

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—Proposed by General Jackson—Disavowed by Van Buren—THE PEOPLE will establish it by the election of General Harrison.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET—FOR PRESIDENT, William Henry Harrison, or one.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, John Tyler, of Va.

Nominations by the Whig Convention of Missouri, assembled in the City of Jefferson, Monday, October 21st, 1839.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN B. CLARK, of Howard County.

FOR LIUT. GOVERNOR, JOSEPH BOGY, of Ste. Genevieve.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

PHILIP COLE, of Washington. JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis. SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson. STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Rails.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Of one thing—(says the Columbia Patriot) the Whigs may be proud of their candidate for Governor. We are proud of him—and would prefer defeat with such a man, and such a cause, to a temporary victory under such a chief as Judge Reynolds has proven himself in this canvass.

Every step he has taken has demonstrated that the dignity of the Executive station was wholly above his comprehension. We have various bottle anecdotes respecting him—but let them pass. The election will sober him—if Clark's lungs and strength hold out to carry him through the remaining portion of the canvass as successfully as he has thus far gone.

We speak what we think in saying that the friends of General Harrison have the Governor's election in their own hands.

The Judge has been beaten in Howard—badly—principally on the ground that he has too many sides to his opinions on the Bank and currency questions—and he seems to have fallen into the same infirmity in his canvass for the state. At Boonville (for instance) the Observer reiterates the charge, (and it is indented by the Register) that he came out against Doctor Redman's currency bill, while at Randolph he took strong ground for it!

The Democrat, however at last publishes a creed for him—whether acting under orders or not can only be guessed at. Meanwhile we join with the Harrison papers of St. Louis in insisting that be called out—“Yes, or Nay!”—at every place he speaks at. On this, as well as other questions, Clark has easy work—for he goes straight ahead against the “experiments” which have failed, as well as the “experiments” which are proposed.

A new and properly guarded National Bank, taking experience and observation for our guide, as well in relation to its dangers as its uses, is demanded by the reflecting and temperate men of all parties. Such men cannot, in the end, vote for Van Buren, who is pledged to veto any Bank—nor will they vote for Reynolds, whose chief reliance in this canvass is that he approves all the acts of Van Buren, and seeks to succeed by the mere arts of the demagogue instead of the manly appeals of the statesman.

We make room for the following—to the exclusion of some private correspondence of our own—to the same tenor, however. It will be seen by the last article, that, as was predicted by the Huntsville correspondent of the “Times,” the Judge has become tired of Clark. His days work at Palmyra seems to have satisfied him—fully.

From the Palmyra Whig, May 23. On Monday last the citizens of this county were addressed by Gen. CLARK and Judge REYNOLDS. These gentlemen gave their views at large upon State and National policy. We cannot withhold our approbation from Gen. Clark for the able, calm and argumentative address which he made. We were much pleased with the manner in which he conducted the whole debate, looking as he did to history and documentary evidence to sustain his assertions. Armed with these, he met the question concerning the constitutionality of a United States Bank with a force and power his opponent could not meet, and which he did not attempt to meet.

Upon the subject of the extravagant expenditures of the late and present Administrations, he exposed their pretended professions of economy with just and merited severity. But it was near the conclusion of his speech that the General exhibited all the power and energy of eloquence, as he approached a most triumphant defence of Old Tippecanoe after charge, and slander after slander, did he meet, expose and refute with such a clearness of argument and such an amount of proof as would convince any candid mind that nothing but the madness of party would attempt to rob him of that just and merited renown which a grateful people always will bestow. Gen. Clark was particularly happy in the witnesses which he produced in defence of General Harrison, and the last though not least he called, was the joyous tone sent us from the Old Dominion. She, the very heart of the slave country, had just told us what she thought of Harrison's abolition—she, the first great mover of the Revolutionary ball, had just told us what she thought of his wisdom and prudence in council. The production of this witness decided the call. As soon as General Clark finished, Judge Reynolds rose, under, as we thought, high excitement, proceeded probably by a slight interruption from a gentleman in the crowd, who asked him to explain why, when he spoke here a few days since, he left the house, and refused to hear the reply which Mr. Wright was then making? That was a hard question for the Judge, and he afterwards called it an impertinent one. Perhaps the Judge thinks because Marion humbled himself so much at the last election, that no citizen has a right to ask a question from one who expects to be a democratic Governor.

Judge Reynolds reply was a perfect representation of the lowest demagoguery; and we believe before he left town he said he did not intend to use argument—that he did not rise for that purpose. But we do not wish for this. One thing we say, that if he intended to make an argument, he failed, most signally failed. We would advise the Judge to change his name; his speech here could not effect any thing for him. We know absolutely and certainly, that he lost some here who intended to vote for him before he made his last speech.

From the Fulton Reformer of Saturday. According to previous appointment Gen. Clark, the candidate for Governor, addressed a large meeting of the people of Callaway at the Court House, in Fulton, on the 25th of this month. The general triumphantly exposed the measures of the present Administration—proposed to the people in a clear and unanswerable point of view the evils that will inevitably result from the Sub-Treasury

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

In offering you my services as a Representative, in the Congress of the United States, it is proper that I should inform you by what principles I would be governed, if elected. Having nothing to conceal upon the subject of politics, I will state, briefly, and as intelligibly as I can, the opinions I entertain upon all the subjects which are likely to occupy the attention of the body of which I seek to be a member. Intending only to canvass, in person, a small portion of the State, there is no other means left me of making my opinions known, but through the medium of a circular, and of the press. This course I believe, will be quite as satisfactory to the people as that of public speaking; at all events the opinions of a candidate are better understood, and he will be more likely to “take the mark” when there are so many records of his opinions in the hands of the people. It may be asked why I, a man unknown to fame, having never filled a public office in my life, not even a candidate for any office before, should become a candidate for a station so exalted, as that of Representative in the Congress of the United States. That ambition, which animates the breast of every individual, to have his name connected with the history of his country, is one reason; being also of opinion that, in the confusion and blind zeal of party the best and dearest interests of the State of Missouri have been overlooked; and that the Union at large has shared the same fate, I feel a deep solicitude to see the principles which I deem essential to the safety and prosperity of Missouri, and of the Union, carried out by Congress. This opinion, added to the circumstance that no other individual, entertaining the same sentiments with myself, has become a candidate, is the other reason. The exposed condition of our immense frontier, and the little which has been done to afford protection to our citizens against dangerous enemies which surround us, will bear me out in saying that one measure, at least, of the highest concern, has been neglected. The uncertainty which exists every two years with regard to the extension of the pre-emption law, also affords ground for enquiry why that law has not been made a permanent one. Residing in the section of the State sensitively alive to the importance of the pre-emption system, and of having the most adequate protection to the frontier, my labors, if elected, will be constant, and unceasing in their favor. With most of the country on the No. side of the Missouri River, and the River counties on the South, I am well acquainted; it is only the vast and fertile region in the South and South Western counties of which I am, personally, unacquainted. It should, however, feel it my duty, if elected, to make myself acquainted with every portion of the State, in order to act understandingly in respect to your local affairs.

I will remark, in the first place that if I am elected to Congress, I will be a working and not a speaking member. I have always believed that a new member (and it will apply to old ones too) can best advance the interests of his constituents by pursuing a mild, conciliatory, and generally silent course. The lack of experience in public speaking would compel me to this course, even if other reasons did not urge it. Admit the angry debates which, of late years, have been so prevalent in Congress the real and necessary wants of the country have been overlooked, and the public expenditures enormously increased. Besides this, the public morals have suffered, and scenes, better fitted to broodists, than to a high deliberative body, have, on various occasions, taken place.

In the opinions which the people may form of my political principles, I ask to be judged by the “records,” and not by the false rule of noisy partisans. I profess to be a republican. I hold that all political power is vested in the people; that a Representative is nothing more than their agent, and is bound, in all cases, to represent the will of the majority, or to resign the trust which the people have conferred upon him. The right of instruction, and the consequent duty of the instructed to obey or resign, is amongst the greatest safeguards of our liberties.

First in the order of subjects upon which you will wish to know my opinions, is the graduation of the price of the public lands. This subject is one of deep interest to Missouri, and I will go so far as to say that, in its favor, it seems to me that the government, by holding good, but not even worthless lands at the same price, is not only acting contrary to its own interests, but contrary to reason and justice. Whilst hundreds and thousands of acres of land can be bought in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States, at 12 1/2 cents per acre, Government lands not more valuable, are held up at \$1 25. The same principle which governs the price in the disposition of their property, should govern in the price of the public lands. The first quality should bring one price; the second another and so on. The office should be abandoned to the State in which they lie. I hope that a measure so just to the Government, and so beneficial to the new State, will have become a law before the present session of Congress terminates.

Pre-emption laws. I will advocate the system of granting pre-emption on the public lands in the broadest manner. My opinions in favor of the system were formed when I came to the State in 1827, then 23 years of age; and instead of seeing reasons to change them, the benefits which I have seen and known to have grown out of it, has confirmed me still stronger in its favor. I am in favor of a permanent pre-emption law, which will secure to all who are now settled, or may hereafter settle on any of the public lands, a quarter section at government price. I see no good reason for making a new law every two years; if the system is right it should be permanent and clear of the doubt and uncertainty which makes it necessary for plain men to consult a Lawyer in order to understand, whether or not they are embraced within its provisions.

I am of opinion, that if every member of Congress were reasoned with calmly, and made acquainted with the situation of the new States, and of the hardships and perils encountered in the settlement of new counties, they would not oppose the passage of a permanent pre-emption bill. I feel very certain, that the passage of such a bill would greatly facilitate the sale of the public lands, and settle sooner than by any other means, that great source of contention. I have been a citizen of Clay county, for eleven years, and a citizen of Clay county, as well as friends, can bear testimony to the active part I have uniformly taken in favor of the pre-emption system. In my political course, I suffer dictation from no quarter, and approve or censure measures as my judgment dictates. Born of poor parentage, without the advantages of a polished education, I have had to contend against poverty, unaided and alone; and hence I am led instinctively to the support of such measures, as come from what party they may, as have a tendency to help the poor.

Protection to the Western frontier. This subject, as I have before remarked, is one of fearful interest to a large portion of the people of this

State, and it should not longer be suffered to rest. The counties of Newton, Barry, Bates, Van Buren, Jackson, Platte, Buchanan, Clinton, Davies, Livingston, Macon, Linn, Grundy, Clarke, and several other frontier counties, are too much exposed to danger, to admit of delay. Congress owes it to Missouri, on whose borders it has sent, an permanently settled, such large numbers of un-armed Indians, to protect her citizens against their aggression. The erection of several new Military Posts, North and South of the Missouri River, and in the direction of the Rocky Mountains, the making of roads from one to the other, so as to facilitate intercourse between them; and the placing of adequate forces at each, would not only prove a safeguard to the people, but afford a good market for much of the products of their labor. This measure has been neglected, whilst speeches about Banks, Gold and Silver, Sub-Treasury, &c. &c. have been as plenty as blackberries. The efforts of certain men for the last ten years, seem to have been to pull down, rather than build up, the country.

I will here say, that I deem it absolutely necessary, to the purity and correct administration of the Government, and the safety of the people, that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended, as to limit the tenure of the President to a single term of four or six years. Experience has proved that the first term of a President is devoted mainly to such steps as will secure his reelection. The public money is the instrument by which it is sought to be accomplished. It is expended, not where the wants of the country most require it, but at the points where the most votes can be obtained. Hence nothing has been done for our frontiers; our State has not been regarded as doubtful. If a second Term should rise up and unite the various tribes of Indians upon our border, the survivors of the bloody conflict, which would take place, might justly attribute the calamity, to that spirit of party, which regards its own, and not the interests of the people.

The disputed line between Iowa and Missouri. In this matter, it seems to me, Missouri can agree to no compromise. Her claim is clear, and, I should think, ought to be undisputed, as far North as the Rapids in the river Des Moines; and not as Iowa assumes, the Rapids in the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Des Moines. I think neither Congress or the United States Courts can properly adjudicate upon this subject. It belongs to Missouri to maintain her lawful boundary.

Mail routes and Post Offices. Having been much over the frontier counties of the State, I am aware of the great inconveniences under which the people labor for the want of Post Offices. I promise you to pay particular attention to this subject, so long as it may be steered, by those who expect to acquire fame by speaking. I nevertheless regard it as more important to the people, than long speeches, on subjects, better understood by the represented than by the Representative.

The protection of the Oregon Territory. I would yield a hearty support to the measure, introduced by our Senator, Dr. Linn, upon this subject. The settlement of that great country by American citizens, the establishment there, of those republican principles, which make our own the best Government on earth, would not only advance the cause of human liberty throughout the world, but it would be of especial advantage to Missouri. The road to the highest eminence and wealth, would be open to her; it would make our commercial empire, the heart and centre of a trade, which would swell its population and wealth beyond what any other city in America can attain. Fortunate will it be for the man, who can carry through Congress such measures as will effect the settlement of that country, and drive from it the British Fur Traders, who have heretofore monopolized most of the wealth which it contains. His fame will endure, and be treasured in the hearts of the people, when those, who act only from party impulses, will be wholly forgotten; but, unfortunately for our country, the most vigorous minds are too much devoted to party to look beyond it. Party spirit is the canker worm with which our country is cursed; it has destroyed confidence between man and man; crippled trade and commerce; bankrupt States; exhausted the National Treasury; corrupted our public men; damaged the currency of the country; and given us broken pledges and empty promises in return. The interests of all parties in this Government are the same; they are alike affected by all public measures; and that party which lays claim to exclusive patriotism, and love of country, should be viewed with suspicion by every lover of human freedom.

Abolition. To this I am opposed in every shape and form; and with regard to the Petitions which are daily sent to Congress to “abolish slavery, and the slave trade, in the district of Columbia,” I would pursue such a course as would be best calculated, to protect the rights of the Slave holding States. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be equivalent to its abolition in the States; and hence such attempts should be resisted, even to the end of resistance.

The Tariff. This subject has been settled by compromise, mutually agreed upon by its most strenuous advocates and opponents, and there let it rest. The compromise should not be disturbed, but when it expires by limitation, and the subject is again open, I should be in favor of laying it in such manner as would tax articles of luxury, and protect our Hemp, and other agricultural products of the country. I hold that the revenue derived from that source should not exceed the expenditures of the Government, and a strictly economical administration of it. I consider a large surplus revenue as worse than a National debt; the first can be used to corrupt our public men, and the latter cannot.

coiving. The States voluntarily went in debt, and let them, like private individuals, extricate themselves. I would oppose it, even if the Government would agree to surrender to Missouri all the public lands within the State. I am opposed to the Bill denominated the “Independent Treasury Bill,” for the following reasons: 1st. It is not a measure of relief to the distressed condition of the country. 2d. It will place the whole monetary power of the Government in the hands of the President, and will enable him, if he chooses, to dictate his successor. 3d. It separates the interests of the Government from the interests of the people, by requiring Gold and Silver in all payments to the Government, and leaving the people nothing but a currency of Paper. 4th. “It is at war with the genius of our Government, revolutionary in its tendency, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.” 5th. It will reduce the price of labor, lands, produce and property of all kinds; increase four fold the debts of the people by lowering the prices of what they have to sell, cause Gold and Silver to be made an article of Merchandise, instead of a circulating medium, and build up a monied Aristocracy of Brokers and Shavers. 6th. It is a system of foreign origin, and does not exist in any free, and enlightened nation under the sun. It is in operation in France, Spain, and Holland, and there, the laboring class are mere “swevers of wood, and drawers of water,” and under its operation here, the laboring portion of our people would, in the course of time, be reduced to the same degraded condition. 7th. It will swell itself into an all powerful, overshadowing, Government Bank, and be used as the instrument of the President to carry out his doctrines, and to perpetuate his powers. With such an engine, backed by the Army and Navy, an ambitious President would find in an easy matter to erect a Despotism upon the ruins of our happy Republic. I do honestly believe that the passage of this bill will tend to the concentration of all power in the hands of the President, and that it will be the death knell of American liberty. The laboring class of our people are appealed to, especially, to give their support, and are told that it will place them on such safe and secure grounds that the fluctuations of Bank paper will not reach them; but so far from it, it will, in my opinion, make their condition and prospects rest entirely upon the liberality of the lordly monied holders. I regard it as undeniably that a well regulated system of credit, such as Banks usually afford, is the only means by which the poor and industrious can reach the places of the “rich and well born.”

Let it be recollected that the “Independent Treasury” bill repudiates, refuses, Bank paper of all sorts for lands, and for customs; exacts Gold and Silver to the last cent, and then you will be able to determine whether an article so much in demand, will circulate, as it has heretofore done, and as it would do, if we had a National Bank. The good sense of the people will readily discover that Gold and Silver will be bought and sold, as Horses, Cat le, Hogs, or Merchandise; that it will vary in price as it is scarce or abundant, and that all dealings amongst the people will have to be done with Bank notes.

I am no friend of “Shin plasters” and broken Banks, and I hope the day is not far distant when such a “chaff” will be sifted from the pure wheat, so that every one may know what is good, and what is worthless. I am in favor of a united currency of Gold and Silver, and Bank paper, at all times convertible into coin. I would annul the charter of any Bank for refusing to pay Specie for its notes, unless some extraordinary, and obvious cause, growing out of our commercial or other relations with foreign countries, existed for so doing. “Gold and Silver for common transactions, and large Bank notes, every where equal to specie, for commercial purposes, is the true policy of our Government.” To bring about such a currency can only be done by a National Bank, and hence I am in favor of such a Bank. All persons agree that the currency we now have is not as it should be; that it is unsafe, that it paralyzes trade, and is fraught with incalculable evils to the country, and all I have no doubt, most sincerely desire to be delivered from such an unhappy state of things, and, once more, to move on the grounds of confidence and safety. In the present condition of the country, with no understanding amongst the States in reference to the Banking system, I know of no remedy for the diseased state of our currency, but a National Bank; but I would have it guarded by salutary restrictions; its powers should be clearly defined, and limited to the legitimate purposes of “aiding the Government in the collection and disbursement of its revenues,” and of facilitating the Commercial, and Manufacturing interests of the country. I would exclude Foreigners from holding its stock, or from having any control in its management either directly or indirectly. The defects which existed in the charter of the late United States Bank would serve as a guide, and a warning, amply sufficient to enable us to avoid them in making a new Bank. To many of the provisions of the late United States Bank I have been opposed ever since 1832, and I would still oppose the creation of a Bank with similar powers and privileges; but view it as a poor reason that we should abandon a National Bank altogether, because the old one was not such a one, in all its details, as we would wish. Although opposed to its re-charter, I have never doubted that it gave us the best currency the world ever had, and that it performed, faithfully, its duty to the Government, at all events, not one cent was lost to the government by it, although it was the sole depository of its revenues for 17 years. But its powers were too great, and much of its stock had fallen into hands unfriendly to our Republican system of Government.

Experience is the best guide by which nations, as well as individuals can be governed, and it has sufficiently established the fact that what we had a National Bank the people were contented, confident, prosperous, and happy; our currency was sound, and of uniform value throughout the Union; and that without one, our currency is unsound, the people are discontented, distrust has taken the place of confidence, and confusion and disorder reign throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. We have had two instances of a National Bank, the first occurred during the administration of President James Madison, and although that great, enlightened and good man went into the Presidency opposed to the Bank, he yielded to the necessities of the country, and gave his sanction to the charter of the Bank which has just gone out of existence. The Republican party, then, as well as under Washington's administration voted for the Bank, and the Federal party against it. The second occurred during the administration of General Jackson, and in his Message, containing his objections to the re-charter of the Bank, he admitted that a National Bank could be created, which would not be liable to his objections. But extremes not only are, but have been, and are being plunged into bankruptcy. If I am not deceived, the signs of the times indicate that the spirit of party will not much longer delay the application of the “healing balm” to the wounds of the country. If it be thought inconsistent, let me be allowed to refer to the late U. S.

Bank, and to be in favor of the creation of a new National Bank. I answer that I am in the same company with Genl. Jackson, John Forsyth, Genl. Harrison, and many other distinguished men of both parties. I am in favor of Genl. Harrison for President of the United States, because I believe he is not only a true friend of Western interests, but that in his election alone, can we regard as the best position, restore the Government to its ancient landmarks, curtail its extravagant expenditures, put a stop to that vile spirit of proscription which seeks to fetter the freedom of speech, and of the Press, introduce the wholesome precedent, sanctioned also by a constitutional provision, of a President retiring from office after his first term, and place the currency of the country, the life blood of trade and prosperity, on a solid, and substantial basis. Certain it is that Martin Van Buren for our President, we cannot not look for a National Bank for he is pledged to veto one, in any shape or form. We can expect nothing but a continuation of suspensions by the Bank, the still further derangement of business, the fall of prices, and the total loss of confidence; for, even if the “Sub, or Independent Treasury Bill” becomes a law, it is not intended by any man of common sense, that it will check the State Banks sufficiently to keep them in a sound condition. The best check we can have upon State Banks, is a National Bank. The State Banks also serve as a check upon a National Bank and its branches, and thus a wholesome and sound currency is produced.

Genl. Harrison is not only in favor of a National Bank, (as was opposed, as I have before observed, to the old one), but he is in favor of all the measures which the West deems essential to its interests, such as the Graduation Bill, the Pre-emption Bill, the protection of our exposed frontier, the repeal of the Salt Duty, &c. He voted for the unretroacted admission of Missouri into the Union, although retroacting a distant object, and if I should ever see Martin Van Buren, being elected a member of the Legislature of New York, voted instructions to the Senators in Congress from New York, to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union without an abandonment of the right to hold slaves.

Some of Genl. Harrison's opponents charge him with being an Abolitionist, and when they are shown his recorded votes, and opinions “against it, they get off by saying he is the candidate of the Abolitionists. The intelligence of the people will readily detect such unwarranted, base and ungrateful assumptions. I would be the last man on earth to support Genl. Harrison if I believed him friendly to the designs of the Abolitionists; and I will drop him at any moment if I see any change in his opinions on that subject. I would forego the pleasure of seeing our prosperity restored, of proscribing proscription, of introducing order and economy, and of purifying the Government, rather than see an Abolitionist elected President. Of the triumphant election of Genl. Harrison I entertain not the shadow of a doubt, and if I should ever see Genl. Harrison, I would say to him, “I have been mistaken in the course he would pursue, my opposition to him shall be as unwavering, as my support now is cheerfully given. But the whole course of his life is a guaranty that he violates no pledge, and that he can be relied upon in any emergency. He has pledged himself, if elected, not to run for a second term and this should commend him to all who are anxious to put down the corruption and intrigue which prevail in Washington. If the honest people of the country could get a glimpse at it, they would start back with horror, and “fear and tremble” for the liberties of the country.

Genl. Harrison's qualifications are denied. In answer to the charge it is only necessary to state that he was appointed and re-appointed to office, by Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and J. Q. Adams; and that he has been a member of the Ohio Legislature, and a Representative, and a Senator in the Congress of the United States. In all the offices which he has filled, he distinguished himself for industry, honesty, purity of purpose, devotion to his country, and not to a party, and by good sense and judgment. He is also accused of a want of Military talents. Let the bloody fields of the Thames, of Fort Meigs, and of Tippecanoe; let Col. R. M. Johnson, Gov. Shelby, Gen. Cass, Com. Perry, Gen. Tipton, Gen. McAfee, Dawson, Speed Smith, O'Fallon, Chambers and Todd; let his old soldiers, let Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana; let the resolves of Congress, adopted unanimously, on the 16th April 1812; let the history of the late war, and not those who “never smelt gunpowder,” answer this charge.

Having now gone through all the subjects upon which my opinions will be desired, I repeat that, if elected, I will zealously attend to your interests; that I will work, rather than speak; and that no party trammels can drive me into the support of measures which I have pledged myself to approve, nor to oppose measures which I have pledged myself to support. I shall feel that I am the Representative of the whole people of Missouri, and not of a particular party; and that the honor of an election, or an office so exalted, will place me under such obligations to you as can only be discharged by the strictest fidelity to your interests. I ask the people of Missouri to discard the false cry of Demagogues, when they tell you that because I am opposed to Mr. Van Buren I cannot be depended upon, upon the subject of the Pre-emption, and Graduation Bill. I claim to be an older advocate of these measures than Mr. Van Buren himself. Soon after the organization of the Legislature, I have professed, I would prefer rather to enter the Hall of Congress, for I am sure, my neighbors, on my return, would point at me as the “Traitor” and that I should forget the confidence they have heretofore placed in me as a business man.

I am a young man, but I have a family, and an interest in the soil of Missouri, and in Missouri I expect ever to reside. Most of my kindred are so here, so that I have but few ties east of the Mississippi. I have never been a member of a Legislative body, but I have taken pains to inform myself of the nature and character of our system of Government, and of the means necessary to perpetuate and adapt it to the wants of the people, and these I have given you.

I will further add, that I view the General Government to have been formed for the good of the whole people of the United States, and not alone for those who administer it; and that it is bound to aid the people and the States, by the revenue which it derives from them, in giving uniformly and stability to the currency and Exchanges. But lately the novel doctrine has been broached, that “that the people must take care of themselves, and the Government of itself,” and hence the idea of a total separation of the Government from the people, as is proposed by the “Independent Treasury.” I have always been led to believe that the Government should, at least, sympathize with the distress of the people; but our present rulers mock us by saying “you look too much to the Government, take care of yourselves.” Genl. Harrison, it is said, frequently during the late war, would walk through the mud in order to relieve the sick and disabled by riding on his horse, and was always willing to divide his meat and bread amongst the hungry. A Cincinnati 23 Nov. 1836. “My Dear Sir, I answer the question you propose to me this morning, with pleasure. 1st. 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 in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the States so applying to get rid of their slaves. These opinions I have always held, and this was the ground upon which I voted against the Missouri restriction in the 10th Congress. The opinions given above are precisely those entertained by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. 2d. I do not believe that Congress can abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District. I received a letter from some time since from John M. Berrien Esq. of Georgia, proposing questions similar to those made by you, and I answered them at more length than I have now done, but to the same import. In truth, yours truly, WM. H. HARRISON. To Thomas Sloan, Jr. of New Orleans, now in Cincinnati.

man with such feelings cannot fail to administer our Government upon any other principles than those of reason, humanity, justice, and patriotism. Respectfully, EDWARD M. SAMUEL. Liberty, Clay County, May 10, 1840. From the Stockholder. Mr. Editor:—If any person doubts my “democracy,” he can do so against my past votes and my intended ones. I have always supported Andrew Jackson, and, thus far, Martin Van Buren. I shall vote, hereafter, as I have done heretofore, for such as I believe, at the time, to be the most honest and capable republicans, leaving all other men the democratic privilege of voting for whomsoever they please. I never have voted for a double-faced or dishonest man—if I knew it—and I never will. My party may do otherwise, if they choose, but I will only say that honest men cannot continue to act with a party who not only look at all questions affecting the uprightness or respectability of their candidates, but absolutely hunt up and select men (to the exclusion of all others) who have been proven unworthy of credit. The originals of the following certificates will be produced to any friend of the party they so inextricably implicate, at any time they are asked for. They have been preserved for ten years, to see if a party whose principal claim to consideration consists in its alleged honesty, would ever take up the man who, at that day was elected purely because he was the anti-caucus candidate, and the man he sought to injure was one of the nominees. The highly excited repugnance of the people of Howard to caucuses, in that day, caused them to overlook (for the time being) the cross and libellous certificates which follow—but the expression was universal, that the man was never to be taken up again. Yet what do we now see? The party who opposed him then—and the party who he opposed then, have nominated him, without a word of explanation! Indeed, those who will read for themselves, will see that the certificates cannot be explained away any more than they can stand together. They follow: June 24, 1830. In a conversation this day with Wade M. Jackson, Esq., he said, in relation to James H. Birch, that at Mr. Patrick Woods', in the presence of Maj. Jno: Birch and others, that said James H. Birch, in a conversation about the trial of General Owen, and the particular men who had taken an active part against said Birch in said trial, the said Birch remarked, “that if they were to vote for him, and he had the power, he would scratch their names from the poll book.” Squire Jackson further said, that he did not believe the remarks of Birch were intended to embrace the whole Adams party. WESTON F. BIRCH. The within is about the substance of my conversation with the within signed Weston F. Birch, this day. June 24. W. M. JACKSON. I was with Mr. Wade M. Jackson, in Mr. Samuel's store, in Fayette, on the 25th day of June, 1830. I there informed Mr. Jackson, that I heard that he (Jackson) had said that James H. Birch said, that if any of the administration party (meaning Adams administration) was to vote for him, he (Birch) would strike their votes from his list, if it was lawful to do so—and Mr. Jackson said that he had said so, and that he thought Mr. Birch, in the above conversation, alluded to the whole party. Mr. Jackson said the conversation of Mr. Birch, above spoken of, took place at Patrick Woods' in the presence of John Birch and some other person. June 26, 1830. THOMAS DALY. The undersigned was present at the time the above conversation took place, and understood it precisely as stated by Mr. Daly. June 26, 1830. FELLIX G. COCKRILL. In the conversation I had with Mr. Thomas Daly, on the 25th day of June, 1830, I understood it to be this: Mr. Daly asked me if I heard Mr. James H. Birch say, that if any of the administration party voted for him, he would strike their names from his list, if it was lawful to do so; to which I answered yes, I had. Mr. Daly then asked me if I thought he (Birch) alluded to the whole party; and I think I answered and said that I did not know. True above is my recollection of our conversation, but I may be mistaken, as Mr. Daly says he understood me to say that Birch alluded to the whole party, and as I have no doubt but what Mr. Daly understood me as he has represented. W. M. JACKSON. These statements cannot stand together. Mark the dates. On the 24th of June, Jackson certifies to Weston F. Birch, that the conversation of his brother, at Woods' had relation to his enemies in the trial of Gen. Owen, and were not intended to embrace the whole Adams party. On the 26th, Daly and Cockrill, who had become implicated by speaking after Jackson, certify that he told the story differently on the 25th (the day after his certificate to W. F. Birch) in Samuel's store. For truth and integrity no man stood firmer in Howard County than Thomas Daly and Mr. Cockrill, though young at that time, stood above suspicion. Mr. Jackson will not dare to impugn the character of either. In fact, on a subsequent day, (the statement, it will be perceived, is not dated) Daly forced Jackson to admit that he had told him that James H. Birch had said “that if any of the administration party voted for him, he would strike their names from his list, if it was lawful to do so.” His attempt to modify this explicit admission is both clumsy and cowardly without in the least extricating him. Mark—he certifies to Weston F. Birch on the 24th “that he did not believe the remarks of James H. Birch were intended to embrace the whole Adams party”—that the “conversation” was “about the trial of Gen. Owen, and the particular men who had taken an active part against Ja's. H. Birch in said trial”—and he tries to claw off from his responsibility to Daly, who asked him what he thought Birch meant—whether the “whole party” or not—by saying that he thinks he answered and said that he “did not know.” With honorable men, there is no escape for Wade M. Jackson. He first tried to injure Ja's. H. Birch, who, on personal account, was about to receive a few Clay votes, and Jackson then believed he could not succeed without all of them. When pinned by Birch's brother he exonerates the Col. from the sweeping charge he had circulated against him, and reduces it to a mere nothing. As respectable men as any in the county then—make their statements, proving the lie on him—when he I pretend of taking many fire at the insult, he creeps to Daly (who was a Clay man) admits he said it, and tries to creep out by saying he did not know the very thing he had certified to Weston F. Birch he thought he did know! When such a man as this tells me he is a “Democrat,” and that other men who say they, too, are Democrats are not—I ask which of the two shall I believe, in making up my vote? I believe a man may be a very good Democrat and not see exactly as I see touching Mr. Van Buren or General Harrison—and shall I vote against such an one as this (who is a man of integrity for a mere State office, and for such a man as these certificates make out? Other persons may measure their self-respect by any standard they choose. They may trust to the declarations and the promises of a man who is thus convicted of cowardly prevarication and mean falsehood, in his attempt to injure a man whose hospitality I know he was enjoying, and whose bread I know he was eating at this very time—I will not. AN HONEST DEMOCRAT.