Important Letter

FROM GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

RICHMOND, April 14th, 1840.

Dear Sir—The circumstances which this letter will explain, will excuse me, I hope, for intruding myself upon your attention.

Among the numerous charges which have been put into circulations against you by the presses and partizans of Mr. Van Buren, the two most relied upon and decried most potent in the South, are—that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist. Satisfied, from the evidence before them and the whole country, that these charges are not, and cannot be sustained by truth, your friends have met, denied, and as they believe, refuted them. As the prospect of your election increases, however, and the heart of the patriot revives with the hope of the success of one, from whom he expects a wise, economical, and Republican Administration, the malignity of your enemies seems to increase, and into spoilsmen become more reckless and desperate in their efforts to retain the power by which they make their spoils—Of this, the conclusion will be found in the letter of Richmond Enquirer of the 10th inst., in a production purporting to be an address from the Van Buren Central Committee here—In that address, it is roundly asserted that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist, and that your friends in the South support you, knowing that you are so. This statement is made by them with a knowledge of the views entertained by the Whigs of Virginia, as expressed in the address of the People of this State, published by their Convention, which was held in this city in the month of February last, of which I send you a copy by the mail of this day. I regard the charge, therefore, as an important falsehood against you as it certainly is against the Whigs of Virginia, at whom it is especially levelled; and if made by an anonymous scribbler in a newspaper, might be passed by with contempt. But as the charge is now put forth in an imposing form, and the subject of Abolition is one of absorbing interest and paramount importance—and as I could not, and am sure the Whigs of Virginia, and the South generally, would not vote for any Abolitionist living to be President of the United States, I should be exceedingly sorry (I would for a Florida Indian,) and as I have been placed before the people of this State for the office of Elector upon the Whig Ticket, I have thought it due to you, to the Whig cause, and to myself, to ask you to furnish, under your own hand, your denial of the charge, in a letter to me which I may use.

I beg leave to say, that the denial which I expect will, in my opinion, advance your cause with all good conservative men, and I think the kind; but whether it will advance or injure it, it is equally due to yourself and to us, that you should furnish it, as I am satisfied that you would be as unwilling to advance that cause by any fraud, as we should be to be made the instruments apparently, or dupes of it. Be pleased therefore, to say to me, whether you still entertain the sentiments upon the subject of Abolition expressed in your speech at Vincennes, in 1835; whether you ever were a member of an Abolition Society in Virginia, and whether you have resigned the Richmond Society or an Abolition Society; and what was your political connection, if any, with the old Federal party.

With great respect,

I am, sir, your friend, &c.

JAMES LYONS.

To Gen. W. H. HARRISON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

General Harrison's Reply.

NORTH BEND, 1st June, 1840.

My Dear Sir:—When I received your letter of the 14th April, I was very unwell with a violent cold in the head, which terminated in intermittent neuralgia, or sun pain, as it is commonly called, which was so much increased by writing, that I was obliged for some time to do it very little in that way.—When I recovered, my unanswered letters had increased to so fearful a mass that I have not yet been able to get through it, even with the assistance of *my conscience-keeping committee*. And although I have adopted the method of getting rid of a large portion of them by committing them to the flames instead of the committee, such are the constant interruptions to which I am subjected by a constant stream of visitors, that I am able to make very little progress in lessening my file. You have in the above my apology for treating you with apparent neglect which it was impossible that I should do, as well from your high standing in society, as from the regard I feel for you in consequence of the long and intimate friendship and connexion between our families. But for those reasons, candor indicates me to say, that I could never have brought myself to answer the political part of your letter at all. I am convinced that upon reflection you will plainly perceive that it was totally unnecessary, for I cannot suppose that my personal friends and connexions in my native State could think that I was capable of a gentleman or an honest man than those ardent politicians farther South, Stanly, Alford, Legare, Dawson, King, &c. &c.—They take it for granted that I could not suffer my Vincennes speech and others to be quoted by my friends to show my opinions on the subject of abolitionism, if I did not hold those opinions at this time—they have therefore treated with scorn and contempt, the charge of my being an Abolitionist, and truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support Southern Rights than any other person north of Mason and Dixon's line. I have had indeed, a great number of applications from individuals (nine-tenths, at least, of my opponents) requiring me to literate what I have said or written upon the subject of the U. S. Bank, Abolitionism, &c. I have declined to answer them of late at all; amongst all other reasons, because it was physically impossible that I should do it, and as they all require my opinions in manuscript, particularly addressed to the writers, they would not be satisfied with my writing one letter and sending a printed copy to each. I was determined, however, to avail myself of the first favorable opportunity, and referring to the letters and speeches I had made on the subjects I have mentioned, to endorse them all. This I have recently done in a letter to a committee appointed by the Whig members of the Legislature of New York. You will probably see it published by the time this reaches you. In relation to the discussion between Mr. Randolph and myself in the Senate, of which a statement is annexed to the address, what better evidence could be given, that there is no possibility of satisfying my political enemies by any thing that I could write than the gambol occasioned which has given of that discussion? If the charge made upon me by Mr. Randolph is authentic, taken from a newspaper report, surely, my answer to it ought to be considered as at least worthy of remark too, that Mr. Randolph made no reply to my answer to his attack, and that he was not a man to leave a matter in that situation if he could avoid it. The truth is, that I believe he really regretted his attack upon me. He repeatedly told me so, and frequently solicited me to bury the hatchet at a friendly dinner with him, which I agreed to do. At the dinner was Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Hayne, and Gen. Hamilton and many others, all my myself of the Jackson party. Our friendly intercourse was never afterwards interrupted. In reply to your inquiry, as to my connection with the old Federal party, I will state to you the circumstances under which I received two appointments from Mr. John Adams. In the year 1796, Gen. Wayne left the Army on a visit to Philadelphia. I had been recently married and tendered to him my resignation as his aid de camp, but he declined receiving it; saying he could very well dispense with my services on his journey. I was then during this trip that he obtained the promise of General Washington to give me a civil appointment, as I had expressed my determination to leave the Army. This promise, the President repeated to my brother, Carter B. Harrison, then in Congress, with some very kind remarks upon my conduct in the Army. When Gen. Washington left the Presidency, I have reason to believe that he obtained a promise from Mr. Adams to fulfil his intentions. When the office of Secretary of the North Western Territory became vacant, Mr. Adams appointed me, although I was opposed by Col. Pickering, the Secretary of State. In 1791, I was selected by the *Republican party* of the Territorial Legislature to be their candidate for the appointment of delegate to Congress. Between Mr. Adams & Mr. Clair, I (the son of Gov. St. Clair,) the Federal candidate and myself, the votes were divided precisely as the two parties stood in the Legislature, with the exception of one Republican who was induced by his regard for the Governor to vote for his son. The vote was 11 to 10, not one of the nine Federalists voting for me. Before I left Cincinnati, the Republican members made me promise not to suffer my known opposition to the measures of the Administration to interfere with the attainment of the great object for which I was sent. Upon my arrival in Philadelphia, I was received by Mr. Adams in the most flattering manner. At his dinner parties, where I was often a guest, he seemed to take great pleasure in rallying the Democrats present in the Revolutionary Congress, relating many anecdotes to show his devotion to the cause, and the effect which his pleasantries produced in cheering him up in the gloom, which the occasionally unpromising state of their affairs often produced. I had no conversation with Mr. Adams on politics, but he seemed to be well aware of my views in relation to the change in the system of selling the Public Lands, which I was glad to find he approved. As soon as the law was passed for the division of the North Western Territory, I was informed that it was the intention of Mr. Adams to nominate me to the Government of Indiana. I hesitated not a moment to declare that I would not accept it, although very much pressed to do so by several leading Federal members of Congress. I was not long in discovering the motives of these gentlemen. There had been some meetings of the people of the Territory, in which, resolutions had been adopted recommending me to the President for the Government of the Territory, (North Western) instead of Gov. St. Clair.

Those resolutions, with correspondence, had been forwarded to the President and Senate. Now it so happened that two distinguished Senators had fixed their eyes upon the same office. One of them, who had been most urgent for me to go to Indiana, had large possessions in the North Western Territory, which was probably one reason for his wishing to go thero. But the chief object was to secure the Territory to the Federal party, when it should become a State, which it was known would soon be the case. To carry out this plan, it was necessary to get me out of the way. The appointment was pressed upon me, notwithstanding my refusal to take it. At length, my relations and friends, the Messrs. Nicholas, Wilson Carey of the Senate, and John of the House, prevailed on me to accept it. They pointed out the advantages to myself, and assured me that there was no doubt of Mr. Jefferson's election in the ensuing November, and that I would be continued Governor of Indiana, and some Republican succeed Governor St. Clair in the North Western Territory.

I therefore accepted the appointment, with a determination, as Indiana had no voice in the choice of the President, that I would act for all in the country.

I have thus given you a full account of my connexion with the Presidency of Mr. Adams. I will conclude by saying, that Mr. Jefferson lost no time after his inauguration, to assure me of his favor and his confidence, and I think there is sufficient evidence that I retained both to the end of his administration.

In answer to the inquiry why I used the word "Abolition" in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond, in the year 1791, instead of the word "Humane," which is known to be the one by which the society was really distinguished? All that I can say upon the subject, is, that if I did really term it an Abolition Society, a fact which I can still hardly believe, [for] I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the District in 1822,] it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of 31 years. At any rate, the word Abolition was not understood to mean in 1822, what it now means. There can be no doubt that the society of which Mr. Thelton Pleasants was a member, and which in his publication in the Richmond Whig, he calls the "Humane Society of Richmond," [and by this title Judge Catch, who gave me the certificate in 1822, also designated it,] was the same of which I was a member. Mr. Pleasants was a member in 1797. In 1791—Mr. Robert Pleasants was the President at the former period, as he was when I was admitted.

I do not wish what I have said above, to be published, but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference made to me as having furnished them.

I have written to a friends in Congress, Mr. Joseph Williams, of Tennessee, showing the connection which existed between the Hamilton county Corresponding Committee and myself, and authorised him to make use of it.

I was about to make some further observations, when I was interrupted by a party of gentlemen from Louisville, and must conclude by assuring you that I am,

Very truly, yours,

W. H. HARRISON.

THE BLOODHOUND HUMBUG.

The Territory of Florida,

To R. Fitzpatrick. Dr.

January, 1840.—For 23 Blood-hounds purchased in Cuba, $2,733 00

Expenses at Matamoras and Key West, including port charges and quarantine dues; volante hire to go to the death seat of Cuba, and expenses, at Madrebay; transportation of the dogs to Matanzas provisioned for a voyage to Key West; carpenter's bill for making dog-houses; lumber, oil canvass, &c., 363 99

Charter of the sloop Marshall for the voyage to Matanzas and back to St. Marks, 600 00

Paid for hire of 5 Spaniards who accompany the dogs as per accounts herewith, 136 63

Passport for those five Spaniards, 26 25

Paid for 87 lbs., fresh beef in Tallahassee for dogs, 1,000 00

6 05

85,006 83

Cr.—By this sum received from the Union Bank by order of Gov. Call, 5,000 00

$6 83

Balance,

No small price for 23 dogs! This sum was paid out of the Territorial treasury, but in reality the expense is borne by the General Government, as appropriations are annually made to make up any deficiencies in the Territorial receipts.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

In the course of a powerful speech made some time since in Congress by Mr. Profit of Indiana, he stated some startling facts in relation to the money policy of the Administration and the Florida War. We notice one or two of them on Saturday last, and only regret that we cannot afford space for the entire address. His object was to show that the money of the people has been shamefully wasted. Witness the following items of steamboat contracts for 1837:

FOR CHARTER OF STEAMBOATS.

Watchman,	$425 per day, or	$164,250 per an.
Mobile,	460 do	169,726 do
Anna Calhoun and Jesup 2 barges,	450 do	146,000 do
Henry Clay, Cromwell,	300 do	109,500 do
Hyperion,	250 do	109,500 do
Gadsden,	200 do	72,000 do
Charleston, Florida,	3,750 per month or	45,000 do
Gen. Clark, McLean,	2,000 do	96,000 do
Camden,	4,000 do	48,000 do
Jesse Adams,	4,000 do	48,000 do
Alatamaha,	5,000 do	60,000 do
	3,500 do	42,000 do

It thus appears, said Mr. P. that there were CHARTERED, during the year 1837, thirty three steamboats, forty-three schooners, two sloops, twenty five brigs, six ships, making in all *one hundred and eleven vessels* chartered, in a single year, for the prosecution of the Florida war—this war, which we, a nation of millions, have waged for years with some 500 naked warriors.—And, beside the one hundred and eleven vessels chartered, I find upwards of one hundred contracts, some of them of a very large amount, for *transportation* of troops, forage, arms, horses, &c. during that year, for this war."

Again,—"I am told, sir, that a steamboat was offered to the Government for about $14,000, and, refusing to purchase, they chartered her until they paid some $72,000. I am told, sir, that plank in several instances has cost $1 25 per foot or $125 per hundred feet. Also, that fire wood has cost $50 per cord."

In another part of his remarks he cited this case:

Document No. 127, of 3d session of 25th Congress, is a letter of Mr Poinsett, Secretary of War. In that document I find a communication from the Commissary General of Subsistence, addressed to Mr. Poinsett, and I there perceive that the Government, after purchasing unnecessarily a vast amount of provisions, &c. "for the army, sent to the Cherokee country," and, being no use for it, ordered it to be sold, and I will quote an extract from that communication:

"The supplies consisted of 50 barrels pork, 2345 barrels flour, 821 barrels bread, 2724 bushels beans, 163 bushel cornmeal, 169 bushels corn, 506 bushels salt, 75,027 pounds sugar, 41,297 pounds coffee, 5430 pounds rice, 531,020 pounds bacon, 28,181 pounds soap, 14,114 pounds candles, 371 gallons whiskey, 5,145 gallons vinegar, and all the issuing apparatus, such as scales, weights and measures, and while the volunteer troops were in service. These articles produced the nett sum of $82,117 90."

This, sir, is the "official account." Does any gentleman here deny it? Is there any one of the Administration party who wishes to give an explanation? If so, I will give way. Not one, sir. Then, let none of the Administration papers throughout the Union, dare to deny this statement. And what do I prove by this, Mr. Chairman? That this vast amount of supplies, "collected unnecessarily," cost, as will appear by the accounts of the Department upwards of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, including transportation, commissions, buildings erected for their preservation, &c. and were sold by this all-wise and competent Administration for less than one-fifth of cost. This, sir, is the manner in which the money of the People is wasted.

I will ask the gentleman from Virginia if it was possible for any honest man to anticipate such unjustifiable squanderings of the public money? It seems, sir, that the 23,181 pounds of soap were not needed by the army. It ought never to have been sold, sir. It should have been shipped to Washington, and would have served as a portion of the quantity required in the closing of this foul Administration. But, sir, I will give you another item of waste and stores, &c. purchased unnecessarily, and sold at auction in the Cherokee country, 1838, and embraced in this same communication. Coffee, sir, that corn which cost the Government at least *one dollar and a half*, and in many instances, two dollars, *per bushel*, and accumulated unnecessarily in vast quantities, was sold by this *economical* Administration, as follows:

8,384 bushels corn, at 17½ cents per bushel,		
5,275 do.	11½	do.
4,090½ do.	10½	do.
400 do.	42	do.
4,269½ do.	13½	do.

This, sir, is a specimen of the prices at which this article was sold, and thousands of dollars thrown away in this one article of corn alone. The fact, sir, is only a fraction of the quantity sold. I find, further, sir, that oats purchased at double the usual cost were sold at 3½ cents per bushel. This corn and oats were not damaged; for the report states them to have been sound, and the damaged corn sold separately. I could proceed, sir, to enumerate hundreds of cases of the same nature, but time will not permit.

No wonder with such conduct as this—such profligacy and extravagance, that this anti-bank and anti-credit Administration has been compelled to issue million after million of Government Treasury Notes—or, in less exceptionable phrase Van Buren shin plasters. And yet we occasionally hear the Globe talk of *economy* in the public expenditures. Out upon such shameless hypocrisy!

A GOOD THING FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The "Northern Reporter," published at Grenada, Mississippi, by James M. Newton, heretofore a supporter of the administration, on the 13th ult. hoisted the banner of Harrison and Tyler—or, what is the same thing, 'HARRISON and *Reform*.' Among other things indicative of the present views of the editor, is the following:

Sign of a Declaration of Independence.

Respectfully dedicated to all truly repentant Loco Focos.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a political man to turn from one connection with those with whom we have long politically associated, respect for the community, no less than time-honored usage, requires that he should give a reason for so doing. We hold these truths, then, to be self-evident:

1. That a provident Creator has given us a judgment to discern right from wrong, and a will to do either.

2. That when our judgment is convinced that we are pursuing a wrong course, if we do not forsake it and embrace another, we may be justly charged with madness and folly.

3. That the present Administration of the United States is professedly democratic, and as such we have honestly endeavored to sustain it, until, by a series of measures calculated to bring ruin and destruction upon our country, it has lost our confidence, and we owe it allegiance no longer.

4. It promised to reform the whole system of government; that only faithful, capable, and honest men should be appointed to office; that it would reduce the expenses of government; that it would give us a better currency, though we then had the best in the world. It has failed in every promise. The whole system of government has changed for the worse: party favorites have been appointed to office, though destitute of talent or honesty: the governmental expenses have increased three fold: our currency, from the best, has been reduced to treasury notes, post notes, and shinplasters! The picture is not yet complete. The President has repeatedly urged, the plan of placing the whole treasury at his disposal: yes, more—he has asked for an army of two hundred thousand, under pay, to be ready at his call—for what purpose, we must judge for ourselves. This item in the "long black catalogue" were, of itself, sufficient to justify our apostacy; for, so daring has been the request, that most faithful prop of the Administration, the Ajax of Loco Focoism, the great Missouri Humbugger, in an agony of the were of his soul exclaiming glory, crying, "Hold! Martin, hold! or the devil will get me before my time!"

5. Members of Congress have spent their time in criminating each other—in electioneering for place and power, rioting in luxury at eight dollars per diem, which their distressed constituents have had to pay by the sweat of their brow.

For these reasons, among a thousand others of the same character, it repents us that we ever assisted in elevating such men to the offices they hold; and from this time forward we no longer belong to their party, but shall, "hitch our horses to another rack, fodder or no fodder"—and by the aid of Heaven, we will exert every influence we may possess to dethrone the powers that be, and place others in their stead, who, we fondly hope and sincerely believe, will administer the government in all its beauty and purity, and give back to the people all their pristine happiness and prosperity.

[All Loco Focos, who may be on the political "anxious seat," are affectionately requested to ponder upon the above; and, so far as they can do so with "a conscience void of offence towards God and man," to cut it out of the paper, sign it, and send it to the Grenada Tippecanoe Club to be filed among the archives.]

TESTIMONY OF THE OLD SOLDIERS.—The subjoined testimony of an Old Soldier in favor of Gen. Harrison, is exceedingly interesting. We find it in the Detroit Daily Advertiser:

To the Ancient French Inhabitants of Michigan.

Fellow citizens—I was with Gen. Harrison during the last war, and was well acquainted with him. Is it strange therefore, that I should feel a deep interest in the fortunes of the brave man under whom I served, but whose character is now assailed by those who know nothing from experience, of either the danger of a war or the privations and fatigues necessary to make a brave soldier as was General Harrison! I was at the unfortunate defeat of Winchester, at the River Raisin, and have been informed and believe, that the enemies of Gen. Harrison should attack him from that defeat. He was not to blame. His name was free from all stigma in that country, and no honorable man will accuse him of improper conduct in that unfortunate affair.

I was with General Harrison at Fort Meigs; and when I hear those who were in their cradles at the time, or fleeing from danger, stigmatise him as a "coward," I feel bound to no longer remain silent, but to tell my fellow citizens what I know. I was near him when General Proctor demanded the surrender of the fort, and I heard Gen. Harrison say that "he would never surrender—he had sworn to do it, sooner rather than give up the fort," and he called upon all his subordinate officers to join in his resolution, and that if he did fail to carry out his resolution, he would be shot by the friends of their General—whom every officer and soldier in the fort loved for his amiable qualities and unflinching bravery—and I never heard any one hint at either their country by a surrender? You know, fellow citizens, the result. By his uniting perseverance—by his late and early attention to duty—by his economy—by the encouragement of the private soldier—by his own example—and by his extraordinary skill, prudence and bravery as a commander—the enemy were repulsed, and the honor of our beloved country waved in triumph over the fort which Gen. Harrison and his brave companions so gallantly defended.

Can I, fellow citizens, remain quiet, when I hear my old General stigmatized as a "coward?" No, I cannot. Nor can I even permit the suspicion to go abroad that I can withhold my feeble support from the man whom I know to be worthy of, and so competent to fill, the office of President of the United States.

Nor can you, fellow citizens, who were in Michigan in 1812-13, and know General Harrison to be your deliverer and benefactor, remain quiet and do your duty. You will, I am sure, do justice to one who has done so much for us, and will, rally under the standard of Harrison, Tyler and the Constitution—even, if to do so, you are obliged to leave the party with which you have long been in the habit of voting.

Vive le General Harrison! Vive la Constitution!

JOSEPH LORAGER.

MONROE, June 17, 1840.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

The charge of "selling poor men into slavery," is a most silly effort to shed crocodile tears. To *sell* for a limited time, to *let* and to *hire out*, are synonymous terms. Now read the two following extracts, both relating to individuals who have been proved guilty of a breach of the penal law.

From the law approved by W. H. Harrison, Sept. 17, 1827.

"Let every person or persons who shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be adjudged by the court to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall be made the duty of the Sheriff of the county in which such conviction shall take place, to sell such offender to any person or persons who shall give security to the Sheriff or SELL or HIRE OUT such person or persons so adjudged to serve as the court will think reasonable."

From the Message of Gov. Page, delivered to the General Court of New Hampshire, June 4, 1840.

"So fluctuating have been the prices of manufactured articles in the market, that few are disposed to confidence in a long LET for particular kinds of business. I would therefore recommend an amendment of our penal laws, so as to dispense with the privilege of continuing author, will pay the fine and fees, or HIRE OUT a part of the convicts on suitable terms."

Show us the difference in principle between the above, or be forever silent on the charge of "Selling poor men into slavery."

SUB-TREASURY LOGIC.—The following are among the reasons why the Loco Focos prefer the Sub-Treasury:

The President's annual salary is twenty-five thousand dollars, or one hundred thousand dollars for four years.

To pay this sum, the farmer, taking Ohio prices is compelled to furnish as follows:

In 1837,	25,000 bushels wheat,
In 1840,	50,000 do.
Estimate 1841,	75,000 do.

So that instead of twenty five thousand bushels of wheat, it will take seventy-five thousand, should Mr. Van Buren be elected again, to pay him his salary. The same will be true of all the office holders in the United States. Is it any wonder that they are in favor of a metallic currency.

The following table will show how much the farmer will gain by the Sub Treasury:

In 1837, a bushel of wheat would buy (at Ohio prices) of Brown Sugar,	14lbs.
In 1840, a bushel of wheat will buy,	8 "
Loss to the farmer,	6lbs.

Estimate for 1841, 6 lbs., or a full of more than fifty per cent, on every bushel of wheat. So it is as to all other products and labor too. Yet for the benefit of the farmer we are told the Sub-Treasury is to be established.

The cost of the transportation of convicts from England, up to 1836, was to Great Britain, 5,000,000l. sterling.

GEN. HARRISON'S RETURN HOME.—We learn from the Cincinnati Republican that Gen. Harrison reached his home on the 10th instant, from his visit to Fort Meigs. He was accompanied by General Van Rensselaer, of New York, and Major Clark on and Col. Todd. The meeting of Generals Harrison and Van Rensselaer, at Columbus, was deeply affecting. The latter had been captains under Wayne; they fought together at the memorable victory of the Maumee, and throughout a long and eventful life, have retained friendship. Their military services and sacrifices give them the first claims to the gratitude of their country.—Gen. Van Rensselaer commanded a troop of Dragoons on the 20th August, 1794, and received a desperate wound through the lungs. In the late war he led a gallant body of troops to the assault upon the British on Queenstown; he stormed and carried the enemy's batteries. Upon this occasion the distinguished Gen. Brock fell, and Van Rensselaer received six severe wounds upon his body. It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers of the disgraceful fact that all these services and these wounds could not protect the gallant Van Rensselaer from the vindictive wrath of Mr. Van Buren. He was appointed Postmaster at Albany, by Gen. Jackson, and removed last year, because he would not use the patronage of his office in support of the administration.

MORMONS.—The Mormons are again collecting and building up a town at a place they call Nauvoo, in Illinois. It is said that since last October 300 houses have gone up in the town. The persecution of these people in Missouri has let them alone, and they finally result in rendering them not only objects of charity but of fair example.

Logansport (Indiana) Herald.

BAD LUCK ENTIRELY.—An Abolition Convention in Massachusetts on the 27th of May nominated the Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Lenox, for Governor, and declined to run Hon. Roger Leavitt, of Charlemont, for Lt. Governor. The latter has since deceased, and the former has deed not.

CAPITAL.—A Loco in a recent midnight attempt to cut down the liberty pole near the log cabin, at Ashtabula, Ohio, received the charge of ball in the rear. who with a bound he 'sloped' for the woods! At the date of our latest intelligence from that place, he had not again modelled the pole, and probably will not very soon!

CHURCHES IN PHILADELPHIA.—According to Tunnor's Annuals the City Guide, for the current year, the following is the number of Churches in that city, as set forth alphabetically, in detail:—African 7; Baptist 11; Catholic 5; Congregational 1; Dutch Reformed 2; Episcopal 14; Friends Meeting Houses 4; German Reformed 1; Independent 1: Jews Synagogue 1; Lutheran 4; Methodist 15; Moravian 1; Mariner's 3; New Jerusalem 1; Presbyterian 26; Unitarian 1; Universalist 2.—Total 100.

The Loco Focos of Kentucky have been so long time in the wilderness that they cannot be immolated as a Loco Foco candidate for Governor of the State. They have succeeded, at last, in bringing Mr. Wm. Wallace, of Mercer county, up to the rack, where he consents to vote, "without fodder."

☞The Loco Focos will please to take notice that Mr. John B. Helm is described as "firm though moderate" in his Loco Focoism, and that he is not JOHN L. HELM, the late Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, who is firm and, we may add, "*immoderate*" Whig, though some Loco Foco papers in New York set a story afloat that he had deserted to the enemy.—There is no more truth in his deserting than in the story that Gov. Wickliffe had, and the latter, it will be recollected, was, on the very day the charge appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, addressing a Whig meeting, and pouring hot shot into the ranks of the Loco Focos.—*Balt. Patriot.*

NO CHANGES!—The Hon. John S. Hunter, who presided over the recent Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Convention of the Harrison Democracy, and who is a leading man in that State, was a Van Buren elector in 1836. Col. THOMAS WILLIAMS, one of the most eloquent speakers in the Convention, and one of the chosen candidates for Elector, *pledged* to the support of Harrison and Tyler, was within a few months past, *a strong and able advocate of the re-election of Van Buren.* And yet there are no changes!

CONVICTION AND ESCAPE OF LETT.—We learn from the Syracuse (N. Y.) Signal that Lett, the Canadian, has been convicted of an attempt to burn the steamboat Great Britain, at Oswego, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the States Prison at Auburn. He passed through Syracuse on Friday night on his way to prison, in custody of the Sheriff, and when within four miles of Auburn he made his escape from the cars, while going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. One hundred dollars is offered by the Sheriff for his apprehension.

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PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of this morning says:—A letter now before us, from Harrisburg, mentions the reception at that place of the painful intelligence that the Hon. Samuel McKean, late United States Senator for Pennsylvania, attempted suicide in a fit of insanity on Tuesday last, at his residence in McKean county, by cutting his throat with a razor. Although Gen. McKean was alive when the letter, giving the information was written, yet, it is added there was not the slightest prospect of his surviving many hours.

HARRISBURG AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, July 7, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

Our Banner.—WE HAVE HUNG THE BROAD BANNER OF HARRISON 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."

[BARNUM.

Hon. James Cooper and Hon. Francis James will please accept our thanks for their favors.

Passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, so often rejected by Congress and the people, has at length become a law; and we regret, that the adoption of this measure has stricken a blow at the prosperity of the country from which it will not soon recover.

But we have taken up our pen at this time, not for the purpose of discussing the bill which this measure will produce upon the country. The time for argument has gone by. A sad experience, in the course of a year or two, will convince those who have voted, or who failed to reach, that this bill is destructive to the interests of the country—particularly to those of the farmer, the mechanic, and the day laborer.

But we repeat, that it is not to speak of the effects of this bill, that we have taken up our pen: It is to show that its passage has been procured *by a fraud which will ultimate in a State.* The final vote on this Bill, shows that without the aid of the votes of the New Jersey Loco focos, it could not have been passed. At the final vote, there was but one Loco Foco, who would have voted for the bill, absent. They yeas were 124, nays 105; the five Loco focos from New Jersey voting in the affirmative. Deduct these five and you leave but 119, while it requires 122 to constitute a majority of the whole number. If, therefore, all the Whigs had been present (as they would have been, if they had not known that the fraudulent introduction of the New Jersey Loco Focos had made the contest hopeless) the bill could not have been passed. Even if Gen. Howard (the only Loco foco, who was absent, as appears from the yeas and nays) had been present, it would have made the Loco foco vote but 120, two less than enough.

Here we have the reason why the State of New Jersey was disfranchised not only disfranchised, but had palmed upon her, as her representatives, men whom she had rejected at the polls by a majority of legal votes. Here, we have the reason why the majority of the House of Representatives refused to have the "legal" votes reported by the committee on Elections; but required that committee to receive and report "all the votes, *legal and illegal.* The determination to pass this bill furnishes the reason why the constitution, law and precedent have been violated in forcing the New Jersey pretenders into seats. This is the reason why the House of Representatives took upon itself the right of electing members to represent the people of New Jersey. Here, we may add, "*immoderate*" Whig, though some Loco Foco papers in New York set a story afloat that he had deserted to the enemy.—There is no more truth in his deserting than in the story that Gov. Wickliffe had, and the latter, it will be recollected, was, on the very day the charge appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, addressing a Whig meeting, and pouring hot shot into the ranks of the Loco Focos.—*Balt. Patriot.*

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4TH OF JULY.

The Oxford celebration of our National Anniversary was a most animating and exhilarating scene. We have never witnessed so large an assemblage of farmers in this county on a similar occasion. Although but little effort was made to procure their attendance, yet the people spontaneously assembled to pay homage to the birth-day of Freedom and to express their determination to now upon us and is constantly increasing. The Farmer was there to devise measures to avert the evils which threaten to that all his prospects by reducing the value of his land, destroying all markets for his produce, and loading his property with taxes. The Merchant was there hoping for a revolution which would revive commerce and give energy to trade;—the Mechanic, seeking the remedy for his present embarrassments, and the means of giving life to the manufacturing and mechanic arts;—the Laborer was there to prevent, if possible, the reduction of the price of his labor to eleven pence a day—Patriots of every description were there to rescue their country from the oppression of tyrants, and the fangs of plunderers.

At 10 o'clock the village of Oxford was thronged by the hardy yeomanry from the surrounding country, who had left their harvest fields to contribute to the success of the cause of their country. A few moments after 10 o'clock, music was heard in the direction of Gettysburg, and a long train of carriage and horsemen were seen approaching with the "star spangled" banner in front; and almost every horse and carriage was covered with flags inscribed with patriotic sentiments and mottoes. They came into town, and around the square singing, in full chorus, patriotic Log Cabin songs.

Immediately after, appeared a large number of gentlemen, in carriages and on horseback from Littlestown, headed by the Hon. Jas. M'Sherry.

Another large party soon made its appearance from M'Sherrystown and Hanover. Then came from the Germany and surrounding country, a band of spirited young men, and "old settlers" determined to expel Locofocoism from old Strahan.* Hampton sent in a goodly number of her sons, and there an equal and determined as usual. Then came the spirited array from Petersburg, consisting of a gallant troop of freemen on horseback, all wearing coonskin caps, preceded by a banner and trumpet. Soon appeared from the East, escorted by a well disciplined volunteer company, a long procession from the Log Cabin village of Abbottstown, with a number of mounted horses was a Log Cabin on wheels made according to the real model. It resembled the Log Cabin of the new settlements, with all the appropriate accompaniments,—the stick chimney, the mud chinks, the old hat in the window, the buck horns, dried herring, and every thing up to nature" more than any we have seen heretofore represented. It halted in front of Mr. Miley's tavern, where a hundred voices sang sweetly together,

Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?

Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?

And a party of the inmates of the Cabin answered "I was built among the merry boys that wield the plough and spade,

Where the Log Cabins stand in the bonnie Buckeye shade!

The effect was delightful.

But we must stop this detailed description.—Suffice it to say that by 11 o'clock the people had assembled to the number of 700 or 800.

The committee appointed Major Gen. David Middlecoff, Chief Marshall; Col. Joseph J. Kuhn and M. C. Clarkson, Assistant Marshalls, under whose direction the procession formed with the "Log Cabin," and the beautiful company of volunteers on the right, and marched to a delightful shady grove about a quarter from town, in the centre of which was a large spring of pure water.

The following officers of the day were then appointed:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. JAMES M'SHERRY.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

DAVID SLAGLE, PETER GISE,
SAMUEL LILLY, Col. GEORGE ICKES,
HENRY SHRIVER, Col. BELL. SNYDER,
WM. MOORHEAD, Dr. JOSEPH A. SHOUM.

SECRETARIES.

Samuel R. Russell, Luther H. Skinner, Col. Wm. F. Bonner.

The company then set down to a most excellent dinner. The committee, not participating such an out pouring of the people, had provided seats for only 120 persons, at table. But instead of one table sufficing, there were four full tables of guests in succession:—upwards of 400 persons partook of dinner—when the cloth was removed Samuel R. Russell, Esq. read the Declaration of Independence, in a manly and impressive manner. Col. Clark on then read the toasts, which were all drank in the liquid of the Spring, together with a little "hard cider." A large number of volunteer toasts were then given, followed by patriotic songs, and immense cheering.

Daniel M. Smyser was then called on, and addressed the meeting in an eloquent and instructive manner for about three quarters of an hour. As we had no recommodations for taking notes we are un