

FOR PRESIDENT. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. JOHN TYLER.

BANKS AND BANKING.—In our last we provided by reference to the official record, that the impressions made by the Globe and the pensioned press, relative to the banks of the United States, was false in this:

1st. That so far from its being a foreign bank, owned abroad, a large majority of the stock is held in the United States.

2d. That so far from its being the property of the Nobility of Great Britain, of the 8,333 shareholders, 42 only are of the nobility.

3d. That so far from its being a monopoly under the control of a few, there are but eight hundred and ninety-four persons holding five hundred shares and upwards, whilst there are

588 who own but 100 shares and under. 994 " " " 50 " " " " 732 " " " 20 " " " " 661 " " " 10 " " " " 864 " " " 5 " " " " "

4th. That instead of belonging to swindlers and speculators, 29,876 shares belong to Females.

4,256 " " " Exs. and guardians. 16,248 " " " Trustees. 1,758 " " " Benevolent Institutions.

These facts are here restated, because as the war upon the credit of the country was chiefly directed at the bank of the U. States, a greater mass of prejudice has been created against that, than any other Institution, and as the injury has been inflicted through that bank, the best means of counteraction is to expose the false clamor in relation to it.

Having said this much, that it may be understood that we have selected the bank of the United States, to illustrate the tendency of the war on the credit and banking institutions of the country, not as the partisan, but because the war was waged through that bank; and hence, we are compelled to refer to, and give it prominence in the discussion.

We have before us the report of Mr. Woodbury of the 7th June 1838, in which he classes the banks into five divisions. In the Eastern are included Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

In the middle. New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

In the southern. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

In the Southwestern. Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

In the western. Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

From this report, we extract the following table.

Table with columns: Division, State, 1837, 1838, 1839, Loans and Discounts. Rows include Eastern, Middle, Southern, Western, and Total.

This table shows that while the specie was diminished but \$2,731,000, the circulation was diminished in one year \$33,000,000, and the most striking fact is, that while the loans and discounts in the Eastern, Middle and Southern States were reduced \$48,091,063, they were increased in the Western and Southwestern States \$9,803,713!!

Another striking fact presented by this table is, that while the circulation was reduced \$33,000,000, and the loans and discounts to \$39,484,000, the specie

was reduced but \$2,731,000!! These tables and these facts demonstrate that, for some cause, the pressure was more severe in the Middle, Eastern and Southern States, than in the Western and Southwestern States! And when we refer to the purpose and operation of the specie circular, we will find that its effect was to relieve the pressure in those States in which the public lands were situated, and in which the partisans of the administration had entered most largely into speculation. Mr. Kendall, Mr. Butler, Mr. Forsyth, and their associates, had formed combinations to speculate in the public lands—they had organized companies—they had made treaties—they had forced land into the market for facilitating speculations—they had used the banks and the surplus revenue to accomplish their purpose. The Distribution Act produced a crisis, and the speculators in the public lands, with a view to protect their speculations, induced the President to issue his specie circular. The effect was the ruin of the Eastern, the Middle, and the Southern States. That ruin has, in its progress, reached the West and South-West, but the purpose of the circular and its effect in sustaining temporarily, the speculations in public land, are now so apparent, that no one can be at a loss for the motives in which it originated.

We call upon the laboring man to think over these facts; to remember that we are to judge of the tree by its fruits. Those who issued the specie circular must have known the effect it would produce on the business of the different sections. Every intelligent banker foresaw that, by forcing specie from the east to the west, it would depress prices in the east and sustain prices in the west; thus enabling the wary speculator, who had borrowed largely from the banks to sell western land to pay his bank debts.

Do not these facts prove that the present calamitous condition of the country has been brought upon us by speculators, who have used the banks to buy the public lands, and have then used the power of the federal government to force specie west, so as to keep up the price of land, until they could sell the land they had purchased.

WHO ARE THE SPECULATORS.—We yesterday gave extracts from an official document reported to the Senate, relative to the speculations in Indian Reservations, and accompanied them with the declaration that these reservations were introduced into the treaties, for the purpose of enabling the companies formed to speculate in Indian lands. We today submit a table taken from Mr. Woodbury's official report, in June, 1838, on the Banks, showing the effect which the specie circular had on the banks and banking—spreading ruin in the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, by compelling the banks to curtail their discounts \$48,091,063, while it enabled the banks in the South Western and Western States, in which these speculators had purchased lands, to increase their discounts \$9,803,713.

We continue our extracts relating to these fraudulent speculations, may see the source from whence his suffering comes, and that he may form some idea of the frauds perpetrated under the treaties made and sanctioned by the party in power.

We would ask him then, to look at the manner in which General Harrison has discharged his duty—to contrast his treaties with those made by the agents of this administration; and appropriately we find in the St. Louis New Era, the following remarks:

"And lastly (says that paper,) we advert to the remarkable fact, that during the time Harrison was governor of Indiana, he effected not less than thirteen treaties with different Indian tribes, by which the United States acquired the possession of sixty millions of acres of land. These treaties were all made by him as sole commissioner, and the best evidence of their having been effected with skill and talent, is that the provisions of every one of them received the sanction of the President and Senate of the United States."

Now compare this with the following extracts from a report to Congress, made by the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution of the Senate: EXTRACTS.

Elias Miller to Lewis Cass, Secretary of War.—(page 134.) HENRY COUNTY, (Ind.) "I further state to your Excellency, that this company of speculators, seek throughout the whole country for the best and most valuable sections of the public lands, and having a class of Indians subservient to their views, locate one each and immediately purchase it. Their plan of purchasing so much is by an artifice, of which, perhaps, they are entitled to the invention. They pay the Indian down in hard money, generally about the hundred dollars, and one of them receives a few pieces from the company, and gets the money back from him in exchange for flattering promises, which he prizes much higher."

R. J. Meigs to the Secretary of War.—(page 146.) "The impositions are not practised in the making and consummation of the contracts, but after the purchase money has been paid. As soon as this is done, the Indian is enticed into a room (and, it is now known, for the most part, by himself), where he is plied with whiskey, till he is gotten into a humor to be wheedled out of his money, by loan or otherwise. Next morning he is found dead in the streets, rifled of his money, except in most instances a few dollars, and the report is at once put in circulation that he has been robbed of, or has lost it."

R. J. Meigs to the Secretary of War.—(page 155.) "The respectable portion of the whole population in the late Creek territory, as well as the whole community here, openly denounce the whole of those who have speculated in Creek lands as having made all their purchases with comparatively insignificant means, filched, by one device or another, successfully from the first vendors to pay the first." I examined Gen. Stanford's office, and conversed with him much on the subject of frauds practised on the Indians, the perpetration of which, in the most unblushing manner, he charges unhesitatingly on almost all concerned in the speculation."

R. J. Meigs to the Secretary of War.—(page 181.) "No sooner had the treaty been made public, than those who intended to speculate in reservations, posted their parties and agents in the Creek country with small stores of Indian goods and whiskey, whose by a system of credits they soon acquired demands against the Indians to be used as engines to awe them to sell their lands."

Some of them in person, and more by their emissaries, began to traverse the country in all directions, with their nets open to receive the clue of evidence in their own hands—hired at the rate of two dollars a day, and a premium of ten to one hundred dollars on each contract,—to hunt the reserves down like hitherto on wild beasts, and to follow them incessantly whithersoever they might retreat, to avoid impunity and precaution, and never cease harassing them till from mere disgust not a few have committed suicide, and many more have sold for very inadequate prices, and the Indians been induced, by promises, that they should enjoy their houses and fields, and by threats of law suits and imprisonment, to yield a reluctant consent to part with their property; this obtained, and armed with the affidavits of the value of the land made weeks beforehand by the meanest people the country affords, no time is to be lost, lest the Indian be stolen by some more unprincipled knave or negro interpreter, tempted by a large bounty, the purchaser sets off, travelling day and night, and by the most unfrequented routes to the certifying agent, before whom the formality is gone through with of signing a deed and paying over the purchase money in his presence. The moment the Indian leaves the office, his account is presented, crammed with calumnies, and multitudinous pints of whiskey; and just as much

of the consideration money is taken back as suits the convenience of the heartless villain to demand." (page 222.) "Cooli Yoholo, of Tuckabatchee, says that another man of the same name has sold and had his land certified in favor of Alexander Burns, who, it is said, is purchasing for Billinger." "The other Cooli Yoholo is present and acknowledges the charge, and in excuse says, that he was persuaded by Burns to do it."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The importance of the Virginia election is such, that we have endeavored from the best data in our reach to compile a table showing the relative strength of parties at the polls. There are one hundred and eleven counties and Boroughs. Our tables include fifty-three—in these the whig gain is 5,233 votes. The administration majority in 1836 was, in these counties, 1615. The whig majority now is 3618; The entire administration majority in the state in 1836 was (we quote from memory) 1742. We want but two more members to give us the majority on joint ballot; and the counties yet to hear from, elected seven whigs last year.

Table with columns: 1836, 1839, 1840. Rows list counties like Albemarle, Amelia, Amherst, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

The Times in New York.—The Express of Monday afternoon presents the following picture of the business concerns of New York at the present time:

It is a singular fact that Exchanges on all parts of the world are in favor of New York. On England, France, and other parts of Europe, bills are full one per cent. in our favor. In the West Indies, and in America, Exchanges on this place is above specie, and at a premium. In all parts of this country, particularly at the South and West, the rate is greatly in our favor. According to received notions, all the world is in debt to New York. It is really so, we ought to have taken care to have been made to meet their first needs, and rich beyond all precedent. Yet, in the face of all these advantages, what are the facts. New York is more prostrate than it ever has been, even during the periods of emigration, through the West Indies, from 1810 to 1815, and which cost the city six thousand dollars per annum, now rest for six and seven hundred dollars. In many parts of Pearl street, the falling of it is nearly to the same proportion. The dry good interest, as a body, was never more prostrate than many of the best firms, that have stood the test of a quarter of a century and more, have within the past year, been compelled to suspend. Most of the suspended houses of 1837, which got time to liquidate their debts, have been unable to meet their first needs. There is less building in the city than there has been for years. Mechanics wages are now lower, and not one half of them are in employ. Good joiners are glad to get employment at fifty cents a day, and even still who can give so much for two years past, and until within a very few months, the shipping interest has been as bad as any other. Some of our finest packets run all last year, and not only did not make any thing, but brought the owners largely in debt. The banker and capitalist are no better off, there are comparatively few dry branches of business, and few still who can give so much security. The consequence is, that there is a larger amount of idle capital than ever in New York. Large sums have been loaned at five per cent. per annum. All this is a faithful picture, and by all means overdone. The facts here set forth, are not hearsay, but are within our own knowledge.

It is a serious question to answer, how is all this, with the world in debt to us. With all the elements of health and strength in the country—wheat and corn abundant crops on hand than ever known, yet we are a prostrate community, confidence impaired, a large portion of the population, if not idle, not profitably employed. The truth is, the breaking up of the United States Bank, and the destruction of the currency, lays at the foundation of all this evil and distress. The removal of the deposits was the first step that led to this train of evils. Confidence is broken down, all the financial arrangements between banks, capitalists and bankers, throughout this wide-spread country is broken up, and cannot again be formed under the present financial system.

To the Editor of the Express. Sir:—I have read your interesting remarks on the subject of the exchanges and business relations of New York; and, although they present a gloomy picture of the great emporium, which but a few years since was the pride and boast of our country, I fear that your people have not as yet experienced the climax of depression destined to be inflicted upon them by the pernicious tendency of the measures of the administration. The apparent balance of trade in favor of New York, as indicated by the rates of foreign exchange, may be readily accounted for, by the fact that our institutions and merchants are indebted to Europe at least twenty millions of dollars, which they are unable to pay, and of which a large proportion will be eventually lost to the creditors. The trade of New York has also been greatly decreased by the continuation of cash payments, whilst the States south and west, with which her merchants have hitherto dealt so extensively, wisely suspended their payments.

New York appears to be retiring from trade, and if your banks and merchants continue the winding up system, the condition of the city cannot be improved. On the contrary, a large portion of means must be consumed for necessary expenses. Bills drawn upon shipments of produce are abundant in your market, but the demand for them is quite limited. The merchants, who are in debt to Europe, have not the means to purchase, and those who have funds can buy goods on better terms in Pearl street, than in London.

The Campbells are coming! The handwriting of the following communication shows it to be from a real hard-fisted working man. It speaks the language of sober earnest, and will be read by the working men to whom it is addressed.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for the President. How have their actions corresponded with their words? They profess to be opposed to banks! They profess to be in favor of paper money! They are also opposed to paper money. I ask, in the language of candor, is there any dependence to be placed in such a party? What that they can do, have they not done to injure the working men of this country? We appeal to them, because they have been the greatest sufferers in this war against the people. And as one of that class, I mean to do all that I can, towards restoring confidence, and bringing about our wanted prosperity. A WORKING MAN.

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Editor.—It is with great pleasure that I announce to you the fact that the working men of this city, and we may say throughout the whole country, are leaving the office holders' party, and are now going for their country and their country's good, under their brave and patriotic leaders, Harrison and Tyler. Who can gainsay their patriotism or their democracy? We believe that the great body of the working people of this country are democrats, in the original sense of the word; so much so, that they will not support a man who has been nominated by the office holders of this country; and who is found to carry out their measures, whether it be for the good of the people or not. In fact, Martin Van Buren, the present self-styled democrat, has said, and said it boldly, that the people expect too much from their government. As much as to say, we do not legislate for the people—it is for the office holders.

I call upon my fellow working men to come forward and enlist their names with those whom I believe are the only true Democrats, namely the Whigs. It is well known that Gen. Harrison has always been a Democrat; then why should we remain with a party who have the name of Democrats, while they do not act up to any of the principles of the same? They profess to believe in rotation in office, but how do they act up to it? By appointing and maintaining, if possible, men in office for life. They professed themselves in favor of one term for