

THE REGISTER. BALLERGIR, S. C.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1840.

CITY TIPPECANOE CLUB. There was a great meeting of the Club on Saturday last, many Citizens from the country attended, and the Hon. K. RAYNER, our Member of Congress from the Edenton district being present, was introduced by the Hon. J. H. BRYAN, and called upon to address the meeting. He answered to the call, and delivered a most excellent and animated Speech of nearly two bours. On opening his Address, he congratulated the Club on the present anspicious appearances throughont the Country in favor of the Whig cause. He next called its attention to the extraordinary proceedings of of the most severe censure. He had always known he said, that the Administration party were unscrupulous as to the means of effecting their objects ; but unil he became a member of Congress, and a witness of their doings, he had no idea of the extent to which they were carried. He referred especially to the treatment of the State of New-Jersey, in refusing to admithe members which she had sent to represent her. with regular credentials, and admitting others without moner authority, for the sake of carrying the Sub-Treasury and other party objects. Mr. R. next ad verted to the state of the Treasury, and the improper and extravagant expenditures of the public money. When Mr. Van Buren came into office, there were more than twenty millions of available funds in the Treasury, yet Congress had been but a few weeks-in session, when the Secretary of the Treasury informed them it was necessary to issue five millions more of tive in Congress some 28 years. Treasury notes, and a bill was past for that purpose and before the close of the late session, Congress was informed, that four or five millions more of Treasury notes would be wanted. It may be asked, said Mr. R., what has become of all this money ? No one

could tell, but he supposed that most of it had been dered and wasted upon the war, upon 5 or 600

A TIPPECANOE CLUB Was formed at the Court-House in Mecklenburg county, on the evening of the 18th ultimo. Capt. Davidson presided, and fifteen Vice Presidents and six Secretaries were appointed. The Club was addressed by Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, Edney, Barringer. Boyden and Osborn. with great effect.

THE TALLAHASSEE OUTRAGE. The last Madisonian, in speaking of the late outrage of the Van Baren Governor of Talahassee, Florida, remarks-" It is now a month since we called public attention to the fact that Mr. Van Buren, through Mr. Poinsett, (for the Cabinet is a " unit,") had ordered 1,500 men under arms, and placed them under a militia officer, in Florida, although Congress expressly refused to grant him the liberty of doing so. The statement we made in regard to it excited very little the late Session of Congress, which he spoke of in terms remark. The public may now see some of the fruits of this executive usurpation. While the Indians were butchering the inhabitants at one end of the Peninsula, a creature of the National Executive was; at the other, using the armed force to overawe a political meeting." In relation to this outrageous affair, a Memorial has been addressed to the President of the United States, by several of the most respectable citizens of Tallahassee, remonstrating against the unwarrantable and tyrannical proceedings of Governor Read, in his attempt to overawe the citizens of Tallahassee, by introducing among them an armed soldiery for the purpose of intimidating and forcing them into the political views of this minion of Executive favor.

> Mr. JOHN REED, of Massachusetts, the faithful and able Representative in Congress from the district composed of the counties of Barnstable, Nantucket, and Duke's, has written a letter to his constituents, declining a re-election. Mr. REED has been a Representa-

> > NEW YORK, AUGUST 24.

A Bermuda paper of a late date received by an arrival here to-day, states that a Dutch Government steamer had arrived at Paramaribo from the Gambian coast with fifty native Africans, indented to labor as pioneers on the public works for fourteen years. A French vessel had attempted the importation of a similar cargo, but had been compelled by British cruisers to set the blacks free. Holland and France, the paper states, are bent on prosecuting this new branch of tration. trade, which they contend does not amount to enslave-

eign countries that have adopted the Sub-Treasury .-Indeed Martin and Levi are both well dyed in Royal wool-22 out of 27 parts. That's a pretty deep dip. for Democratic dye. Twenty-two out of twenty-seven Monarchies of Europe, are for the Sub-Treasury. Twenty-six out of twenty-six Republican States in America are opposed to the Sub-Treasury. Now, which shall we go for and support ? The President and the Kingdoms of Europe; or the People and the Republican States of America ? That's the issue. North Carolina has giv-

en eight thousand five hundred reasons in favor of the Republican principle, I hope her Sisters will do likewise. The Swartwout tricks and Sub-Treasury schemes have practised peculations on the Treasury, and experiments on the Currency, until the Government is paralyzed and the business of the country much injured. I hope the day is dawning and better times are approaching, when our Rulers will give us a sound Currency of some sort; and compel every Bank in existence to pay specie for their notes. Then an equal currency will give equal advantages to all men.

YANCY.

HARRISON CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.

MACON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1840.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Anti-Van Buren Convention, assembled at Milledgeville in June last, responsive to the call made by the Tippecanne Club of Macon, a convention of the People opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency assembled in this city on Thursday, the 13th instant. The several delegations having been as-embled, the assembly was called to order by General Elias Beall, President of the Bibb County Tippecanoe Club. After prayer by the Rev. George F. Pierce, invoking the special guidance of Divine Wisdom in the harmonious and concerted action of the Convention, upon motion of Colonel Wm. B. Parker, the honorable John McPherson Berrien was unanimously chosen President of the Convention, the surviving patriots of the Revolution then present were elected Vice Presidents, and John H. Steele, Thomas N. Beall. John J. Gresham, Samuel M. Strong, and

Samuel R. Blake, Esgrs. were appointed Secretaries. The President, in assuming the duties assigned him, tendered his acknowledgments to the Convention, and. after adverting to the resolution of the June Convention, and detailing the evil and corrupt action of the present Administration, introduced to the Convention the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina.

ing a standing military force of 200,000 men at his disposal, it cannot be doubted that our Republican institutions are, at this moment, struggling in the very crisis of their destiny, and that, if the power which now wars against them shall triumph in the existing contest for the Presidency, it will be readered by the victors too strong even to be afterwards successfully

resisted by the People. In this pursuit of new acquisitions of power, the Federal Executive has not hesitated to override and trample in the dust all the great interests of the country. The seizure of the money power has been consummated by a series of measures which have brought disaster, derangement, and ruin on the currency, the commerce, the whole pecuniary prosperity of the People They have been reduced to embarrassment and comparative poverty by a policy whose only merits are

its tendency to strengthen the Executive arm, and to enrich moneyed men and salaried officeholders. Whilst the People have been thus curtailed in their resources of wealth and income, and subjected to a progressive but sure impoverishment, that same Fede-

ral Administration, headed by Martin Van Buren, from which have emanated so many professions of economy, has signalized itself by the extravagance of its expenditures and the profligate waste of the public treasure. It has carried up the annual expenditures of the Government to an average of thirty-seven millions of dollars-more than double what was known under the ten preceding Administrations; and we now behold the anomaly of a bankrupt Administration sustaining itself by yearly issues of its own notes, and yet vannt-

ing itself on the establishment of a system which makes money trebly scarce and difficult to be obtained. When we look through the long political life of Mr. an Buren, we find nothing to relisve the dismal prospect which a review of his Administration spreads out before the eye. In all the great and characterist c acts of his public life, we find him against the South and that Republican party to which he professes devotion. In the outset of his political career, at the commencement of the war with Great Britain, in 1812, we behold him as a member of the New York Legislature voling for De Witt Clinton, the Federal candidate, for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison, the canlidate of the Republican party and of the entire South In 1820, as a member of the same Legislature, we find im entering into a political coalition with Rufus King, he then head and leader of the Federal party of the

mion, by which Mr. King was that year elected to the Senate of the United States, and by which, also, Mr. Van Buren was himself elected as his colleague in the same body, the ensuing year. In 1820, also, he gave his support to the celebrated Missouri restriction, by voting instructions to that effect to the Senators and Representatives of New York in Congress. In 1821, as a member of the Convention which framed the present Constitution of New York, he supported the principle of allowing to free negroes the right of suffrage. In 1822, as a Senator in Congress, he voted for the restriction of slavery in Florida. In 1824 he supported thoroughly the high protective tariff of that year. In 1828, he voted for the celebrated tariff

, the militia system, which would be tantamount to plac- , Law. Esq. of Chatham, Robert Toombs, Esq. of Wilkes, and Henry W. Hilliard, Esq. of Montgomery. Alabama.

The question then recurring upon the amended Re olutions, they were unanimously adopted. The following Resolution was introduced by E

Bird, of De Kalb Resolved, That this Convention approve of the tickt nominated at Milledgeville in June last for Electors of President and Vice President, and will support the same by every honest exertion in their power.

The question being taken upon the adoption of Resolution, it was adopted nem. con.

On motion ol Hon. C. B. Strong, of Bibb, it was manimonsly

Resolved. That the thanks of the Convention are ne, and are now tendered to the Hon. J. McPherson Berrien, for the dignified ability with which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of A. H. Chappel, Esq., of Bibb, a resolution of thanks to the Secretaries, for their attention and efficiency in the discharge of their duties, was submitted and adopted.

The President then addressed the convention, comnended its deliberations, together with the consequen action of its individual members, to the guidance and supervision of Divine Benignity; after which, prayer was made by the Rev. Jonud. Dania, of I the President then adjourned the convention sine die

J. MePHERSON BERRIEN, President.

James H. Steele, Thomas N. Beall, John J. Gre sham, Samuel R. Blake, Secreturies.

THE SOUTHWESTERN CONVENTION.

On Monday week began the great Southwestern Whig Convention, at Nashville, in Tennessee; a mighty gathering of the People from many States, and a scene of unbounded enthusiasm in the cause of HAB. RISON AND REFORM.

As many as fifteen States were represented in the procession formed by the Convention, "some of them," says the Nashville Whig. (from which we condense this account,) "quite largely, the delegations from cach being preceded by a general State banner, besides the insignia of the various town and county clubs and delegations, an infinite variety of which decorated the line and imparted unspeakable interest to the pageant." The States represented were as follows :

rkansas	Kentucky
lissouri	Tennessee

ANOTHER NEGRO WITNESS CASE.

It is well known throughout the North and the South that Mr. Van Buren has been from the beginning of his administration, feeling for the South, and has relied confidently upon the support of that section of the Union, upon the ground assumed by his friends here, that he is "a Northern man with Southern prin-ciples !" But we take it for granted that every intelligent and honest man in both extremes of the Union, has seen enough these eves have been open, to indi-cate that no trust whitnever is to be reposed in his pro-fessions for either or any particular section, or even for the public interests generally. The Hooe case, the vote for negro suffrage and tariff of '28, however they may be regarded at the North, have been examples most unfavorable and fatal to Mr. Van Buren's pretensions to exclusice partiatity for the South, while his vote against the suffrage of poor men, his specie exactions, Sub Treasury scheme, involving the admitted reduction of the value of property, farmers prices and laborers wages, and his charge upon the people of his native State of being under bank influence because they presumed to rebuke her recreant san, his war upon canals and rail roads, and the credit system, were arguments equally strong to satisfy the people of the North that he had no honest principles or sym-

It is probably well known every where that the testimony of negroes is not admitted in the courts of the slave States in prosecutions against white persons. The consequences of making such testimony competent in such cases, and where the institution of slavery exists, can be easily imagined by any person of common sense. If the Hooe case was a strong one for the South against Mr. Van Buren, we have now to present one which scems to us still stronger, and which seems to have been attended with other circumstances not at all creditable to Mr. Van Buren's abstract sense of justice. The letter below, detailing the circumstances of the case, was transmitted to us by a gentleman well known in the nation, whose name, if published, we are sure would be a sufficient warrant for reposing in the entire credit. We do not as at present advised, feel at liberty to append the name which is signed to the manuscript, although we have no doubt the author would, if necessary, permit his name to be made public, or do whatever else should be required to establish the facts briefly stated in the following letter :- Madisonian.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, (Del.) Aug. 3, 1840.

Indians in Florida. Mr. R. instanced several of these wasteful expenditures, such as sending fire-wood from New Orleans at \$50 a cord, while thousands of cords might have been cut by the soldiers in their own vicinity, if they had not feared attacks from the Indians ; he spoke of their purchasing immense quantities of corn, bacon and other provisions, and sending them to places where they were not wanted, and then exposing them to sale where there were no purchasers, so that they fell into the hands of contractors and speculators, at a mere nominal price. Indeed, he inti-

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mated, that the war was supposed to be protracted for the benefit of men who amassed fortunes from these wasteful expenditures. Mr. R. stated that the Administration finding that the further appropriation sought for would not be sustained, as many of those who voted with the Administration party would not consent to it, the leaders of the party proposed and carried, a very extraordinary amendment to one of the appropriation bills, authorizing the President to withhold such appropriations made by Congress for public works, as he might judge proper, in order to supply any deficiency of revenue that might occur. Which was in effect giving the President a caste-blanche over the public purse.

Mr. R. spoke of the large expenditures which had been made by Mr. Van Buren in fitting up his splendid mansion, which had been so well exposed in the speech of Mr. Ogle of Pennsylvania, and had been represented by the locofoco papers as Whig lies, but which he represented to be solid truths, having himself inspected the vouchers on which these charges were made. Mr. R. adverted also, with much severity on Mr. Van Buren's Sub-Treasury plan, his standing army (under the pretence of amending the Militia Law) his admission of negro testimony against white men, &c .&c. He also noticed the exceptionable conduct of the several Heads of Department, in which he handled the Secretary of the Treasury without gloves. And concluded, by enquiring what pretensions Mr. Van Buren had to a re-election to the Presidency No public act of his could be adduced in his favor. All the other Presidents, from the great Father of his Country to John Q. Adams, had well established merits on which to found their elevation, but Mr. Van Buren had none, none. But, said he, look at the candidate which we support for the Presidency ; look at Gen. Harrison, the brave soldier, who has successfully fought the battles of our country, the able states man, the patriot, the able farmer, the upright citizen. He, I trust, by the blessing of an all-wise, just and beneficent Supreme Being, the Governor of the Universe, we shall succeed in placing at the Head of our Government in November next, and thereby bring back the Administration of its affairs to that order and purity which distinguished it till within the last 12 years of disorder and embarrassment, and restore to the people, the prosperity and happiness which they have heretofore enjoyed.

Mr. R's Address was listened to with great attention, and received with unbounded applause

About 3 o'clock, the meeting adjourned to partake of a plain substantial dinner, provided for the Visiters Mr. SPRUILL, from Northampton County, being called upon, made an animated Address, and the Citizens

The news by the Acadia and President steamships eached Montreal via New York six hours sooner than by the steamer from Halifax to Quebec. The Acadia's news reached Quebec in fifteen days from Liverpool

NEW YORK, AUGUST 27.

The RHODE ISLAND ELECTION has resulted, as far as heard from, in a Whig gain. In Providence | HARRISON to the Presidency, and of JOHN TYand in some other towns the Locofocos made no obposition. So far, 11 Whigs and 3 Locofocos are known to be elected to the Assembly.

Mr. PRENTISS addressed a great meeting at Newark, New Jersey, yesterday. Upwards of four thousand persons, it is stated, were present.

> ANOTHER GATHERING AT NEWARK. At least four thousand people were again assembled on Wednesday afternoon and evening, at Newark, New Jersey, to listen to a speech from the Hon-Sergeant S. Prentiss, of Mississippi. Mr. P. spoke

for nearly three hours, and the effort was one of the happiest and ablest in his life. He kept the audience, during the whole time, enchained by the most fixed attention

FOR THE REGISTER.

It would be desirable to know whether the Slave-Holders of the South intend to submit to having their peace and happiness put in jeopardy by the infamous and incendiary publications of an unscrupulous and lying Northern Editor quartered upon us ? LOOK AT | into office, but pertinaciously clinging to it and prac-THE LAST STANDARD, IN REPLY TO A CHARGE OF MR. HALE OF THE OBSER-VER! If such a publication is not within the act of Assembly, there is no safety for our families. WILL THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL PERMIT IT ANY LONGER !!! A VOTER.

> FOR THE REGISTER. August 24th, 1840.

W. R. GALES, ESQ.

North Carolina is herself again ; God bless her. She has resolved the many, and not the few, shall rule: that the People, and not the President shall govern her. She was the morning-star that first proclaimed Independence in the Revolution, and led the way to Liberty in defiance of despotic power. She has again risen in her majesty to rebuke power, and restore the equal balances established by the Constitution, and to prevent all the powers of Government from being conentred and lodged in the President. In by-gone lays, when oppression was abroad in the land, and one man was usurping all power, our noble ancestors rose in their majesty, resolved to be free, declared Independence on the 20th day of May 1775, and made King George's Governor Martin take water near the mouth of Cape Fear River ; and when he got about 30 miles from land, out of Whig-shot, he issued his Proclamation, denouncing all concerned in the Declaration of Independence as Rebels. From that day to this, every man in North Carolina, who has a Christian's heart in his bosom, and a Republican's head on his shoulders, has been opposed to the usurpation and exercise of Kingly powers by one man. Hence, our

State Constitution confers very limited powers on the Governor. His duty begins just where that of the Lefrom the County, in the Capitol Grove. After which, | gislature ceases. He executes the laws after they are made by the People's Representatives. That is precisely what a Republican President should do, and no more. Since the freemen of North Carolina have and Visiters then returned to the Log Cabin, where made a second declaration of Independence, on the Judge IREDELL spoke at some length, and the thanks second Thursday of this month, I should not be sur-

Mr. Preston rose amidst the acclamation of the Convention, and tendered his acknowledgments for the notice which had been taken of him, and made a review of the leading corrupt measures of the Adminis-

The marshals then reported to the Secretaries the several Delegations; after which the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 10 O'CLOCK. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Absalom H. Chappell, Esq. of Bibb, introduced the following preamble and resolutions :

The People of Georgia, opposed to the corruptions and misrule of the Administration of Mr. Van Buren. and friendly to the election of WILLIAM HENRY LER to the Vice Presidency of the United States, having come together in Macon from all quarters of the State, in a Convention unprecedented in the vastness

of the assemblage, and the patriotic enthusiasm by which it has been characterized, cannot separate for the purpose of returning to their widely dispersed homes without sending forth to their fellow-citizens of their own State and of the whole Union their ardent congratulations on the triumphant prospects which surround them in the great struggle in which they are engaged.

They view that struggle as one, the issue of which will be decisive of the destinies of their country. A President of the United States who is indebted for his elevation to the first office in this free and mighty confederacy-not to the high estimation in which his character, qualifications, and public services were held by his countrymen, but to the sycophantic arts by which

he ingratiated himself with his immediate predecessor, and led that predecessor to exert the whole power and patronage of the Government for his advancement-

seeks a re-election at the hands of the American People. Without having repented of the deep original sin of Executive dictation, by which he was brought tising it; without having done aught during his administration to make amends for the unworthy manner in which he gained the Presidential chair, but having done every thing that could cause his administration to be felt not less as a curse than his election had been a stain on the country, he comes before the People for the renewal of his grossly abused lease of nower-relying on no means of success but the utter and shameless prostitution of that power to his own re-elec-

he is thus making, it will have become a settled point | than thirty years, are vouchers irrefutable of his patriin the actual working of our political system, that a President of the United States may control and dictate the choice of his successor, and that such successor. when thus invested with office, will be strong enough to secure his continuance there for a second term, in

despite of all objections growing out of the most grievous misrule and consequent public detriment. When such a principle shall once be practically establishedas it most certainly will be by the re-election of Martin Van Bren-our Government will have lost all of Republicanism but the forms and corruptions, and lack nothing of Despotism but the trappings and title. For, if Mr. Van Buren be re-elected, will not the power and patronage of the Government, in his hands, be as effective, for all purposes of dictating the appointment of his successor, as they have been found to be in bringing about, first, his own election, and then his re-clection ? And when Mr. Benton, or Mr. Buchanan, or some other such party favorite shall aspire, in his turn,

to the chief magistracy, what ground of hope can we have that the same engine of Presidential power and iufluence which have forced such a man as Martin Van Buren on the country, will not be potent enough to elevate a Benton, a Buchanan, or even an Amos

Kendall ! as his successor ? When to this unanswerable ground of objection to Mr. Van Buren's re-election we add the manifest de-

sign and tendency of his whole policy, measures, and recommendations, to augment the already overgrown power of the Federal Executive, by fresh and fearful

law, well known throughout the South by the just and emphatic name of the Bill of Abominations. In 1826. he voted for the erection of Federal toll-gates on the

Cumberland road, and afterwards, during General Jackson's Administration, he subscribed to his doctrine that works of Internal Improvement by the General Government were constitutional when of national utility; and that the President, in the exercise of the veto power, was to determine for himself, over the head of Congress, the question of their nationality : thus not taking the power out of the hands of the Federal Government, but merely shifting it from Congress to the President. As Secretary of State, under General Jackson, he compromised the honor of his country in his negotiatious with a great foreign Power, by availing himself of an argument drawn from the party to

which the hen President belonged. It is needless to extend further the detail of the rounds of objection which Mr. Van Buren's political life and Presidential Administration so abundantly furnish against him. Enough has been presented to show. that in whatever view we contemplate the subject, all things call aloud for a change of the measures and policy of the Government, and of the man at the head of

the Governmert. That change so vitally important to the country. can only be brought about by the election of William Henry Harrisor to the Presidency of the United States. His public life and character, from early youth to the present hour, an familiar to his countrymen, and they give assurance abundant and indubitable that such a change as his elevation to the Chief Magistracy would bring, would be in accordance with the most enlightened conviction of public opinion, and promotive of the redemption of the country from the misrule, corruption and distress under which it now so grievously labors. The confidence of a Washington, of a Jefferson, and a Madison, his able, successful, and well-approvel conduct in all the great and responsible station. If he shall be permitted to triumph in the effort | tions, in peace and in war, which he filled for more otism, his integrity and capacity.

The People of Georgia, opposed to the present Ad ministration, have made him the man of their choice; and will spare no efforts, becoming freemen and patriots, to advance his election.

Resolved, therefore, That it be recommended to the citizens of Georgia to lay aside, in the present alarming emergency of the country, all pre-existing party divisions, and come to the examination of the issues involved in the existing contest, with minds unbiassed' unprejudiced, and determined to consult no end but their country's good, and its deliverance from the mal-administration and misery with which it is now overwhelmed.

Resolved, That the People be recommended to hold meetings in their respective counties, neighborhoods. and districts, for the purpose of diffusing a full and correct knowledge of the true character and merits of the pending contest, and of promoting the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison to the Presidency, and of John Tyler to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

The question being upon the adoption of the Preamble and Resolutions. Robert Toombs. Esq. of Wilkes, offered the following amendment, which was carried by acclamation :

Resolved by this Convention, That while we, as State Rights Republicans, must ever repudiate and condemn the principles embraced in the Proclamation and Force Bill, yet we feel ourselves called upon as

Alabama		Virginia
Illinois		Delaware
Mississippi		· New Jersey
Indiana		New York
Louisiana	3	Pennsylvania
Ohio	*	

Banners were also carried in the procession by Representatives of New England and the District of Co Inmhia

Hon. E. H. FOSTER presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The presence of HENRY CLAT, accompanied by Mr. CRITTENNEN, appears to have added greatly to the interest and enthusiasm of the occasion.

The magnitude of this assemblage of freemen, whose numbers appear to have defied calculation, may be inferred by the remark of Mr. CLAT, that the meeting of the seventcenth of August, 1840, might be regarded as emphatically the Convention of the year 1840, since it exceeded, both in extent of numbers and the magnificence of its procession, the great Convention of the fourth of May at Baltimore. The Whig says : "Our own opinion is, that considering the relative location and population of the two cities, the crowd today deserves to be held as a much more striking evidence of the extraordinary zeal that now pervades the friends of Executive Reform throughout the country, than the Baltimore meeting. It has been our good fortune to witness both pageants, and we speak it with pride when we say, the free Valley of Mississippi has followed, in hold and generous rivalry, the example of her sister States on the seaboard."

After its organization, the business of the Convention was opened by a speech from Mr. Foster. After he concluded, Mr. Clay, being called up by the unanimous voice of the assembled multitude, addressed the Convention in strains and in a manner adapted to the occasion. He was followed by Mr. Hopkins, of Alabama, to whom succeeded by Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, Mr. White, of Indiana, Mr. Storer, of Ohio, Mr. Hogan, of Illinois, and Mr. Gayle, of Alabama.

The Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again on the field the next day.

" On the Convention ground, in front of the principal stand," says the Whig, " more than a thousand bright eyes greeted the illustrious guest of the day .--This compliment was, indeed, a signal one both to Mr. Clay and the Convention. The presence of woman enotified this great day's work, and lent additional zest to an occasion which we trust proved as gratifying to our fair friends as to those who bore a more active part in its proceedings."

On Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, the Convention again met, and, having by acclamation adopted a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the grounds upon which they would support General HARRISON and oppose the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, were addressed by Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Peyton, Gen. Leslie Combs, Col. Grimbsby, of St. Louis, Col. Christy, of New Orleans, and Major Clarkson, of Cincinnati. An adjournment then took place sine die, and the next morning the great body of the visiters dispersed in all directions.

LANCASTER HARRISON CONVENTION.

The friends of Harrison and Tyler in Pennaylvania re respectfully invited to meet in Convention, in the ty of Lancaster, on Friday the 18th day of September next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as shall complete the political redemption of the Keystone State, and cause her to respond, in a tone worthy of her patriotism and democracy, to the glorious tidings that are daily reaching us from the West and

The long-tried and never-beaten souadrons of the Old Guard" will, of course turn out in thousands. never been satisfactorily rebutted or explained." Being on the spot, no call from the undersigned to them is requisite. But to the other counties of the State the Committee would, with all earnestness and most of which I took the precaution at the time to resincerity in the good cause, say : Disregard distance tain. If you think any good can be had by publishand slight inconvenience-come forward in your

Dear Sir: That the South may be informed correctly, in regard to Mr. Van Buren, I send you for publication certain facts in relation to his approval of negro testimony, in the trial of an officer in the Rev. enue service, before the Collector of this District in June 1839.

At that time charges and specifications of them were preferred by a certain Henry D. Nones, a Captain in the Revenue Cutter service, against Josiah Murch, then first Lieutenant in the same service .-The Collector of the District, Henry Whiteley, Esq., was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to con-duct the examination. Mr. Murch was defended by counsel, and the prosecution in behalf of the Captain carried on by counsel employed by himself. The character of the testimony on the part of the complainsut, generally, was such, that the counsel for Mr. Murch deemed it unnecessary to enter upon any defence-it was composed entirely of the crew and officers under the immediate command of the complainant. Nones-and of negroes, his own servants, employed in the ward-room-five negroes, if I am correctly informed, were brought forward to testify ; the moment theifirst was called to the stand, Mr. Murch and his counsel (protesting against such evidence, it not being competent in the Courts of this State for negroes to testify against white persons,) left the room -the Collector proceeded, however, to take the testimony, and after closing the same, forwarded it to Washington, the whole of which I presume you can find in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of one of the negro depositions I now have before me. Mr. Murch had his commission taken from him-the testimony having been laid before the President and "approved by him." So unexpected was this decision to Mr. Murch, and indeed to every, one who knew the character of the testimony adduced against him, that Mr. Murch thought it proper to sppeal directly to the President for reinststement-he did so , both personally and by letter.

To impress more fully upon the minds of the powers that be at Washington the injustice done him, Mr. Murch forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury a deposition of one of the negroes, taken at the negro's, own request, after his discharge from the Cutter, by a Magistrate of the town of New Castle-in which he states that what he testified to before Col. Whiteley the Collector, was false-' that he was compelled by threats made by Capt, Nones, to give such testimony, &c. &c. Upon the receipt of this deposition by Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, informed Mr. Murch in substance, by letter, " that this testimony of the negro could not go to rebut his first deposition, but might be made the ground work of new proceeeings against Capt. Nones," -- (I have not the letter before me, and therefore merely give the substance." To which Mr. Murch, under date of September 10, 1839, made the following reply, after acknowledging the receipt of Mr Woodbury's letter of the 6th inst., he says : "I have to say that the affidavit of Wm. Kork, (negro) was sent to the Department, not for the purpose of commencing new proceedings against Cantain Nones, or any other person, but with the abject of showing to the Department the character of th* evidence on which my dismissal had been founded." Several letters were written to the Department and to the President by the friends of Mr. Murch, and I think a formal remonstrance sent by his council to the Treasurv Department. On the 4th of January, 1840, the Secretary os the Treasury wrote to me, (who had addressed a letter directly to the President in regard to Mr. Murch) as follows: "Sir, in reply to your letter of the 27th ult. to the President of the United States, which has been referred to this Department, I would inform you that Lieut. Murch was dismissed from the Revenue service, by the President, on satisfactory ecidence of improper conduct, which though the charges and proof have been once or twice re-examined, has

These proceedings are now matter of record, or ought to be, in the Treasury Department copies of ing it, please to do so, and make whatever remarks

of the meeting were returned to the Hon. Mr. RAYNER for his very acceptable Address.

Members of the Committee of Management for the great State Convention, to be held in this City on the 5th of October next, were then appointed from each Captain's District in the County, who are expected to further necessary arrangements.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Governor, in this City, on Friday last, for the purpose of filling the vacancy on our Superior Court Bench, occasioned by the resignation of Judge TOOMER, pointed.

FOR THE REGISTER

What great Christian virtue will our present Ser hars acquire by the recent Elections ? Answer by Editor. -- RESIGNATION.

prised, if the second Martin commanded Kendall and Blair, the two Bugs that roll the Globe, to issue his Proclamation denonucing the last Election, and declaring the freemen of the Star State, in hostile rebellion against the Presidential Palace. You may look out for a shower of black Ink, from the White House, However, before the publication of the Royal Proclamation, it may be prudent for President Martin " to follow in incet at the Log Cabin on Saturday next, to make the the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." Gevernor Martin, and take water in company with his two busy Eugs, for Kinderhook. I reckon the political Pheni-sees who worship the man in the White House, for the

five loaves and two fishes in the Treasury, will all run At a meeting of the Council of State, called by the a Sub-Treasury sweepstake race to Europe between this and next November; and the only order given will be "may the Devil take the hindmost." Can't the People in Committee on the Hole, on the state of the Sub-Treasury, issue a specie circular, command-WILLIAM H. BATTLE, F.sq. of this City, was ap- ing the Steam Ships not to take our specie to England; and not suffer any slippery Sub-Treasurer to visit for-eign countries ? I hate to see Brother Jonathan's hard change flung away on John Bull. I am doubtful Uncle Sam's hard money, and hard bargains. will all be in England before frost. I am afraid we won't have States at his mercy by a bankrupt law of which they election. a silver dollar left for seed. Levi Woodbury would be may be made the compulsory victims-calling, more-

accessions; when we recollect that his predecessor, in Patriots to forego our peculiar opinions of the means whose footsteps he is pledged to follow, broke down ends of State Rights, popular liberty, an honest adthe independence of the Senate of the United States, ministration of the Government of the People, and a by and with his concurrence and co-operation, and that cordial invitation to our countrymen of the Union Parhe himself has instigated and abetted his party in sub- ty to unite with us in the deliverance of our common jugating the House of Representatives to his will, even country from the hands of "the spoilers." In this great struggle we proclaim to the world that we stand though that subjugation had to be effected at the cost upon the great platform of Popular Rights, which is of the disfranchisement of a sovereign State of the Union; when we reflect that his vast band of officewide enough for every friend of his country to stand holders are selected with a controlling regard to mere upon, without any sacrifice except Party to Country! party devotion and party efficiency, and are trained to The question then being upon the adoption of the Resolutious, with the amendment, the Hon, E. B. knew no rule of action but subserviency to the Exe-Strong, of Bibb, introduced the following amendment, entive will ; when, to all these things, we further add the alarming fact, that he has at last succeeded, after | which was by 'a unanimous vote superadded to the years of systematic struggle, in causing the purse main resolution :

strings of the nation to be placed in his hands by Congressional enactment, and that he now reigns supreme in the collection, custody, and disbursement of the six of our Representatives in Congress, to-wit : Alford. moneys; when, from these his actual measures, we Dawson, Habersham, Nisbet, King, and Warren; and turn to his recommendations, and behold him calling

well received by 22 out of the 27 Monarchies in for- over, for a new and unconstitutional organization of ted by Andrew J. Miller, Esq. of Richmond, William present arrangement, attend both.

strength, and give to the salvation of your country you may think proper. I will only add that no officer. a few hours of your time. The result must be, the c- however high or honest, is safe for a moment, if the lection of him who never betrayed a trust, and the de- government is to tolerate negroes, under the immedifeat of him who never deserved one.

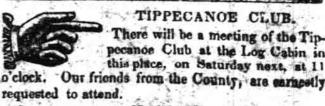
The Harrison Democrats of the city of Lancaster will feel pleasure in providing for the reception and ac- against. commodation of their brethren from other counties. and in making arrangements for the sessions of the Convention.

Each County, through its Committee, is requested take measures for the ordering of its own delegation, y the appointment of Marshals and the preparatory Banners.

Convention similar to the one now called are proinsed to be held in other sections of the State. They Resolved. That this Convention of the People apwill be announced as soon as the days of holding them prove of the able and patriotic conduct of the faithful shall be fixed to suit the convenience of the parts of the State more immediately concerned. For the Lancaster Convention, the 18th of September has will support them, with Foster, Gamble, and Merrion Congress to place the banking institutions of the wether, and use all honorable means to promote their been determined on, in order not to interfere with the great meeting which is to take place at Erie on the 10th Citi-zens both of this and other States can, under the

ate control of an officer, to give testimony against another whom he has thought proper to prefer charges

P. S. You will perceive that Woodbury was willing for Murch to make the deposition of the negro Kork. sufficient ground to commence proceedings upon against Nones.



H. W. MILLER, Presidents

ł,	A. WILLIAMS,			2	
1			OLIVER,	3	Vice Presidents.
			Whiting, Hughes,	3	Beeretarius.

The Resolution, with its amondments, was advoca-