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THE DEMOCRAT  
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From the Globe.  
The Testimony of the Enemy—The Unholy Alliance of the Whigs with the Abolitionists, proved by the "Sunday Morning News," a highly respectable Whig paper in New York.

The following extract is from a long article in the Sunday Morning News of 27th inst. The News is a temperate but decided Whig paper, as its extract will show. In this article it speaks the sentiments which ought to animate the breast of every American, every true friend to his country, to the Union and to liberty.

We call the attention of the whole South to his article. Can it be possible that any man at the South, let him belong to what party he may, can in any way countenance or approve the unholy alliance of one of the great political parties with the desperate fanatics who seem resolved to carry by their mad schemes at the expense of our happy Union, and at the hazard of a servile war, and the massacre of women and children? When a Northern man, and a Whig, feels it his duty to sound the tocsin of alarm, and solemnly to call on his brethren to pause, can the South doubt that there is danger? Is it possible that the fanaticism of party can be more blind than the fanaticism of Abolitionism; and that a Southern slaveholder can encourage the Northern Abolitionists in his schemes of madness, folly and crime? That he can aid this deadly foe, in putting the knife into the hands of his own slaves, to cut the throats of his wife and children, or to torch to fire his own dwelling? This must not, cannot be. If such are the results of party, away with it, cast from you as you would a deadly poison. Who are the traitors at the South, that for the hope of office are forming an unholy union with a set of infuriated and infuriated fanatics, and encouraging and stimulating them on in their schemes of insurrection and massacre? It will be in vain for them to deny a participation in this union of Northern Whigs and Abolitionists, which must give to those fanatics a tremendous influence, and bring their schemes to a speedy issue, which may shake this Government to its centre. They know of this union; it is as obvious as the sun in the heavens; they encourage and approve of it, for the hope of a temporary political triumph. Doubtless they are told by their Northern Whig friends that when they get the power by the half of the votes of the Abolitionists, they can control them and check their mad career. Infatuated men! Do they not know that fanaticism can no more be influenced or controlled by reason, argument, or persuasion, than the arm of man could arrest the electric shaft?

A fearful responsibility, an awful retribution awaits the Southern politician who permits his unchastened ambition, and the paltry hope of office, to make him an accomplice and an abettor in the diabolical schemes of Northern Abolitionism. This retribution may be delayed for a time; the delusion may be kept up until this mischief is done, but let them not think to escape, for when the wrath of a deceived and betrayed people shall be kindled by the scenes of violence and massacre, it will administer justice with vengeance.

From the Sunday Morning News.

Now we will put the question home to our political friends, and we do it with grief and shame. Have you reflected on the dreadful price you have to pay for Abolition support? Are you prepared to have the question again agitated on the floor of Congress—one calculated to inflame our passions to madness, and to pave the way for a reprobation of the Union? If done peaceably, are you prepared to incur a national debt of millions of dollars, to be laid as a tax on the industry of the free laboring class, to emancipate a race of persons, who are more comfortably off, better fed, clothed, and cared for in health, and greatly better attended in sickness, than a large portion of the laboring population? Are you prepared for all this to be done, to incur a heavy amount of annual taxation to support a vagrant population, spreading itself over our Atlantic cities, and fearfully increasing our calendar of crime? If not done peaceably, are you prepared for a servile war in the streets, the ravaged, and the defenceless? The female and the infant? The destruction of property and the horrors from which we shrink in anticipation? Can you form an unholy alliance with a race of fanatics who would shrink from no means by which their ends can be accomplished? And only that you may prostrate the present Administration, without reflecting that your next step may be to the murdered bodies of your Southern brethren? It is an unnatural and unholy alliance—repudiate it. Success acquired by such means can but entail a curse upon you and your posterity to the latest generations; one which will make the very name of Whig a by word and a reproach. If you hold the principles of the Whigs of the Revolution, you will bear in mind that the rights of the South were solemnly recognized by the Constitution, and that the best blood of the South was poured out to assist in attaining our liberty and independence. You will bear in mind that whenever the country has been threatened

ened the chivalry of the South has been first and foremost in vindicating its rights and honor. And if they ever exhibited a front of defiance, it was only after excitement had driven them to temporary madness. Our Whig friends and brethren, we say again, pause and reflect. There is nothing we have so much at heart as the success of the Whig cause, but we go "for noble ends by noble means attained." And if success is only to be accomplished by an alliance with Abolition movements, then do we pray that God may, in his mercy, send us so complete and overwhelming a defeat as will obliterate the very name of Whig, if with it we can only prostrate the Abolition question, and disperse the clouds threatening our common country by the agitation of the fanatic Abolitionists. We take the ground of the Star, while, under the supervision of Mr. Noah—an able and an honest man, a shrewd politician and unflinching patriot—and with him we do not feel disposed to barter the glorious prospects of our country for party success. He says: "We fear from recent indications that the Administration at Albany are too much inclined to yield to the influence of Abolitionists, in which case it will be necessary, at all hazards, to counteract the influence." "We fear his warning voice has been raised in vain, and in the madness of pursuit every means has been grasped at to promote the end in view. If we are wrong, let the Whig party speak and disavow all connection with Abolitionists—if we are right, then say so again, may Heaven in its mercy send them an overwhelming defeat."

We see it stated that there are 1600 anti-slavery societies in the United States, comprising several hundred thousand members. The greater reason why they should be rebuked and put down, and that we should awake to the alarming extent of their ramifications, and the dangerous tendency of their designs.

MR. WISE OPINIONS OF MR. VAN BUREN.  
We recommend to the Whig readers of Mr. Van Buren, the following opinion, expressed by the Hon. H. A. Wise, a Whig member to Congress. It should put a seal of condemnation upon their lips, when men of their own party are found giving testimony in his behalf.

"But lastly, you ought to support Mr. Van Buren, because he is eminently qualified for the station, and because his election will subvert the best interests of the country. Having early attached himself to the Republican party, he has uniformly adhered to it ever since. He has given his cordial support to all the great measures of the government, in its most perilous times. He supported the administration of Mr. Madison throughout the whole of the war; and while Mr. Webster, who in the Senate rebuked him so severely for a want of American feeling was leading his aid to the treacherous schemes of the Hartford Convention, he was one of the ablest advocates of every plan that was calculated to bring the war to a favorable issue. The high estimation in which he was held by the State of New York, whose representative he had so long been, may be inferred from the fact, that on his resignation as Governor of that State he was presented with a unanimous resolution of the Legislature, expressive of the highest respect for his virtues and talents, and tending to him the congratulations of the Representatives of the people, with their earnest wish that he might enjoy a full measure of happiness and prosperity in the new sphere of public duty to which he was about to be removed."

WHIGGERY AND ITS PROTEAN SHAPES.  
The following remarks of the Georgia Constitutionalist are no less true and just than they are severe.

"The Whigs are consistent—they are hypocrites. The Whigs charge Mr. Van Buren with being opposed to the late war. Ask them if they would vote for Mr. Webster in preference to Mr. Van Buren, and they will answer, yes. Mr. Webster, it is notorious, was opposed to the war, and in favor of the Hartford Convention. The Whigs charge Mr. Van Buren with being a tariff man, and an internal improvement man, and even a National Bank man, notwithstanding his repeated denials. Ask them if they would vote for Mr. Clay in preference to Mr. Van Buren, and they will answer, yes. They charge Mr. Van Buren with being a proclamation and force bill man. Ask them if they will vote for Gen. Harrison, and they will deny you with the cry of yes. Is all this consistency, and not hypocrisy? Furthermore: in the north Mr. Webster and his Whig friends support Gen. Harrison, because the first measure to be adopted under his administration, will be a National Bank. In the South he is supported by the Whigs, because he has declared such an institution unconstitutional. In the West Mr. Clay and his Whig friends support the General, because a national system of internal improvement and a protective tariff will be adopted. In the South the Whigs support him, because he is opposed to the Federal measures. In the North and West, Slade, Granger, Tappan, and Stewart support him because the cause of Abolition will be placed in a more commanding point of view. In the South the Whigs support him because he is no Abolitionist. How can such different views of the Whigs be reconciled? The opinions of the Whigs must be weak indeed, and General Harrison must have been gifted to a high degree with the facilities of a Proteus."

On the evening of the closing of the Whig convention in this city, a respectable delegate was passing by a gentleman in this city, when the question was asked, when does the convention adjourn? The Whig replied, "Russells is speaking and breaking up the business without the formality of adjournment!"—Mississippi.

Things done for effect.  
The Vicksburg Whig says there were four to seven thousand delegates in attendance at the Whig show in this city, on the 5th. Now we did not count them, but this much we know, that the procession was counted by at least six different gentlemen at different points, who severally state and agree that it did not exceed eight hundred in number, and we do not believe there were two hundred white men (excepting democrats) out of the procession. The Hard Cider of the Whig party has about as much effect upon the eyes and counting qualities of Whig editors, as paper money has upon nominal value of property. Now, if the Whig intended to convey the idea that speaking in a shipplaster sense (a thing which always lies) there were seven thousand or even two thousand people present at their convention, we will admit the truth of the saying, but if he intended to speak it as a naked truth, then we take it that he either does not believe what he states, or that the fumes of the hard cider which were so rare during the whole row, had gotten the better of his computing faculties, and he is really unable to state correctly what did occur.—Id.

NEW KIND OF LOG CABINS.—The Wayne Co. (Pa.) Sentinel says, that pocket brandy bottles; imitating miniature log cabins, have been introduced by the Whigs, and are distributed gratuitously along the line of the canal, like Harrison's sinners!

So disgraceful a scene of drunkenness and rioting, was never exhibited in the capital of Mississippi, as the closing scenes of the Whig convention presented on Tuesday last. Men were gathered together in groups in and near the bar rooms, and about the miniature log cabins, guzzling what they called hard cider, singing vulgar songs, swaggering with drunkenness, and doing many rowdy and indecent things, which would have disgraced the miserable orgies of Bacchus in any age—and all under cover of party enthusiasm!—A decent Whig remained, after witnessing the disgusting scene that the morals of the country would not recover from the sad effects of the present political campaign in ten years!

If drunkenness and loud swearing are the peculiar properties of modern Whiggery, their principles were given to the public eye on Monday and Tuesday last.—Id.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
The Synod of Mississippi will meet in Jackson, Mississippi, on Wednesday the 28th of October, at eleven o'clock. At which time and place a discourse will be delivered by the last Moderator.

The Canton Herald, Vicksburg Sentinel and Whig, Lexington Union, and other papers favorable to the cause of religion throughout the State, will please to give the above one or two insertions.

LAUGHABLE INCIDENT.  
Our readers will remember that a few days ago we published a letter from Mr. Van Buren to the citizens of Illinois, in reply to some enquiries propounded by them to him, and also accompanying it, a letter from Gen. Harrison to Dr. Henry, Chairman of the "Whig Central Committee" of Illinois, in which the latter signifies his determination to say nothing more "on the abolition or any other political question." About the same time, a friend was reading aloud the letter of Mr. V. B. in a public place in the city to an audience of some dozen or fifteen, chiefly Whigs, and was listened to with the utmost attention. As an experiment upon the honesty and sincerity of Harrison's supporters, the reader did off upon the letter of the federal candidate to Dr. Henry. He had by finished a sentence, however, before he was interrupted by a "Whig" bawler, with an outbreak of the following character:—"That's just like Van Buren, no commitment! why don't he come out like a man and tell what his views are upon these subjects?" "Hush!" said a Whig friend at his elbow, "he's reading from Harrison's letter now."—"The D—!" he said, "I'm up on that." A fair illustration, is this, of Federal Whig consistency.

It is said by the enemies of the Democratic party that the times cannot be worse under Harrison's administration than they now are, and it is possible that they may be better. It is worth while, therefore, say they, to try a change. This is the favorite argument, but will it bear examination? Let us see. Does it make the matter worse when a man is recovering from a severe illness, regaining by degrees his strength, his spirits, and all his bodily powers—does it not make the matter worse to call in a quack who makes war upon the gentle and healing process of nature, drenches him in jabs, salves him with mercury, and bleed and bisters him back again upon a sick bed? When a wound is closing and healing gradually and kindly, and a leech comes and tears it open with his instrument, does that not make the matter worse?—New York Evening Post

OLD TIP—A GREAT FINANCIER.  
Says Harrison in his Dayton speech, "the slave of precious metals which, in the course of trade, falls to our lot, is much less than the circulating medium which our internal and external commerce demands, to raise our prices to a level with the prices of Europe, where the credit system does prevail. There must be some plan to multiply the gold and silver which our industry commands; and there is no other way to do this but by a safe banking system."—A patent for his discovery! So a "banking system" which drives gold and silver out of the country, is the only plan by which they can be multiplied!

There is no "credit system" in Europe of any extent, except in England. But if all Europe had such a system, it would be the most conclusive reason why we should not. It would drive the specie into the United States and inflate our prices as much as theirs would be inflated and on a much better basis.

This notion, as to the necessity of multiplying gold and silver, is one of the vilest humbugs ever invented to cheat mankind. The more they are "multiplied," the more unstable in value, and the more unsuitable for a "standard of value," do they become. Is it of any use to the workman to have his wages raised to-day by means which not only raise still more the prices of every thing he has to buy, but cheat him out of his earnings to-morrow, and throw him out of employment the next day?

A STABLE currency is what labor wants; and it is equally wanted by a USEFUL TRADE, and by PROPERTY ITSELF. To raise prices by multiplying money, is like the Frenchman's mode of getting rich. "By God, I make one thousand dollar this morning before breakfast!" "Fine sale," said his companion at the table. "Not a bit—I just take down my goods and mark up de prices—so I make myself one thousand dollar richer, and keep all my goods too!"

So Harrison's mode of raising prices, apparently makes every body richer, without selling a bit; but when they come to sell or exchange labor or property, they find that the prices of every thing have risen alike, and that they are no richer than they were before.

This "multiplying gold and silver" by raising paper money with it, means only a depreciation of the currency, which benefits the debtor, cheats the creditor, and does nobody else any good.—Globe.

Why is it, that after the exposure of General Harrison's double dealing as to slavery, any slaveholder or Abolitionist continue to support him?

The slaveholder supports him because he believes he is playing false with the Abolitionists. The Abolitionists support him because they believe he is playing false with the slaveholder. But is a man who will play false with any body, fit to be trusted as President?—Globe.

A DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.—At a dinner in the State of New, at which Mr. Van Buren presided, on the 4th of July, 1820, he gave the following toast:

The Elective Franchise.—Existing restrictions have proved as impolitic as they are unjust. It is the office of wisdom to correct what experience condemns."

The length of the documents accompanying the address of the Southern members of Congress, has induced us to decline publishing them. They were published in the Extra Globe of the 6th of September. Should any Whig of respectability deny any one of the charges contained in the address, our readers are referred to that paper.

[Mississippian.]

167—Why did Harrison resign in the midst of the war? Because he proved himself an incompetent officer, and lost the confidence of the army and country.

Why did Daniel Webster oppose the war? Because he was opposed to his country and Government, and had a British heart.

Why did the Hartford Convention sit with closed doors and why were the members and officers sworn to secrecy? Because their object was treason.

Why did the Hartford Convention which nominated Harrison, refuse to pass any resolutions, adopt any address, or avow any principles? Because they dare not declare their object to the people of this country, for they would be indignantly rejected.

Why does Daniel Webster—who does every surviving member and officer of the Hartford Convention support the infamous old Clerk of Hamilton County Court? Because, as avowed by one of the Harrison papers, "He would be a NOSE OF WAX in the hands of the Federalists."—Thistle.

Harrison was born to a life of office—received an appointment before he was of age from John Adams—has been an officeholder all his life through family influence, and has rendered no distinct service—he now holds a lucrative office which requires neither talents nor ability. Such is the federal candidate. Without wealth and family influence, he would always have remained in obscurity, for he has neither talents nor qualities to win him to any public trust.

Mr. Van Buren is the maker of his own fortune. Without wealth—without family influence—the son of a poor farmer—he educated himself—his abilities commanded respect—his integrity secured him confidence, and he has been elected to the first station in the world merely by his own merits and worth. In every step of his public career he has been opposed by the aristocracy—the federalists have exhibited towards him that intolerance which follows the unwavering and stern advocate of popular rights.

Fellow-citizens, look around you, which of the candidates do you support? Which do your federal neighbors support?—Hartford Thistle.

Dialogue.—Pete Gumbo. I say, Sambo, wherefore Henry Clay "pose general Jackson last" election, and now stand by general Harrison?

Sam Johnson. Cause general Jackson a military chieftain and general Harrison no general at all.

Daniel Webster, who voted against every measure to sustain the late war, presided over the convention at Bunker Hill.

You should always aim high.—Always aim high, or in other words, "hold your gun up." It has been stated that a high standard—an elevated aim—is the safeguard of character and the safeguard of success. This makes the skillful mechanic, the enterprising merchant, the useful citizen the learned jurist, the eloquent orator and profound statesman.

HARRISON LAW.  
ONE CURRENCY FOR THE RICH, AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

A law of Indiana, approved by William Henry Harrison on the 7th September, 1807, contains the following provision, viz:

"Section 2. In all cases of penal law, where free persons are punishable by fines, servants shall be punished by whipping after the rate of twenty lashes for every eight dollars, but no servant shall receive more than forty lashes at any one time, unless such offender can procure some person to pay the fine."

"Servants," under the Harrison proclamation, meant all persons, black or white, bound to service by agreement or purchase, according to the peculiar laws of the territory. This provision was applicable to emigrants, or others who might have agreed to serve for a term of years, and to men sold to pay fines and costs.

Here, therefore, we have DOLLARS as the currency for the rich man, and LASHES as the currency for the poor. Even the value of the lash is defined by Harrison law: "twenty lashes for every eight dollars," equal to FORTY CENTS a lash. Be it known therefore, that in the table of Harrison currency, ONE LASH is equal to FORTY CENTS, and one dollar is equal to twenty lashes and a half! Forty cents of the rich man's money is equal to one lash on the poor man's back!

Say, poor men, how do you retaliate this currency? What do you think of the statesman whose feelings would permit him to take payment out of the poor men's backs, at forty cents a lash? Is there not something unexpressly abhorrent in this balancing money against lashes?

It must be remembered that there could not lawfully be any slaves in Indiana, so called. These lashes were for free men's backs—free men who were bound to service only for a time.—Extra Globe.

You can prove Harrison to be any thing by his own sayings, for he has been on all sides of all questions at different times, and now refers to equipping people to his past acts. What an insult to the people came from that Hartford Convention!—Nash Union.

Judge Burnett boasts that he himself is an Old Federalist. He supports Harrison upon principle, and is so anxious to elect him that he swears Harrison is a Republican whenever it is necessary for the purpose of catching votes.—Id.

How do they stand now?  
While the incendiary fire of abolition is frayed at the public expense into our very midst by Whig members of Congress—the federal papers, instead of rebuking Whiggery for its insolence, go twenty years back into Van Buren's history as the member of a Legislature of a then slave State, to make out a falsehood to them desirable to wit, that he was then in favor of negro suffrage. They attempt by garbled extracts, as an offset to Harrison's fearful position on the Abolition question. It will not do. Whatever might have been the opinions of Mr. Van Buren at that time, it is enough for us to know that AT THIS FEARFUL CRISIS MR. VAN BUREN IS THE FAST FRIEND OF THE SOUTH! (in his own words) "THE OPEN AND UNDISGUISED OPPONENT OF ABOLITION!"—while Harrison and his friends are in fraternal hug with the Abolitionists of Great Britain and America. How do they stand now? This is the question which every Southern Freeman must decide for himself as he approaches the ballot box.

Mr. Van Buren goes so far as to declare under his oath that he will veto any bill that may pass Congress for the abolition of slavery. Mr. Harrison openly declares to the Abolitionists of Ohio that he will not veto such a bill or any other that might work itself through Congress. This declaration of his has appeared in all the Whig papers. How do they stand now?—Nash Union.

HARD TIMES.—It is said that three thousand visitors at the Saratoga Springs, echoed back Mr. Webster's lamentations of hard times. Only fancy how hard must be the times for the three thousand visitors at Saratoga Springs.—Globe.

For the Democrat.  
Messrs. Editors.—Permit me through your columns to make known to your readers the reasons why I cannot vote for Harrison, although some of the Whigs say his position comes up to all I require as qualifying him to make a good President. They say he is honest, he is opposed to a protective tariff, and is an improvement upon the General Government, and some go so far as to say he is opposed to a Bank. I all this be true, I would have no objection to his election, and further they say he is with the South upon the subject of slavery. How, my Whig friends, come you by the knowledge of the above I know not, but believing many who make the assertion are honest themselves, and likely may impose upon others I have been induced to examine this matter closely. At first I gave into the idea that Harrison was honest not doubting he would tell the people the whole truth as to his views upon all those absorbing subjects. His failing to do so, or doing it in such a round about way, staggered my faith. Looking to his former course for his opinions, as he tells us to do, I found, more enough, he was opposed to, and in favor of almost every subject that now divides the political parties. To be honest then, he must go into the chair in favor, and against, as he has been; and as he has referred us to all those subjects to carry out the idea, I suppose he will sign the bank law and then, upon the bank, he will sign, in like manner, an internal improvement bill, a tariff bill, and an abolition bill and then oppose them. Or will he expose them, and then sign the bank? This will be honest, true to what he says in his reference to his former course. Can any of his friends say which he will do first, oppose and then sign, or sign and then oppose. I have been somewhat inclined to doubt whether his course in refusing to answer for or for, and then, secondly to tell a few in different parts of the country his views, he strictly honest, and his conduct to Oregon be up to the mark, even in these dishonest times. But let us take a peep a little further on, and see if, instead of this immediate lamb, we cannot find dishonesty at every turn. The tariff men of the north support him believing him to be a tariff man; the abolitionists do the same thing; the bankers likewise. Now how can southern men who oppose all these things support him, if in truth he is in favor, or the northerners if opposed. If I am honest, it is impossible to feel one or the other. The only support the constitution and the ballot box are the only safeguards we have for the perpetuity of our institutions. How then can either be preserved without the opinions of those offering to fill responsible offices are so little known, or so falsely represented? Is it honest to be led up as a military chieftain, when military chieftains are so dangerous, in truth he is no military hero or being one endanger the safety of the country by accepting so high an office, is it fair or honest to be run on both sides of every question? Is it honest to be represented as a poor man living in a log cabin, when the contrary is the fact, housing emblems of future economy, if elected, when those emblems may be construed many ways, all tending to deceive. Knowing our government is based upon the virtue and integrity of its people, it is honest to appeal to the lowest passions of human nature, rather than to his reason, to carry one into high and elevated station? I think not, and for these reasons, if there were none other, I could not support Gen. Harrison. But there are other other things of great magnitude still. The party who support him have assembled in numbers, my thousands, for what purpose, God only knows; they have made no declarations of opinions. The assemblies have met in several places, and at various times, yet given us no light. How do I know but some sordid fraud is designed? Such was the conduct of the Vanassians, all secrecy, until the object was accomplished. So it may be now. By the knowledge of the association by the friends of the party, the State debts may become the fruits of this secrecy, or something worse. Besides the false insinuation to be raised, such as the standing army, the pension bill, the Home and Foreign Trade bill, for disapproval to any party seeking to accomplish their ends by falsehood and deception. Upon the other hand, the reason why I support Mr. Van Buren, is he candidly tells what his opinions are and the party who support him, openly avow and the reason why they support him, the principles, and what I need I conceive to be the interest of the country and with in the letter of the constitution. Rising generations may wish to know who were the adepts and the adepts of this log cabin humbug, although it may succeed, methinks but few will like to own they had a hand in it. "Sleeping to conquer" was the thing it is cracked up to be after times. Should victory perch upon the cabin banner the means we'll destroy all the glory, while on the other hand to the democrats, defeat or victory will alike be honorable. For these considerations, when I am dead and gone, I want my children to know the part their father acted, whether for old father money, (lying low and keeping dark), or for the more noble candidate who speaks out like a man. J. G.

Col. Volney E. Howard.  
Has recently paid a visit to Cincinnati Ohio, while there he attended a democratic meeting as a spectator and was loudly called upon to address the meeting. The Advertiser and Journal speaks as follows:

"On Monday evening, this gentleman, by particular request attended the democratic meeting in the Fifth Street Market House, and being generally and enthusiastically called upon to address the meeting, politely complied with the request; and in one of the most eloquent speeches we ever heard, he made a complete exposition of the federal Whig system of bank frauds with many other enormities committed and now committing by that faction, in their endeavors to obtain that power of which they have been deprived for forty years, and which they would use for the purpose of destroying the great interests of the country, and establishing a mammoth bank, with a capital of 100 millions, and a charter for fifty years. General Howard is an orator of the first grade; the language pure, strong, and effective; and his manner collected, persuasive, and familiar. We do hope to have more opportunities of listening to his sound doctrines and irrefragable arguments during his visit to our city."

INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS.  
We invite the attention of the public to the following letter of the Governor, addressed to the Hon. S. M. Gates, a Whig member of Congress from the State of New York, who has impudently attempted to mislead the people of Georgia, by forwarding to their Chief Magistrate documents from abolition societies in England and the United States, and the letters which require that they should not be circulated or published in the State.

The following is a translation of the Governor to this villainous incendiary, whose frank as a member of Congress, is so much merited by him as an honorable member of Congress of this Republic, will, we doubt not, meet the candid sentiment of every Southern man, if it does not reach the sensibility of the destitute creature who has subjected himself to the contempt of every Georgian, by endeavoring to do, in meddling with their Constitutional rights, and indignantly attempting to offer them an indignity for which his neck would pay the forfeit, if their soul bore his footsteps.—Milledgeville Union.

(Cont.)  
Executive Department, Ga.,  
Milledgeville, Sept. 10, 1840.

Sir:—An address in the Hon. George R. Gilmer, my predecessor in office, from a foreign Abolition

Convention, forwarded under your frank as a member of the Congress of the United States, has been received at this Department. It was soon followed by another package, containing resolutions of the Convention, addressed to the same gentleman, but superseded to me. The superscription of this package is in the hand writing of that of the first, which leaves no doubt that Georgia is indebted to a Whig member of Congress of New York, for both.

"The audacious attempt of a foreign convention to interfere with the free intercourse between the States of the Union, is equal only by your instance in forwarding a copy of their proceedings to this Department."

"This is a subject which, with the object intended to be accomplished by it, admits of no argument, and all who seek to agitate it and carry out the above purpose, either by courting foreign alliances or the use of other means, shall be regarded and treated as public enemies, authors and traitors."

I am, Sir,  
CHAS. J. McDONALD.  
Hon. S. M. Gates, New York.

Whigs of the South Rejoice.  
Vermont has gone against the Administration by TEN THOUSAND majority. She has spoken with a loud voice, against the principles that have governed Martin Van Buren, in his administration of the government—his opposition to a National Bank—his opposition to the schemes of the Abolitionists—his opposition to a Tariff designed to benefit one class at the expense of another—his opposition to the principles of Consolidation—these have sealed his fate in Vermont—and Whiggery is triumphant! Rejoice! Rejoice!! Whigs of the South Rejoice!!!

The notorious Abolitionists Slade, of Vermont is returned member of Congress by your allies the Northern Whigs, by FOUR THOUSAND majority. What a splendid victory! Bring out the big gun!! Hurrah for Tip, Tyler, and Tappan!!

Whigs of the South Rejoice!  
William Pitt Fessenden—member of an Abolition Society—President of an Abolition Society—an Abolitionist of the darkest shade, is elected member of Congress from the Cumberland District in Maine, over Albert Smith, the firm and uncompromising friend of Southern Rights, Southern Interests, and the Integrity of the Constitutional Compact. Throw up your hats—and make the welkin ring with loud huzzas.

Whigs of the South Rejoice!  
You brethren in the State of New York have nominated William H. Seward, and Luther Braden, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The former believes that an equality of "social condition" should be extended to all, black and white—the latter believes there should be no "distinction of color." They are firm believers in that social condition when the black and the white shall lie down together without molestation. Surely this is a theme that should move your P. estons, your Wises, your T. Graveses, your Stanleyes to rejoice, with eloquence sublimed! On, Stanley! On!—Another blast!—the victory's won!!

Whigs of the South Rejoice!  
Arthur Tappan and Hiram Ketelium, David Ruggles and Aaron Clark, Herace Dresser, and Lewis Tappan, Josiah Cropper and William Johnson, Henry Scott and Richard Jenkins, Prince Liveridge and Philip Hone, Richard Augustus and Joseph Hoxie, Lewis Bodine and Nathaniel B. Blunt, Ira Philips and David Graham, all rejoice at the success your Northern allies have met with in Vermont and Maine. Then come on here, and extend the hand of fellowship!—Grasp theirs with a fervor, becoming the value of a victory—of perchance you should obtain one—over the Democracy of the North! Cry aloud, "The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union!" The sky darken—rejoice! rejoice!

Whigs of the South Rejoice!  
Your brethren here—black and white—are sanguine of defeating Martin Van Buren. They do not forget that on the 2nd of June, 1835, he gave the casting vote for the "Incendiary Publication Bill," which went to prevent the circulation of pamphlets and papers designed to get up a revolt in the South among the negroes—a revolt in which yourselves, your wives, your children might have met with bloody slaughter at the hands of the ignorant, degraded, and infuriated negroes. For this your Northern allies have placed his name on the "roll of infamy," and they rejoice with fondish satisfaction at the probability of his defeat. Rejoice with them, we say, if there be a common feeling in the great "Union of Whigs." Whigs of the South rejoice!

Whigs of the South Rejoice!  
While writing, our ears ring with the sound of cannon! Your Northern allies are even now, mocking the artillery of heaven in warm and heartfelt gratulation at their success in Vermont and Maine. "Three cheers for FESSENDEN"—"three cheers for Slade"—"three cheers for Van Buren"—these cries at this moment salute our ears. Do you not hear the report of the thunder-toned cannon—it reverberates, bounds back as though it had already reached your hills and valleys. We anxiously wait this response:—charge them to their very throats—apply the match—that we may hear and feel that there is a most perfect "union of Whigs" for the sake of the UNION!!! Rejoice, Whigs of the South—rejoice! Your Northern allies expect it.—N. Y. New Era.

Eastern Mississippi.  
We learn from a gentleman recently from this section of the State, that the Democracy are in the finest possible spirits. They are duly roused to a proper sense of the impending struggle, and will rush to the polls in November next in all the majesty of their power. The East has always stood firm, but now it is firmer than ever. The disgusting humbug ofcoon skins, hard cider, and log cabins, has completely roused the Lion spirit of the Pine Woods Democrats. In every county from the Norborne county line to the Sea Coast, on the Eastern side of Pearl river, the Democrats are in the ascendancy, and in many counties, in the proportion of 5 to 1. The majority for Martin Van Buren in Eastern Mississippi will not be less than 3000 votes. Mark p.