

erson. (Cheers.) It has been said by the Henrys, the Madisons, the Graysons, and others, that one of the great dangers in our government is, that the powers vested in the general government, would overshadow the government of the States. There is truth in this, and long since and often have I expressed the opinion that the interference of the general government with the elective franchise in the States, would be the signal for the downfall of liberty. That interference has taken place, and while the mouths of professed democrats appeal to Jefferson, and declare they are governed by his principles, they are urging at the same time 100,000 office holders to meddle in the State elections! And if the rude hand of power be not removed from the elective franchise, there will soon be an end to the government of the Union. (Cries of assent.) It is a truth in government ethics, that when a larger power comes in contact with a smaller power, the latter is speedily destroyed, or swallowed up by the former. So in regard to the general government, and the State governments. Should I ever be placed in the Chief Magistrate's seat, I will carry out the principles of Jackson, and never permit the interference of office holders in the elections. (Immense applause.) I will do no more. While I will forbid their interference in elections, I will never do aught to prevent their going quietly to the polls and voting, even against me or my measures. No American citizen should be deprived of his power of voting as he pleases.

I have detained you, fellow citizens, longer than I intended, but you now see that I am not the old man on crutches, nor the imbecile they say I am—(cheering)—not the prey to disease—(a voice cried here, nor the bear in a cage,) nor the caged animal they wittily described me to be, (great laughter and cheering.) But before I conclude, there are two or three other topics I must touch upon.

The violence of party spirits, as of late exhibited, is a serious mischief to the political welfare of the country. Party feeling is necessary in a certain degree to the health and stability of a republic, but when pushed to, too great an extent, it is detrimental to the body politic, it is the rock upon which many a republic has been dashed to pieces. An old farmer told me the other day, that he did not believe one of the stories circulated against me, and he would support me if I were only a democrat. (Laughter.) But if I support and sustain democratic principles, what matters it how I am called? It matters a good deal, said he; you don't belong to the democratic party! (Laughter.) Can any thing be more ruinous in its tendency to our institutions, than this high party spirit, which looks to the shadow and not to the substance of things? Nothing, nothing. This running after names, after imaginings, is ominous of dangerous results. In the blessed book we are told that the pretension of false Christs shall be in future times so specious that even the elect will be deceived. And is it not so now with democracy? The name does not constitute the democrat. It is the vilest imposture ever attempted upon the credulity of the public mind to array the poor of the country under the name of democrats, against the rich, and style them aristocrats. This is dealing in fables. The natural antagonist of democracy is not aristocracy. It is monarchy. There is no instance on record of a republic like ours running into an aristocracy. It can hurry into pure democracy, and the confidence of that democracy being once obtained by a Marins or a Cæsar, by a Bolivar or a Bonaparte, he strides rapidly from professions of love for the people to usurpation of their rights and steps from that high eminence to a throne! (Cheering.) And thus in the name of Democracy the boldest crimes are committed. Who forgets the square in Paris, where ran rivers of the people's blood, shed in the name of democracy at the foot of the statue of liberty! Cherish not the man, then, who, under the guise and name of democracy, tries to overthrow the principles of republicanism as professed and acted upon by Jefferson and Madison. (Immense cheering.)

Gen. Harrison here adverted to the calumnies put forth against his military fame by that noble pair of brothers, Allen and Duncan, and in severe but just terms expressed the falsehoods of these vilifiers. He proved they were guilty of falsifying the records of the country, and in a brief and lucid manner vindicated himself and the honor of the nation from the assertions of these and other reckless politicians. He showed that the received history of his brilliant career in the North West had been stamped by the impress of truth, and he will soon find that a generous and grateful people will testify their admiration of his glorious services in their cause by raising the brave old soldier to the highest office in their gift.

A precious inheritance, continued the General, has been handed down to you by your forefathers. In Rome, the sacred fire of fabled gods was kept alive by vestal virgins, and they watched over the gift with eager eyes. In America, a glorious fire has been lighted upon the altar of liberty, and to you, my fellow citizens, has it been entrusted in safe keeping, to be nourished with care and fostered forever. Keep it burning, and let the sparks that continually go up from it fall on other altars and light up in distant lands the fire of freedom. The Turk busies himself no longer with his harem or his bow string. To licentiousness have succeeded the rights of man, and constitutions are given to the people by once despotic rulers. Whence the light that now shines in that land of darkness? It was a brand snatched from your own proud altar, and thrust into the pyre of Turkish oppression. Shall then the far-seen light upon the shrine of American liberty be extinguished? (No, no, no.) It would not be your loss only—it would be the loss of the whole world. The enemies of freedom in Europe are watching you with intense anxiety; and your friends, few as the planets of heaven, are praying for your suc-

cess. Deceive them not, but keep the sacred fire burning steadily upon your altars, and the Ohio father whom you design to make your Chief Magistrate will, at the end of four years, cheerfully lay down the authority which you may entrust him with free from all ambition. It will be glory enough for me to be honored as those pure and honest republicans. Washington, Jefferson and Madison, were honored, with the high confidence of a great, noble, just and generous people! (The excitement and cheering continued for several minutes, and the multitude were swayed to and fro, as the leaves of the forest in a wind storm.)

More Good News from Maine.

The Augusta (Me.) correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes under date of the 6th. Our elections in the classed towns came off on Monday last, and the people have again triumphed most gloriously. In the district of Madison and Cornville we have elected a Whig by 150 majority. In the district of Athens and Brighton, we have succeeded by 15 majority, showing a Whig gain since September. In Canton and Jay, a Loco is chosen by 6 majority only—the majority for Fairfield in September was 71!—making in all 96 uncontested Whigs already chosen. Lubec and Trescott not heard from, will doubtless give us another. These together with the contested cases of Camden, Edgecomb, and the Kingfield districts, where Whigs are fairly elected, and who will obtain their seats, will give us at least one hundred members of the House; therefore, the Senate being 17 Whigs to 8 Locos, we shall have at least TWENTY THREE MAJORITY in joint ballot. What a change from the last year, when the Locos had 123 in the House and 17 in the Senate, the Whigs only 63 in the House and 8 in the Senate, giving them a majority of 69 in joint ballot, making a net Whig gain in the Legislature of NINETY-TWO MEMBERS!!! "Isn't this thunder?"

Colonial Sub-Treasury.

The Albany Evening Journal gives the following account of a speech of Gen. Lewis, before the Federal Loco-foco Convention recently held at Poughkeepsie, and of the ludicrous tribulation into which the Sub-treasury managers were thrown by the inopportune disclosures of the veteran's experience as to defaulting Sub-treasurers.

Gen. Lewis began by saying "that he felt grateful for the compliment bestowed upon him; that he was an old man—that he had been all his life an old observer of public affairs, and probably knew more of the history of Sub-treasurers than most present; that the first Sub-treasurer with whose history he had been acquainted, was Lord _____, under the Colonial Government who turned out to be a large Defaulter!!! [here there was much whispering on the stage and Vanderpool stepped behind] that the second was _____ [giving the name] who was also a Defaulter!!! [here the confusion on the stage increased and Gen. Maison and Richard D. Davis moved forward] and that, in fine, he had never known but one man, and he lived next door to him, who could settle his accounts with the Government as a Sub-treasurer, and he was enabled to do so only by the charity of his neighbors, who brought him the gold and silver in little bags, as a loan, that he might seem to have it, to secure his re-appointment, and that the next day it all went back where it came from!! That for these reasons he had been opposed to the Sub-treasury." [Here the alarm and confusion on the stage became immense.] D—'n the old garrulous man said D—'n to M—'n, he don't know when to stop!! He'll talk all day, said another; call for Wright. Gen. Maison stepped up to the speaker, and saying to the audience in an under tone (the old General is very deaf,) don't you want to hear Wright? and on their calling out for Wright, he put his hand on the speaker's shoulder and yelled in his ear, "don't you hear, General, they call for Wright!!" "I am just about giving my reasons why I think it may do. If the bill makes it felony to abstract the money," persevered the General—mortification and chagrin was now marked upon every countenance on the stage. "Choke him off," muttered one; "let us drown him with three cheers," said Senator Maison, who came to the front of the stage and threw his cap three times round his head, bawling hurrah at each swing. The three cheers, however, were faint and forced: the deaf man did not hear them! and was going on with his reason, &c., when Senator Maison gave the signal for three more! Three were gotten up in better style, and the speaker was again reminded that Mr. Wright was called for. He, however, determined to give his reasons. When Senator Maison gave the signal, the band on the stage struck up "Yankee Doodle"—a grand hubbub ensued, and in the midst of it, Vanderpool pulled the old veteran into the chair by his coat tails!!!

Among the disorganizing doctrines of the day, which the people of Pennsylvania are called upon to vote against, we may specify the following, as avowed by a Van Buren office holder, through the Boston Quarterly Review.

- The Destruction of the System of Free Labour and Wages.
- The Overthrow of the Church in all its Forms and Sects.
- The Abolition of the Laws Relating to the Descent of Property.
- The Abolition of the Rite of Marriage.
- The Annihilation of all Banks.

His Excellency Governor Morton of Massachusetts was elected by a majority of one vote. The Boston Mercantile Journal says that the Loco Focos are of opinion that he will be re-elected Governor this year but by a reduced majority.

General Van Buren.

The intelligent Virginian, who, recently at a public festival, intended to compliment the President, by giving as a toast—"Martin Van Buren: His services in the cabinet equal his achievements in the field," has been outdone. At a meeting in Buffalo, favorable to the administration, a few days ago, one of their orators stated in his speech, "that during the Battle of the Thames, General Harrison was taken prisoner by General Proctor, AND THAT HE WAS RESCUED BY GENERAL VAN BUREN, WHO COMMANDED THE RESERVE, AND WHO, BY A RAPID AND MASTERLY MOVEMENT, ADVANCED UPON THE ENEMY, RETOOK THE GENERAL, CHANGED THE FORTUNES OF THE DAY, AND ACHIEVED A VICTORY." What is still better, the assertion was received as gospel by the meeting. We opine that even General Van Buren will laugh at his own prowess on that occasion.—N. Y. Spectator.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 1, 1840.

Our convention yesterday was, for this remote valley, a grand affair. Friends and foes were disappointed. Even our most sanguine Whigs acknowledged the reality exceeded their highest hopes.—More than 4000 were in the procession. A thousand came in afterward. When the rain began, the universal exclamation, borrowed from your own Syracuse, was, "Any rain but the REIGN OF VAN BUREN!" When the sun came out in splendor, like our own good cause, from the dangers and darkness that for a time surrounded us, "Skies bright," as Fieldmarshal Ritchie has it, rang from hill to valley—and there were colors, and streamers, flags, banners and bannerets, waving, flying! Joy and hope illuminated the vast crowd! Chester Butler, Esq. grand-son of the veteran Colonel of the gallant Connecticut 2d regiment during the revolutionary war, presided. In talent and character himself a host, and a zealous democratic friend of Governor Porter. His opening address was excellent and admirably delivered.

The platform was thronged with ladies. "God bless them," said Mr. Proffit, "they are all for Harrison!" Several spirited addresses were made, one by Mr. Maxwell, of Easton, of great power and effect. Mr. Ullman, from your city, poured out, for an hour and a half, "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." Argumentative and eloquent, he convinced, persuaded, aroused, delighted, and was received with shouts of approving acclamation. That classical eye, and fine expressive countenance, illumined by the power of a highly excited intellect, was itself a pleasure to behold. Mr. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, followed, in a different but most impressive style of eloquence, vehement as our Vice President Tyler, yet like a "high-mettled" coursers well reined and managed; the best taste would have been pleased, and the most enlightened mind instructed. Other gentlemen followed. Colonel Kingsbury, of Bradford, was obliged to leave to attend a previous engagement. An original Jackson man, he went for the old hero as long as his conscience would let him, and then like a true patriot halted, turned on his heel—"I love Cæsar, but Rome more." His letter to Kendall, on receiving his mendacious—mendacious—circular for the Globe, was a pointed and powerful production. All went well. Whig principles were sustained. Harrison vindicated. New ardor in the cause awakened.

We cheerfully do justice to our Van Buren opponents. They behaved like gentlemen and good citizens. Many of them opened their houses to entertain their Whig friends. To tell you a secret, very few of them will break their hearts at Van Buren's overthrow; especially Gov. Porter's adherents, who are aware of Van Buren's and Kendall's enmity and covert attacks, while they thought themselves strong, although just now they beg hard for the support of the government.

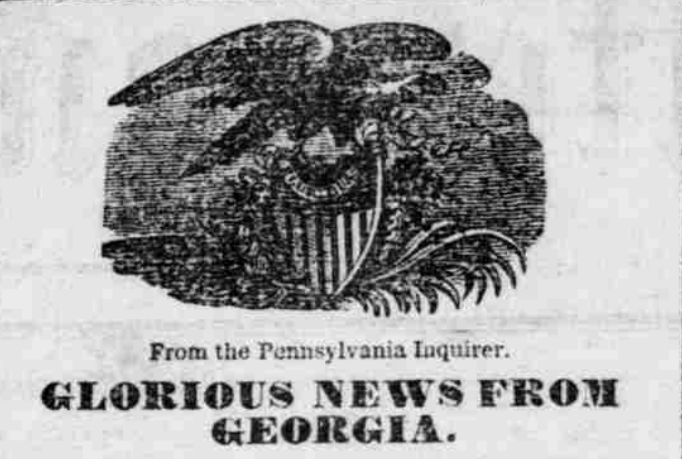
One word more. The coalition—the extraordinary coalition—between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun, shakes the confidence of the old sincere Democrats, and will lose Mr. Van Buren many votes.—Heaven prosper the right.

The Second Revolution.

The peaceful revolution now in progress will stand a phenomenon in the page of universal history. The seven year's war which gave us independence, proved our ability to establish free institutions—the revolution now going on will attest our power to preserve them. When has the world ever witnessed the assembling of peaceful armies of 30, 40 and 50 thousand, for the purpose of putting down a tyranny by the moral force of opinion? It is the triumph of intellect over passion,—of mental agency over brute force.—Madisonian.

MORE ECONOMY OF "HIS DEMOCRATIC MAJESTY"—The Philadelphia Gazette says that in 1817, a dealer of that city furnished the floor-cloth for the Great Hall in the White House at the cost of about \$800,—it was American manufacture, and much admired and wore remarkably well. When General Jackson was asked, toward the close of his term, whether he would have it removed for new, he said no: it was elegant enough for him, and would last a good while yet, and look well besides. Mr. Van Buren didn't think so. It was removed on his accession, and English floor-cloth, costing (the difference of price in the years considered) nearly fifty per cent more, was substituted in its stead! Such facts need no comment.

The City of NEWARK has decreased in population since 1836, two thousand four hundred and forty souls. So much for the currency tinkering of the administration!



GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

The Presidential Question as good as settled.

We give below, more glorious news from Georgia. The Whigs have, beyond all question, triumphed in that State. It will be seen that in 50 counties, the Whigs have gained 3505 votes, or 1778 votes more than the entire Van Buren majority throughout the State last year. This may be considered as settling the Presidential Question. But if, in the Counties to hear from, the Whigs should gain nothing, and the vote should stand as last year, the cause of Harrison would still triumph in Georgia. There are 43 counties yet to be heard from. The news is indeed glorious, and cannot fail to give a new impulse to our friends, in the great struggle which is to take place today. The following is from POSTSCRIPT in the Baltimore American of yesterday:

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAILS. GEORGIA ELECTION.

CHEERING-NEWS. By a gentleman who left Augusta, Georgia, on the morning of Friday last, we have the following full and satisfactory returns of the election in 50 counties of Georgia, viz:

The votes of the follow 28 counties are official:—		
COUNTIES,	Whig.	Van Buren.
Baldwin	337	326
Bibb	680	678
Burke	518	281
Bulls	230	398
Chatham	560	631
Clarke	632	352
Columbia	480	271
Effingham	173	75
Greene	860	96
Gwinnett	713	679
Hall	563	652
Hancock	476	262
Harris	945	391
Jasper	514	511
Lincoln	294	152
Monroe	822	730
Morgan	494	322
Muscogee	971	831
Putnam	448	350
Richmond	900	495
Scriven	174	233
Talbot	896	818
Taliaferro	402	60
Upson	638	311
Walton	531	680
Warne	586	337
Washington	583	521
Wilkes	464	387
15,884		11,830
11,830		

Whig majority 4,054
In the above 28 counties the Whig gain is 1,670, compared with the Governor's election of last year.

The majorities in the following 14 counties are also official, viz:

Counties.	Whig maj.	Van Buren maj.
Jefferson	341	
Troup	702	
Henry	73	
Oglethorpe,	531	
Madison,	27	
1674		
Crawford		30
Lumpkin		462
Jackson		15
Dekalb		90
Habersham		461
Cherokee		6
Forsyth		230
Cobb		270
Cass		150
1714		

The nett whig gain in the above 14 Counties, since last year, is 1035.

A short time before our informant left Augusta, on Friday morning last, information had been received from the following 8 counties, the first 6 of which, last year, were Van Buren. The whole eight have now elected the Whig ticket.

COUNTIES.	Whig majority.
Houston,	do do
Jones,	do do
Macon,	do do
Randolph,	do do
Stewart,	do do
Twiggs,	do do
Marion,	do do
Sumpter,	do do

Our informant estimates the Whig gain in the above 8 counties at 800.

In the first named 42 counties the Whig majority on the Congress ticket is about 4000. In the last named 8 counties the Whig majority is estimated at 1000—making 5000 majority for the Whig Congress ticket in 50 counties.

The nett Whig gain in 28 counties is	1,670
do do do 14 do	1,035
Estimated do 8 do	800

Total nett Whig gain, 3,505
In the remaining 43 Counties, the Van Buren majority for Governor in 1839 was 2898. Should these Counties vote as last year, the State is certainly Whig.

In 42 counties heard from the Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature was 53. In these returns are included part of the Cherokee counties—the strong Van Buren districts.

WHIGS Of the Whole Union.

Open to the right and left and make way for OLD MARYLAND,

THE AVALANCHE STATE!

The result of the election in Maryland on Wednesday, the 7th instant, shows that the Counties in the State stand thus on the Presidential question:—

- Counties for Gen. Harrison.**
ALLEGHANY, WASHINGTON, FREDERICK, ANNE ARUNDEL, MONTGOMERY, PRINCE GEORGE'S, CALVERT, CHARLES, ST. MARYS, HARTFORD, CECIL, QUEEN ANNS, KENT, CAROLINE, DORCHESTER, SOMERSET, WORCESTER, and ANNAPOLIS CITY.
- Counties for Van Buren.**
BALTIMORE, CARROLL, TALBOT, and BALTIMORE CITY, by the measure majority of 192 votes, and this only secured by a battalion of troops from the Van Buren grand army, brought in and quartered amongst us.

Place the above Grand Result at all the cross roads and in all the log cabins throughout the Union.

Webster—Jackson—Nullification.—In Mr. Webster's Long Island speech, he made the following reference to the Nullification contest: "It was in 1832 or '33 that the great question of nullification excited so much attention. South Carolina set up her opinion against that of all the other States, and said that she would maintain that opinion by force of arms. She raised an army, armed the soldiers, adopted every means of defence, and prepared to resist the laws of the United States at the Charleston Custom House."

"It was then that Gen. Jackson came out with his proclamation. He said that one State ought not to resist all other States, and I thought so too. It was not democratic. Some persons, on the contrary, said it was the true meaning of the Constitution. You know who was at the head of that movement. It was Mr. Calhoun, then also at the head of a great party. By a close vote that question was decided. Myself and my own friends were not favorable to Jackson's policy in relation to the Bank of the United States; but did we join those opposed to Gen. Jackson in this great movement, in order to crush his administration? I could have done it in an hour. In the position in which things then stood, if we would have consented to see the constitution beaten down and trampled under foot, we had the whole play in our hands.

"Was this for me, in a great contest like this, to say that we did not like our leader, although he was upholding the constitution, in order to crush both it and him? Oh no. And I tell you, that when that affair was over, Gen. Jackson with a degree of grateful respect which I shall always properly remember, clasped my hand and said, 'if you and your northern friends had not come in as you did, Calhoun and his party would have crushed me and the constitution.'" (Cheers.)

"And yet I shall go for a very bad aristocrat.—And echo will tell, in a thousand ways, from Brooklyn to Montauk Point, that Mr. Webster is a sad old aristocrat, and knows nothing of democracy, and particularly of the democracy of this country."

A Letter from Mr. Clay.

The N. Y. Times gives the following as an extract of a letter from the Hon. Henry Clay:

"ASHLAND, 23d Sept. 1840. I adhere still to the opinion expressed by me several months ago, that Mr. Van Buren will not obtain the votes of more than six states in the Union. Every thing that has since occurred—every election that has since taken place; tends to strengthen and confirm it. Of those six states, Maine and Alabama are two, and he can no longer count with confidence upon either of them in November.

Our information, derived from the southern part of Ohio, coincides with your's from the northern, that Gen. Harrison will obtain its vote by an overwhelming majority.

We rely upon the vote of N. York. With great respect, I am yours truly, H. CLAY."