

# PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT.

## WM. HENRY HARRISON

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

## JOHN TYLER

OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 29.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It is the misfortune of intelligent minds, that when equally sincere and candid, they too often arrive at opposite conclusions from an examination of the same premises. There has not been presented to my mind within the range of a large experience, a more startling illustration of this truth, than in the efforts now making by respectable and intelligent politicians to persuade you that such is the relation borne by the candidates for the Presidency, to the Abolitionists, as that the election of Mr. Van Buren will protect your property, whilst the election of Gen. Harrison will endanger it. And what is most extraordinary, is, that while among those who most zealously support Mr. Van Buren, are the open and avowed Southern Abolitionists, Thomas Ritchie, Colonel McDowell, and Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, it is urged as the strongest objection against Gen. Harrison that he is supported by Northern Abolitionists.

If it were true, as charged in the address of the Southern Van Buren members of Congress, that General Harrison is supported by Northern Abolitionists, is that not more than counterbalanced by the fact, that Mr. Van Buren is supported by Southern Abolitionists?

That what we say in relation to the Southern Abolitionists may not rest on our own construction of language, we quote an extract from the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th of January, 1832. It is as follows:

Extract from the Enquirer, of Jan. 7, 1832. "But the two great objects before the committee are those that relate to the colored population of the State, and to its internal improvements. Upon neither of these is the committee yet prepared to report.

It is probable, from what we hear, that the committee on the colored population, will report some plan for getting rid of the free people of color. But is this all that can be done? Are we forever to suffer the greatest evils that can scourge our land, not only to remain but to increase in its decision? "We may shut our eyes and avert our faces if we please," says an eloquent South Carolinian, on his return from the north a few weeks ago, "but there it is, the dark and growing evil at our doors, and meet the question we must at no distant day. God only knows what it is the part of wise men to do on such a subject, at the subject. Of this I am very sure, that the difference, nothing short of frightful, between all that exists on one side of the Potomac and all on the other, is owing to that cause alone. The disease is deep seated—it is at the heart's core; it is consuming, and all along has been consuming our vitals, and I could laugh on such a subject, at the ignorance and folly of the politician who ascribes that to an act of government, which is the inevitable effect of the general laws of nature. What is to be done? Oh! my God, I don't know, but something must be done."

Yes, something must be done, and it is the part of no honest man to deny it. When this dark population is growing upon us—when every new census is but gathering its appalling numbers upon us—when, within a period equal to that in which this federal constitution has been in existence, those numbers will increase to more than two millions in Virginia; when our sister States are closing their doors upon our blacks for sale, and when our whites are moving westwardly in greater numbers than we like to hear of, when this, the fairest, land of all this continent for soil and climate, and situation combined, might become a sort of garden spot if it were worked by the hands of white men alone, can we, ought we to sit quietly down, fold our arms, and say to each other, "Well, well, this thing will not come to the worst in our day; we will leave it to our children, our grand children, and our great grand children, to take care of themselves, and to brave the storm." Is this to act like wise men? Heaven knows we are no fanatics. We detest the madness which actuated these *amis des deus*. But something ought to be done. Measures, sure but gradual—systematic, but discreet, ought to be adopted for reducing the mass of evil which is pressing upon the south, and will still more press upon her the longer it is put off.

We ought not to shut our eyes or avert our faces. And though we speak almost without hope that the committee or that the legislature will do anything at the present session to meet this question, yet we say now, in the utmost sincerity of our hearts, that our wisest men cannot give too much of their attention to this subject, nor can they give it too soon."

Such is the language of Mr. Ritchie—the speeches of Mr. Randolph and of Col. McDowell in the Virginia Legislature, about the same time, are no less explicit. They are no less decided abolitionists than Tappan and if they are not such fanatics, they are not less dangerous to the rights and interests of the South, because of the sober seriousness with which they assert the fundamental error of that fanaticism plants its standard.

It gives us pain to be compelled thus to speak of the errors of opinion of men who, in other respects, would seem to be entitled to influence your opinions, but we feel it incumbent on us to note the glaring inconsistency in those who labor to persuade you that the election of General Harrison will endanger your property, and that you must look to Mr. Van Buren for protection, because certain Whigs who are supporting Gen. Harrison, are abolitionists, overlooking the fact that the abolitionists, like other men, are divided on this question—some of them supporting neither Harrison or Van Buren, while others give an equally zealous support to Mr. Van Buren.

We recur to these facts to show you that your protection rests on neither of the Presidential candidates. It rests on the constitution; and in the reserved rights of the States—and in the common interest which all parties have in preserving the Union, and protecting property.

No one has studied this question more intensely than the writer of this article. As a citizen of Missouri, as a member of her convention, and as her Editor of the United States Telegraph, he has ever been the zealous and consistent advocate of the rights of the South. He has formed his opinions of the effect upon the interests of the South, in relation to the known opinions as indicated by the public acts of the two candidates. What are those public acts?—What are the pledges which they have given?

### Look at the following contrast:

**VAN BUREN.**  
In 1820, when the Missouri restrictions were threatening the Union with dissolution, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the legislature of New York; Mr. Van Buren was a member at the time and voted for them:

**Preamble and Resolutions.**  
Whereas, the prohibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension, and that the constitution of the United States, clearly giving Congress the right to require of new states, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the U. States, the prohibiting of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union. Therefore:

Resolved, That our senators be instructed and our representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission of a state into the union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.

**Mr. VAN BUREN, as a member of the New York convention, he voted to give free negroes the right of suffrage.**

**In 1821, Mr. VAN BUREN, voted to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida.**

**In 1822, Mr. VAN BUREN, voted to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida.**

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**HARRISON.**  
In 1819 Gen. Harrison, then a member of Congress, voted against restricting Missouri in her constitutional rights. He was one of three members from non-slaveholding states who voted in favor of Miss. ur's coming into the Union upon the same terms as other states, and opposed all the efforts of the abolitionists to deprive her of the right to recognize slavery in her constitution. For this act of exalted self-devotion he was turned out of office, thus sacrificing himself upon the altar of southern rights.

**In 1833, Gen. HARRISON, in an address at Vincennes, inveighed in the strongest terms against the emancipation denouncing their claims as "weak, presumptuous, and unconstitutional," and implored the citizens of Indiana to frown upon measures which would "eradicate the attachment and affection which bind the citizens of all the States, which was produced by a community of interests and dangers in the war of the revolution, which was the foundation of our happy union, and by a continuance of which, it can elonch be preserved."**

**In 1836, Gen. HARRISON, in a letter to Mr. Thomas Sloo, jr. of this city, said:**

"I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the states, or in any manner interfere with the property of the citizens in their slaves, but on the application of the states, in which case, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the states in applying to get rid of their slaves. The opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison."

"I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District, drawn from history, and incontrovertibly established, we leave the people to draw their own conclusions."

**INTERFERENCE OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.**  
One of the fundamental axioms of the Democratic party, is freedom of elections. In England certain office-holders are forbidden to vote, so jealous are the people of MONARCHY, and of the improper influence of government. What a melancholy contrast is there between this practice in monarchial England, and the practice in Democratic America. We shall commence the publication of a document which will show some of the abuses under our system, and will follow it up with other extracts, showing the names and salaries of the principal office-holders in the United States. Colonel Page will be found as holding an office in Philadelphia, one of the best in the gift of the President. Yet we find this same Col. Page making a speech at the late political meeting at Lancaster which, as reported in the Van Buren Lancaster, paper, assails the Whig party as a party, in terms disgraceful to Col. Page, and disreputable to the administration whom the speech was intended to propitiate. We note a few words by printing them in capitals.

Colonel JAMES PAGE next addressed the meeting in a humorous speech, which elicited much applause. He began by asking what had brought them together? "The question," he said, "discussing had been tried over and over again in our country, and had always been decided in accordance with right and justice. Their opponents had frequently changed their name but the scent of the Democrats was keen enough to perceive that although they had changed their cognomen, they were yet the very same political enemies."

The party that was at present opposed to the Democracy of the country was the "NO CONSCIENCE PARTY." They were eternally grumbling, never satisfied, and ever grasping for more. Notwithstanding that two-thirds of the office-holders were Whigs, still they wanted more office. Who could expect any thing like conscience from a Whig? Thaddeus Stevens said years ago, on a certain occasion—"throw conscience to the Devil." [Laughter.] THE WHIG PARTY IS THE LYING PARTY. They propagate the most absurd and ridiculous falsehoods respecting their political enemies, and maintain that they are the only party that are about the truth. THEY LIE IN ALL OCCASIONS—whether they speak of the standing Army, (as they call Mr. Poinsett's proposition), or the spoons used in the President's house, they are LYING PARTY. They start with LYING; they are progressing with LYING, and they will in the end be prostrated by the power of truth, by LYING flat on their backs in November next. THEY ARE DEVOID OF TRUTH, OF CONSCIENCE, AND OF PRINCIPLE. Why, if you look over the land you will see that they are speculators on the broadest scale, GAMBLERS IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS; they are consumers not producers, who would draw every thing from the productive classes.

Their leaders are mixed in with banks, are a set of speculators, and care nothing about the bone and sinew of the country, provided they can live without toil.

They are continually making FALSE charges against the Government. The party is called the "Humbug" party. They talk about hard

work and log cabins, when they would scorn to pass by a log cabin. And yet they pretend to be the friends of the people, their true friends. Col. P. concluded by saying that the Democratic Party, had a solemn duty to perform in November next, and that they must prepare themselves for the contest. The conflict which was to come would be such as had not occurred since the year 1798. Every man must use his strongest exertions to promote the cause of Democracy. He must see that his vote is deposited in the ballot box—that his name be put there. And, whenever they assembled together they must remember that motto, a glorious, a great, and overwhelming triumph would crown their efforts in the cause of Liberty and Democracy.

Mr. BUCHANAN rose and suggested that as the business of the Convention had been concluded, he had undergone much fatigue during the day, they had now better finally adjourn. It was intended to hold a meeting at 8 o'clock this evening, in the Market Square, where it was his intention to read his pledge and address his fellow citizens. He then spoke as follows:

**FELLOW CITIZENS:** We have assembled together for a great and glorious purpose. It is for the purpose of devising means to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. We want the blessings of a Republican Government, in the memorable words of Jackson, to descend like the dew of Heaven equally on all mankind. We are Democrats in principle and practice, and the human race are at last destined to be enlightened by the divine ray with which it has pleased Heaven to bless this favored land. Democracy will march hand in hand with Christianity, until finally it will pervade all nations on the face of the earth, among whom there will not be one man who cannot say to his fellow-man, "I am your equal, and have equal rights and equal liberty with yourself."

(On motion of Col. Reah Frazer, the Convention adjourned sine die.)

**AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.**  
It has been remarked that no public man has been so much under-estimated as Gen. Harrison. Indeed, there is none with whom his acts, speech, and public services may not advantageously be contrasted. He, more than any of our public speakers, seems to have studied the history of Greece and of Rome, and to have regulated his own public action by the illustrious examples which it furnished. How apt his allusions—how appropriate his sentiments. We have seen nothing more excellent than the following extract from his reply to Gov. Poindexter, on the subject of Gen. Jackson's invasion of Florida. Are we to find in this eloquent speech the solution of Gen. Jackson's unmanly attack on the military reputation of Gen. Harrison?

Extract from Gen. Harrison's remarks in the House of Rep. on the Seminole War.

"A Republican Government should make no distinctions between men, and should never relax its maxims of security for any individual, however distinguished. No man should be allowed to do that which could do more harm to his neighbor than good. If the Father of his Country were alive, and in the administration of the Government, I had authorized the taking of the Spanish posts, I would declare my disapprobation of it as readily as I do now. Nay, more, because the more distinguished the individual, the more salutary the example. No one can tell to what degree of glory, and honor, and respect, General Jackson will be faithful to his country; but I recollect that the virtues and patriotism of Fabius and Scipio were soon followed by the crimes of Marius and the usurpation of Sulla. I am sure, sir, that it is not the intention of any gentleman upon this floor to rob Gen. Jackson of a single day of glory, or to wound his feelings, or to injure his reputation. And, while I thank my friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter,) in the name of those who agree with me that Gen. Jackson has done wrong, I must be permitted to decline the use of the address which he has so obligingly prepared for us, and substitute another, which is more consonant to our views and opinions. If the resolutions, pass, I would address him thus:—In the performance of a sacred duty, imposed by their construction of the Constitution, the Representatives of the People have found it necessary to disapprove a single act of your brilliant career; they have done so in the full conviction that the hero who has so bravely defended his rights in the field will bow with reverence to the civil institutions of his country—that he has admitted as his creed that the character of the soldier can never be complete without eternal deference to the character of the citizen. Your country has done for you all that a Republic can do for a citizen, and she has done so in the full conviction that the hero who has so bravely defended his rights in the field will bow with reverence to the civil institutions of his country—that he has admitted as his creed that the character of the soldier can never be complete without eternal deference to the character of the citizen. Your country has done for you all that a Republic can do for a citizen, and she has done so in the full conviction that the hero who has so bravely defended his rights in the field will bow with reverence to the civil institutions of his country—that he has admitted as his creed that the character of the soldier can never be complete without eternal deference to the character of the citizen. 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