PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN--EDITOR.

BALTIMORE,

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WM. HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR BALTIMORE.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

JAMES L. RIDGELY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THOMAS YATES WALSH.
DR. STEPHEN COLLINS.
THOMAS SEWELL.
C. L. I. LEARY.
ROBERT PURVIANCE, Sen'r.

FOR MAYOR.

GEN. SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN.

GEN. HARRISON'S QUALIFICATIONS.

It seems that the partisans of the administration have turned to the old files of the U. S. Telegraph to see whether they could not find something there, out of which to make political capital. A paper published at Gainesville, Alabama, asserts that in the U. S. Telegraph of the 28th April, 1829, we said, in reply to the censure on Gen. Jackson for re-calling Gen. Harrison and sending Tom Moore to Bogota, that "*He has cost the nation more blood and treasure than any man living.*" When we read the paragraph we were prepared at once to say that inasmuch as we never entertained such a sentiment, it was impossible that we could have penned such a sentence, and so said; and upon examining a file of the Telegraph we can find no such article as that attributed to us, as of the date of the 28th of April, 1829, nor of any other date.

We cannot suppose that the extract is a forgery, because, although there are persons in the service of Mr. Van Buren base enough to do so, our humble opinions are not of sufficient importance to warrant a belief that where so little is to be gained, so great a crime would be perpetrated We are, therefore, forced to believe that the article attributed to us must have appeared in the paper under our charge, perhaps as a communication, and it may have been inserted as an editorial, although, prepared by Mr. Kendall, or Mr. Moore, or some one about the President.—We say this, because it was the constant habit of Kendall and others to prepare articles for the paper, and Gen. Jackson, upon more than one occasion, said that Mr. Kendall, T. L. Smith and others had been appointed to office because they were good writers, and could aid us in writing for the paper. The article quoted is a defence of the President, and probably was prepared and submitted to him, and inserted, if inserted at all, because it was so prepared. The sentiment it contains was never entertained by us, and looking back upon the past we cannot account for its appearance in the Telegraph, in any other way.—We refer to Mr. Kendall, because he was the channel through whom suadry communications, relative to the mission of T. P. Moore were made, and because, the article, as quoted, is intended to be a *defence* of Gen. Jackson, it may have been inserted at some other date, although we cannot find it of the date quoted, and we have carefully examined our files.

While upon this subject, it may be well to repeat what we have before said, that, upon more than one occasion, Gen. Jackson told me that he had appointed Mr. Kendall, Isaac Hill, T. L. Smith and others, to office that they might assist me in writing for the paper. These gentlemen, appointed to office for this purpose were in the habit of preparing articles and submitting them to him before they were sent to me—they came thus with his sanction. Is it a matter of surprise that, under these circumstances, articles found their way into the editorial columns, which my judgment did not then approve, and which, had I been otherwise situated, would have been rejected?

When, in the progress of time, I saw that a proper respect for my own character required me to refuse the insertion of such articles, they were rejected because I did not approve them, and the President substituted the Globe for the Telegraph, From that day to this the Executive has been at no loss for a paper to denounce any one who may incur the Executive displeasure, or to defend any measure of Executive abuse.

It is our pride "that we could not be used for such work, and if, in searching our old files, exceptions are found, the facts and circumstances will go far to palliate, if they do not excuse, such departure.

But if it had been true, that under the influence of the bitter party contest, through which we had just passed, in the moment of our triumph and in the fullness of our confidence and regar for Gen. Jackson, in defending him from the censure on the first acts of his administration, we had used the language imputed to us, we could find more than precedents in the example of those who are so ready to use what may then have fallen from our pen, to prejudice the great cause of which Gen. Harrison is but an incident. We have ceased to render homage to any man. We do not support Gen. Harrison as a perfect man, nor as one so much better than other men, that he is to be preferred on that account. We support him because circumstances have conspired to make him and his name the rallying point of those who desire to reform the administration of our government; and we are free to admit that we are among those who have been surprised to find in the history of his past life so many testimonials of his public service, private worth, and eminent qualifications for the office of President.

But if what we have said of Gen. Harrison is quoted to impeach our testimony in his behalf, what are we to think of the inconsistency of the Editors of the Globe, of the Richmand Enquirer, Albany Argus, and the Baltimore Republican.—Can they offer as good an explanation or as sufficient justification for a change of opinion. I relinquished the most lucrative office in the United States, and separated from old and dear personal friends, to support the weaker against the persecution and proscription of men in power. They have left the weaker and *taken the bounty* from the stronger side, and not only denounce the men but the principles that they once defended while they uphold the *man* and the principles that they then denounced.

Of this we will give full proofs in our next.

LETTER TO GOV. McDUFFIE.

We find on our table a letter addressed to Gov. McDuffie. We recognise in the writer one of the few who stood up for South Carolina in the day of her trial. His vindication of the use of the log cabin by the Whig party, is forcible and eloquent. We call the attention of Editors to it. It should be re-published in every Whig paper in the United States.

To the Hon. George McDuffie, of S. Carolina.

DEAR SIR: I have read with deep regret and surprise, your letter of the 24th of June last, to a Committee of the Citizens of Milledgeville, Georgia. That letter is in the following words:

CHERRY HILL, June 24th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your invitation, in behalf of "the citizens of Baldwin county, who are opposed to the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency of the United States," to be present at the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, in Miledgeville. Though I am constrained by circumstances to decline your invitation, I concur fully in your opposition to the election of General Harrison. If there were no other objection to his election, the audacious and insulting position he has assumed of refusing to disclose his opinions to the people, on subjects of vital importanee to their welfare, while asking their suffrages for the highest office in their gift, and the disgusting mummery of log cabin and bee barrels, which would disgrace the orgies of the lowest demagogue, by which his nomination has been heralded forth even by the highest of his partizans, would be quite conclusive with me. I consider all this a gross and contemptuous insult to the people of the United States; and if a weak, superannuated old man, utterly destitute of qualifications to sustain the dignity, or perform the duties of the office, could be elected President under such auspices, I should consider it a reproach to our common country. But, as a southern man, I have much greater objections to him. He is a national republican, holding all the doctrines and principles of that party; he was nominated by that party, and will sustain every measure which may be proposed by its great leaders.

Mr. Webster never uttered a constitutional doctrine, and Mr. Clay never proposed a measure that General Harrison has not supported or approved. In fact, he will be a tool in the hands of these two gentlemen, and to elect him, would be to adopt their principles and measures. If southern statesmen are prepared for this, I cannot believe the people are. Having withdrawn entirely from the field of politics, disgusted with the everlasting scramble for office which gives a party coloring to every public measure, I beg it to be understood, that while I am utterly opposed to the election of Gen. Harrison, I am not the partizan of Mr. Van Buren, though I would greatly prefer him to his opponent. The principles he has not only avowed, but maintained openly and firmly, are dear to the south, and what is equally important, they are the principles of his party.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. McDUFFIE.

To Wm. A. Tenville, T. Fort, Wm. Sanford, Farish Carter, Wm. D. Jarratt, C. Hammond, H. S. Jourdan, C. E. Ryan, Isaac Newell, G. Leeves, E. Bruntly, R. Rowell, and A. M. Horton, Esqs.

Your annunciation of "having withdrawn entirely from the field of politics, disgusted with the everlasting scramble for office," and your begging "it to be understood" that you are "not the partisan of Mr. Van Buren, though you would greatly prefer him to his opponents," would imply entire disinterestedness on your part, and though not designed, yet affords a plausible pretext to the partisans of Mr. Van Buren to invest your opinions with extraordinary importance. Accordingly, the *N. Y. Evening Post*, of the 16th July last, publishes your letter, with a commentary of considerable length, "designed," says the Editor, "to draw the attention of our readers more particularly to the strong expression of disgust and abhorrence, which the present course of the Whig party naturally calls forth from a mind no longer under the dominion of party prejudice, and left to its own fair and ingenuous impulses."

The Editor of the *Post* commences his commentary with the following remarks:

For some time, Mr. McDuffie co-operated with the whig party, and during several years past has been ranked among their number. Now retired from party contests, this able and strong-minded man, for such we have always admitted him to be, even when the vehemence of party feeling gave a false direction to his judgment, is able to look at the contest for the Presidency with perfect freedom from passion and prejudice. The conclusion to which he has come, is the only one which a sensible man can adopt.

The objections to Harrison's election have never been stated in stronger terms than by this sometime member of the whig party.

The astounding effects produced by your letter—upon the imagination of the Editor of the *Charleston Mercury*—are graphically pourtrayed in the following extract from that paper:

"WHY DO THE HEATHEN RAGE?"—Gen. McDuffie's letter has fallen like a bomb-shell into the midst of the log cabin—and stayed the cider barrels to fritters. The National Gazette, the Richmond Whig, and all the "common fry," have raised a simultaneous howl, as if melted brimstone had been poured upon the mange of a legion of curs in one fine shower. We thought it would produce a *sensation*.—*Charleston Mercury.*

"Why do the Heathen rage?" asks the Editor I will finish the question and quotation, by adding, "AND IMAGINE A VAIN THING?"

Now, sir, having attentively and carefully read your letter, together with the commentary of the Editor of the Post, and duly considered its *Mercurial* effects, I am utterly unable to come to your conclusion, and must be content to be written down not "a sensible man"—in the opinion of the Post.

The partisans of Mr. Van Buren are busy in using your letter, and the sanction of your great name to your "quite conclusive" and your "much graver objections" against the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, and of course for the promotion of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.

It is undoubtedly true that many opinions, endorsed by eminent men, put forth, perhaps, hastily and thoughtlessly, and others, perhaps, not having even this apology, will not be found, on examination, to pass current in the commonwealth of justice or common sense. The disposition in our citizens readily to adopt opinions thus put forth, is evidence of their honest sincerity; for, conscious of no design themselves, they suspect none in others. You must admit that this is a dangerous "credit system," and one exposed to great abuses. The writer of the celebrated discoveries in the moon, a few years ago, was a large trader upon this "credit system," but I believe he did no serious injury to any body. I regret that I cannot say the same of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Col. Benton, Amos Kendall, and some others, who have all been very large traders upon this "system," and have used it, with tremendous effect, to prevent any body else in the country from obtaining "credit" but themselves.

Past experience, I hope, has taught our free citizens a salutary lesson upon this subject, that those, who, without adequate cause, are most busy in endeavoring to destroy CONFIDENCE between man and man, are least worthy of the confidence of any body.

You will please excuse this digression, except so far as any remark may be contained in it, entirely germain to the purpose of this letter. That purpose is to subject your letter to the test of TRUTH AND JUSTICE, to analyse it; to hold up its parts to the light of truth, that we may clearly see what it is, you have *really said*, and what impression it should make upon the intelligent mind.

After declining the invitation of the committee, you state "that you concur fully in their opposition to Gen. Harrison; that if there were no other objections to his election, the audacious and insulting position he has assumed of refusing to disclose his opinions to the people, on subjects of vital importance to their welfare, while asking their suffrages for the highest office in their gift, and the disgusting mummery of log cabins and beer barrels, which would disgrace the orgies of the lowest demagogue, by which hi nomination has been paraded forth, by even the highest of his partisans, would be quite conclusive with you."

Divest this sentence of its ponderous verbiage and gratuitous epithets, and your objections to Gen. Harrison will be found to be: First, his refusing to disclose his opinion to the people on subjects of vital importance to their welfare;—Secondly, the "mummery of log-cabin and beer barrels, by which his nomination has been heralded forth "by his partisans." These you say "would be quite conclusive with" you. In your next remark, the Editor of the New York Evening Post, in his commentary, interprets you thus: "This late member of the Whig party declares Harrison to be "a weak and superannuated old man, utterly destitute of qualifications to sustain the dignity or perform the duties of the office" of President. "*But as a Southern man,*" you remark, you "*have much grave objections to him*, which you state in the following words: "He is a National Republican, holding all the doctrines and principles of that party; he was nominated by that party, and will sustain every measure which may be proposed by its great leaders. Mr. Webster never uttered a constitutional doctrine, and Mr. Clay never proposed a measure, that General Harrison has not supported or approved. In fact, he will be a tool in the hands of these two gentlemen, and to elect him, would be to adopt their principles and measures." You make these assertions directly and positively, and as I presume the same sources, where you derived your information, are open to the country, your letter, of course, implies that the doctrines and principles of the National Republican party are well known; that Gen. Harrison is well known "as holding all the doctrines and principles of that party," that it is well known that "he will sustain every measure which may be proposed by its great leaders," that he has supported or approved all Mr. Webster's 'constitutional doctrines,' and all Mr. Clay's measures, and consequently his opinions of principles, measures and constitutional doctrines ought to be as well known as those of Mr. Webster or Mr. Clay.

Here then are arrayed your objections to the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency of the United States. They may be divided into two classes, in the order you have stated them. First: Those which, of themselves, "would be quite conclusive;" and Secondly: Those which, to you, "as a Southern man" are "much graver."

Let us examine separately, each of these obfections, included in this classification.

Your first objection of the "quite conclusive" class is his refusing to disclose his opinions to the people on subjects of vital importance to their welfare." This implies that his opinions are unknown to the people, and that they have no means of ascertaining them, for if Gen. Harrison has ever been in public life, or voted, spoken, or written upon these "subjects of vital importance to the people's welfare," unquestionably his recorded votes, speeches, and writings, would furnish the highest and most authentic evidence of his opinions.

It seems to me very extraordinary that a gentleman of your intelligence should urge this as an objection to Gen. Harrison. In the first place you ought to have inquired whether the charge of his *refusing to disclose his opinions*, which you have thus positively asserted, be true; and I think you would have found that the charge itself is untrue, and originated in the grossest perversion and injustice. The charge is pretended to be founded upon the letter of a committee of Gen. Harrison's friends in Cincinnati, in reply to a letter of one Miles Hotchkiss. In this letter it is said that Gen. Harrison would make "no *further* declaration of his principles," than by referring to the opinions he was already known to have publicly expressed, which remained unchanged. Now, sir, so far from this justifying the charge of his *refusing to disclose* his opinions, it asserts, what every reading man in the country already knew to be true, that he had already *declared* his opinions; that they had undergone no change, and that therefore a "*further* declaration" was not necessary. And I would most respectfully inquire of you, as an honest man, and "not a partisan of Mr. Van Buren," if Gen. Harrison's votes and speeches in Congress, and his speeches and letters out of Congress, have not most fully, frankly, and without regard to consequences to himself, manifested to the people his opinions on all the subjects of vital importance to their welfare, which have heretofore agitated, or do now agitate the country?—Whether any honest inquirer after truth need have any difficulty in ascertaining his opinions, and whether he was not justified in believing that "no further declaration of his principles" was necessary, but that every reasonable man would be satisfied with a reference to the solemn declarations of his principles and opinions already made, as the questions arose and occasion required?

You will thus perceive that your objection is based upon a groundless assumption; that you have placed Gen. Harrison in a "position" which he has not "assumed," and that you have then proceeded to characterise that "position" as "audacious and insulting." In order to exhibit to your view, in a strong light, the position, which *you* have "assumed," before the American people, in endorsing this charge against Gen. Harrison, with the choice epithets you have selected to accompany it, I beg leave to revive in your mind the historical reminiscences of a "position" "assumed" by a candidate for the Presidency in 1825, whom you defended and sustained with all your great ability and determined zeal.

The Senate of Indiana passed resolutions 'with a view to ascertain" General Jackson's "opinions on certain political topics" "of vital importance to their welfare." The following is Gen. Jackson's reply to the letter of the Governor of Indiana, enclosing the resolutions:

"HERMITAGE, *Feb. 28th*, 1825.

"SIR: I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, endorsing resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted, as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics.

"The respect which I entertain for the Executive and Senate of your State, excludes from my mind the idea that an unfriendly disposition directed the interrogatories propounded. But I will confess my regret at being *forced*, by this sentiment, to depart in the smallest degree from that *determination on which I have* always acted, (which was to refuse to answer such inquiries.) Not, sir, that I wish to conceal my opinions, but as they were in various ways *promulgated* in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, (whilst a candidate for the Presidency,) may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives. ANDREW JACKSON."

Now, sir, I cannot comprehend, and must leave you to explain *how you* could consider General Jackson's "position" as perfectly justifiable, right and proper, in refusing to answer respectful interrogatories, propounded in the most imposing form, by the Senate of a sovereign State, and communicated by the Governor of a sovereign State; and then, with the minutest particle of justice, characterize Gen. Harrison's "position" as "audacious and insulting," in the reply he directed his friends to make a keeper of a ten-pin alley. If the American people, upon whose opinions the *publication* of your letter was intended to operate, should select your own epithets, and characterize *your* "position" as "audacious and insulting" to their intelligence, i would add another to the many instances in which "wicked inventions have returned to plague their inventors."

But allow me to place the first objection of the "quite conclusive" class in juxta position with your class of "much graver objections."

Your first "quite conclusive" objection is, "his refusing to *disclose* his opinions."

Your "much graver objections" are, "He is a National Republican, *holding all the doctrines and principles of that party;* he was nominated by that party, and *will sustain* every measure which may be proposed by its great leaders."

You first object that his opinions are unknown concealed, and that he refuses to DISCLOSE them; and this is "*quite conclusive.*"

You then say, in effect, that his opinions are so well known that you can, not only assert with the utmost positiveness what they *are*, but venture to *predict*, without qualification, what they *will be*, and what *measures he will sustain.* How a gentleman of your great intelligence and intellectual acuteness, "now retired from party contests," who "is able to look at the contest for the Presidency, with *perfect freedom* from passion or prejudice," and who is "not a partisan of Mr. Van Buren," could thus involve himself in what, to my view, bears a strong resemblance to an inconsistency, and what, in others, you would be apt to term "a gross absurdity," is, by me, inconceivable.

Your second objection of the "quite conclusive" class is, "the disgusting mummery of log cabins and beer barrels, which would disgrace the orgies of the lowest demagogue, by which his nomination has been heralded forth even by the highest of his partisans."

Now, sir, without stopping to inquire how Gen. Harrison is at all responsible for this, let us proceed to inquire what there is in the popular enthusiasm for log cabins, that is "disgusting," or "which conld disgrace" any plain republican.

The LOG CABIN is associated with the sacred reminiscences of the earliest settlement of our country. It was the first humble dwelling which protected from "the peltings of the pitiless storm" our fathers and mothers, when they sought freedom and a home on these then wilderness shores. It is sacredly associated with hardy enterprise, with indomitable bravery, with frugal habits, with a prudent economy, with persevering industry, with all the social virtues, with the ardent and pious devotion of our pilgrim fathers and mothers around the family altar, and with that undying love of an enlightened civil and religious liberty, which brought our fathers here, which conducted them, in triumph, through scenes of toil, and suffering, and blood, over savage hordes and British legions, made them a great and independent nation; and which is the basis of the glorious institutions they have bequeathed to us.

As the log cabins on the Atlantic shores became for the most part substituted by more commodious dwellings, by the industry of our fathers, and as

"Westward the star of empire took its way,"

the log cabin sprang up in the western wilds to shelter the enterprising emigrant and the hardy pioneer. At this moment, where will you find better specimens of industry, honesty, integrity, economy, republican simplicity, and all those noble qualities which distinguished our ancestors, than among the hold, hardy, and enterprising freemen who tenant the log cabins of the west."

There are those now living, who remember when the log-cabins of the North-western wilderness, were exposed to the depredations of ruthless savages; when the blood of helpless women and infant children, following the tomahawk and scalping-knife, stained the humble hearth; when army after army was cut to pieces and dispersed by the savage foe, whom they were sent to subdue; whilst the affrighted mother pressed her sleeping babe more closely to her bosom, when she heard the sharp crack of the Indian's rifle, and the appalling war-whoop.

In the midst of disaster and alarm, came a gallant band, who triumphed in battle over the ruthless foe, and gave peace, quiet, and protection to the tenants of log-cabins. In that band was a youth, with the blood of a signer of the Declaration of Independence in his veins, and a commission from the immortal Washington in his pocket, whose "gallant conduct" won the admiration of all. He linked his fortune and his fame, and made his home with the generous people he had aided to protect. Entrusted by the great and good men, who successively administered our government, with the most important and extensive civil powers and appointments, he was always found equal to any emergency and faithful to every trust. When the log-cabins of the territory he was appointed to govern, were again assailed by a savage foe, he marched for their protection, at the head of his brave troops, was again triumphant, and, in the language of Madison, he was "on one occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline;" "*distinguished*" for his "collected firmness."—And when his country became again involved in war, and a portion of her territory surrendered to an insolent, invading foe, he again obeyed her call to lead her troops to battle, and around him rushed the talented, chivalrous sons of the West, at the head of whom he recovered the surrendered territory, followed the retreating army of Imperial Britain and its savage allies into her own territory, conquered and captured them upon her own soil, and *again* restored peace and quiet to the log-cabins of the West.

Again, he renders distinguished services to his country in her highest civil councils, and then retires, a private citizen, to his humble dwelling upon the banks of the Ohio. The Federal Government, having been for years, (to use your own language of July, 1837,) "administered upon *principles* of corruption, scarcely disguised, if not openly avowed, and the effects having exceeded anything recorded in the annals of national degeneracy," its administration, at length, proves so disastrous to the country, that the people are aroused to the imperious necessity of bringing it back to the principles of the constitution, to republican simplicity, purity and economy. For this purpose, the eyes and hopes of the nation are turned to that retired, but eminent, and now venerable citizen, the *Farmer of North Bend*, "the WASHINGTON OF THE WEST." WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON is called by the PEOPLE to be *their* candidate for the Presidency of the United States. No sooner is his name announced than it is met with an insulting sneer at his poverty, his humble dwelling and homely fare, by a *hired* writer of the party in power.

"Give him," said the Washington letter-writer of the Baltimore Republican, through the columns of that paper, "a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year upon him, and our word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days, contented in a log-cabin."

The indignation of the people at the despotic measures of the Federal Executive, and the insulting taunts of its hired defenders, was already deep and restless. Already was awakened in their bosoms a glow of enthusiasm, when they remembered the early, long-continued, and always disinterested services of Harrison, the republican simplicity of his life and manners, and the unsullied purity and Roman firmness of his character. They longed to manifest outwardly, the deep-toned feelings with which their bosoms throbbed. The bitter sneer of "a partizan of Mr. Van Buren," at him who had been the protector of the log-cabins, against a combined savage and British foe, pervaded the country almost with the rapidity of an electric shock, and the log-cabin at once arose to the people's view, the expressive emblem of the very virtues they sought to restore to the administration of the Government, and associated in the minds of Americans with so many ennobling reminiscences.

The gabbling of geese once saved Rome, and, in honor of their services, a flock was afterwards kept there at the public expense. This was not considered a "disgusting mummery" at Rome. Instead of honoring the *goose*, *we* honor the log-cabin, to which his "gabbling" directed our attention. We elevate it, we carry it in procession, we assemble in it to discuss our rights and our remedies, and to make patriotic resolves, just as our fathers did before us.

Sir, is there any thing in *this*, "which would disgrace" a *plain republican*, or which would be "disgusting" to any, save those who have a craving desire for the splendor and magnificence of an imperial palace,—who long to tread upon "royal Wilton carpets," and to be surrounded by all the gaudy trappings of KINGLY power? To *these*, the American enthusiasm for log cabin simplicity and plain republicanism, is, no doubt, "disgusting mummery;" but, certainly, sir, *you* are not one of these.

You will permit me, here, again to express my surprise that a gentlemen of your intelligence and philosophic mind, who "is able to look at the contest for the Presidency with *perfect freedom* from passion and prejudice," and who, a few years ago, participated so largely in the enthusiasm for "HICKORY POLES," did not readily discover the moral philosophy of our log cabin enthusiasm.

Allow me to call your attention to the following extracts from a philosophical treatise, entitled "LIEBER'S LEGAL AND POLITICAL HERMENEUTICS," from which the *rationale* of that enthusiasm may be learned.

"There is a primeval principle in man, which ever urges him with irresistible power, to represent outwardly what moves him strongly within; a pressing urgency of utterance, so that men, through all the many spheres of life and action, feel a want of manifesting without, that which stirs their mind or heart, even though there be no direct object which they consciously desire to obtain by this manifestation. The anxious desire of utterance is independent of any principle of utility, that is, of the conscious desire of obtaining a certain end by the manifestation of our inward state. A victory is gained, the people rejoice at it; they illuminate their houses, and light bonfires. It may be far in the interior, at a great distance from the enemy. They neither do it to taunt the hostile armies, nor peculiarly to honor the victory. *They do it because their minds and souls are in a state of rejoicing, and they cannot resist expressing it.* A temple is to be built for the reception of those who feel a wish to adore their God. The building is planned and executed in a nobler style than the ordinary dwellings of men, not to flatter the Deity or to honor the Most High, for the fabric may be building by those whose religion teaches them that He cannot be flattered by men, that his honor does not depend upon frail mortals, but because their mind, in erecting a church, is in a different frame from what it is when they build a cottage, and they feel urged to manifest it accordingly. Man dresses differently for a gay feast, than for a funeral of his deceased friend."

"Absolute individuality, or utterance restricted for the purpose of utility, would have fettered man in the lowest bondage of sordid egotism; and God may have impressed that urgency of manifestation indelibly upon the human soul, as one of the chiefest means of sociability, civilization and elevation. For nearly all that is choicest in mankind is owing first of all to this irresistible anxiety of manifestation.

"The signs which man uses, the using of which implies intention, for the purpose of conveying ideas or notions to his fellow-creatures, are very various; for instance, gestures, *signals, telegraphs, monuments, sculptures* of all kinds, *pictorial* and *hieroglyphic signs*, the stamp on coins, seals, beacons, buoys, insignia, ejaculations, articulate sounds, or their representations, that is, phonetic characters on stones, wood, leaves, paper, &c.; entire periods, or single words, such as names in a particular place, and whatever other signs, even the flowers in the flower language of the East, might be enumerated.

"These signs, then, are used to convey certain ideas and interpretation, in its widest meaning, is the discovery and representation of the true meaning of any signs used to convey ideas.

"The 'true meaning' of any signs, is that meaning which those who used them were desirous of expressing."—LIEBER'S "LEGAL AND POLITICAL HERMENEUTICS." Pp. 14, 15, 16, 17.—Boston, 1st January, 1839.

You represent Gen. Harrison to be "a weak, superannuated old man," &c. Allow me to appeal to your more deliberate judgment, and to your sense of propriety, to determine, whether this language comes with a very peculiarly good grace from *you*, who were so zealous an advocate of the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency? Had *his* life, history, and services, and the manner in which *he* had conducted *himself* in all the offices *he* had held, afforded to the country any *better evidence* of *his* "qualifications to sustain the dignity, or perform the duties of the office," than have Gen. Harrison's?

And with what propriety can you use terms conveying the idea that Gen. H. is a *feeble* old man, in mind and body, when tens of thousands of living witnesses, who have, within the last few weeks and months, seen him at his home, and who have seen him abroad, in the midst of vast assemblages of his fellow-citizens, responding, for hours, to their congratulations, in strains of spirit-stirring eloquence, in the full preservation and enjoyment of the precious gifts of Providence, "*mens sana in corpore sano*," the result of a life of temperance, industry, and benevolence?

How does your assertion stand before the American people, in contrast with the testimony of thousands upon thousands of his immediate neighbors, the enlightened freemen of Indiana and Kentucky, as indicated in their recent elections?

Alas, that an "able, strong-minded man," who "is able to look at the contest for the Presidency, with *perfect freedom* from passion and prejudice," and who is "not a partizan of Mr. Van Buren," should fall into such an egregious error!

Alas, for the Editor of the *N. York Evening Post*, and "the conclusion to which he has come!"

And, alas! for the "BOMB-SHELL," and "MELTED BRIMSTONE" of the *Charleston Mercury!*

I must pray you to excuse the length of this epistle, in which, however, I have examined only your "quite conclusive" class of objections. Your "much graver objections," I must reserve for another letter.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully, &c. &c. &c.
JUNIUS.

Somerset County, Maryland, August, 1840.

The Eastern mail last night, brought no further returns from Vermont, than is contained in the following:

VERMONT ELECTION.

We have a few scattered returns from the election which took place in Vermont, on Tuesday, for State officers and members of Congress

Burlington,	Whig maj.	99	last year	4
Shelburn,	" "	55	"	18
Williston,	" "	45	"	Loco maj. 1
St. George,	" "	—	"	Whig
Charlotte,	" "	169	"	"
Milton,	" "	69	"	38
Essex,	" "	2	"	Loco maj. 90
Colchester,	" "	27	" "	" 2

In Burlington Whig majority for Congress 107—in 1838 majority for Smith, Loco, was 1·

Shoreham, (Whig maj.) 169
Bridgport, " 98
Benson, " 55
Middlebury, " 104—Whig gain 100
West Haven, " 41
Rutland, (96 Loco, Whig 416) 320 maj.
Castleton, (Whig maj.) 134
Mendon, Loco Foco, 1 maj.
Bennington, Whig, 2 Whig Senators in Congress, 125 maj.
Do Assemblymen, Whig 75
Shaftsbury, Loco decreased maj. 59
Pownal, " " 16

Correspondence of the Evening Signal.

CORNWALL, Addison Co., Sept. 1.

The polls have just closed, and the vote of this town stands for Jenison, (Whig) 152; Dillingham, (V. B.) 31. I have also heard from Weybridge, in this county, which gives Jenison 71 votes, and Dillingham 78. This last town is where the Hon. Silas Wright, Jr., of your State was born and brought up, and where his father and brothers now live. Yours, &c.

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

The Cincinnati Gazette says—"A letter from Illinois, to a gentleman of this city, states that the aggregate popular vote polled in that State, at the late election, is within a fraction of 84,000, out of which the Van Buren party have a majority of 1,800. The aggregate popular vote of the election in Illinois which immediately preceded the Presidential election of 1836, was 43,000, out of which the Van Buren party had a majority of 11,000. And yet, shout some of the more unscrupulous of the locofoco prints, "never were our prospects brighter of defeating the hordes of federal whiggery."

Illinois has done well. One more effort will thoroughly break the traces of Vanocracy, when she will stand proudly forth, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." A majority in 1836 of *eleven thousand* out of torty-three thousand, reduced in 1840 to a majority of *one thousand eight hundred* out of eighty-four thousand!

Let that be remembered, wherever the Harrison Democrats have yet work to do. It is full of encouragement to them, and dismay for their opponents.

☞The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company return their thanks to the Fire Companies for the promptitude with which they repaired to the outer Depot, on the alarm of fire there on Wednesdap night, and for the efficiency of their services in extinguishing the fire, and proteeting the valuable property around from injury.
LOUIS McLANE, Pres't.
Sept. 5, 1t.

THE MESSRS. EMORYS'

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to a splendid VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, which draws TO-DAY, Sept. 5th, containing the

RICH CAPITALS OF

40,000 DOLLS.
15,000 DOLLS.

&C. &C. &C.

At their office, in CALVERT STREET, opposite Barnum's Hotel, may be obtained the fortunate ticket.—LOOK TO IT! se 5

TENTH WARD MEETING POSTPONED.

☞The meeting of the Tenth Ward Tippecanoe Club, and the Whigs of the Ward generally, which was to have been held on last evening, will take place THIS EVENING, at Mrs. Temperley's, corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to unite with the 9th, 11th and 12th Wards to march in procession to Monument Square, on Monday evening. By order,
se 5 ELLIOT O'D. POOR, Secretary.

☞At a meeting of the 7th, Ward Tippecanoe Club held at North Bend, on Thursday, Sep. 3, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to call a meeting of this Club for Thursday Evening, Sep. 10, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and to solicit a general attendance of the Whigs of the Ward, for the purpose of complete organization.

Resolved, That the committee already appointed, be requested to hand in their reports upon that evening.
CHAS. W. HANSON, Pres't.
R. H. COLEMAN, J. McKIM DUNCAN. } Sec'ys.

☞NOTICE.—A meeting of the German Tippecanoe Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th inst, at 7 o'clock, at North Bend, for the purpose of uniting with the other clubs of the city, in the GRAND RALLY at Monument Square, at the above hour. Every member is requested to be punctual in his attendance.
se 5 GEO. KAYLOR, President.

☞EIGHTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB—will hold a special meeting THIS EVENING, 5th inst. at Gid. Brown's, Light street, to make the necessary arrangements to go in procession to Monument Square, on Monday evening. A. L. MOORE, Pres't.

☞TWELFTH WARD.—The friends of Harrison and Tyler, one and all, in the Twelfth ward, are requested to meet at Clark's tavern, West Baltimore street, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of joining our friends of the 9th, 10th and 11th wards, previous to proceeding to the grand rally in Monument Square,
By order of the Tippecanoe Club:
WM. P. STEWART, President.
JOHN R. PIPER, Sec'y. se 5

WHIG MEETING.—There will be a Whig meeting at the house of William Dunn, on the Washington turnpike road, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Whigs of the 4th election district of Baltimore county, and city, are respectfully invited to attend, as several addresses will be delivered. se 5