think far less of the welfare and honor of their constituents, than of a smile of approbation from a condescending superior in station and power.

People of Craven County, read this letter, which we pledge our honor is genuine and truly copied into our columns, and ask yourselves if you will support Candidates who dare to insult you by reading to you, or putting into your hands, speeches from such a man as Duncan!

But this is not the only proof of Duncan's hostility to slaveholders. His intimate associate, the notorious Tappan, now in the U. S. Senate, from Ohio, a democrat dyed in the wool, thus declared himself after the Southampton tragedy:—"Mr. Tappan said, if a man was such a fool as to keep a fellow-being in bondage, the slave has an undoubted right to cut the throat of his d—d master. And if his son should go into Virginia to assist the whites in such a contest, he would disinherited him."

That Tappan used this language, was amply proved by some of the Ohio Delegation in Congress, in 1832, and yet Duncan says of the election of this man to the Senate:—"He [Tappan] is as sound a democrat, and as pure a patriot, as ever honored the names."

Newbern Spectator.

It is a remark of the thoughtless, that they would like to pass suddenly from the full enjoyment of life to death; and we find also a clergyman using the same idea. It appears to us there is a lack of true philosophy in the thought. Whatever may be our state of preparation, we feel that the associations of life, its business and its intercourse, tend to soil our garments, to distract our mind, and to lead it off from the great object of human consideration; the lengthened death sickness enables us to remedy the evil, and set our house in order, to look on what we are leaving with that proper estimate of its uses, which enables us rightly to dispose of it, and to consider the relations and tendency of those whom we leave, so that we may properly direct their steps.

THE FORT MEIGS CELEBRATION.

There is a great deal of truth and good sense in the following article from the BALCON AND OBSERVER, of this City:

HARRISON AND HARRISON PAPERS.—It is truly gratifying to see with what ardor the people are every where flocking to the standard of Harrison and deserting the Spoils party. Harrison papers are eagerly sought after, and read with avidity. But where are these papers sought for? Where do the Whigs of North Carolina go to get political information? Do they encourage one of the papers of their own State—at their very doors—on which the postage would be but a trifle, and whose sole interest—whose very life and soul it is to advocate Southern as well as National interests? No, the humiliating fact is, that hundreds and thousands of dollars are now being sent out of this State for the Log Cabin papers of the day to the North, while papers at home every way equal, are suffered to linger out a miserable existence. People appear to think that whatever comes from the North, must be superior to our own manufactures in the newspaper line. It is a sad commentary upon the patriotism of North Carolinians, that while here are published political papers every way equal to those of any other State, they should be suffered to dwindle out a miserable existence while thousands of dollars go to support in splendor the papers of the North.

As a single instance of this, we clip the annexed notice from the "Log Cabin Advocate," of the 13th inst., a paper published in Baltimore, Md:—

"Since our last regular publication, more than six hundred subscribers have been added to the Advocate list—most of whom are from North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama."

Six hundred subscribers in one week to one paper, and these mostly from the South! Now we assert with perfect confidence, that not all the Whig papers united in the above named States received an aggregate of six hundred subscribers during this same week, from the 6th to the 13th of June. It would be a curious fact, and we would like well to see the matter authenticated; but we risk nothing in our judgment, when we say that here in North Carolina, where there are eighteen Whig papers published, these eighteen papers did not average a half dozen new subscribers in the very same week in which this ephemeral concern, the "Log Cabin Advocate" alone, received six hundred! The Log Cabin Advocate has been in existence but fourteen weeks, and now circulates more than as many thousand copies; while here in North Carolina, good Whig papers have been regularly published for more than fourteen years (many of them) and have scarce fourteen hundred subscribers! We opine that not a single paper in the State has more than fourteen or fifteen hundred subscribers—many, not half this number.

We call upon the people of N. Carolina to ponder upon these facts, and to ask themselves whether they are justifiable in thus stubbing the interests of the South and of Southern papers. As with papers wholly political, the same state of things exists with miscellaneous papers. Thousands of dollars are annually lavishly squandered from the South upon such humbug prints as the Saturday Courier, Saturday Evening Post, Brother Jonathan, and kindred papers.

GEN. JACKSON AND GEN. HARRISON.—We have recently heard it hinted, on respectable private authority, that Gen. JACKSON, though opposed, of course, to the election of Gen. HARRISON to the Presidency, is far from endorsing the abuse and rudeness displayed by a portion of the Administration party towards that war-worn patriot. The foul epithet of "coward" he is said to especially deprecate as being wholly unwarranted by the conduct of Gen. Harrison during the war. If this be true, the fact is highly creditable to the magnanimity of the venerable ex-President and should serve as a warning to the enemies of Gen. Harrison against the violence of party malignity.

We are aware that the relations subsisting between Gen. Jackson and Gen. Harrison during the war, and particularly while the latter was acting as Governor of Indiana were of the most courteous character, and we confess it would have sounded strange, after what then transpired, had the ex-President suffered himself to be made a party to the abuse heaped upon the veteran Hero of Tippecanoe by the leading friends of the Administration in Tennessee.—Nashville Whig.

EDGECOMB COUNTY.—The conduct of the Whigs of Edgecomb is worthy of all praise,—and more, it is worthy of imitation. For several years, they polled only 76 out of about 1500 votes. Still they stood their ground. Last year they had increased to 112. This year they actually brought out a full ticket for the Legislature and promise to give Morehead and Harrison 300 votes. They are noble fellows.—Fay. Obr.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The great Whig Convention at Worcester, Mass. unanimously nominated John Davis, United States Senator, as their candidate for Governor, and Mr. Hull, the former Lieutenant Governor, for that office. The number present was computed at 15,000, and the procession formed by them was one hour in passing a given point. There can be no doubt of the success of the Whig candidates by a large majority.—Nat. Intelligence.

SILK CULTURE.—It is stated in the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph that Mr. Philip Physick is now feeding in his Highfield cocoonery, six millions of silk worms, and that he expects to feed fourteen millions more, making twenty millions in all, the present season. At present (as the Telegraph states) only two hands are engaged in the building though a large proportion of the worms are winding and some are three weeks old. The multicausal fever having abated, this is the time to prosecute the main and ultimate object, with good hope of success. Though raising trees for sale may no longer be profitable or at least not so for the present, there is not the least reason to conclude that the silk culture may not be prosecuted with entire success, and profit, in the United States.—Let those, then, who possess the means and appliances for "carrying out the principle in regard to the cultivation of silk take example from the perseverance and success of the proprietor of the Highfield cocoonery.

THE FORT MEIGS CELEBRATION.

The recent assemblage at Fort Meigs must have greatly exceeded any spontaneous gathering which ever before took place in our country. None of the papers which have given an account of the meeting estimate the number below twenty-five thousand.—The Detroit Advertiser thus describes the scene:—"At 9 o'clock, the Convention was organized, by appointing Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, President, and Governor Woodbridge, of Michigan, and several other gentlemen, Vice Presidents; and Mr. Ford, of Ohio, and several others, Secretaries. One or two speeches followed, when it was announced that General Harrison, under the escort of the military, was approaching the fort. Many thousands accompanied him, and though cheered constantly from the moment he left his lodgings, it was not until he reached the archway, was raised over the entrance to the fort that the whole throng sent up their voices in union. Never did a brave soldier visit the scenes of his glory with greater honor than did General Harrison upon this occasion. He was welcomed by more than twenty-five thousand of his countrymen to the spot consecrated by his gallant achievements; and this welcome was unfeigned. It was not the welcome of slaves, compelled, from fear of punishment, to do homage to the great; but of freemen, impelled by no will but their own, and bound by no ties but those of friendship and gratitude to the old soldier. And all this the veteran felt, and, by his glowing eye, expressed.

When the General took his place upon the stand, and presented himself to his fellow-citizens, the welcome was again expressed by a "citra tunc tunc," which seemed to start the old fort from its foundations. As he stood, uncovered, before the multitude assembled, all were struck with the elastic vigor which he yet possessed, and particularly with his keen, piercing eye, which yet retains all the fire of youth.

After order was restored, the General addressed the meeting for nearly an hour, most forcibly and eloquently. His full, clear voice gave another demonstration of the falsehood of the charge of imbecility and decrepitude, which the Loco-focos have seen fit to heap upon the worthy soldier. His gestures, too, were graceful and full of energy and vigor; but it was the matter rather than the manner of the speech, which was most gratifying to the thousands who heard it. It was a masterly effort—full of sound argument, touching sentiment, force, and eloquence. It proved him to be a man of very superior powers of mind—capable of filling any post in the gift of the people. It was a speech which would have added to the fame of a Preston, a Webster, or a Clay. Indeed, often as we have heard those distinguished orators speak, we have never heard them deliver a more eloquent speech than that which General Harrison delivered at Fort Meigs. It disappointed friend and foe: for, while his friends knew the charges of imbecility against him to be false, they were willing, many of them, to concede that age had, no doubt, blunted his energies. But the speech proved to them that, even by this admission, they had done the old hero injustice, and that, so far from having become mentally or physically imbecile, he yet possessed a mind as full of strength and vigor as that of any statesman living. And his foes who heard him were disappointed, because his speech gave the lie direct to all their vile slanders, and would enable more than twenty-five thousand witnesses to cast the lie back into the teeth of the vile slanders who should continue to dare to utter it. In every point of view this speech was fortunate. It was highly creditable to its author—gratifying to his friends—sickening to his enemies—fortunate for the cause. It will do more to clear the name of General Harrison than any single event which has happened—except, perhaps, the slanders of the Loco-foco press. Nothing that the Whigs can do will advance the good cause as rapidly as do those slanders.

After the General had concluded his speech, the vast throng were delighted with a number of speeches from gentlemen from Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, and elsewhere.

The speeches were interspersed with songs, in the choruses of many of which more than ten thousand participated. The effect of those popular songs was electric. While being sung, a perfect tumult of enthusiasm seemed to pervade the entire mass of people present. The speaking and singing was continued, with a brief intermission for supper, until 10 o'clock at night, when the Convention adjourned sine die.

The residue of the night, until a late hour, was occupied, as mo t of the fore part of the evening had been, with the explosion of fire-works prepared for the occasion. The effect was very brilliant, and added an additional reason to the thousands before existing why the thanks of the Union should be given to the indomitable Whigs of Pennsylvania for their zeal and industry in getting up the Convention, and for their generous-hearted hospitality to its members after it convened!

At 5 o'clock next morning all the tents were struck, and, as the delegates marched homeward, Fort Meigs was again left solitary. Many an old soldier, however, before he left, dropped a tear over the graves of his brave companions, whose bones still lie buried there, while all firmly resolved to labor industriously to do honor to the man whose name is most closely associated with its history.

FLLOUR.—I have sold out my heavy stock, and should like a new supply.—But to credit for five per cent profit, is out of the question. I had rather keep my Flour, Bacon, &c., than look them to be put off, when I ask for pay—in fact, I design a Cash business only—am very thankful to all my prompt customers. WILL: PECK. Raleigh, June 30, 1840. 53-31

THE TREE OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE, designed as an Assistant in the study of Law. A new supply of the above work, just received at the North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, by TURNER & HUGHES. June 30th, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Washington County in Equity—Spring Term, 1840 Sarah Ann Keith v. William Keith; Bill for Divorce. On motion, and it appearing to the Court that two Subpoenas to answer the Bill of Complaint issued to Bertie county, against Wm. Keith, have been returned by the Sheriff that he is not to be found in that county; and also, that the said William Keith is an inhabitant of this State, or not within the jurisdiction of the Court; the Court doth order that advertisement be made for fifteen successive weeks in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, advising the said William Keith, that unless he appear before the said Court, at the Court house in Plymouth on the second Monday of September next, and plead answer or demur to the Complaintant's Bill of Complaint, it will be taken pro confesso, and such decree made thereupon, as shall be considered just. Test, TH: TURNER, C. & M. E.

LAW NOTICE & GENERAL LAND AGENCY.—HENRY B. S. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, will attend to the adjustment and collection of claims throughout the Western District of Tennessee; and also act as Gen'l Land Agent in settling titles and clearing old disputed titles. Persons residing at a distance, especially North Carolinians, whose interest is so extensive in this country, would do well to notice more strictly the situation of their Land claims. Office at Somerville, Tenn. Refer to Col. Samuel King, Iredd's Union, N. C. Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Raleigh, " William Hill, Sec. of State, " Turner & Hughes, " W. M. Lewis, Milton, " E. H. J. Peetles, Northampton, " John Huxie, Fayetteville, " John McNeil, Cumberland County, " February 18, 1840. 15-1m.

NOTICE.—Lost or mislaid, a Note, made payable to W. H. Simms, by Bennett Good and Lewis Daniel, for Eleven Dollars and fifty cents, endorsed by Henry Simms, dated the 17th November 1836, and the 1st Nov. 1837. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for the same, or the owner from paying the same to any person but myself or agent—Given under my hand, the 28th June 1840. HENDERSON B. ROCHELL. June 25, 1840. 53-3w