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American Volunteer.

BY G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMAN.] "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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DR. WM. EVANS'
CAMOMILE PILLS.

☞*A severe case of Piles cured at* 100 *Chatham street.*—Mr. Dan'l Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several emminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. HUNT'S
BOTANIC PILLS,
INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH
Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves;

Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; Lowness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Biliary & Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism; whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever & Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The *Blood* has hitherto been considered by Empirics, and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devoted of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and Vigor emanate, and, *vice versa* pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with DR. HUNT, whose extensive research and practical experience so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on these organs, and that unless medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the *superficial anodynes* usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies.—Under these convictions, at the expense of years of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases, but he does not pretend to ascribe to

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to shew, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up,

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this *perfection* in the HEALING ART.

The extraordinary success which has attended the use of HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, is the best criterion of their superior virtues. They have been the means of raising a host of languishing patients from the bed of affliction, as it is clearly evinced in the following

CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

To Dr. Hunt:

Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

After much suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the indisposition of one on whose exertions a large family was dependent for support, and having without success tested the skill of many medical advisers, at an expense I could not well afford. In the fall of 1838, finding the premonitory symptoms of the disease approaching, I was induced by a friend who had tried your medicine, to purchase a package of your Botanic Pills, and now have the happiness to inform you—and through you, those who may be similarly afflicted—that they counteracted the disease, nor have I been troubled with it since, and my confidence continues to uphold me in the belief that your Botanic Pills are the most safe, the cheapest, most efficacious, and radical cure for that distressing disease Fever and Ague. All I can for the present offer you for the blessing you have been instrumental in conferring on me, is my assurance of unceasing gratitude and esteem.

P. M. McCORMICK.

Newark, N. J., July 31, 1839.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Effectually Cured.

Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to a sound state of health, through the efficacy of DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, thinks it an indispensible duty to state certain facts relative to the disease under which he had so long suffered. The symptoms were a painful obstruction, with a constant rejection of food, head-ache palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, a troublesome dry cough, dizziness, tightness at the chest and difficulty of breathing, almost constant pain in the side, loins, and shoulders, accompanied with much languor and debility. These afflictions, together with an unusual degree of flatulence, brought on such a state of extreme weakness, as to prevent him from attending to his business, and his health appeared lost beyond recovery. His friends and relatives became alarmed at the melancholy prospect, and strongly recommended Hunt's Botanic Pills—they were administered, and in a few days produced astonishing relief, and finally realized a perfect restoration to sound health.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS'
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

To Mothers and Nurses.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of the saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watching, starting in its sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursary symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms would apply the celebrated American Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady convulsions.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it.—When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the syrup should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the syrup in the nursery where there are young children, for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease, by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS'
Camomile & Aperient Pills.

Another very severe case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured by Dr. Evans' Medicine.—Mr. John A. Carroll, of the county of Westchester, town of North Castle, New York, had been severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fourteen months with violent pains in his limbs, great heat, excessive thirst, dryness of skin, limbs much swollen, was not able without assistance to turn in bed for six weeks. Had tried various remedies to no effect. Was advised by a friend of his to procure some of Dr. W. Evans' medicines of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., which he immediately sent for; and after taking the first dose found great relief, and in continuing its use according to the directions for ten days, was perfectly cured. Allows me to refer any person to him for the truth of the above statement.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

Oct. 10, 1839.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

IN the midst of a general and, in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his

CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS

are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

More conclusive proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.

CERTIFICATE.—The following certificate was handed to us by Mr. Van Schaick, of Albany, a highly respectable member of the community, and whose veracity cannot be doubted:

Mr. Septemus Kendall of the town of Westerloo, county of Albany, was for 27 years troubled with a nervous and billious affection, which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to his business, and during the last 3 years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pains in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, &c.—After expending during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without obtaining any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills, and was consequently induced to make a trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out; in four mouths he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Kendall himself; there can, therefore, be no deception.

STEPHEN VAN SCHAICK.

The above invaluable medicine together with DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP (for teething) are sold wholesale at 100 Chatham st. N. York.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

Of whom may be had,
Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills.
Do. Soothing Syrup.
Dr. Hunts Botanic Pills,
Dr. Goode's Female Pills.
Do. Fever and Ague Pills.

Dr. Evans' only Office, 3, South Seventh street, Philadelphia,
Hamilton & Grier, Carlisle,
J. R. Kirby, and W. V. Davis, Chambersburg,
Wm. Bell, Harrisburg,
W. L. Lafferty & Co. Brownsville,
B. Bannon & John T. Werner, Pottsville,
Lippincutt & Brothers, Mt. Pleasant,
B. Campbell & Co. Waynesburgh,
Irwin & Arther, Pittsburgh,
Burnside & Morris, Lockhaven,
R. W. Cunningham, Newcastle,
I. P. Olmstead, Bethany,
January 16, 1840.

For the Volunteer.

Some scribblers of late, have polluted the State.
In rhyming 'bout Billey Buck-Eye, O
You'd think by their song, that his name was so long
'Twould reach from the east to Ohio.
But so dull and slow is their vile *Allegro*,
It will suit neither Poet nor lover;
But like their old *Dear*, they make a pause in the rear,
And sing out when the battle is over.
They tell us our names are so crooked and strange
We cannot make rhyme of them no-way,
But babies they are, and should *petticoats* wear,
And that they're no Poets I'll show ye.
Their Har-ri-son rhyme, is the *slowest* of *time*,
They can't even make it jingle with Granger,
Whilst Martin and Dick, can be done up so quick
That it don't even bother a stranger.
Those Harrison drones who are but skin & bones,
Will sound if you happen to shake them
Like dirt in a shoe, they will rattle 'tis true,
But Poets no devil can make them.
Their dactyl at last, is a forc'd Antepast,
For Tribrach they use an Iambus,
A spondee we see, where a Pyrrhic should be,
And the whole we endorse, *ignoramus.*
Ye rhymers, for shame, abandon your theme,
The Nine ye have surely offended,
Ye never can ride, Pegasus astride,
With breeches and petticoats blended.
But sing of *True worth*, which has never shone forth,
In Buckeyes, white Bankmen, nor Clay-boys;
The virtuous and brave shall our suffrages have,
Van Buren & Johnson, Hurra boys.

L.

MR. KENDALL'S ADDRESS
TO
The People of the U. States.

Our country presents a new spectacle for the contemplation of mankind.

A candidate for the Presidency is asking the suffrages of our people, and at the same time refuses to answer the questions they put to him for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy by which he will be governed, if elected. With his own consent, a committee is interposed between him and his countrymen, not to aid him in giving frank replies to their reasonable inquiries, but to cut off direct communication, and keep his opinions from the public. A free and intelligent people, whose precious right it is to ask and obtain the views of every man who seeks their suffrages, upon every topic appertaining to their government, are bluntly told that they shall not enjoy this right, but shall take a candidate for the Presidency upon trust. They are asked to relax that "eternal vigilance," which is truly "the price of liberty," and blindly submit themselves, if not to a "King, who can do no wrong," to a Chief Magistrate who assumes the attitude of irresponsibility and surrounds himself with ministers, even before the crown of power has been placed on his head!

This candidate was nominated by a convention, not because they considered him the ablest man of their party, or at all qualified for the station, but merely because he had once been a *General*. Having seen the people place the heroic Jackson in the chair of state, notwithstanding their unceasing denunciations of "military chieftains," they weakly expected to avail themselves, in their struggle for power, of the same devotion and enthusiasm, by presenting the name of another who had worn the uniform of his country and attained to the same rank. They did not accord to the people sense enough to discriminate between the weak and inefficient chieftain, who, after a series of military blunders, fortunately for his country resigned his commission in the midst of the war, and the *real* hero who took it up and closed that war in a blaze of glory at New Orleans.

Under this fatal error, the convention, instead of presenting in an address or resolutions the principles which would control the administration of their candidate if elected, concerted a general movement throughout the Union to give eclat to their nomination by a simultaneous shout to the military glories, which, after an oblivion of twenty-five years, are now for the first time discovered to be worthy of commemoration in feasts and in song. We have accordingly seen vast assemblages collected together, at great labor and cost, not to respond to any principle, or listen to any argument, but to drown the voice of reason in the shouts of revelry, and lead captive the feelings of the people in a senseless excitement. Huzzas for the newly-found hero, annunciations of his poverty, of his residence in a log-cabin, and love of hard cider; the hauling of miniature log-cabins, and canoes, and cider-barrels, through the streets; the rolling of balls, and the display of banners with unmeaning mottoes; doggerel rhymes and vulgar pictures; the drinking of cider, the mumbling of gingerbread, and imitating the cries of birds and beasts, with other mummery and mockery, as disgraceful to the country as it is insulting to the people, are the new means of electioneering, by which it is vainly expected to induce the community to surrender itself, like the charmed bird, to the jaws of the wiley serpent which stands ready to devour it. By arguments like these, it is expected to persuade the freemen of America to surrender their right to know the political opinions of the candidate, and take him, for better or for worse, *gagged and guarded as he is.*

To these means of influence are added money without stint, abuse of official station and privilege without restraint, and violation of the laws without reserve. The Harrison party in Congress are leagued together in a great electioneering Association, with its "executive committee" appointing subordinate committees throughout the Union; raising money by tens of thousands to support presses, to magnify the mock hero, libel the Administration, and scatter delusion through the country; practising the most unheard of abuses, getting subscribers to a newspaper under a promise that they shall receive it under frank, violating the law by actually franking it, and devoting their money, their talents, their privileges, and their time, not to the business of legislation for which they were elected, but to an unscrupulous and unceasing warfare upon another department of the Government. The public business is delayed, the public faith violated, and the ordinary operations of the Government obstructed, that the session of Congress may be protracted; thus furnishing the influence of public station, the facilities of the frank and money from the Treasury, to carry on their electioneering operations. In some cases electioneering tracts franked by members of Congress, weighing more than they had a right to frank, have been falsely marked "public documents," to secure their free transmission; and in others, the frank of members has been boldly *forged!* What would be said of the Executive officers here, if *they* were to form such a club, appoint such a committee, and resort to such means? Would not the very men who are now committing abuses and outrages a thousand times more aggravated than any they charge against the Administration, sound the tocsin of alarm upon a thousand hills, and startle the country with the threatening danger? And are these combinations less alarming, less corrupt, less dangerous, or less criminal, in one department of the Government than in another?

CONTEMPT FOR THE PEOPLE lies at the bottom of this whole scheme of electioneering.

The Harrison party showed this contempt in presenting "a military chieftain" as their candidate, after having for years denounced the elevation of such men as worse for the country than "war, pestilence, and famine, or any other scourge."

They show it by presenting a *sham hero* to the people, and endeavoring to persuade them that he is a *real one.*

They show it by asking the people to vote for a *gagged and guarded candidate*, who "will answer the questions of neither friends nor foes,"

They show it by abandoning all argument, and throwing principle out of the contest.

They show it by their log-cabins, cider-barrels, pitchers, canoes, balls, banners, pictures, and parade, riot, and drunkenness; fit only to amuse, if they did not disgust, a London populace or a Parisian mob.

They show it by their incessant and monstrous misrepresentations of the acts of the Administration, and their causeless abuse of the men who compose it.

Where is the true-hearted American who would not be ashamed of his country, if she could, by such means, be induced to abandon her right to question candidates for office, and throw herself unconditionally into the arms of a President and a party which has no principles, or dare not avow them?

From this contempt of the people springs the opposition of the leaders of this party to the extension of the right of suffrage, and their steady attempts to corrupt it when extended. Not believing the people fit for self-government, they will not trust them with power when they can avoid it; and, whenever the opportunity presents itself, take from them that which they possess.—They do not scruple to compel their dependants to vote their will, at elections, instead of their own, and so to manage their private affairs as to reward or punish more humble men for the surrender or assertion of the right of free suffrage. Upon the same principle, they do not hesitate to cheat in elections and cheat in the returns. Recall a few facts of recent occurrence, and it will be seen that I do them no injustice.

In 1838, the leaders of the present Harrison party had possession of the Government of Pennsylvania, in all its legislative and executive branches. By false registries, and the introduction of thousands of voters from abroad, they strove to elect a Governor and a majority of the House of Representatives, but were defeated. Instead of submitting to the decision of the people, they determined to disregard it and retain possession of the Government of the State at every hazard. From the county of Philadelphia, two Democratic Senators and eight Representatives had been elected, and it was so certified by a majority of the judges of the election; yet, though the Democratic majority was several hundreds, a minority of the judges sent a certificate to the office of the Secretary of State, falsely showing that the Harrison candidates had a majority. The change of these eight members from one side to the other, would give them a majority of the House of Representatives. Fortified by this false certificate, and supported by the Governor and a majority of the Senate, the Secretary of State publicly advised his party to treat the election of Governor as if it had never been held, although the Democratic candidate had a majority of thousands! On the meeting of the Legislature, he sent in the false returns, and withheld the true ones. The Senate immediately admitted the usurpers. When the Democrats of the House resisted their introduction into that body, the Harrison party proceeded separately, in conjunction with the usurpers, to organize a House and choose their officers.—The Democratic members did the same thing, in conjunction with the true Representatives from Philadelphia county. But, as the Governor and a majority of the Senate were of the Harrison party, all power was in their hands; and it became evident that they intended to create, by arbitrary power, a majority in the House, and set aside the election, not only of several Senators and Representatives, but that of Governor also!

This design, more bold, considering the people and the age, than the most daring usurpations of Cæsar, Cromwell, or Napoleon, roused the spirit of '76; indignant multitudes poured into the capital; they organized a Committee of SAFETY, and prepared to assert the rights of the people. The affrighted Governor and his guilty counsellors, instead of receding from their foul design, denounced the people as rebels and determined to carry out the usurpation by force of arms! Troops were called out provided with "buckshot and ball catridges;" the capital of the State resounded with the din of arms; and the peace of the Commonwealth seemed to be suspended upon a hair. Lest the militia of the State might show some reluctance to shoot down their own friends and subvert their own rights, the Governor had the audacity to request the aid of a body of United States regulars, then in the vicinity, and to demand of the President the aid of the army of the Union!

What, in this case, did the people ask?—Nothing but the installation of their public officers, duly and constitutionally elected by large majorities. And why did not the Harrison party proceed in their monstrous design to deprive them of this dearest right of freemen; to treat the election as if it had not been held, and retain the possession of power at the point of the bayonet? Not because they relented or repented; not because they were not ready for blood and carnage, to put down the rights of the people; but because two of their number, and *two only*, refused to act out the scene, and receding from the usurping House of Representatives, left it without a quorum. As bold, unprincipled, and unscrupulous as they were, they dared not proceed when they could no longer shield their usurpation under constitutional forms.

What on this occasion was the conduct of those who now constitute the Harrison party in other States? Did they denounce the usurpers and take the side of the people? No; almost to a man, they sustained, encouraged, and defended Governor Ritner and his daring associates. The people received from them but ferocious abuse, with the epithets of traitors and rebels. The attempt to cleave down by the sword the most precious rights of freemen, was every where applauded by them, showing that the same contempt for the people pervades that party throughout the Union.

And what have we seen at the present session of Congress? The House of Representatives kept in a state of disorganization for weeks, by an attempt to force into it, as members, five men from New Jersey, when five other men, notoriously and confessedly, had a majority of the votes given at the election. The "broad seal" of the Governor, though covering a known and acknowledged fraud, was held by them more sacred than the people's right of suffrage and was considered a better title to a seat in Congress than a majority of the people's votes! This was not a Pennsylvania scene, probably because the Harrison party here had no Governor Ritner under their control to back the "broad seal" with "buckshot and ball;" but the contempt for the people, and the *will* to trample on their rights, were in both cases the same.

Freemen of the United States! Your liberties are not so safe as you may suppose.—Think you, if Harrison had been President, the army of the United States would have been refused to his friends in Pennsylvania? Think you, that in such a condition of things, the people of that State could have maintained their right to a Governor and Legislature of their own free choice, but by wading through rivers of blood? It was at Harrisburg, on the very scene of the Ritner usurpation, and by the influence of the leaders in that desperate effort, that the nomination of Harrison was effected! If elected, Ritner's advisers will be his advisers; the profligacy and daringness of that faction will be transferred to Washington; and their spirit will pervade the administration of the General Government. What have you to *expect* from it, but *what you have seen it attempt?* What, but that minority candidates will be thrust into the State Legislatures, and "broad seal" members into Congress, at the point of the bayonet?

A flood of demoralization has swept over our land; and upon some States it rests in stagnant pools, contaminating the atmosphere of liberty, and threatening death to every thing virtuous, noble, and free. It is to the *monster* Bank, which, having struggled in vain, by its blandishments, its corruptions and its terrors, to overcome the fearless and incorruptible man then at the head of the General Government, turned to the State Legislature where it found no difficulty in buying up Senators by the dozen, that the people of Pennsylvania were indebted for the profligacy exhibited in the attempt to subvert their liberties by the sword. To means furnished by the same and similar institutions, or those directly connected with them, if not even to the bankers of Europe, are the people of the United States undoubtedly now indebted, not only for the depravation of morals which threatens to break up the foundations of society, but for a large portion of the means which enable the "Executive Committee" at Washington to prosecute their war against an honest and democratic Administration. It was by violating moral obligations and plundering their own people through the Bank of England, that the British Government was enabled to keep the world in arms during the scenes of the French Revolution; and the British party in America are profiting by the profligate example. Laws are violated with impunity; moral obligations are scoffed at and derided; knavery walks the streets with the bold face of honesty; plunderers of the public and of public institutions obtain sympathy and forgiveness; and the Administration, which sternly sets its face against these evils and their authors, is sought to be made the victim of its firmness and integrity. If bad men are to be permitted to overthrow it, by means so profligate and with motives so corrupt, what is to be expected, but that they will proceed to aggrandize themselves upon the ruins of our free Government, and the enslavement of our people?

It will be my endeavor, as far as necessary, to vindicate the Administration from the foul aspersions cast upon it, and earnestly to inculcate—

That in the practice of a rigid morality *alone*, can men or nations justly look for happiness and safety:

That there is but one code of morals for private and public affairs:

That *pure morality* is *true democracy*, conceding to every one his right, and seeking advantages of none:

That every freeman has a right to know the political opinions of any candidate who is presented for his suffrages; and to deny him that right, is a wrong and insult which strikes at the root of representative government, and is the adoption of a kingly principle:

That the cause of morality, freedom, and law; the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, the peace of the country; the rights of the people and the safety and improvement of their institutions; will be best promoted and secured by the re-election of Mr. Van Buren;

And, finally, that it is the indispensable duty of every man who wishes to preserve the blessings of an honest representative government, the rights of property, the faith of contracts, the honor of his country, and the freedom of man, to oppose, by all honorable means, the election of General Harrison, who already sets the people at defiance, while his friends mock and insult them by a childish and ridiculous mummery, fit only to amuse the wild natives of Africa.

The ferocity of the Harrison party is equal to their folly. In every moment of rising hope they cannot restrain their jeers and their taunts, their riotous parades, shouts of exultation, and groans of insult. While holding a high public station, I have seen my children spring in terror from their beds at the dead hour of midnight, in the belief that guns were fired into the windows of their chamber.—It was the cannon of Federalism in the street, where its myrmidons had collected to exult over and insult their father with mock music, firing, shouts, and groans.

The God of Liberty forbid that this spirit should ever get possession of our Government! And does not every true Republican say AMEN?

Let us rally to the rescue. Send light among the people and the Republic is safe. For myself, if it be *possible* that the people of this country *can* throw themselves into the arms of a candidate *without a tongue to speak to them*, and a party *without principles to announce*, a party already mad with the hope of power, though relying for success on nothing but their industry and skill in deluding the people; and if my feeble powers shall enable me to do any thing to prevent it, I shall esteem the day of my resignation of the Post Office Department the most fortunate of my life, as it has been already one of the happiest.

Democrats! I invoke your aid and co-operation.

AMOS KENDALL.

An honest Federalist.—Horace Greenly, one of the leading opposition editors in the city of New York, has written and published in the "New Yorker" a capital article on "*political slander*," which does credit to his head and heart. After speaking of the manner in which certain politicians fabricate stories for political effect, he proceeds as follows, relative to the charge made against Mr. Van Buren of being a federalist:

"But we commenced this article with the purpose of putting an extinguisher on a specific and serious slander upon Mr. Van Buren which we find in general currency in the Southern whig papers, including many which we know would not give currency to an accusation which they did not believe to be founded in truth. This Slander asserts that in a public meeting during the last war, Mr. Van Buren offered for adoption the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the war is impolitic and disastrous, and to employ the *militia* in an offensive war is *unconstitutional.*"

We assure the editors of the Richmond Whig, Mobile Chronicle, &c., if they shall not have been already convinced of and corrected their error, that Mr. Van Buren never offered or supported any resolution of the kind. The story is a down right fabrication. And, as the history of this slander resembles that of a good many others, and as we have watched the growth of it from the outside, we will devote a few lines to its elucidation.

The charge against Mr. Van Buren originated, if we mistake not, in a series of political essays, first published as early as 1834, signed "Patrick Henry." They embodied a caustic review of the political career of the present President. The writer dwelt with much force upon Mr. Van Buren's support of De. Witt Clinton for President in 1812, in opposition to James Madison, and endeavored to show that he then acted in concert with the federal party. He then quoted the above resolution which *was* passed by the Federalists of Mr. Van Buren's county (Columbia) in 1812, (but at a meeting with which Mr. Van Buren had nothing to do,) and endeavored by some dove-tailing process which we have forgotten, to identify Mr. Van Buren with the authors of that resolution, because he supported the same candidate for President. His reminiscences have since held a place in the armory of political warfare, and this one has been copied over and over, changing shape little by little in the process, until it has now come to assert point blank that Mr. Van Buren offered resolutions denouncing the war! Such is the history of many a party calumny.

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He is thankful for past favors, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

May 14, 1840.