General Harrison's Speech at Fort Meigs.

Reported by the Editor of the Detroit Advertiser.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am not, upon this occasion, before you in accordance with my own individual views or wishes. It has ever appeared to me, that the office of President of the United States should not be *sought* after by any individual; but that the people should, spontaneously, and with their free will, accord the distinguished honor to the man whom they believed would best perform its important duties. Entertaining these views, I should, fellow citizens, have remained at home, but for the pressing and friendly invitation which I have received from the citizens of Perrysburg, and the earnestness with which its acceptation was urged upon me by friends in whom I trusted, and whom I am now proud to see around me. If, however, fellow citizens, I had not complied with that invitation—if I had remained at home—believe me, my friends, that my spirit would have been with you; for where, in this beautiful land, is there a place calculated, as this is, to recall long past reminiscences, and revive long slumbering, but not wholly extinguished, emotions in my bosom?

In casting my eyes around, fellow citizens, they rest upon the spot where the gallant WAYNE triumphed so gloriously over his enemies, and carried out those principles which it was his pleasure to impress upon my mind, and in which it has ever been my happiness humbly to attempt to imitate him. It was there, fellow-citizens, I saw the banner of the United States float in triumph over the flag of the enemy. There it was where was first laid the foundation of the prosperity of the now wide spread and beautiful West. It was there I beheld the indignant Eagle frown upon the British Lion. It was there I saw the youth of our land carry out the lesson they imbibed from the gallant WAYNE—the noblest and best an American can acquire—to die for his country when called to do so in its defence.

[At this moment the speaker's eye fell upon Gen. Hedges, which he said: "Gen. Hedges, will you come up here? You have stood by my side in the hour of battle, and I cannot bear to see you at a great a distance now." Immense cheering followed his considerate recognition, and the cries of "raise him up," "place him by the side of his old General," had scarcely been uttered when Gen. Hedges was carried forward to the stand.]

The General continued: it was there I saw many of my tried companions—the companions of my youth. It was not in accordance with the stern etiquette of military life, then to mourn their departure; but I now drop a tear over their graves, for the recollections of their virtues and worth.

In 1793, fellow-citizens, I received my commission under Gen. Wayne.—In 1794, I was his aid at the battle of Miami. Nineteen years afterwards, I had the honor of again being associated with many of those in whose very companions in arms then—Nineteen years afterwards, I found myself Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army, but I felt no diminution in the honor of the American soldier. I found the same spirit of valor in all—not in the regular soldier only, but in the enrolled militia and volunteer also.

What glorious reminiscences do the view of all these scenes around me recall to my mind! When I consented to visit this memorable spot, I expected that a thousand pleasant associations (would to God there were no painful associations mingled with them) would be recalled—that I should meet thousands of my fellow-citizens here—and among them many of my old companions—not here to rear a new altar to liberty in the place of the one which had men have prostrated.

[Here the General looked around as if for some water, when the cry was raised, "give the General some hard cider." This was done, much to the satisfaction of the assembly.]

And fellow-citizens, (continued the General) I will not attempt to conceal from you, that, in coming here I expected that I should receive from you, those evidences of regard which a generous people are ever willing to bestow upon those whom they believe to be honest in their endeavors to serve their country. I expected to receive evidences of regard and esteem as the only reward at all adequate to compensate for the anxieties and anguish which in the past I experienced upon this spot. Is there any man of sensibility, or possessing a feeling of self-respect, who asks what those feelings were? Do you suppose that the Commander-in-Chief finds his reward in the glitter and glare of the camp? or in the forced obedience of the camp around him? These are not pleasures under all circumstances—these are not the rewards which a soldier seeks. I ask any man to place himself in my situation, and then say whether the extreme pain and anguish which I endured, and which every officer in a similarly situated must have endured, can meet with any adequate compensation, except by such expressions of the confidence and gratitude of the people, as that with which you, fellow citizens have this day honored me? These feelings are common to all commanders of sense and sensibility. The commanders of Europe possess them, although placed at the head of armies reared to war. How much more naturally would those feelings attach to a command composed as I was? For the materials was the army composed which was placed under my command! The soldiers who fought, and bled, and triumphed here, were lawyers, who had thrown up their briefs—physicians, who had laid aside their instruments—mechanics, who had put by their tools—and, in far larger proportions, farmers, who had thrown down their ploughs in the furrow, although their families depended for their bread upon their exertions, and who hastened to the battle field to give their life to their country if it were necessary, to maintain her rights. I could point from where I now stand, to places where I felt this anxiety pressing heavily upon me, at I thought of the fearful consequences of a mistake on my part, or the want of judgment on the part of others. I knew there were wives who had given their husbands to the field—mothers who had clothed their sons for battle, and I knew that these expecting wives and mothers were looking for the safe return of their husbands and sons. When to this was added the recollection, that the peace of the entire West could be lost in battle, and the glory of my country tarnished if I failed, you may possibly conceive the anguish which my situation was calculated to produce. Feeling my responsibility, I personally supervised and directed the arrangement of the army under my command. I trusted to no Colonel or other officer. No person had any hand in any disposition of the army. Every step of warfare, whether for good or ill, was taken under my own direction, and of no other, as many who now hear me know. Whether every movement would or would not pass the criticism of Bonaparte or Wellington, I know not; but whether they would induce applause or censure, upon myself it must fall.

But, fellow citizens, still another motive induced me to accept the invitation which had been so kindly extended to me. I knew that there I should meet with many who had fought and bled under my command—that I should have the pleasure of taking them by the hand, and recurring, with them, to the scenes of the past. I expected, too, to meet with a few of the great and good men yet surviving, by whose efforts our freedom was achieved. This pleasure alone would have been sufficient to have induced my visit to this interesting spot upon this equally interesting occasion. I see my old companions here, and I see not a few of the revolutionary veterans around me. Would to God that it had ever been in my power to have made them comfortable and happy—that there are not many who go down in poverty, fellow-citizens, they remain unprovided for—monuments of the ingratitude of my country. It was with the greatest difficulty that the existing pension act was passed through Congress. But why was it restricted? Why were the brave soldiers who fought under Wayne excluded?—soldiers who suffered far more than those who fought in the Revolution proper. The Revolution, in fact, did not terminate until 1794—until the battle was fought upon the battle ground upon which my eyes now rest, (Miami.) War continued with them from the commencement of the Revolution until the victory of Wayne, to which I have just alluded. The good highway to the West was the scene of unceasing slaughter. Then why this unjust discrimination. Why are the soldiers who terminated the war of the Revolution, in fact, excluded, while those for whom it was begun, or a portion of them, are rewarded? I will tell you why. The poor remnant of Wayne's army had but few friends to speak for those who had served in the Revolution proper had plenty of friends. Scattered, as they were, over all parts of the Union, and in large numbers in the interior, their influence at the ballot-box. They could whisper thus in the ears of those who sought their influence at the polls: "Take care, for I have served long enough to know you can—to effect the former plea of poverty can no longer be made. The treasury is now full. Take care, your seat is in danger." "Oh! yes, every thing that has been promised shall be attended to if you will give me your votes." In this way, fellow-citizens, tardy, but partial, justice was done to the soldiers of the Revolution. They made friends by their influence at the ballot box. But it was different with General Wayne's soldiers. They were but few in number, and they had but one *to* two humble advocates to speak for them in Congress. The result has been, justice has been withheld.

I have said that the soldiers under Wayne experienced greater hardships even than the soldiers of the revolution. This is so.—Every one can appreciate the difference between an Indian and a regular war. When wounded in battle, the soldier must have assurance that whether before he can recover. This could always be secured by the soldier of the revolution. In those days, the latch string of no door was pulled in. When wounded, he was sure to find shelter and very many of those comforts which are so essential to the sick, but which the soldiers in an Indian war cannot procure. Instead of shelter and warmth, he is exposed to the thousand ills incident to Indian warfare. Yet no relief was extended to those who had thus suffered!

After the war closed under Wayne, I retired; and when I saw a man poorer than all others, wandering about the land, decrepid and decayed by intemperance, it was unnecessary to enquire whether he had ever belonged to Wayne's army. His condition was a guarantee of what—was a sufficient assurance that he had wasted his energies among the unwholesome swamps of the West, in the defence of the rights of his fellow-citizens, and for the maintenance of the honor and glory of his country.

Well, fellow-citizens, I can only say, that if it should ever be in my power to pay the debt which is due these brave but neglected men, that debt shall first of all be paid. And I am very well satisfied that the government can afford it, *provided the latch string of the treasury shall ever be more carefully pulled in.* Perhaps you will ask me for some proof of my friendship for old soldiers. If so, I can give it you from the records of Congress. When the fifteen hundred dollar law was repealed, I opposed it, and opposed changing the pay of members of Congress from six to eight dollars, until we had done justice to, and provided for, these soldiers. You will find my votes on that question, among the records of Congress, and my speech upon it, in the public debates of the same.

I will now, fellow-citizens, give you my reasons for having refused to give pledges and opinions more freely than I have done since my nomination to the Presidency.—Many of the statements published upon this subject, are by no means correct; but it is true that it is my opinion that no pledge should be made by an individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the People. And why? Once adopt it, and the battle will no longer be to the strong—to the virtuous—or to the sincere lover of his country; but to him who is prepared to tell the greatest number of lies, and to proffer the largest number of pledges which he never intends to carry out. I suppose that the best guarantee which an American citizen could have of the correctness of the conduct of an individual in the future, would be his conduct in the past, when he had no temptation before him, to practice deceit.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have not altogether grown grey under the helmet of my country, although I have worn it for some time. A large portion of my life has been passed in the civil departments of government. Examine my conduct there, and the most tenacious democrat—I use the word in its proper sense; I mean not to confine it to parties, but I use it in the democratic sense, should discover faults, but he will find no single act calculated to derogate from the rights of the people.

However, to prove the reverse of this, I have been called a Federalist. [Here was a loud cry of "the charge is a lie—a base lie. You are no federalist."] Well, what is a federalist? I recollect what the word formerly signified, and there are many others present who recollect its former signification also. They know that the federal party were accused of a design to strengthen the hands of the general government at the expense of the separate States. That accusation could not now cannot apply to me. I was brought up after the strictest manner of Virginian anti-federalism. St. Paul himself was not a greater devotee to the doctrines of the Pharisees, than was I, by inclination, to the principles of my father and example, to anti-federalism. I was taught to believe that, sooner or later, that fatal catastrophe to human liberty would take place—that the general government would swallow up all the State governments, and that one department of the government would swallow up all the other departments. I do not know whether my old friend Mr. Van Buren is not is, and I hope ever will be, my personal friend) has a gullet that can swallow every thing; but I do know, that if his measures are all carried out, he will have given a foundation for others to do so if he does not.

What reflecting man, fellow-citizens, cannot see this? The Representatives of the People were once the source of power. Is it so now? Nay. It is to the Executive mansion now that every eye is turned—that every wish is directed. The men of office and party, who are governed by the principles of John Randolph, to wit: the five loaves and two fishes, seem to have their ears constantly directed to the bell at Washington, to indicate how the little ones shall rung.

But to return, I have but to remark that my anti-federalism has been tempered by long service in the employ of my country—and my frequent oaths to support her general government; but I am as ready to resist the encroachments on State rights, as I am ready to support the legitimate authority of the Executive, or the general government.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have very little more to say, except to exhort you to go on, as you have commenced in the manly and noble first reform upon which your hearts are fixed. What calamitous consequences will ensue to the world if you fail! If you should fail, how the tyrants of Europe will rejoice. How will they triumph! How will the friends of freedom, scattered, like the few planets of heaven, over the world, mourn, when they see the beacon light of liberty extinguished—the light whose rays have long and fondly sought to penetrate the whole benighted world.

If you triumph, it will only be done with vigilance and attention. Our personal friends and political enemies, cannot reach either but "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." While journeying thitherward, I observed this motto waving at the head of a procession composed of the friends of the present administration. From this I inferred, that discrimination was necessary in order to know who to watch. Under Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, the eye of the People was turned to the right source—to the administration. The administration, however, now say to the People, "You must not watch us, but you must watch the Whigs! Only do that, and all is safe!" But that, my friends, is not the way. The old fashioned republican rule is to watch the government. See to it that the government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon your rulers. Do this, and liberty is safe. And if your efforts should result successfully, and I should be placed in the Presidential chair, I shall invite a recurrence to the old republican rule, to watch the administration, and to condemn all its acts which are not in accordance with the strictest mode of republicanism. Our rulers, fellow-citizens, must be watched. Power is insinuating. Few men are satisfied with less power than they are able to procure. If the ladies whom I see around me, were near enough to hear me, and of sufficient age to give an experimental answer, they would tell you that the love we ever satisfied with the first smile of his mistress.

It is necessary, therefore, to watch, not the political opponents of an administration, but the administration itself, and to see that it keeps within the bounds of the Constitution and the laws of the land. The Executive of this Union has immense power to do mischief, if he sees fit to exercise that power. He may prostrate the country. Indeed, this country has been already prostrated. It has already fallen from pure republicanism, to a monarchy in spirit if not in name. A celebrated author defines monarchy to be that form of government in which the Executive has it once the command of the army, the execution of the laws and the control of the purse. Now, how is it with our present Executive? The Constitution gives to him the control of the army, and the execution of the laws. He now only awaits the possession of the purse to make him a monarch. Not a Monarch simply, with the power of England, but a Monarch with powers of the Autocrat of Russia. For Gibbon says that an individual possessed of these powers "will, unless closely watched, make himself a despot."

The passage of the Sub-Treasury bill will give to the President an accumulation of power—the single additional power that the Constitution withholds from him, and the possession of which will make him a Monarch. This catastrophe to freedom should be, and can be, prevented, by vigilance, union and perseverance.

["We will do it," resounded from twenty thousand voices, "we will do it!"]

In conclusion, then, fellow-citizens, I would impress it upon all—Democrats and Whigs—the *sacred duty of watching each other, and direct your eye to the Government.* Do that, and your children and your children's children, to the latest posterity, will be happy and as free as you and your fathers have been.

[At the close of this speech, the vast multitude gave "three times three," with an unanimity and heartiness which spoke eloquently the unanimity of their sentiments as to the force, truth and beauty of the speech and the worth, merit and virtue of the speaker.]

A CALUMNY REFUTED.

SELLING WHIGS AT TEN PER MEN FOR DEBT.

This infamous charge against Gen. HARRISON, which has again and again been shown to be destitute of a particle of truth, is still, we hear, repeated by some of the unscrupulous demagogues in the service of the Administration. We once again, at some inconvenience, republish a letter written by Gen. Harrison himself in 1821, when the charge was first made, and mailing the falsehood to the counter.

To any man who shall hereafter repeat this calumny, we beg to say, let him go to Louisville Journal does: "Imagine us at your elbow, and whispering in your ear, *what you have said is false and you know it to be false.*"

From the Louisville Journal.

To the Cincinnati Advertiser:

SIR: In your paper of the 15th instant, I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate, and myself, for a *supposed vote* given in the last session for a pension bill, for "*sell debtors in certain cases.*" If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the vote has bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support; and, sanctioned by a House of Representatives and twelve Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity, which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposition was ever made or even thought of. The act which the writer alludes has no more relation to the collection of "debts" than it has to the navigation of the Moon. It was an act for the "punishment of offences" against the State; and that part which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the House of Representatives and voted by the twelve Senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offender for whose cases it was intended. It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of the criminal law, which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment. The necessity of this is evinced by the following facts: For several years past it had become apparent that the penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome as it every approach a large proportion of those was called for to meet the excess of expenditure above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820, the deficit amounted to near $20,000.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous legislative measure. Two were recommended—being likely to produce the effect; first, placing the institution under better management; and, secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labor was found, of course, to be most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts to the amount of $50 or upwards were subjected to punishment in the penitentiary instead of $10, which was the former minimum sum. This was easily done. But the great difficulty remained, to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of $50. By some, whipping was proposed; by others, punishment by hard labor in the county jails; and by others, it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these there appeared insuperable objections. Fine and imprisonment were adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative; and, as it is well known these vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the more worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that, when they could not pay the *fines and costs* which are always part of the sentence and punishment, they should be sold out to any person who would pay the fines and costs for them. This was the clause that was passed, as I believe, by an unanimous vote of the House and stricken out in the Senate in opposition to the twelve who have been denounced. A little further trouble in examining the journals would have shown your correspondent that he was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to "unfortunate debtors of sixty or four years," but to infamous offenders who depredate upon the property of their fellow-citizens, and who, by the Constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subject to inventionary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a woman or a youth who, convicted of an offence, remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous, private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude.

I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose conversation would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country and then bound servants which are tolerated in our as well as every other State in the Union. Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstances but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

NORTH BEND, Dec. 12, 1821.

SOUND ADVICE.

The following elegant passage we extract from the Pastoral Letter of the most Reverend the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Right Reverend Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States of America, assembled in Provincial Council in the city of Baltimore, in the month of May, 1840, to the Clergy and Laity of their charge.—*New York Paper.*

"And here, beloved brethren, whilst we disclaim all right to interfere with your judgment in the political affairs of our common country and are far from entertaining the wish to deprive you of the constitutional exercise of your freedom—we cannot, in justice to ourselves refrain from addressing to you a few observations equally demanded by the love we bear to our civil and political institutions, and the obligations of morality. You cannot but be aware that our views and sentiments, respecting the political parties which divide our national concerns, are as little in harmony as are your own, or those of any other religious body in our land. You cannot therefore, attribute our monitions to any political bias, nor entertain the suspicion that it is meant to produce any political effect. Our object is exclusively the respectability of our land, the stability of our institutions, the preservation of our liberties, and the preservation of pure and undefiled religion.

The periods which precede our great elections are unusually marked by extraordinary excitement. Associations are formed, committees are appointed, clubs are organized, party spirit is excited, the tongue and the pen are emboldened by virulence, truth is degraded, and more melancholy and more censurable still, freemen of every religious denomination, nations, upon the proper exercise of whose judgment we receive states men who may save our republics as from ruin, or who may degrade them in the eyes of the world, and may destroy our peace and liberty; voters upon whose virtues and prudence our dearest rights depend, are brutalized by pampering their meanest passions, are by vile bribery debased to the lowest grade of infamy and recklessness; and thus what was meant to be a blessing is turned into a curse.

Beloved brethren, flee from this contamination, keep aloof from these crimes; reflect that you are responsible not only to society but to God, for the honest, independent and fearless exercise of your own franchise, that it is a trust confided to you not for your own private good, but for the public good, and that if yielding to any undue influence you act, either through favor, affection or the mere hope of reward or gain, against your own deliberate view of what will promote your country's good, you have violated your trust, you have betrayed your conscience, and you are responsible for your conduct. Do then, we entreat you, avoid the contaminating influence of political strife, keep yourself aloof from the pestilential atmosphere in which honor, virtue, patriotism and religion perish; and be assured that our republics can never be respected abroad, nor sustained at home save by an uncompromising adherence to honor, to virtue, to patriotism, and to religion. How often have we had to weep over the havoc of morals, and the wreck of religion which political excitement was produced.

This letter is signed by

† SAMUEL, Archbishop of Baltimore.
† BENEDICT JOSEPH, Bishop of Bardstown.
† JOHN, Bishop of Charleston.
† JOSEPH, Bishop of St. Louis.
† BENEDICT, Bishop of Boston.
† MICHAEL, Bishop of Mobile.
† FRANCIS PATRICK, Bishop of Arath, Coadjutor of Philadelphia.
† JOHN BAPTIST, Bishop of Cincinnati.
† ANTHONY, Bishop of New Orleans.
† MATHIAS, Bishop of Dubuque.
† RICHARD PIUS, Bishop of Nashville.
† CELESTIN, Bishop of Vincennes.

The Philadelphia Inquirer relates an awful instance of sudden death which occurred in that city on Tuesday. It appears that Mr. John Dwight, a respected member of the Society of Friends, had attended the Friends' meeting house, on Sixth and Noble streets, where he addressed the congregation. His voice was observed to be somewhat louder than usual, and slightly altered in tone.—During his address, it became more feeble, and he at length sat down—was seized with a fit—fainted—fell—and was carried to his residence on a settee, where he died immediately after his arrival. Mr. N. was about forty years of age, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him, for the good qualities of his heart, and the virtuous and exemplary conduct of his life.

A vein of lead, about two feet thick and yielding 70 per cent. has been discovered in a limestone quarry, ten miles from Sunbury.—*U. S. Gazette.*

GEN. HARRISON AN ABOLITIONIST.—The *Locos* insist upon this—and we admit that the General will be an abolitionist of the first water, after the 4th of March next.

He will abolish all sinecures.

He will abolish all extravagance in the public expenditures.

He will abolish all hankering for Kingly power.

He will abolish all effort, on the part of office holders, to make a king of the President.

He will abolish this thing of a specie currency for the office holders and paper currency for the people.

He will abolish all attempts to raise a large standing army in time of peace.

He will abolish the Florida war and the bloodhounds.

He will abolish all tyranny and oppression upon the people.

He will abolish the efforts making to reduce the wages of the poor man, and to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

He will abolish locofocism.

He will, in fine, be a most thorough going abolitionist—such a one as he was last war when he abolished and demolished British and Indians wherever they shewed their faces.

Now Messrs. Office holders, how do you like Gen. Harrison's abolitionism?

A TOWNSHIP.—The census in Windsor township, Berks county, has just been taken with the following result:

Males, 1270. Females, 1221. Total 2591. Number of Horses, 1338. Cattle, 1966. Sheep, 587. Hogs, 6292. Poultry, 3681.

Produce in 1839. Wheat, 19,221 bushels. Rye, 18,731 bushels. Indian Corn, 14,045 bushels. Oats, 21,883 bushels.—Buckwheat, 2,739 bushels. Potatoes, 11,[illegible] bushels. Hay, 2010 tons. Wool, 022 pounds.

The population of Windsor, in 1830, was 2298. Increase, 293. The population of Berks county, in 1830, was 53,357. If the general increase is in proportion to that of Windsor township, the whole population now amounts to 60,160.

DEATH OF SEVEN HUNDRED SLAVES.—The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List contains the following dreadful account of the loss of 700 slaves, and subsequent wreck of the slaver:—

"The last accounts from the Mozambique state that two slavers, one a ship and the other a brig, were wrecked in Mozambique harbor during a hurricane from the southeast, but the crews of both and 200 slaves on board the brig were saved. The ship had arrived the preceding day, and had not taken in slaves. It was reported of the brig, which was commanded by a Spaniard, that she originally had on board one hundred slaves, but during a hurricane the hatches were battened down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, there discovered 300 of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food — The gale re-commencing, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was an additional three hundred slaves perished from the same causes, and 100 of the remaining 300 slaves died from the effects of confinement, whether so repaired for the purpose of getting a further supply.

MORE CHANGES.—The Portland Argus contains a letter, signed by FORTY-TWO of the citizens of Baldwin and Baldwin Sebago, who have heretofore supported the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, but who have been compelled, as they say, by the measures of Mr. Van Buren, to withdraw from his support,—addressed to Francis O. J. Smith, Esq. and requesting him to deliver an address to them on the 4th of July next. Mr. Smith has consented.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—The election of 3 Representatives to the next Congress, takes place in Louisiana on the 6th of July ensuing. Illinois elects 3 members on the 3d of August. Vermont 5 members on the 1st of September. Maine 8 members September 14th. Georgia 9 members October 5th. Pennsylvania 28 members, and Ohio 19 members, on the 13th of October. Rhode Island 2 members on the 4th of November; and in the course of the same month the choice of Presidential Electors is to be effected throughout the United States.

A DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—We are informed, says the Peoria Register, that four horse thieves were captured about two weeks ago in Iowa Territory, somewhere near Davenport, one of whom was instantly hung up to a tree, where he had remained four days, and was being consumed by ravens; another was shot, and the remaining two mutilated and set at liberty. We have heard no further particulars, and trust, for the honor of the far west, that the story is exaggerated.

PARDONING.—Governor Seward, of New York, has refused the request of a large number of the citizens of Buffalo for the pardon of Rathbun, the forger. The opinions laid down by the Governor are eminently sound. He considers the character and standing of the criminal in society previous to his discovery as forming the strongest argument why the law should be strictly and vigorously enforced against him. Were big culprits thus treated always, the constant records of crime which disgrace our annals might be in some degree abbreviated.

[*North American.*

Certain persons in New York have recently been tried (and pronounced guilty by a jury) for combining together to extort money from the Rev. Mr. Verren, the pastor of the French (Episcopal) church in that city, by forging letters and other writings which contained assertions and confessions of acts very inconsistent with the character of a good man. These they threatened to publish unless he would pay them a large sum of money; and, when pressed, they were published.—*U. S. Gazette.*

AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG June, 30, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

Our Banner.—WE HAVE FLUNG THE BROAD BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE breeze, inscribed with the inspiring words—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE." [BARBOUR.

☞We have been requested to state that the Forges in this place will be closed on the *4th of July.*

We are indebted to the Hon. James Cooper and Charles Naylor for a number of important public papers.

Gen. Harrison's Speech.

We ask an attentive perusal of Gen. Harrison's speech at Fort Meigs, which will be found on the preceding page. The sound patriotic sentiments which it contains will render it well worthy the attention of all, and will, no doubt, be duly appreciated by the honest, intelligent and patriotic of all parties.

See Gen. Harrison's letter, addressed to the Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser published in to-day's paper, in relation to the publication of the charge of his having voted to sell white men into slavery for debt.

Bankrupt Bill.

The Bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States passed the Senate on Thursday last, by a vote of 21 to 19, and was sent to the House. The act does not take effect until the fourth of February next, and the creditors of every bankrupt must have personal or written notice of the proceedings in bankruptcy.

The contest is at hand.

Our friends are buckling on their armor, and placing their champions in the field. The nominations have commenced. The Harrison party in Union county have nominated James Merrill for Congress, and we understand that Gen. Cameron, in Alleghany, they have nominated Henry M. Breckenridge, Esq. to fill the vacancy in the present Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Richard Biddle; Wm. W. Irwin, Esq. for the 27th Congress, and Messrs. George Darsie, W. Dilworth, Isaac Lightner and Daniel E. McCurdy, for the State Legislature. These counties go it for Tip in earnest.

UNITED STATES BANK.—*Joseph Cowperwaite*, Esq. has resigned his place as Cashier of this institution. Mr. C. has since been elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Directors. In order to reduce the expenses of the Bank, the offices of the three Assistant Cashiers have been abolished, several other changes have taken place in the minor offices, by which the institution will save some $50,000 or $100,000 per annum. *Alexander Lardner*, Esq. was on the 23d inst. elected Cashier of the Bank in the room of Mr. Cowperwaite. The Philadelphia Inquirer says—"This is an excellent selection, and will, we doubt not, afford very general satisfaction to the stockholders and friends of the Institution. Mr. L. is thoroughly acquainted with the monetary and commercial relations of this country, and enjoys the confidence of our business community in an eminent degree."

Backing Out.

The Compiler refuses to publish Mr. Williams' letter and Gen. Harrison's reply, unless under certain conditions; while in his same paper, stuck in one corner, is to be found a *partial publication of it—a garbled extract from the letter itself.* In the same way he might prove the most execrable tenets of Infidels were true christianity—the grossest perversion of Holy Writ might be proved to be sound orthodoxy—and so on ad infinitum. Possibly a *part* was intended to represent the whole. We must have the whole, or none. *Honesty is the best policy.*

Van Buren's Standing Army.

Gen. Van Buren, who procured the importation of a regiment of Blood-hounds to fight his extermination battle against the Indians in the Florida service, has since this experiment changed his ideas of the military system, and now desires to establish a STANDING ARMY *of two hundred thousand men*, over which he is to have the control. Here is his grasp at the *sword*—the purse will soon be in his power, by the operation of the darling Sub-Treasury scheme, and then look out freemen! Give *any man* these two *levers* of power, and Republicanism will bid a final adieu to the land of Columbus. Patrick Henry predicted it, and so sure as that great man lived it will be verified. Hazard not this experiment—reject it while you may. The Secretary of War has reported it for adoption. The President has approved of it, and his re-election will secure its going into execution.

Congress.

The Sub-Treasury Bill is still under discussion in the House. We are gratified to see the following notice of our Representative in that body:—"His voice has been raised to some purpose against the Bill. The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus writes under date of the 22d inst.:

The House is after some miscellaneous business of little importance, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Banks, of Va. in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the SUB TREASURY BILL.

Mr. COOPER, of Pa. took the floor, and made a very able and effective speech, in opposition to the measure. He commented with great severity on the practices and doctrines of the party in power, and in the

DOLLARS on every taxable thing, even down to pots, kettles, spoons, finger-rings, and beds.—Truly this is a blessed Administration, when the government lives by borrowing and taxation; and the people can find no market for their produce. As a fitting accompaniment to the acts of the Governor, his Locos Legislature voted themselves pay at the rate of *three dollars per day* during the time they were at home attending to their own business.

But we will stop, or the people will hardly believe even these recorded acts of shame.

Our Proposition Again!

We intimated, in a former article, that it would be appropriating our columns to stereotype matter, were we to follow up each week the slanders which are put on foot and published against Gen. Harrison. Were we to refute them to-day beyond all cavilling, they would be blazoned forth in the columns of next week's paper, and the *world challenged to contradict it* THEY DARE! We have marked this mode of warfare, and deem it well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. In our paper of the 16th inst., we made a formal request of "the party" who are opposing our candidate through the Compiler, to sum up and publish the charges in the most formal form in his paper, all their charges against Gen. Harrison; in the same number we requested that paper to publish the letter from Hon. J. L. Williams to Gen. Harrison, concerning the Indian Treaty, and, with it, such an extract from the General's reply. The first request *is unanswered.* And why? Evidently because the slanders, they have told to be entitled to endorsing, as *their own*, slanders, which by the honest of their own party, are pronounced as meriting *«the scorn and reprobation* of every community in which the grateful remembrance of *generous deeds* is not a crime." To the second request we have the promise of publication, if we will publish «the proceedings in the Senate of Ohio on the subject of the Indian Treaty, and that the provision to sell white men as slaves." We suppose the Editor refers to «an act for the punishment of offences against the State;" but never mentioning seen it, he adopts the phrases of his friends and gives it another color.

If Gen. Harrison is not esteemed by the Compiler as an honest and honorable man in private transactions in public life in which he was an actor, then our part of the proposition is performed.—We were publishing at the time, and now send back the Compiler to his own recorded sentiments, *we are required to publish*, under the hand of the General himself, written in 1821, when none of the political hacks which now ferment the country had made its appearance; at a time when there was no intimation that he would be before the people as a candidate for the highest office in the nation, or that his life and character would be the subject of public scrutiny for which he must needs hold himself in readiness. If the *veracity* of the author is questioned, SAY SO, without equivocation; if there is any *perjury of facts*, say so; if it is not true, say that Gen. William H. Harrison has LIED to the world. But if it is true, as we know it to be, we have accepted and complied with the "proposition" of the Compiler. Let us see it complied with on his part; and, along side of the letter of Mr. Williams and the General's reply, publish the letter of Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Harrison to the Cincinnati Advertiser, containing the proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives of Ohio, on «an act for the punishment of offences." We ask for no more. If anything, we ask for less.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract of a Letter from a friend in Washington, to the Editor, dated,

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1840.

The House of Representatives is still discussing the Sub Treasury Bill, which will occupy them till the train haul will receive its orders, when it will be passed a law of the land. Some extensive did himself honor this morning in a speech of nearly two hours' length in opposition to the bill. It was generally conceded, that he showed he has talents of a high order, and not having occupied the floor for any length of time this session, there was a general stir when he arose, and the attention was marked throughout the whole, with much interest till he closed. I need not tell you that Mr. Cooper did justice to himself and the people who sent him here. The speech showed a thorough knowledge of the subject, and gave correct views of the practical effects of this scheme on the country at large. He spoke of the experiment as one of the greatest magnitude, and bearing on the currency, and proved conclusively that all the distress and commercial embarrassments with which we are visited are chargeable to the measures of the present Administration. Some farmers who wish to know why it is that the price of their produce has been struck down to half its real value, should read Mr. Cooper's speech.

In the daily *cry of the locofocos* that the banks are the cause of our difficulties, and they think by keeping up the hue and cry against these institutions to shut the eyes of the people to the true causes of the distress which has visited every portion of our country. But a spirit of inquiry has been aroused among the people, and they look around the empty sanctuary of the locofocos, and they are beginning to see who it was that destroyed our public confidence, and gave to a few banks the power to speculate and abuse the confidence of the public—they know who it was that promised us the silk-net purses with the gold eagles shining through the interstices, and they know how that promise has been fulfilled. They begin to see that the sub-treasury is nothing more or less than an immense Government Bank, through which the retainers of the President are to be rewarded for their services in the cause of Van Buren, and mechanics are to take any thing that brokers and shavers may choose to give them. They have seen a member of the cabinet come down from his high station, and mount the rostrum to deal out abuse to one of the best men our country has ever produced. They have seen the President himself prostitute the power vested in him for the protection of our common country to the promotion and continuance of his own power. They have seen him recommend the establishment of a power never before heard of in this country, and which, if carried into operation, would place the liberties of the people at the disposal of one man. They have seen high-handed acts of tyranny and bare subserviency to power in the halls of our National Legislature, which tell them in language not to be misunderstood what we are to expect if the present administration is kept in power. But we hope for better things in future, and a return of prosperity by the refusal of the people to keep in power those who have so treacherously violated their trust.

Flour is selling at Baltimore at $4 37½

MR. HUNTER, THE SPEAKER.—The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, in the description to which he finds his party driven, is claiming every prominent Whig as a Loco Foco, who, from his peculiar position in indisposition to take an active part in politics, will not come out in the papers and denounce the Administration and its imbecile head. Last week it laid violent hands on Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and several other distinguished men, citizens of Kentucky.—The latter have not yet had an opportunity of replying to the slander; but the former has, and hence, in the Enquirer of Tuesday, we have the following:

"We stated in the last Enquirer, on what we conceived to be unquestionable authority, that Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, had declared his intention to vote for Mr. Van Buren.—We are now authorized to state that this is a mistake; that his private vote is uncommitted—unpledged to any one. But Mr. Hunter is no Harrison man; and we have not the most distant idea that he will vote for him."

The last portion of this paragraph is altogether gratuitous. In the present political position, Mr. Hunter deems it improper to become a partisan in the political contest for the Presidency; but the attempt to draw the inference, from his determination to occupy a neutral and independent position, that he is opposed to Gen. Harrison, is the effort alone of the editor of the Enquirer, and not of his party at Washington. They know that Mr. Hunter is no Van Buren man, and they "have not the most distant idea that he will vote for him." In this they are right. The Whigs, who do know, that without falsifying all the professions of his political life, Mr. Hunter cannot vote for Mr. Van Buren; and further, they know that he will not vote against the bill and received his change, eighty dollars, and deliberately walked off. The note proved to be a counter'cit.

HAIL STORM.—We learn that a severe storm passed through a portion of this county on the af