

THE FLAIL.

[PUBLISHED BY THE BRATTLEBORO YOUNG MENS' WHIG ASSOCIATION.]—WM. E. RYTHUR, PRINTER.

[No. 1.]

TWO SHILLINGS FOR EIGHTEEN NUMBERS.]

BRATTLEBORO, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1840.

[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

MANAGEMENT AND EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following extracts are taken from a Speech of Hon. G. H. PROFFIT of Indiana, in relation to the Florida War, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the general Appropriation bill:—

But, sir, this is another instance of the fairness with which the Opposition are treated. If they vote supplies, they are accused of extravagance, and the President protests that he is not responsible. Had they refused to vote the money demanded by the Government, a want of patriotism would have been ascribed to them, and they would have been branded as enemies of the country. But, Mr. Chairman, I will proceed to prove that the money appropriated by Congress for the prosecution of the war has been most shamefully wasted; and I will cite a few instances of the lavish extravagance which I charge upon the Administration. In Senate document, 2d section, 25th Congress, vol. 3, I find "a statement of contracts for fuel, transportation, &c. for the Quartermaster's department for 1837," and signed "T. Cross, Acting Quarter Master General." Here, sir, I find in part, how the *thirty millions* have been expended in Florida. I will give the committee a few items of *steamboat* contracts for 1837:

FOR CHARTER OF STEAMBOATS.

Watchmen,	450 per day, or \$164,250 per year	
Mobile,	465 do	169,795 do
Ann Calhoun and		
two barges,	300 do	146,000 do
Henry Cromwell,	300 do	109,500 do
Hyperion,	300 do	109,500 do
Ledore,	200 do	72,000 do
Charleston	3,750 per month, or 45,000 do	
Florida,	3,000 do	36,000 do
John McLean,	4,000 do	48,000 do
Camden,	4,000 do	48,000 do
James Adams,	4,000 do	48,000 do
Altamaha,	5,000 do	60,000 do
	3,500 do	42,000 do

In short, sir, by this document it appears that there were chartered during the year 1837, thirty-five steamboats, forty three schooners, two sloops, twenty-five brigs, six ships, making in all one hundred and eleven vessels chartered, during the year 1837, for the prosecution of this Florida war—this war, sir, which we, a nation of millions, have waged for years with some five hundred naked warriors. And besides the one hundred and eleven vessels chartered I find upwards of one hundred contracts, some of them of a very large amount, for the transportation of troops, forage, arms, horses, &c. during that year, for this war. Sir, the party in power is justly chargeable with having involved the country in this war unnecessarily, and then of having wasted the money appropriated for its prosecution.

I will give also another charge from the same document: "for transporting 100 cords of fire-wood from N. Orleans to Fort Brooke East Florida, and one assistant surgeon, \$2000." Here, sir, is charged; twenty dollars per cord for carrying fire-wood from N. Orleans, besides the original cost and other expenses; and that, too, to a country where, as I am assured by gentlemen well acquainted with the country, thousands of cords of wood could be cut in sight of the fort to which this wood was sent. I am also informed that wood has often been taken from Florida to N. Orleans for sale; and I should not be surprised if the wood was originally from Florida, and after being shipped to New Orleans and properly seasoned, was shipped back again to afford a little patronage. These, sir, are a few specimens of expenditure in the Florida war for 1837. I could for hours read charges equally obnoxious to censure; and, sir, I have had a resolution on your table ever since the first resolution day of this

session, asking the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the expenditures of the war, and the friends of the Administration, by some miserable subterfuge or quibbling point of order, refused to call for the statement. And yet, sir, this is called a representative Government, and we assume to be the Grand Inquest of the Nation, and the People are told that all officers, from the President down, are strictly accountable.—Yet we cannot ask how \$30,000,000 of their money has been spent without being told by gentlemen that the Opposition voted supplies for the war, and that these expenditures are "extraordinary." Truly, sir, they are "extraordinary;" and therefore it is that I demand a full and explicit statement as to their nature.

I am told, sir, that a steamboat was offered to the Government for about \$14,000, and, refusing to purchase, they chartered her until they paid some \$72,000. I am told, sir, that plank in several instances have cost \$1 25 per foot, \$125 per hundred feet. Also, that fire-wood has cost \$50 per cord. Sir, it is the duty of the Administration party to give the People light on this subject, and to relieve themselves, if they can, from the charges of waste and peculation.

Document No. 127, of 2d session of 25th Congress, is a letter of Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War. In that document I find a communication from the Commissary General of Subsistence, addressed to Mr. Poinsett, and I there perceive that the Government, after purchasing unnecessarily a vast amount of provisions, &c. "for the army, sent it to the Cherokee country," and having no use for it, ordered it to be sold, and I will quote an extract from that communication:

"The supplies sold consisted of 50 barrels pork, 2,645 barrels flour, 821 barrels hard bread, 272 1-2 bushels beans, 16 1-2 bushels corn-meal, 169 bushels corn, 506 bushels salt, 75,027 pounds sugar, 41,297 pounds coffee, 5,438 pounds rice, 531,029 pounds bacon, 28,181 pounds soap, 14,110 pounds candles, 371 gallons whiskey, 5,115 gallons vinegar, and all the issuing apparatus, such as scales, weights and measures, used while the volunteer troops were in service. These articles produced the net sum of \$52,117 90."

This, sir, is the "official account." Does any gentleman here deny it? Is there any one of the Administration party who wishes to give an explanation? If so, I will give way. Not one, sir. Then, let none of the Administration papers throughout the Union dare to deny this statement. And what do I prove by this, Mr. Chairman? That this vast amount of supplies, "collected unnecessarily," cost, as will appear by the accounts of the Department, upwards of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, including transportation, commissions, buildings erected for their preservation, &c. and were sold by this all-wise and competent administration for less than one fifth of cost. This, sir, is the manner in which the money of the people is wasted. I will ask the gentleman from Virginia if it was possible for any honest man to anticipate such unjustifiable squanderings of the public money? It seems, sir, that the 28,181 pounds of soap were not needed by the army. It ought never to have been sold, sir. It should have been shipped to Washington, and would have served as a fraction of the quantity requisite to cleanse this foul Administration. But, sir, I will give you another item of sales of stores, &c. purchased unnecessarily, and sold at auction in the Cherokee country, in 1838, and embraced in this same communication. I find, sir, that corn, which cost the Government at least one dollar and a half, and in many instances two dollars, per bushel, and accumulated unnecessarily in vast quantities, was sold by this "economical" Administration as follows:

8,381 bushels corn, at 17 1-8 c. per bush.	
5,275 do	11 5-8 do
4,990 3-4 do	10 1-4 do
400 do	4 3-4 do
4,239 1-2 do	13 3-4 do

This, sir, is a specimen of the prices at which this article was sold, and thousands of dollars thrown away in this one article of corn alone. And this, sir, is only a fraction of the quantity sold. I find, further, sir, that oats purchased at double the usual cost were sold at 3 1-2 cents per bushel. This corn and oats were not damaged; for the report states them to have been sound, and the damaged corn sold separately. I could proceed, sir, to enumerate hundreds of cases of the same nature, but time will not permit. I will close by giving an extract from a letter of the Greek Agent at Fort Gibson, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, complaining of the action of the Administration in forwarding such immense quantities of supplies unnecessarily to that post, and which also had to be sold at an immense sacrifice:

"But, whatever be the apology of the measure in question, whether it be ignorance of the resources of the country, distrust of the capability of the officers charged with the subsistence of the Indians, or a dread of a failure of their efforts in that respect, one thing is demonstrably true, that the great loss which is now inevitably consequent upon the measure might have been avoided had time and directions been given to dispose of this extraordinary supply of provision as soon as it was ascertained not to be needed."

He again says:

"Instead of this, cargo after cargo continued to arrive as the necessity decreased."

Again, sir, the same Agent says:

"I repeat, sir, fearless of contradiction, had the agents here been instructed in the first instance, as agents of the Government ought to have been, where its interest was concerned, the public would not have sustained the loss of a single dollar; the provision purchased in New Orleans would have been sold, and not transported here, as has been the case, at an enormous expense, where it was not needed, and at an additional expense of several thousands to erect suitable buildings to cover it from the weather."

This gentleman, sir, for his plain speaking to the Government officers, was treated with official insolence, and immediately resigned his station. A mean, obsequious, fawning sycophant would have been cherished and patronized by them. Here, sir, is another instance of hundreds of thousands of dollars squandered. Who could have dreamed of such "blundering policy." And yet the gentleman from Virginia says the Opposition voted for "Indian subsistence," &c. and he is loud in praise of an administration which is thus, by its own official documents, convicted of incompetency, waste and extravagance, and it may be something worse. I believe, sir, that all these unnecessary purchases were made to give profitable contracts to favorites.

Overwhelming Whig "Turn Out."—From seven to ten thousand Freemen at a "Log Cabin raising."—We have only time to say, in this paper, that the notice of a log cabin raising at Cherry valley, on Friday, drew together at that place, from SEVEN to TEN THOUSAND Freemen! It was the largest political gathering, we believe, ever known in this State. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and good feeling that pervaded the vast multitude.

Votes on board the Gen. Scott, from N. O. to Louisville—Harrison 77; V. Buren 13.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The following eloquent tribute to General Harrison we extract from a speech of John Clayton of Delaware, delivered on Mr Foot's resolution in the Senate of the United States in the year 1830. It is the more to be valued, as it was uttered at a period long before the gallant soldier of the Thames was presented as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the People. There was nothing in Mr Clayton's appeal, therefore, that can be construed into a thrifly pursuing flattery:

Albany Journal.

"Take another case, and inform us why the gallant Harrison, the Hero of Fort Meigs, the victor at Tippecanoe and the Thames—a veteran in council as well as in the field—distinguished for his virtues in all the relations of a citizen, the soldier and the statesman; why, I ask, was he proscribed as unfit to represent his country abroad, and withdrawn from Columbia to make room for Thomas P. Moore? He had scarcely arrived at Bogotá—the ink was still fresh on the executive record which informed the President that it was the advice of the Senate that he should represent us there, when the order for his removal was announced. This could not have been done for any official misconduct. There had been no time to inquire into that. Was his fidelity distrusted then?—or how did the public require his dismissal? Think you it will tell well in the annals of history that he who had so often periled his life and his vigor of manhood to secure the blessings of liberty to others, was punished for the exercise of the elective franchise in his old days? Sir, it was an act, disguise it as we may, which, by holding out the idea that he had lost the confidence of his country, might tend to bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. But the glory he acquired by the campaign on the Wabash, and by those hard-earned victories for which he received the warmest acknowledgments of merit from the Legislature of Kentucky, and the full measure of a nation's thanks in the resolutions of Congress, can never be effaced; and any effort to degrade their honored object will recoil on those who make it, until other men in better days shall properly estimate his worth, and again cheer his declining years with proofs of his country's confidence and gratitude."

General Harrison.—Among the many assaults which have been made upon this pure patriot, has been the charge that for a long period he has been a pensioner on the Treasury. This was reiterated by a Mr. Waterson of Tennessee in a recent speech in Congress, and he produced vouchers from the different officers of the government to show the truth of it. He found from these vouchers that during 38 years, the General had received \$82,224,851—being just \$17,775 15 less than Mr. Van Buren will have received on the 4th of March next for four years mis-service. We should not have alluded to matters so small in themselves, but to show the littleness of the charges brought against Gen. Harrison. During 29 of the years thus paid for, he occupied the important position of Governor of Indiana Territory, member of Congress, U. S. Senator, Major General in the U. S. Army, Minister to Columbia, for all which important service his public pay has averaged \$2,163 81 a year—barely sufficient to maintain the subordinates and clerks of Government who are his loud-mouthed traducers. When a party is reduced to the expediency of resorting to such miserable charges as these, we may feel perfectly satisfied that he who is assailed is far moved above the malice of his traducers, and that his character has in it nothing truly vulnerable.—Phil. North American.

THE FLAIL.

Tuesday, July 14, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR STATE OFFICERS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SILAS H. JENISON.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DAVID M. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER,
HENRY F. JANES.

For Representative,
HILAND HALL.

For Elector,
WILLIAM HENRY.

NEWS!!

Great Democratic Meeting at Fayetteville—from 3 to 5000.—*W. Co. Democrat.* Should say from 18,000 to 50,000.

General Harrison a coward and Federal.
W. Co. Democrat.

See his character in the Albany Argus and N. H. Patriot of 1814. Who knows best?

Georgia State Right party for Van Buren.
W. Co. Democrat.

How did they go in 1828?—Say, Mr. Democrat?

More Changes—Greenfield and Buckland all coming over.—*W. Co. Dem.*

How long since you heard from them, Sir.

81 Lawyers and 50 dissatisfied office-holders, at Fayetteville, July 4.

Gen. Jackson is a Federalist, says Geo. Branch of N. Carolina.—*W. Co. Dem.*

He is a Jeffersonian Democrat, says the Evening Post of N. Y. city, of Sept. 22, 1814.

Gen. Jackson's opinion of the Log Cabin, Hard Cider Candidate.—*W. Co. Dem.*

What does he think of the January Celebrations—Hickory Poles—Hickory Bushes,—Hurrah for old Hickory, &c.

Old Federalists in this County are always denouncing a specie currency as an odious democratic measure.—*W. Co. Democrat.*

Not so, Mr. Democrat. They only denounce those who promised a specie currency, and have given them no currency at all. You promised us gold and silver for rags—but the poor people can't even get rags. You have given us a fair prospect of having ten cents a day to work for the rich—and plenty of hard labor and hard living without any reward.

Gen. Jackson destroyed a National Bank to make the currency better—and it was all democracy. Martin Van Buren says the government has nothing to do with the currency. The people must take care of themselves, and the government will take care of itself—and this is democracy, too.

We were much amused the other day at the reply of an old and honest mechanic, upon being asked if he attended the Stratton Convention? "No," said he, "I did not, but I was well represented—four of my sons went, and they are all good Whigs, too."

Two things for freemen to remember at the coming election—one is, Harrison and Tyler, and a government for the people. The other is Martin Van Buren, and a government to govern the people.

Martin Van Buren, with a standing army of 100,000 men at his command—the purse strings of the nation in his hands—and all democratic! Ha, ha!

All communications and letters intended for the Flail must be addressed, post paid, to FLAIL, Brattleboro, Vt.

AN AMUSING DIALOGUE.

Conversation between Mr. L. a thorough Loco Foco and Mr. O. a good sound Whig.

Mr. L. Good morning, friend—just returned from the 'tarnal great gathering at Stratton, 'spose.

Mr. O. Yes, Mr. L. we returned last night, having enjoyed ourselves finely.

Mr. L. Well, I reckon you think you'll carry the State of Varmount now, don't you?

Mr. O. Oh, Mr. L. we considered that settled before we went.

Mr. L. What! the state of Varmount go for that 'ere old granny, that old coward, that man what's under keepers.

Mr. O. Yes, sir. Don't be alarmed—the State's safe. You need have no hopes of carrying Vermont—she is as firm as her own Green Mountains.

Mr. L. What a fool! This state going for old Harrison! I tell you it's no such thing.—We've counted noses—we know all about it—there's great changes. These Whig bow-wows as our folks tell of, are making us a 'tarnal sight of voters.

Mr. O. Pray, Mr. L. tell me of one man who has changed from a Whig to a Loco-Foco. You say there's been great changes.

Mr. L. (sullenly.) Shan't call names.

Mr. O. But why not? Certainly there can be no harm in it. If you are so strong as a party, all that we can do will have little effect.

Mr. L. I can't call 'em by name, just now, but our folks say there's a good many. They say you got drunk on spruce beer and hard cider, some of you, at Stratton.

Mr. O. But Mr. L. tell us of the changes first, and then we will talk about the hard cider.

Mr. L. I guess we won't talk about that any more. We'll carry the State by 2000.

Mr. O. Well, you are as changeable as the wind—flying from one subject to another.—You speak of the Stratton Convention, then of great changes, hard cider, &c. really there is no use in discussing further with you, on any subject. When you are prepared to take up a particular subject by itself and discuss it fairly, I will meet you.

Mr. L. I'm in a hurry now, or I could give you a poser. You can't make any thing by this Stratton Convention—your bread is all dough.

Mr. O. Friend L. your bread will not only be all dough, but you will find yourself and party next fall, rowed up Salt River. You may as well get ready—pack up your duds—the vessel will positively sail on the 11th of November. Go home and get ready, Mr. L.—it's a long voyage—lay in good stores—fate-well.

VERMONT FAITHFUL AS EVER—
HER FREEMEN NOT TO BE BOUGHT BY BENTON
MINT DROPS.

It affords us satisfaction to state that the State Convention has at last come off, and that it far exceeded the expectations even of the most sanguine. The old State ticket was unanimously re-nominated. The Convention was organized by appointing Hon. Solomon Poor President, a Vice President from Each County, and a number of Secretaries. Messrs. Wilson of New Hampshire, Culver of New York, Upham of Montpelier, and Adams of Burlington, addressed the Convention. A correspondent of the Atlas writes from Burlington under date of the 26th, "I have just heard that the procession was carefully counted by three Whigs and one Tory, and that the several countings did not vary fifty from thirteen thousand and eighty—and there were at the same time more than five thousand on the square, not counted in the procession. The procession was eight or ten deep, and nearly two miles long."

Let the Democrats march shodder to shoulder," says a prominent Loco Foco paper; if we must be beaten, let us meet our fate in the full discharge of our duty."—"Hug to me, Peg," said Jonathan to his wife in a thunder storm; "let's die like men."

To what do the signs of the times point now?—*Globe.*

They point to Gen. Harrison's election as true as the needle to the pole or a leg-treasurer's nose to Texas.—*Prentice.*

MR. WEBSTER.

The citizens of this village and vicinity had an opportunity to see and hear this distinguished Statesman on Monday of last week. Knowing his intention to pass through on his way to attend the Convention to be holden at Stratton, several of the liberal and patriotic Whigs of this place made arrangements to give him a dinner. On Monday morning, the young men, with a spirit which does them much credit, volunteered to meet and escort him in. About half past one the first gun was fired, giving the signal of his approach. The escort drew up in two columns a little below, to admit of his passing through to the Phoenix House. Mr. Webster bowed gracefully in return to the hearty cheering of the people. Covered with dust though he was, from his being exposed in an open carriage, we never felt more gratified at his appearance than at that moment. The honest yeomanry assembled to welcome him, though he resembled one of themselves, and they liked him the better.

At 3 o'clock, Mr. W. with the friends who accompanied him, and the gentlemen appointed to receive him, sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Woodman of the Phoenix House. After dinner, at the request of several of our citizens, he consented to address the people, and proceeded to a grove—previously fitted up for the 4th of July Sunday School Celebration—for that purpose.

It was there the people saw the man. His unostentatious and familiar manner gained the confidence of his hearers—his sound and forcible arguments carried conviction to their minds. He discoursed to them of the great concerns of the country. He showed the causes of the distress under which it mourns. He said there must be a reform in our financial affairs—that the policy of the present Administration must be overthrown—that until this was done, matters would continue to grow worse—the people would continue to lament.

We have room only to glance at his remarks. The cheers with which he was greeted, at intervals during his speech, were good evidence that his sentiments were felt. He produced a most favorable impression upon the minds of the people; and they retired, congratulating themselves that their interests had such a faithful and powerful supporter. X.

STRATTON CONVENTION.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE DISTRICT WAS OUT TO THE NUMBER OF TEN OR TWELVE THOUSAND.

Although the weather was not propitious, and the pressing business of the farmer detained many from the gathering, yet the number assembled far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the most anxious for numbers.

We venture the supposition that there never was such a gathering in this part of the United States, on such an occasion. In a word, the people were there, to express their utter disapprobation of the present Administration. It was not the gathering of the office-holders, to still-keep in bondage the dear people for their use and benefit. But it was emphatically the hard-workers, the farmers and mechanics. We are not able for want of room this week to give the whole proceedings. Such as we have gathered, we give. We first notice some of the delegations:

Bennington, Arlington and Manchester.—The delegations from these towns came in at the same time, with something like 500 carriages containing from two to twenty persons in each. They were headed by the Washington Brass Band, from Salem, New York, and accompanied by the Bennington Band in uniform. They were all preceded by the GREAT BALL, in motion, the most imposing spectacle on the ground aside from the Log-Cabins. We copied from the rolling ball which would measure 10 by 15 feet, the following appropriate mottoes.

On one side—Make room for this Ball.—From the Washington Band. Wm. Henry Harrison, a virtuous man. Roll on old Time like the days of Washington to his associates. With Tip and Tyler we'll burst Van Buren's boiler!

On the opposite side—Hail true Republic!—cans—your country calls—on the rescue! Honest men. Full Treasury. Clear out

leg bail company; by your fruits ye are known. Ye promised gold and afflict with poverty. No union of the sword and purse. No sub or leg-treasuries.

On one end—Spirit of '76. A just cause we will defend. Let torries slander.

On the opposite end—Spirit of '76. No oppression by the falacy of government.

Rockingham.—The Delegation from this town, consisting of the villages of Bellows Falls, Saxtons River, Old Town, and Cambridge Port were numerous, and were first on the ground. First came a carriage sufficiently capacious to seat thirty persons, drawn by six grey horses, and accompanied by the Walpole Band. Upon the front of this waved an elegant national flag, 18 1-2 feet in length and about 10 in width, made and presented to the Bellows Falls delegation, by the patriotic ladies of Bellows Falls. Upon the back part of the carriage was a large banner. Design—one side a log-cabin and appropriate scenery: motto, a true emblem of our Forefathers. Opposite side—Vermont ever true to Whig principles.—One banner from Cambridgeport attracted considerable attention; it read, "we were once blind, but now we see," and was carried by gentlemen who had formerly been supporters of Martin Van Buren. Upon one of the tents of the Rockingham delegation, was a huge pewter platter, with the motto—Harrison men don't use gold plate.

Chester.—A delegation of nearly 200 with the Springfield Band. Banner and music. This delegation made a splendid appearance. Many coaches and more than 75 carriages and waggons. Upon the main banner, which was a splendid one we read; Chester is pledged for Harrison and Reform. A day, an hour of virtuous liberty is worth a whole eternity of bondage. Chester. Harrison and Tyler—Device, a log cabin, &c. On one banner we noticed the significant letters, O. K. meaning, we suppose, "off to Kinderhook."

Grafton.—A large delegation. Banner—No Blood hounds to fight our battles. No degrading the laborer. No rats in the public crib. Opposite, Harrison, Tyler and the Constitution. On another we noticed, Green Mountain Boys and friends of Liberty.—True to a man.

Bennington Tippecanoe Club.—Banner a full length portrait of Gen. Harrison; opposite, the American Eagle hovering over the Capitol.

Arlington banner. Daniel Webster and the Constitution—one presidential term.—Next a spacious log-cabin, drawn by 8 white horses, and a miniature log cabin, of excellent workmanship, superior to any thing of the kind we ever saw. The cabins were decorated in fine style, and accompanied by banners upon which we read: when this old hat was new, &c. Give us no dutch collar. Old Tip. Arlington Boys have no relish for Sour Crout. No reduction of wages.—No executive interference in our Elections. Another log cabin from Manchester, well furnished with bark covering. Banner, Vermont. Vermont stands at her post. No reducing the price of labor to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Springfield.—A large delegation. Banner—This part of Old Tip's Committee will report at the ballot-box. Opposite, a Richmond is in the field. Another—No standing army to protect tyrants—Springfield boys can protect themselves. Another banner, and half way up the pole we noticed a live American eagle. Motto, Harrison will set me free in 1841. This delegation was accompanied by a fine band of music, and attracted much attention.

Putney. From this place we noticed one elegant banner. Device, a Log Cabin, &c.—Reading, the Farmers of Putney for the Farmers of North Bend. United in interest and in principles the same.

Wardsboro'.—Banner of Young Men's Whig Association.—Motto: Our country calls; we answer, we come to the rescue.—A good delegation.

Brattleboro Delegation.—large. One banner, The Young Men's Whig Association of Brattleboro. Make way for the Green Mountain Boys. On the other banner, Gen. Harrison at work in the field ploughing; with one hand on his plough, (turned partly round) from the other receiving the Constitution from an Eagle, which was bearing it to him. Log cabin in the distance, Mountain scenery, &c.

Townshend and New Fane Young Men's

Whig Association. Large in numbers and full of Whiggery: banner not recollected.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by A. L. Miner Esq. Chairman of the County Committee, and on motion, organized, by choosing

Hon. W. R. RANNEY, President.

Vice Presidents.

Col. M. Hawley,	Cyrus Locke,
Asahel Hurd,	David Crawford,
S. W. Porter,	W. H. Southworth,
Ellery Albee,	S. P. Barret,
J. P. Warren,	A. H. Whipple,
G. C. Hall,	Wm. Smith,
Austin Richard,	P. Wright,
Sewell Fullum.	

Secretaries.

A. P. Lyman,	J. W. Moore,
J. McM. Shafter,	P. T. Washburne,
H. Canfield,	Wm. E. Ryther,

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kidder.

A letter from Hon. WILLIAM SLADE, was then read. We are obliged to omit it for want of room.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare and present resolutions for the consideration of the Convention:

Henry Closson,	Austin Birchard,
H. Canfield,	J. W. Moore,
Wm. Henry,	Dana Hyde,
A. L. Miner,	Dr. Washburne,
P. Isham,	David Crawford,
S. H. Blackmer,	W. R. Shafter,
L. Sargeant,	S. F. Thompson,
A. Stoddard.	

The Convention was then ably and eloquently addressed by the Hon. HILAND HALL, our Representative in Congress, and by DANIEL WEBSTER of the United States' Senate.

The committee on nominations, consisting of two from each town in this Congressional district, appointed to nominate suitable persons for the consideration of this Convention, to be supported by the freemen of this District for Representative in Congress, and for elector of President and Vice President at the coming election, presented the name of

Hon. HILAND HALL, for Representative in Congress. And

Hon. WILLIAM HENRY, for Elector of President and Vice President, which report was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The following resolutions were then presented by the Committee appointed for the purpose, and on the passage of them, the Convention was ably addressed by Henry Chapman Esq. of Greenfield, Mass. by A. L. Miner Esq. of Manchester, and by H. Canfield Esq. of Arlington.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and his adherents have forfeited all claim to our approbation and support, and for his and their removal from office as far as the Constitution has given us power, we pledge to each other and our beloved country all lawful exertions and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That, in the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency and John Tyler to the Vice Presidency of the U. States, we have all the assurance that moral honesty, sterling ability, correct principles and unsullied patriotism can give, that our grievances will be redressed.

Resolved, That we cordially concur with the late State Convention in the nomination of Silas H. Jennison for Governor, and David M. Camp for Lieut. Governor, and Henry F. Jones for Treasurer, and we pledge our best efforts to secure the election of these candidates at the ensuing State election.—And that we also concur in the nomination of Samuel C. Crafts, and Ezra Meech for Electors at large of President and Vice President of this State.

Resolved, That the protection of American Industry, by a legislation as broad and liberal as the enterprise of American citizens is extensive and daring, is not only a judicious and wise policy, a policy under which the chief and great branches of business of the country have flourished in times past, but its abandonment by any administration betrays a most lamentable ignorance of the commercial relations between this and other nations.

Resolved, That Vermont is a tenant in common with the other States of this Union

of the public domain—that the appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of any part of it to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government shows a miserable want of economy, and that any other disposition than an equal distribution of it among the several States in a ratio proportioned to the representative population of each State, is palpably unjust.

Resolved, That this Convention have the utmost confidence in the capability and integrity of William Henry Harrison for the office of President, and of John Tyler for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we have had a "One Man Government" for the last eleven years, that every means has been used by it to strengthen and perpetuate Executive power and to smother the fires of liberty, but these are unextinguishable—The people will have such a Government no longer.—The people will rule.

Resolved, That we do in one case adopt the doctrine of Gen. Jackson, "that those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break," and as Martin Van Buren commenced business on the capital of Gen. Jackson, and borrowed his financial policy from the despots of Europe, China and Cuba, his hypocrisy, profligacy and imbecility being the only items of investment fairly his own, he ought to become a political bankrupt, and the people have decreed he shall.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, 8 o'clock, A. M.
The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was addressed by Col. Blackmer of Bennington, Daniel Wells Esq. of Greenfield Mass. Hon. Hiland Hall, and Hon. Samuel Elliott.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Elliot:—

Resolved, That a sound and convenient currency is highly desirable and deeply interesting to all the fair business men and citizens of the Union, of all political parties; and that we cordially invite all such to join in placing our Banks and Currency in a safe and permanent condition, and, rejecting political quackery and visionary experiments, restore the good old fashioned and practical policy of National Justice and Economy.

Unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretaries, and published in the two Whig papers in this District.

Convention adjourned.

W. R. RANNEY, President.

A. P. LYMAN,	Secretaries.
J. W. MOORE,	
J. McM. SHAFTER,	
P. T. WASHBURN,	
H. CANFIELD,	
Wm. E. RYTH.	

PUNISHMENT OF ASLANDERER.

—When General Harrison was Governor of the Indiana Territory, and Indian Commissioner, he was accused of official malversation and corruption, by a land speculator, whose piratical machinations and gambling in the Indian lands he exposed and defeated. General Harrison forthwith instituted an action against his accuser for slander, and the jury to whom was referred the decision of the issue, promptly and without quibbling the jury box, returned a verdict in favor of General Harrison, with heavy damages. He approached the defendant, and declared his intention not to receive one dollar of the damages, saying that, after all legal charges were paid, the balance remaining should be apportioned among the widows and orphans of those brave soldiers who fell on the Tippecanoe battle field. Instructions were given and the money distributed in conformity with the General's declaration among the widows and orphans of his gallant companions in arms, who fell battling for the honor of their country, on the field of glory. If all the slanderers of the General were served in the same way methinks the widows of the soldiers that fell at Tippecanoe would be richly dowered.

N. O. Bulletin.

Samuel, alias P. Q. Cushman, has been appointed Postmaster at Portsmouth, N. H. This is the man who said during the last war, "that he hoped to God, that every soldier who marched to Canada, would leave his bones there." He is a fair specimen of Mr. Van Buren's "democratic friends."

WRONG PIG BY THE EAR.

The annexed correspondence is about as interesting as any thing that has appeared lately:

Letter from Amos Kendall to the Post Master at Goodwinsville. Va.

My dear sir,—I take the liberty to enclose you an Address and Prospectus for the Extra Globe, hoping that it may be compatible with your inclination and sense of duty to use them for the purpose of procuring and returning subscribers.

If in that hope I shall be disappointed, I solicit of you the personal favor to hand it over to some friend of the administration who may be inclined to use it for that purpose.

With great respect, your friend,
AMOS KENDALL.

Mr. Edwards' Reply.
Goodwinsville, Va.

Mr. Amos Kendall:

Sir—Your letter and circular came safely by mail, free of postage—and that I may not be censured, I have concluded to return you your circular, that you may have the opportunity of sending it by mail, and of course free, to some other man, who possibly may consider it an honor to join in slandering for individual gain, the private character of William Henry Harrison, who only captured a British army to entitle him (in your elegant language) to the appellation of a *mock hero*. You state that the slumbers of your children are disturbed by the firing of Whig guns. I believe that the same thing happened once or twice before. The enemies of America have always had a peculiar dread of Whig guns. But, sir, I take great pleasure to inform you, and through you, Mr. Van Buren, that he may take his rest as far as regards my children. They are not so easily frightened by gun powder, though they feel very indignant at Mr. Poinsett's militia scheme, which His Excellency recommended, though he never saw it. The commission which I hold, if Mr. Van Buren thinks it is a security for my vote, I herewith inform him, through you, is at his call; and it gives me more pleasure to offer it than the honor of retaining it could confer. I have come to the conclusion that America does not entirely depend upon the election of any one man as President, though I am not so very certain that your pension is so free from its dependence on the election of Mr. Van Buren.

You say that General Harrison is, in your classical language, a tongueless candidate. I have never seen the gentleman—therefore you and Mr. Van Buren, of course, know more of him than I do. I wish you to get Mr. Van Buren, who has a tongue, to answer the following questions:—Did you not vote to instruct Rufus King to oppose the admission of slavery in Missouri? Did you not vote against James Madison in 1812?—Did you not vote for the Tariff of 1828?—Did you never see or hear of Mr. Poinsett's Army project until it was called for by a resolution of Congress? And will you not endeavor to have that project carried into effect, if you are re-elected? Did you not sanction the admission of negro testimony in Lieut. George M. Hoe's trial before a navy Court Martial? I hope, my dear sir, that you and the President, whom I take to be one and the same, in fact, will loosen your tongues and inform your friend, as you style me in your letter. You know that the people are not quite ready for a monarch, and a little decency is still necessary to be used, in order to reconcile them to their lots. Some, I suppose, will feel highly honored to be appointed cradle-minders for your dear children! Sweet babes! lie still and slumber.—Democrats guard thy heads, and Treasury pap without number fall thickly around thy beds! I am at a loss to name a person in this country who is willing to act as cradle-nurse for your nervous offspring. Tell Dr. Niles that I owe him an apology; but as he is solely dependent upon you for his bread, and permit me to add, office, that whenever you shall have selected my successor, I am ready to resign.

With something short of respect,
I subscribe myself,
JOHN H. EDWARDS, P. M.
At Goodwinsville, Va.

Jefferson says "Take not from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." Van Buren, Senators Benton and Walker say, reduce the wages of labor.

We are permitted to make public the following interesting correspondence:

Boston, June 29, 1840.

My Dear General:

I address you with the frankness which an old friend may use towards another. My object is to learn what you think of the recent attacks on the military character of Gen. Harrison. I believe you were in the Army in the West, in the campaign of Tippecanoe: although I do not remember that you served with him after the declaration of war against England; but as a military man, forming your judgment impartially, and when the facts were recent, your opinion would be of great value. If there be any blot on his military fame, it ought to be known; if there be not, you will feel that an old soldier ought not to be unjustly and rudely attacked.

Gen. Harrison is before the country for the Presidency. I do not know that we shall elect him, but I can say, in your own language, my dear General, that "we'll try."

Yours with unceasing regard,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Gen. JAMES MILLER.

SALEM June 30, 1840.

My dear Sir:

I have the honor to have received your letter of yesterday, requesting me to state what I think of the recent attacks on the military character of Gen. Harrison. I answer I can truly say, that I have noticed with deep regret attacks, not only on his well earned military fame, but also upon his private and moral character. My first acquaintance with Gen. Harrison was in the year 1811. I was on duty in the 4th Regiment of Infantry, then commanded by Col. John P. Royd—afterwards Gen. Royd—under orders to proceed to Vincennes, and there report to Gov. Harrison. We did so. We remained at Vincennes some days, and united ourselves with the volunteers assembled there, devoting our limited time to purposes of organization and drill. We then took up the line of march for the Indian country, and proceeded by slow and cautious marches, until we had reached about seventy miles up the Wabash toward Tippecanoe; where we halted and threw up a stockade work, which was called Fort Harrison. Here I remained until the army returned from Tippecanoe, after the battle.

Although I was not in the battle, still I took great interest in it; had much conversation with all the officers on their return; and made every inquiry I could think of respecting their movements and encampments, the attack and defence, and the operations of the battle throughout;—and I made up my mind, unhesitatingly, that the campaign had been conducted with great bravery, skill and judgment, and that nothing was left undone, that could be done, consistently with the General's express orders from the War Department, which I saw and read. Nor have I ever known or heard of any act of his, which has, in the least degree, altered the opinion I then formed of him. I will add, that if I ever had any military skill, I am more indebted for it to General Harrison than to any other man. Soon after the battle, I wrote a letter to Gen. Benjamin Pierce, late Governor of New Hampshire—my military father, as I call him—giving a somewhat detailed account of the campaign of Tippecanoe. That letter was preserved by Gen. P. and might now probably be found among his papers. If it is in existence, it will show what were my opinions at that time, as would also several other letters then written by me to various friends. In those days I never heard that Gen. Harrison was a coward or wore petticoats.

To conclude, I freely express my opinion, after following him through all his civil and military career, after living with him in his family more than six months, that Gen. William Henry Harrison is as free from stain or blemish, as it falls to the lot of man to be.

I am, dear sir,

Your old Friend,

JAMES MILLER.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

They come in troops.—The Warsaw, Ky. Patriot of the 12th, says:

Twenty workmen in the Etna Furnace have publicly renounced the Federal Van Buren party, and declared for Harrison and Tyler. They say they can no longer support a party whose leaders are in favor of protecting the manufacturer at the expense of the laborer.

THE WHIG'S WARNING TO MARTIN.

A Parody on 'Lockie's Warning,' by Campbell.

WHIG.

Oh, Matty! oh, Matty! beware of the day
When the log-cabin boys stand in battle array!
When the hard-fisted workee shall give thee a
bout,
And put thee and thy bloodhounds at once to a
route;
When the farmer shall rush with his uplifted
flail,
And thy Locos shrink back, and with terror
turn pale;
When the honest Mechanic with tools long
unused,
Shall hammer thee well for thy office abused:
For the field of the conquered is plain to my
sight,
And the clans of the Spoilsmen are scattered
in flight.
What steeds from thy palace flee with riders
before?
They are thine, little Matty, thy carriage and
four!
How their silver and buckles shine bright in
the sun,
When the People exclaim, "See how finely
they run!"

MARTIN.

Avant, hateful Whig, for my party is strong,
Though things in the Nation go woefully wrong;
All my troops are well drilled, my partizans
paid,
My schemes are most cunning, my plots are
well laid.
I've Benton the braggart, full of 'humbug and
salt';
And heaven-born Amos unspotted with fault;
I have Blair and his Globe brim full of my pap,
And Duncan the valiant, brave knight of the
tap;
I've armies of thousands by Poinsett well plan-
ned;
My Navy with 'cobblers and tinkers,' is man-
ned.
My National Debt every day rises high,
And soon with the debt of 'Old England' will
vie.
Forty millions I spend in the course of a year,
For votes I must have though I purchase them
dear.
Then my lands in the West, what a beautiful
bribe
For the whole of your poor ragged Log-Cabin
tribe!
My Sub-Treasury Bank gives my agents a
chance
To pocket an outfit for England or France.
With Nullification great ends I can serve
By keeping Calhoun as a *corps de reserve*.

WHIG.

Oh, Matty! Oh, Matty! beware of the day
When the Hard Cider torrents shall sweep
thee away;
When from the Far West, in a 'wagon and
two,'
Rides the sturdy old Farmer called TIPPECANOE;
When the voices of millions shall raise the
loud shout,
And a Hero shall put all thy forces to rout.
Oh, weep! but thy tears cannot alter thy case;
Snug Kinderhook lies at the end of thy race;
The wrath of the people in fierceness doth burn,
Bidding thee to thy dwelling all lonely return.
I tell thee, Van Buren, dread echoes shall ring
From the Florida *Dogs* for their fugitive king;
Thy Swartwouts shall mourn thee, and dema-
gogues wail,
To think that thy long-vaunted magic should
fail.
Take heed to my warning—thy reign is no
more,
For 'coming events cast their shadows before.'
[Somerset (N. J.) Whig.]

Calhoun's Portrait of Van Buren.—Calhoun, the main prop of the administration, expressed the following opinion of his friend Martin Van Buren:

"He was not of the race of the lion or the tiger—he belonged to the lower order—the FOX and the WEASEL; and it would be in vain to expect that he could command the respect or acquire the confidence of those who had so little admiration of the qualities by which he was distinguished."

Miles Hotchkiss, who has been employed some time in keeping a nine-pin alley in Oswego, New-York, and who "immortalised" himself by endeavoring to impose upon General Harrison, by writing him a letter, which the General did not notice, but which was answered by a Cincinnati Committee, has been appointed Register of the Land Office, at Kaskaskia, Illinois.—*Boston Cou.*

Nathaniel Green Esq. has been re-appointed postmaster of Boston.

HEAR THE OLD METHODIST MINISTER.

The following thrilling appeal is from one whose head is frosted over with some seventy winters. Hear him—he speaks with a heart overflowing with love for his country and its institutions, for which, old as he is, he feels a deep and lively interest. We take his letter from the *Augusta (Geo.) Reformer*:

To the Editor of the Reformer:

GENTLEMEN,—An old Methodist minister, who has been one for upwards of forty-three years, and who never in his life subscribed for a purely political paper—who never attended a purely political meeting, or, in any shape or way engaged in politics, other than go to the polls and give his vote, now requests you to send him your paper. Although as a minister, I have hitherto stood aloof from politics, I can really do so no longer. I have read some—reflected much—and often compared the present with the past, and have sighed and mourned over the distress that has been brought on my beloved country. This distress, I conscientiously believe, has been brought on it by the mismanagement of her rulers—not do I see any thing in the vastament utter ruin, unless some more competent and virtuous hand be inducted to take the helm. That personage is Gen. Harrison. It is many years since I first became acquainted with this gentleman; and for a length of time, I may say, I was his neighbor. And now, from no other motive than a conviction of his worth and fitness for the office, to which, I hope, he will be elevated, do I take up my pen and make my wishes known. To the members of the Methodist church I particularly address myself. Few of these of the present day know the warm, the steadfast, the uniform friend Methodism and its preachers had in Gen. Harrison. When these preachers were travelling on the frontiers they always found his house emphatically a home. How kind, how affable, how condescending was this distinguished statesman, may be learnt from an occurrence which was told me by a brother preacher. On a very cold and boisterous night, a young preacher, who came to the General's, who he lived (I think) in Vincennes, went to the meeting house to preach, but owing to the inclemency of the weather not a soul attended except the General and a soldier. The preacher, who was a young man, and full of zeal, considering it his duty to preach whether the congregation was great or small, got up in the pulpit and went through the usual exercises, as though scores were present. During this time the General sat at the foot of the steps leading to the pulpit, giving the most profound attention to the discourse.—When the preacher had closed his sermon, perceiving that the soldier was holding down his head, and thinking he was affected by his discourse, he went to him to give him some words of comfort under his supposed distress. The General then got up, and taking a candle out of the candlestick held it in his hand close to the preacher while he was talking to, and singing over the poor soldier. This little incident made a deep impression on my mind, and endeared the man to me ever afterwards. I thought I could see in it his great love for Religion and the sacred truths of the Gospel—his great respect for the minister of Jesus Christ in condescending, Statesman, General and Governor as he was, to become a candle holder, for a poor, young, inexperienced Methodist preacher. His great philanthropy in remaining in the meeting-house of a cold winter's night if he, by so doing, could only accidentally be tributary to the happiness of a poor soldier. Such a man is worthy to fill the office of President of these United States—and members of the Methodist church, such is now before you. Will you not remember his former kindness to your preachers? You now have it in your power to do something for him, who, in the days of your suffering did so much for you. Requite, then his generosity, whose house was always open to your preachers, and were they in sickness, suffering and distress, they were sure to find a home.

An old Methodist Preacher.

Very Significant.—The following was the motto on one of the banners carried in the procession at the great Harrison gathering at Worcester on the 17th.—It was Amos that was frightened—not his children! !

THE EXTRA GLOBE.

The most desperate exertions are now making by the Federal Office Holders to push this vehicle of slander into circulation. Aside from the army of Secretaries, Auditors, Clerks, &c. at Washington, and the one hundred and fifty Van Buren Congressmen the whole Post Office force of the country is brought to bear in its favor, and we have good reason to believe that, aside from its 20,000 Circulars and the return Letters, tens of thousands of copies of it will be circulated free of postage, or rather at the expense of those who are obliged to pay postage on their letters and papers. The General Post Office is now a great electioneering engine in the hands of those who regard themselves as "Victors," and the public trusts as "Spoils of the Vanquished."

We have no doubt that the circulation of that foul sheet will reach 200,000 copies, ensuring a net profit to the viper Kendall of \$100,000 for five months' service. Let who will lose, he is sure to win.

On the long list of members of Congress who have subscribed for hundreds and thousands of copies, we understand that Messrs. Boyd and Butler, the only Van Buren men from Kentucky, are down for 2,600 copies.—This is quite an item; but if these gentlemen intend to oppose old Tippecanoe in Kentucky, we can tell how to do it far more effectually than by circulating the Extra Globe: Let them just cause it to be whispered about through their State that in case Van Buren is sent to Kinderhook, Kendall and Blair will surely come back to Kentucky.—If that does not induce the Hunters to knock under, they will stand any thing.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CHANGE.

By a letter from the Hon. Charles Downing, Delegate in Congress from Florida territory, which appears in the last Tallahassee Star, we are gratified to perceive that that gentleman has renounced Van Buren, and taken his stand in favor of Gen. Harrison. He gives his reasons in the following extract from his letter:

"Although we may have no vote in the election, and hence are told by many it is folly to meddle—yet I think that Florida has a deeper interest in the Presidential election than any State in the Union. Independent of having all our officers who administer the laws, selected by the President, we have a series of savage butcheries, almost nightly enacted, among us, the like of which for atrocity, for damning disgrace on the government which should protect us, has no parallel in the history of the world. He must have a deeper confidence in a government professing democracy than I have, who can believe that after nearly five years of scenes like this, of continued impotence, of disgrace and defeat, this same government, administered by the same men, can do, or will do, better in the next four years, than they have done in the last. Who is there that can see any probable or possible chance of closing the war, if conducted as it has been? What will give us protection, but a change of the Constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the U. States?"

From the Cincinnati Republican.

We took a walk along the landing on yesterday, and on going from Main street to Broadway, counted twenty four steamboats lying at the wharf, some having just arrived, and others about to depart. There was really quite an appearance of business, though we are grieved to say that it was only in appearance. There was not the freight lining the water's edge that was wont to be there a year ago. Draymen were leaning listlessly upon their drays, and laboring men, who in times gone by used to find plenty of employment in loading and unloading steamboats, looked on in silence, as if wondering why business should be so depressed. On enquiring of some of our commission merchants, we were told that it was difficult to procure sufficient freight to load a boat bound for the upper and lower country.—There is but little freight here, and if the quantity was ever so great, the low price of our produce below, is no inducement for our merchants to ship it. When will these times change, exclaim the merchants? when, say the steamboat men? when, say the draymen and laborers? Not for the better until there is a change in the government, a change in those who have been tinkering with the currency.

MR. CALHOUN AND MR. VAN BUREN.

From a speech in the Senate of the U. States some few years ago, when Mr. Calhoun enlisted against Executive dictation and usurpation, and Mr. Van Buren was presiding in the Senate, Mr. C. thus addressed him.

"The year 1836 is destined to make the most remarkable changes in our political institutions, since the adoption of the Constitution. The events of the year have made a deeper innovation on the principles of the Constitution, and evinced a stronger tendency to revolution than any which have occurred from its adoption to the present day.—Sir, (said Mr. C. addressing the Vice President) duty compels me to speak of facts, immediately connected with yourself. In deference to your feelings as presiding officer of the body, I shall speak of them with all possible reserve, much more reserve than I should otherwise have done if you did not occupy that seat. Among the first of these events which I shall notice, is the caucus of Baltimore; that, too, like the Ann Harbor caucus, has been dignified with the name of the people. The caucus was got up under the countenance and express authority of the President himself; and its edict, appointing you his successor, has been sustained, not only by the whole power and patronage of the government, but by his active personal influence and exertion. Through its instrumentality he has succeeded in controlling of the voice of the people, and for the first time the President has appointed his successor, and thus the first great step of converting our government into a monarchy has been achieved. These are solemn and ominous facts. No one who has examined the results of the last election can doubt their truth. It is now certain that you are the free and unbiased choice of the people of these United States. If left to your own popularity, without the active and direct influence of the President and the power and patronage of the government active through a mock convention of the people, instead of the highest you would in all probability have been the lowest of the candidates."

Little did the hearers of these words anticipate—little did the orator himself suspect that the voice thus eloquently in rebuke of the Executive nominee, would ever be employed to sustain that nominee in power.

Of chance and change, oh, let not man complain.

From the Florida Star of the 16th inst.

A fair Business Transaction.—Showing how the people are gulled, and the Treasury plundered, by the pets of the present administration.

A few weeks since a cargo of Bacon was purchased in Baltimore on behalf of Government, and shipped on board the brig Benjamin, Captain —, and carried to Cedar Keys, where it was condemned by the United States Agents, and ordered round to St. Marks. Here it was ordered to be sold; without any notice having been given of the intended sale, a mock auction was got up in St. Marks, nine o'clock at night, at which it is understood, only three persons attended, viz. the mock auctioneer and two individuals, who were clerks in the Quarter Master's department, or commissary's department.—The bacon was sold, and these two clerks became the purchasers, at 3-4 of a cent per pound! It was immediately delivered and removed that night from St. Marks. They were the next day offered \$1700 for their bargain, which they refused. They demanded \$5000. Two or three weeks subsequently, and within the past week this same bacon is understood to have been purchased for the use of the troops in the service of the territory at 15 cents per pound, and is pronounced to be in excellent order.

Now, in reference to the transaction, who can doubt the following facts:

1st. That it was condemned that it might be sold; and

2d. That it was sold that somebody might become the purchaser; and

3. That altogether, it is a very greasy affair.

A Large Call. M'Mahon, the President of the late Whig Convention, at Baltimore, when about to proceed to business on the opening of the meeting called with a loud voice—"The nation will please come to order!"

THE FLAIL.

[PUBLISHED BY THE BRATTLEBORO YOUNG MEN'S WHIG ASSOCIATION.]—WM. E. RYTHUR, PRINTER.

BRATTLEBORO, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1840.

From the Windsor (Vt.) Times. Renunciations of Van Burenism.

TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS:

We the undersigned, freemen of the town of Windsor, in the State of Vermont, heretofore supporters of the present National Administration, have become fully satisfied that Martin Van Buren OUGHT NOT TO BE RE-ELECTED to the office of President of the United States. We, therefore, have deliberately resolved to cast our suffrages at the approaching election, for the ticket pledged to the support of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Although, we have been compelled thus to abandon the Administration party, yet we by no means admit that we have changed our political principles. We firmly believe that the measures and general policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration are ANTI-DEMOCRATIC in the extreme, and that he has entirely lost sight of the principles which brought his "Illustrious Predecessor" into power:—therefore, in discarding him and his followers, we act STRICTLY AS DEMOCRATS. And we believe that no Democrat who truly respects the principles which led to the election of Thomas Jefferson, or even Andrew Jackson, can consistently do otherwise. With all his pretensions to democracy, we have found Mr. Van Buren a most perfect Aristocrat in practice—not only aping the corrupt nobility of the Old World, by the ostentatious display of gold and silver, and luxurious equipage, entirely inconsistent with the character of a Republican Chief Magistrate, but introducing extravagance and prodigality into every department of the Government. Endeavoring to strengthen the power of the Executive at all points, and by all possible means not only at the sacrifice of the just powers of the other branches of the government, but of the rights and liberties of the people themselves, and finally consummating his triumph, by forcing upon the country the worst kind of European Despotism, to wit—~~an~~ an unlimited control over the industry and resources of the people. If this is democracy, then surely we are no longer Democrats.—But such was not the Democracy of our Fathers—such is not our Democracy.

But it is said that Gen. Harrison is the "FEDERAL CANDIDATE," and we have been tauntingly asked if a Democrat could consistently support the candidate of the "FEDERAL PARTY." For an answer to this question, we would respectfully refer our DEMOCRATIC Friends to the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, whose experience on this subject will doubtless enable him to speak with entire confidence. At the same time we plead "not guilty" and wait for the verdict of the country. We utterly deny that our favorite candidate ever was a Federalist. He has never stood, as he now stands, upon the broadest Democratic platform. The true patriot, the brave soldier, ever preferring his country's honor and interest before his own.

But the true question is, "Can we as Democrats consistently support Gen. Harrison?" And this question we are ready to answer. *Emphatically we say yes!!* We wish to bring back our government to its original purity—we wish to restore to the people and their representatives the power to enact such laws as they may deem proper, untrammelled by Executive influence, and unawed by threatened vetoes! We wish to sustain the principles of the Great Jefferson in regard to the proper qualifications of public officers, and the duty of Federal office-holders at elections! We mean to adhere to the measures of political reform which brought Gen. Jackson into power—we mean to exercise independently, the right of private judgment in relation to men and measures—we have a strong desire to see our

country again prosperous in its trade and commerce—our manufactures revive—our agriculture flourish—and honest industry meet its just reward. Hence we shall support Gen. Harrison as the only and last means left us, by which we can hope to effect these great objects. If elected, we believe he will administer the Government upon the most approved Democratic plan. If he fails we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we have conscientiously discharged our duty and done what we could to leave to our posterity, as our fathers left to us, the full enjoyment of the rich blessing of a free government.

JOHN F. DEANE,
ALBERT ADAMS,
REUBEN M. PARKER,
EZRA REDFIELD,
EDWARD G. BABCOCK,
PRESCOTT COATS,
RALPH HOWARD,
STEPHEN P. CADY,
SAMUEL BURNHAM,
LEWIS PATRICK,
ZACH. DUTTON,
WILLIAM WAIT,
LEWIS MOREY,
MICHAEL C. MOREY,
CHARLES RICE,
DAVID SANDERSON,
DANIEL G. HOPKINS,
JEDEDIAH TOWN,
JEDEDIAH TOWN, Jr.
WILLIAM ADAMS,
LEONARD HERRICK,
DAVID TOWN,
SOLOMON W. JOHNSON.

Windsor, August, 11, 1840.

ROOM FOR FORTY-ONE.

The Wayne County Whig publishes an eloquent letter, signed by forty-one freemen of the town of Arcadia, Wayne County, setting forth the reason why they can no longer support Mr. Van Buren. A gentleman at our elbow informs us that he recognises among the seceders some of the staunchest friends of General Jackson in that part of the country. They all voted for Martin Van Buren in 1836, and have since supported his administration; but they say he has showed himself to be a *federalist*, and they *democrats*, can sustain him no longer. How the locofocos can have the impudence to claim the Empire State for Van Buren in the face of such evidences of popular feeling, as are daily exhibited every where within its limits, is to us a marvel.

The following are the names of the seceders: James Miller, jr., A S Edmonston, Geo. Howland, James Snow, Hiram Knapp, Frederick A. Rew, Henry Whitbeck, Wm. B. Akin, John Gunsolly, Jacob C. Rowe, Erastus B. Morse, Philemon Pierce, Isaac Soverhill, jr., Justus D. Soverhill, Warren Wyman, Rob. N. Lattimore, Rufus Amsden, Daniel Willis, Randolph Tillotson, Henry J. Shaver, Henry Snyder, John Harmon, Milo Galloway, Maline Miller, John Van Ostrand, J. W. Pennington, L. F. Hutchinson, Thos. J. Lee, George Galloway, Cornelius Hollenbeck, Sumner Hopkins, John Z. Drum, John W. Schemerhorn, F. Schemerhorn, Benjamin Roberts, George Lake, Ebenezer Marble, Heman R. Dunning, Leroy Fairwell, Garret Van Fleet, David B. Kittle.

ANOTHER.—The undersigned, formerly supporter of Jackson and Van Buren, hereby, renounces all adherence to the latter inasmuch as I believe his measures to be ruinous to the best interests of our Republic; and boldly assert that I will give my vote for Harrison, and will also use my influence to induce others to do the same.

DANIEL BAYLESS.

Sodus, Aug. 10, 1840.

NO CHANGES.

We give our readers the popular Presidential vote of 1836. We wish every freeman to retain it for the purpose of comparing the results of the late elections with those of 1836, to see if there are no changes.

States,	Mr. Van Buren.	Others.
Maine,	22,300	15,239
N. Hampshire,	18,722	6,228
Vermont,	14,037	20,991
Massachusetts,	33,501	41,093
Rhode Island,	2,964	2,710
Connecticut,	19,234	18,466
New York,	166,815	138,543
New-Jersey,	26,347	26,892
Pennsylvania,	91,475	87,111
Delaware,	4,155	4,738
Maryland,	22,167	25,852
Virginia,	30,261	23,368
North Carolina,	26,940	28,626
S. Carolina,	No vote by people.	
Georgia,	22,126	24,930
Alabama,	19,068	15,637
Mississippi,	9,979	9,688
Louisiana,	3,653	3,383
Tennessee,	26,120	35,962
Kentucky,	33,435	36,955
Ohio,	96,948	105,405
Indiana,	32,480	41,281
Illinois,	18,007	14,983
Missouri,	10,905	8,337
Arkansas,	2,400	1,238
Michigan,	7,360	4,000

Votes for the Electors of Martin Van Buren, 762,149

Votes for the Electors of other Candidates, 736,736

Majority, 25,413

GEN. HARRISON AND GEN. LAFAYETTE.

A friend has handed to us the subjoined extract from a Cincinnati paper of 1825.—It contains the Address of Gen. William H. Harrison, then speaker for the city of Cincinnati, and the State of Ohio generally, to Gen. Lafayette, the Nation's guest. We copy it with pleasure, and it will be read with satisfaction.

On his arrival at the stage erected for the purpose at the foot of Broadway, he was addressed by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in the following appropriate and eloquent address—

GENERAL HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Lafayette—In the name of the people of Cincinnati, I bid you welcome to their city.

In other places, General, your reception has been marked by a display of wealth and splendor which we could not imitate, even if it were not incompatible with the simplicity of manners and habits which distinguish the backwoodsmen of America.—But let me assure you, General, that in no part of the Union or of the whole earth, is there to be found a greater respect for your character, a warmer gratitude for your services, or a more affectionate attachment to your person, than in the bosoms of those who now surround you.

But if we cannot rival some of our sister States in the splendors of an exhibition, or in the fascinating graces of a highly polished society, to a mind like yours, we can present a more interesting spectacle—the effects of those institutions, for the establishment of which your whole life has been devoted; in producing in the course of a few years, a degree of prosperity and a sum of human happiness which you have nowhere seen surpassed in the whole circuit of your tour. When you last embarked from your adopted country, General, the bounds of this extensive State did not contain a single white inhabit-

ant. No plough had yet marked a furrow on its luxurious soil. One unbroken mass of forest equally sheltered a few miserable savages and the beasts which were their prey.

In this immense waste no human being offered the song of praise and thanksgiving to the Creator; the country and its wretched inhabitants, presented the same appearance of wild, savage, uncultivated nature. But now see the change, "the wilderness and the solitary places have been glad; and the desert to blossom like the rose."

There is no deception, General, in the appearances which are before you. This flourishing city has not been built, like the proud capitol on the frozen Pava, by the command of a despot, directing the labor of obedient millions. It has been reared by the hands of freemen. It is the natural mart of a highly cultivated country. These crowded streets are now filled with the inhabitants of this city, and its vicinity, and are a part of the 700,000 christian people who daily offer up their orisons to Heaven for the innumerable blessings they enjoy. The youth who form your guard of honor, are a detachment of 100,000 enrolled freemen, whose manly bosoms are the only ramparts of our State. They have all assembled to present the free will offering of their affections to the benefactor of their country.

Happy Chief! How different must be your feelings from those of the most distinguished commander, who in the proudest days of Rome, conducted to the Capitol the miserable captives, and the glittering spoils of an unrighteous war. This, *your triumph*, has not brought to the millions who have witnessed it, a single painful emotion. Your victories have not caused a sigh from the bosom of a single human being, unless it be from the tyrants whose power to oppress their fellow men they have curtailed.

Happy man! the influence of your example will extend beyond the tomb. Your fame, associated with that of Washington and Bolivar, will convince some future Caesar, that the path of duty is the path of true glory. And that the character of the warrior can never be complete, without faithfully fulfilling the character of a citizen.

Welcome, then, companion of Washington, friend of Franklin, of Adams and Jefferson—devoted champion of liberty—welcome.

GEN. HARRISON AN ABOLITIONIST.

The locos insist upon this—and we admit the General will be an abolitionist of the first water, after the fourth of March next.

He will abolish all sinecures.

He will abolish all extravagance in the public expenditures.

He will abolish all hankering after kingly power.

He will abolish all effort on the part of Office Holders, to make a King of the President.

He will abolish this thing of specie currency for the office-holders, and a paper currency for the people.

He will abolish attempts to raise a large standing army in time of peace.

He will abolish the Florida war and the blood hounds.

He will abolish the efforts to reduce the wages of the poor man, and to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

He will abolish loco-focoism.

He will, in fine, be a most thoroughgoing abolitionist—such a one as he was in the last war, when he abolished and demolished the British and Indians whenever they shewed their faces.

Now, Messrs. office-holders, how do you like Gen. Harrison's abolitionism?

THE FLAIL.

Tuesday, September 1, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR STATE OFFICERS,

FOR GOVERNOR,

SILAS H. JENISON.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DAVID M. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER,

HENRY F. JAMES.

Sensors for Windham County,

CALVIN TOWNSLEY,
DAVID CRAWFORD,
EMORY WHEELOCK.

Sensors for Bennington County,

NOADIAH SWIFT,
A. L. MINER.

Representative to Congress,

HILAND HALL.

For Elector,

WILLIAM HENRY.

ALL READY !!

Last Appeal Before Election!

We cannot permit this number to go forth without making one more appeal to the Whigs of this District on the importance of immediate and efficient action. We have now arrived at the crisis so long looked forward to. The freemen of this District are on the eve of one of the most important elections ever held in this State. How does it become them, then, to ponder well the manner in which they shall decide for themselves and their descendants for or against the present Administration. We have no desire to influence any freeman other than by setting before him truths—such truths relative to the present Administration, as ought to be disseminated, known and read, in order that every one may know what is the true situation of our National Affairs. We believe the present Administration has committed gross outrages upon the rights of freemen. They have trampled upon, and then bid defiance to them. They have waged an uncompromising war against many of our valued institutions—they have sneered at the people.—Yes, the once sovereign people, as their petitions, by hundreds and thousands flowed into the halls of Congress, asking that their rights might be respected. "They have told the people the Government will take care of itself—the people must take care of themselves." They have spent millions in carrying on a disgraceful war with the Seminoles, when, in the language of the venerable Ex-President Adams, "the Government might with \$75,000 put the war forever to an end." They have told the People their property must be reduced in value, that they must themselves be brought on a footing with the serfs of Russia, and the laborers of Cuba. And again they have told them that a standing army, yes, an army of 200,000 men, subject to the entire control of the President,

was necessary. Thus saying, as it were, to American freemen—that in order to keep you in subjection, this host of hireling soldiers must be raised. They have introduced a novel, but not less barbarous system of warfare, which any other civilized nation would be ashamed to follow, thus disgracing the American name abroad, in the eyes of all freemen and philanthropists. They have been extravagant, yes, worse than extravagant,—wasteful of the public property,—expending on an average more than \$39,000,000 annually, or more than three times the amount which it cost to carry on the Government under J. Q. Adams. All this have they done, and still they grasp for more power. Shall we give it to them? Shall we sanction these odious measures? Are you ready, under these circumstances, to support Martin Van Buren? Be prepared to settle these questions at the polls. Remember you have rights—preserve them while you can—don't give them up. Let every one be at the polls, and let not this last appeal fall like a dull sound upon your ears. Think of the truths thus set forth, and forget them not. Remember that now is the time or never."

For the Flail.

United and concentrated effort is now the only requisite to success. The people are well acquainted with the measures of the Administration and their tendency. Experience has also approved the decision of our judgments and taught us what will be the results. It only remains by a united, vigorous effort to affix the seal of condemnation upon the party and their principles. The crisis has come—the ranks of freedom and democracy are forming for the conflict—their leader is a tried soldier, their banner discloses amid its bright folds the watchwords which animated the heroes of '76, and will ever encourage the sons of liberty and truth—their weapons are those with which truth always arms her followers—they are strong and piercing—they have stood the test of argument and experience, and will never disgrace the cause they support. This band has been disciplined under the old champions of democracy, and will boldly follow the lead of those whose actions as well as professions evince them worthy of confidence and esteem. Against them is marshalled a terrible array of all the forces that exclusive power and unlimited wealth can command. The temptations of proffered reward and lucrative station, conspire to unite against us the unprincipled, selfish and designing. They, too, have a leader who is a fit emblem of their cause. Inscribed on their banner is the motto of their clan, "To the victors belong the spoils." With desperate energy they seize upon every weapon which duplicity and long practiced cunning can suggest. But why pause for description. The enemy is before us—his deeds and dark designs are exposed. We know him—and to know is to hate.—Arouse then and away to the battle—show them that the people are mighty & must prevail. Let every man hasten to his post, and victory shall perch upon the banner of democracy and reform.

A letter from Henry Clay to two gentlemen of Indiana, is published in the Indianapolis Journal.

ASHFIELD, 24th July, 1840.

Gentlemen—In reply to your letter, I take pleasure in expressing the opinion that Gen. Harrison's election is certain, if proper exertions are made.—My belief, founded upon extensive information, is, that he will obtain the votes of at least twenty states unless there should be culpable neglect. Of the importance of his election to the welfare of the Union and the preservation of our free institutions, I have so often expressed my sincere opinion that it is not necessary now to repeat it.

I am respectfully your ob't servant.

H. CLAY.

THE FLAIL—Saturday, Aug. 29.

We this week present our readers with the 8th No. of our Messenger. We commenced with doubts, but we have gained confidence daily in our good cause, till we are able at last to assure our readers that the work goes bravely on, and that victory perches on the standard of Harrison and Reform. Both the South and mighty West have proclaimed to their sister States that they will be free. In Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama and North Carolina, where the elections have recently taken place, and where the issue has been fairly placed on National policy, or on men and measures of the present Administration, the march of right principles has been beyond the expectations of even the most sanguine Whigs. It is true we have expected to succeed in some of these States, but we never could have anticipated such complete and mighty triumphs as have rewarded the Whigs for their toil in the good cause.—These splendid results, these mighty victories over the spoilers in the contest at the ballot-box, are truly cheering to the friends of a Constitutional Government, and are fatal to the hopes of Van Buren and his friends. They have long fattened upon the spoils of the people—they have loved themselves, and the loaves and fishes of office—and they now cry out more, more;—but the people say no, no. The successes that have attended the efforts of the Whigs, we look upon as pledges and foretastes of that great victory that will certainly perch upon the standard of the people in the months of October and November next. With such effort and exertion as becomes the cause, and the great interests involved in it, we look forward with perfect confidence, and without one reasonable doubt, to the election of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison. But stay not yet. On Tuesday next we arm for the contest. That day tells the people whether Vermont is true to her trust—whether she will bow the knee to Baal, or no—whether Vermont is true to the principles of the fathers of the Revolution.—We shall succeed in vindicating our rights;—but let us not be contented with bare majorities, let the whole Whig phalanx come out and speak in a voice of thunder. "We were born free, and never will we be slaves. Let us swell our majority to such an extent, that it will be a lasting monument, both to friends and opponents, of a sound, democratic State Government. We have presented to us for our support, a State ticket of well tried men. They have been faithful and we can confide in them. The interests of the State are safe in their hands. We have also presented to us our old friend, Hiland Hall, for Congress; he has proved himself well acquainted with our wants—he has none of the pompous aristocracy of our opponent; and when elected, he will descend to be the Representative, and not the dictator of the People.

We venture to predict, that at the November election, Harrison & Tyler will receive such a majority over the spoils candidate, as to constitute a beacon that shall live in our future annals as a terror to evil doers, and an incentive to honesty and a faithful discharge of public duties.

An Apt Illustration.—A Western farmer has just related to us the following facts.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

Four years ago he borrowed of a friend in the eastern part of this State, \$1000 to improve a new and large wheat farm in Michigan. His farm, before clear from all incumbrance, was mortgaged to secure the payment of the money borrowed to make it productive, and after the expenditure of the \$1000 and a good deal of hard labor, in making the needful improvements, it was thought to be well worth \$4,000. For the first two years 35 bushels of wheat annually paid the interest. Then it took 70 bushels, and this year it cost him 160 bushels to pay \$70 interest, and the principal has become due. At the present prices of agricultural products in the interior of Michigan, the cultivators of the soil cannot realize enough from their crops to cover the first cost of production, consequently they get no profit on their laborious business. Hence no monied man wishes to invest his capital in improved farms. The person who loaned the \$1000, wants it for other purposes, and the unfortunate borrower is in a fair way to lose the savings of a whole life of honest industry.

From the Madisonian.

THE STANDING ARMY OF 200,000 MEN! Important Correspondence. We call the particular attention of our readers to the subjoined correspondence between Messrs. Rice Garland and John C. Clark on the one part, and the President of the United States on the other. It relates to one of the most important questions that ever arose in any age or country, and which, we rejoice to add, the public mind has grasped and decided already, by expressing against the policy of the Government its indignant condemnation. The letter of President Van Buren to certain citizens of Elizabeth City county, Virginia, (which has been going the rounds of the Federal Locofoco press,) contains the following passage at the close:

Unfair as the animadversions are thus shown to be, this is not even the worst aspect in which they have been presented.—We have been compelled to see, not I should think, without shame and mortification on the part of every ingenious mind, whatever may be his political preferences, the names of respectable citizens subscribed to statements, that I had in my annual message expressed my approbation of a plan, which not only never had been submitted to me, but was not even matured until more than three months after the message was sent to Congress; and an attempt to prove the unfounded assumption by the publication of a garbled extract from that document, with its true meaning falsified by the suppression of a material part. Nor was the avowed object of these extraordinary proceedings less remarkable than the acts themselves, being nothing less than an attempt to fix upon me the design of establishing a standing army of two hundred thousand men, for political and personal purposes. If I had been charged with the design of establishing among you, at the public expense, a menagerie of two hundred thousand wild beasts, it would not have surprised me more, nor would it, in my judgment, have been one jot more preposterous.

"I am, fortunately, gentlemen, not oversensitive to attacks of this character, and have, withal, an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, which renders them proof against all such attempts to deceive them. If I understand my own feelings, my chief regret in witnessing such degrading exhibitions, arises from a consideration of the opinion, which foreigners, who have not the same reasons to respect our political institutions that we have, are likely to form of the character of our people, when they see that conspicuous men among us can promise themselves any advantages, from attempts to delude their fellow-citizens, by means of such monstrous absurdities.—This regret is, however, I confess, materially diminished, by the conviction that the people will, in the sequel, as they have heretofore done, convince those who attempt in this manner to operate upon their credulity, of the folly of seeking to accomplish, in this country, political objects by such discreditable means.

I have the honor to be gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. John B. Cary, A. G. Hudgins, Thomas Jones, and G. A. Cary; of Elizabeth City county, Virginia.

This passage was received with more than ordinary delight by the train-bands of the Executive. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer pronounced it "perfectly new and satisfactory," and hugged himself on the flattering idea that "the standing army of 200,000 men will scarcely enter the field of electioneering again."

It was very generally inferred that the President intended to allude particularly in the remarks above quoted, to a pamphlet published in this city, bearing this caption—"Plan of the Standing Army of 200,000 men, submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, and recommended by the President of the United States," which pamphlet contained the following letter as an introduction:

Washington, May 26, 1840.

To our fellow-citizens:—We have been informed that the editors of some newspapers, who advocate the reelection of Mr

Van Buren to the Presidency, have refused to publish the recommendations and project of the Secretary of War, of the United States, with the approval of the President.— Being also informed that the authenticity of those portions of the message of the President and the reports of the Secretary of War submitted to Congress have been frequently denied, when published in the newspapers, we have, for the purpose of removing all doubts, procured duly certified copies of that portion of the message, and all the reports of the Secretary of War submitted at the present session of Congress, that relate to the subject, which we present for your consideration.

R. GARLAND of Louisiana.
JNO. BELL of Tenn.
M. H. GRINNELL of N. Y.
JNO. M. BOTTS of Va.
TRUMAN SMITH of Conn.
CHAS. NAYLOR of Penn.
L. SALTONSTALL of Mass.
J. C. CLARK of N. Y.

Messrs. Garland and Clark lost no time in taking the proper steps to ascertain whether the highest officer of the Government intended to apply the remarks above mentioned to the publication they and their colleagues on the Committee had put forth.— They accordingly addressed to the President the following letter:—

Washington City, Aug. 13, 1840.

Sir: The Globe of the 10th inst. has been shewn to us, and our attention directed to a portion of a letter published in it, purporting to be written by you, dated the 31st July, 1840, addressed to several persons in Elizabeth City county, Virginia. The part of the letter to which we wish to call your attention is contained in the slip now enclosed, cut from the newspaper.* We submit it to you in this manner, as we wish you to see the letter as published.

We desire to be informed if the language used in the slip, or extract, from the Globe, is yours, and also to be informed if the pamphlet published in this city on the 26th of May, 1840, by ourselves and others, entitled "Plan of the Standing Army of 200,000 men," &c. &c., a copy of which we enclose, is one of the statements to which you allude. We request a reply as soon as convenient.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
R. GARLAND,
J. C. CLARK.

HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Washington.

The President returned the following reply: Gentlemen: I have received your note of the 13th instant. When my letter of the 31st of July—an extract of which you have enclosed to me—was written, I had not seen the pamphlet to which you have called my attention, and, of course, could not have alluded to it.

On an examination of that pamphlet, I find its caption to be in these words: "Plan of the Standing Army of 200,000 men, submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, and recommended by the President of the United States," and in the note of the 27th (26th) of May last, signed by yourself and others, you spoke of "the recommendation and project of the Secretary of War for the re-organization of the militia of the United States, with the approval of the President." I also find that the extract from my message of the 2d of December, 1839, in which the project of the Secretary for a re-organization of the militia contained in his report of the 30th of November, 1839, is recommended to the "consideration" of Congress, is correctly taken. Inasmuch as the letter of the Secretary of War, giving the details of his plan, contained in your pamphlet, and occupying thirteen of its sixteen pages, is dated March 20, 1840, several months after my message, quoted by you, was sent to Congress, the intelligent and discriminating reader will not fail to perceive that the caption and introductory note cannot be understood as charging me with having recommended or approved the contents of that paper. Whether the caption of your pamphlet, so far as it implies that the Secretary of War has proposed, or that I have "recommended," a Standing Army of 200,000 men, does justice to him and myself, the public will decide.

Yours, respectfully,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
To the Hon. Rice Garland and J. C. Clark.
Washington, Aug. 13, 1840.

It will be seen that the President expressly exempts the publication put forth by the committee of which Messrs. Garland and Clark are members, from the charge of containing any garbling, suppression, or falsification of his language. He declares that he did not allude to it at all. He states that, "on an examination," of it, he finds that the extract from his message of December 2d, 1839, is correctly quoted. That extract, our readers will remember, contains the following emphatic recommendation of that most monstrous and overshadowing scheme of military despotism, the plan for raising a standing army of 200,000!!! The President's own words are—"I CANNOT RECOMMEND TOO STRONGLY TO YOUR CONSIDERATION the plan submitted by that officer (the Secretary of War) for the organization of the militia of the United States."

"The intelligent and discerning reader will not fail to perceive," also, (to adopt the phraseology of the President himself,) that Mr Van Buren has studiously avoided, in this letter to Messrs. Garland and Clark, to make any reference to the Annual Report of the Secretary, in which this monstrous system of military despotism was first broached. He could not, without a sacrifice of truth, deny that the report had been submitted to him, and that he had strongly recommended it to the consideration of Congress. He therefore studiously labors to keep out of view the report of the Secretary, and his own endorsements; and attempts to get up an issue about his approval of all the details of the system. This will not answer. The "Magician's" secret machinery is exposed. It is all laid bare.

*The slip enclosed was the extract from Mr Van Buren's letter, which we have given above.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

Have gentlemen ever tried the rule of division to ascertain what the President has spent yearly, monthly, weekly, daily, hourly, nay, sir, for each and every minute since Martin Van Buren's inauguration on the 4th day of March, 1837. The actual expenditures, during the first three years of his administration, have reached the enormous sum of one hundred and eleven millions, four hundred and six thousand, nine hundred and sixty three dollars.

Average per year,	\$37,135,654 33
Average per month,	3,094,637 86
Average per week,	714,147 19
Average per day,	102,021 07
Average per hour,	4,250 87
Average per minute,	70 84

Let us compare and contrast these prodigious expenditures with the disbursements made by all the former Presidents since the adoption of the Constitution in 1789:

Presidents.	Years.	Total Am't.
Washington,	8	\$15,892,188 55
John Adams,	4	21,450,351 19
Jefferson,	8	41,300,788 68
Madison,	8	144,684,939 86
Monroe,	8	104,463,400 59
J. Q. Adams,	4	50,501,914 31
Jackson,	8	145,792,735 00
Van Buren,	3	111,406,963 00

Ogle's speech.

ELECTIONEERING.

Our opponents are driving a whole team at electioneering. One day in this town, the next in another. Every town must be enlightened. The old tune of extravagance in our Whig Legislature, has been sung more times than Old Hundred. We say—why don't they show the items? Why don't they tell us for what the money has been spent? Was it to pay for militia drills, or for a long session of the Legislature?—or, what has become of the thirty thousand dollars, for years of extravagance, you tell us about. We call upon you to give us the items, if you dare. We are aware that our opponents ride on different hobbies in different years. Two years ago their hobby was the notion of exhorting the body of the debtor from arrest. Last year Smilie and Bank Reform was all the go. This year, the extravagance of the Whig Legislature.—But it is all no go. The people will not believe the story. The people are thinking about the thirteen millions spent in the Florida war in one year, for the support of not more than 2000 troops, and a few blood-hounds; also, a standing army of 200,000 administration voters.

From the Journal of Commerce.

SUMMARY VIEW OF ELECTIONS.

The following table presents a summary view,—as accurate as is necessary to our purpose,—of the results of the recent elections, compared with the Presidential election in 1836.

	1840.		1836.	
	Whig.	V. B.	Whig.	V. B.
Indiana	9,500		8,501	
Illinois		4,000		3,114
Missouri		7,000		2,658
Louisiana	2,100			270
Alabama		6,000		3,431
Kentucky	15,841		3,529	
N. Carolina	8,400			3,284
	35,841	17,000	12,321	12,757
	17,000			12,321
	18,841			436
	436			

Whig gain in seven States } 19,277 since 1836.

At the Presidential election in 1836, the Van Buren majority in the whole country, except South Carolina, (whose Electors are chosen by the Legislature, was only 25,413.

State of the Legislatures in 1840.

Whig gain on joint ballot. V. Buren do.	
Indiana	92
Illinois	20
Missouri	11
Louisiana	8
Alabama	46
Kentucky	41
N. Carolina	22
	206
	28

Whig nett gain on joint ballot, 178; which implies an actual nett gain of half that number of members. A transfer of 89 members from the Van Buren to the Whig side of the account, of course makes a difference of 178.

Short Questions, with Short Answers.

What made money scarce in 1833?

Answer. Gen. Jackson, by removing the Deposits.

What made money plenty in 1835-6?

Answer. Gen. Jackson, by putting the deposits in pet banks, and ordering them to be loaned to their party friends.

What made money scarce in 1837?

The distribution of the surplus among the States, and the consequent failure of the pet Banks?

What made money scarce in 1840?

Answer. The Sub-Treasury—loss of confidence—war upon the Banks by a political party, that want, and get more accommodations than any other portion of the community.

SUNDAY EXERCISES.

We have been informed of some political meetings held on the last Sabbath. Would the gentlemen comprising them be willing to have us publish their proceedings in our next Flail? We would do it with pleasure—and if they are continued, we shall take the liberty to tell the community who they are. We shall also expose Mr. Brownson, if he participates as President, &c. Freeman, beware of French Jacobinism. Men who will violate the Sabbath, will violate your rights if they can do it with impunity.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Whig majority in the whole State, 8416. Whig gain since 1836, 11,681.

We observe that at the "Log Cabin Raisin" in Jefferson county (N. Y.) on the 18th, GEORGE D. RUGGLES, hitherto one of the most influential and zealous supporters of Mr. Van Buren, in the northern part of our State, came out openly for Harrison and Reform.—*Albany Daily Adver.*

The "irredeemable" treasury notes of the government have reached Michigan! We have seen a \$50 note, drawn in favor of, and endorsed by, Ross Wilkins, payable "one year after date," bearing an interest of "two per cent!" This is the gold and silver currency which the people were promised!

Detroit Daily Adv.

WHIG MEETING AT MARLBORO.

Agreeable to previous notice a large number of the Whigs assembled at the Hall of Ames Pratt, on the 27th inst. The meeting chose

SIMEON ADAMS, Chairman.
WILLIAM S. NEWTON, Sec'ys.
ADDISON SMITH,

The meeting was then ably and eloquently addressed by the Hon. Samuel Elliot of West Brattleboro, and the Hon. Henry Wheelock of New Fane. On motion, a Central Town Committee of five were chosen to call future meetings.

Pliny Higley,
Luther Ames Jr.
Ebenezer Tucker,
Lyman Brown,
Ezra Thayer,

} Committee.

The following resolutions were then offered—

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Hon. Samuel Elliot and Judge Wheelock for their able and interesting addresses at this time.

The above Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then nominated Capt. William Newton, to be supported by the freemen, as their Representative.

The following Resolution was then passed.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means and exertions to secure the election of William Newton, as our town Representative.

Voted. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Flail and Vermont Phoenix.

SIMEON ADAMS, Chairman.
WILLIAM S. NEWTON, Sec'ys.
ADDISON SMITH,

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!!

Fellow Whigs arouse from every appearance of apathy! Gird up your loins for the contest! Your liberties are at stake—your purses are in the hands of the Spoilers—and if you do not in one united effort put your shoulders to the wheel, political degradation awaits you. You are not about to contend for power and party, but for principle. Loco Foco braggarts and bar-room brawlers are exulting in anticipation of your division. Let your unanimous action disappoint them. Throw aside private feelings and personal animosities—and whom the genuine and true Whigs of your several towns designate as their candidate, give him your free and undivided support. Let the watchword be principles and not men. Your disunion is the only hope of your opponents. Let them not have this hook to hang their hopes upon. The administration you oppose is a species of political gangrene—rotten at the heart, and yet luminous from the very mass of putrefaction. The vote you cast for your Town and State officers will have a direct influence upon this *august stable* which must, and if the Whigs do their duty will be cleansed.— Let the Whigs of town and county show by their deeds that a noble patriotism is enkindled in their hearts—that as far as in them lies, they will do everything that can be done to avert the political ruin which so ominously impends over us. Then if the axe is laid at the root of the tree of liberty, your skirts will be free from stain. The time is pregnant with consequences. If Whigs succeed, well! If not, though the warning voices of Henry, of Adams, of Jefferson and of a host of departed patriots should come from their silent tomb—the present administration wrapped up in their corruption, would shut their eyes, stop their ears, and with the syren song of safety—hurry us on to anarchy and ruin.—*Vergennes Vermonter.*

THE WAY VAN BURENISM THRIVES IN VIRGINIA.—The last Winchester Republican contains an address to the people of Virginia, signed by upwards of one hundred citizens of Frederick county, heretofore friends of the Administration, but who now come out in favor of Harrison and Reform. An hundred good men and true renouncing Van Burenism, and rallying under the banner of the People's candidate, in a single county, is a tolerably fair sign, and evidence of "change" in the Old Dominion.

Troy Whig.

JIM CROW SONG.

"Tell Chapman he must crow!"—Patterson.

Let all the British Tory,
Who feel very low;
Keep stiff de upper lip,
And give a loud crow.
Brag about and bet about—
And grin just so;
And every time you meet a Whig
Give a loud crow.

Massa Kendall gave de order,
"Charge on de foe!"
So nebber be down-hearted,
But give a loud crow!
Brag about, &c.

Old Missis Grundy,
Who eberything do know,
He tell de Loco,
"Give a loud crow!"
Brag, &c.

Old Massa Ritchie—
He say just so—
Stick to de dung hill,
And give a loud crow!
Brag, &c.

Dere is Louisiana,
No matter how she go—
Only claim de battle,
And give a loud crow!
Brag, &c.

Massa Van be frightened,
Every body know,
Still he scold at Amos,
'Cause he does 'nt crow!
Brag about and bet about—
And strut just so,
And nebber lose de spirits,
But give a loud CROW!

REPUBLICANS OPEN YOUR RANKS!

Room for One Hundred Patriots!

We copy the subjoined letter, with its solid phalanx of signatures, from the Auburn Journal, of August the 12th, and cordially welcome the patriotic band who have stepped out from the shadow of despotism and corruption to take their stand with us beneath the Democratic banner. It will be seen by their letter that the establishment of a National Sub-Treasury is the first on the list of grievances of which they complain. Let all who consider the Sub-Treasury system and the process by which it has been forced upon the country, grievances, remember that it is declared by the official organs of the general government to be but the "entering wedge;" that it is but the precursor of more disastrous measures. Already in the columns of the Evening Post, a "State Sub-Treasury" has been named as the issue upon which Van Burenism in this State must go into the November contest. The New Era shortly after the last fall election, said the same thing.

This then is the second "wedge," and should it be driven home the gap will soon be wide enough to admit all the monstrous inventions of that "little knot of reformers"—the Skidmore and Fanny Wright party—whose doctrines according to the Democratic Review, are "those always cherished by Van Buren." But the glorious news pouring in upon us from every quarter of the Union enables us to predict with confidence that Mr. Van Buren's first wedge will be his last. The people are not yet prepared for the political and moral millennium of Orestes A. Brownson, Thomas Skidmore and Frances Wright.—N. Y. Times.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers, citizens of Cayuga Co. in 1836, supported Martin Van Buren for the office of President of the United States. Mr. Van Buren has been with his own consent, placed in nomination for re-election.—We feel conscientiously obliged to withhold our votes from him, and we exercise the privilege of every citizen in assigning our reasons for the course we have determined to pursue. We find that after three years' debate, with the advantage of the practical operation of the Sub-treasury system, Mr. Van Buren adheres to his original purpose, and the Sub-treasury has become the law of the land. We are satisfied that this system is ruinous to the Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural interests of the country—

that it operates to reduce the value of the productions of agriculture—the value of land, and the wages of labor.

Ever since it has been agitated, the rich have been growing richer, and the poor have been growing poorer, until they can bear oppression no longer. We regard the Sub-treasury as at war with republican principles, and tending to increase unnecessarily and dangerously the power of the Executive, already too great for the security of the liberties of the people. We declare ourselves opposed to the anti-republican principle, that the President of the United States shall mark out, direct and control, according to his own will, and for his personal ambition, the legislation of Congress.

All experience has shown that the Treasury of the United States ought to be rendered independent of the Executive, and subject only to the control of Congress. We are alarmed by the proposition of the President of the U. States to establish a standing army of 200,000 men to be subject to the command of the President, and to be paid out of the public treasury. We are of opinion now as we have been heretofore that the interest of the country will never be sufficiently regarded until the principle is settled, that the President shall retire at the expiration of a single term, and shall not occupy the first term in experiments and schemes to secure a re-election. We have looked upon the course of events during the last three years, with much solicitude, and hoped the President would yield his own opinions to the decided resistance and often expressed will of the people. He has failed to do so, and we have come to the fixed determination to withhold from him our support.

Sherman Beardsley, Edward E. Marvin, Jacob R. How, Charles S. Beardsley, Joshua Ward, F. I. Clute, Jno. Hepburn, Jacob Young, James E. Tyler, Albert Lombard, Theron Green, Patrick Carberry, S. W. Arnett, John London, Horace Hills, A. G. Bostwick, Samuel Graves, Abram Monroe, James Jeffers, William Lee, Barney Castle, Thomas Brown, Jonas White, J. K. Terry, Richard Carman, David Bostford, James P. Benedict, Abram A. Towner, Samuel Towner, Martin Stucker, P. B. Bristol, David Oliver, Loring Willard, Daniel Dunning, D. S. Westover, Jacob Leonard, Stephen Lombard, Samuel C. Waters, John Gorham, Samuel Abbey, C. A. Coffin, Josiah Stafford, James M. Wellington, Wm. R. Mead, John P. Daniels, Leander Etheridge, Edwin Ward, Nelson Rice, Richard H. Hoff, Edward Dooby, Jno. H. Chedell, R. C. Steele, J. H. Bostwick, P. H. Perry, John I. Hagaman, Ira Hopkins, Philo B. Barnum, S. H. Pierson, Isaac Sisson, Jr. Jno. W. Haight, Jos. S. Miner, Robert Jenkins, S. S. Edwards, A. White, F. Richardson, Chancey Grippin, Joseph Greeson, E. J. Mapes, Edward Barber, Edward N. Ketchel, David Johnson, Charles Comstock, F. Southwick, Samuel Bate, Patrick Raferty, John F. Grant, John Hoffman, Patrick Murphy, Peter Kent, Alanson Partelow, John H. Evans, Asa Loveland, Judah Eggleston, H. D. Eldredge, John D. Murphy, David H. Allen, Charles Ketchell, George Yawger, Silas Ludlow, Jonathan Curtis, Sidney Walker, John Van Pelt, Ezra Mixer, Amos Wilkinson, Charles C. Gage, Alfred Anson, William A. Streeter, Jason A. Keyes, Uri B. Judd, John E. Beardsley.

Anecdote.—A gentleman travelling in the Western States, and stopping at a poor man's house, observed a boy at the door having in charge a number of quite small puppies.—"Well my boy," said the stranger, "of what breed are your puppies?" "Ah, Sir, I am afraid they are Loco Focos," said the little urchin, "for they have sucked the poor mother almost to death! Some weeks after, the same gentleman on his return, stopped at the same house, and observing the young curs sporting about the yard, asked the boy how his political puppies got along?" "Oh, sir," said the boy, "they are good Whigs now. Why so. Because they have got their eyes open."

A Strong Symptom.—The Globe has commenced discussing the Cabinet of General Harrison. The Government organ objects greatly to the appointment of Hon. Daniel Webster as Secretary of State. It is not a little remarkable that even the "excitement of composition" should have betrayed Amos Kendall into this indirect admission of the probability of Gen. Harrison's election.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

Economy is 'all talk and no cider' with the present Administration. No mistake in that. Mr. Woodbury is again begging for Treasury rags! Read and digest the following from the Madisonian of July 18th—What a retrenching administration!

"The five millions of Treasury notes obtained last winter, and the six millions of revenue since January, and the other resources of the government, have proved insufficient for the purposes of our economical administration. The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress referred to in our last, asks, we understand, for a loan, of Treasury notes, to the amount of four millions. It cannot now be said that the banks have caused the deficiency; the banks have been discarded since May 1837, and now are completely divorced from the government; and yet twice the last session, have we seen the President's Message and the Secretary's report on this subject, belied by their demands upon Congress. They told us the expenses were to be reduced, and that there would not be any further necessity to borrow money, and yet twice since have they demanded a loan. They have divorced themselves from the banks, and married themselves to the brokers. These notes are sold to the brokers—members of Congress are paid at the brokers. Verily the money changers have taken possession of the temple—and the "Independent Treasury" turns out to be a shaving shop, dependent on brokers!"

The way our subscription list is reduced, by the efforts of a certain class, can't be beat. The only instance in which they have succeeded, came to our knowledge on Monday morning. A lad entered our office, with a good humored smile upon his face, saying, "Father wishes you to stop his paper." We set the boy down a loco loco in miniature, and answered "very well, it shall be done." "But," said the urchin, "Mother wants you to send it to her, and she will pay for it." We shall send the Journal most certainly, well knowing that it will reach as staunch a Whig, and as good a subscriber as stands on our books; and if that boy grows up a loco loco we are mistaken.

Louisville (Lewis co.) Jour.

Another Protest of a Sub-Treasurer.—The Cincinnati Republican of Friday, says that "a draft for \$1250, from the Post Master General, countersigned by the auditor of the Post Office Department at Washington, dated 31st July, last, in favor of Johnson & Strader, upon the Post Master at Maysville, Ky., was protested on the 12th inst, on the pretext that the Post Master's name was not J. S. Coleman, but James C. Coleman, who acknowledged to Capt. Moore, the holder of the draft, that he did not owe that amount to the Department! Comment on these documents is unnecessary. If J. C. Coleman's statement is correct, the P. M. General has drawn where he had not a sufficient amount of funds to meet it, and Coleman has refused to pay on a ground of exception, which, if substantial, exposes the Post Master General to the imputation of designing to deceive those in whose favor the draft was given."

Martin Van Buren.—Never was a party so sick of its leader, as the followers of this man. They can say nothing in his behalf—they can point to no single act of his life, which conferred either honor on himself or benefit on his country—they are unable even with their microscopic vision, to discern one trait in his character calculated to warm their feelings in regard to him, or to excite their admiration. Cold, heartless and aristocratic in his nature—anti-American in all his sympathies—having no feeling in common with his countrymen, who generously elevated him to the Presidency—Martin Van Buren cares as little for the people except as instruments to accomplish his selfish ends, as they do for him. He can hope for but a reluctant support from even a portion of his party. The party drill from which he expects so much, will not avail him.

Workman.

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 10th instant intimates that the State of Michigan will give two thousand majority for the Harrison ticket at the November election.

LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT!

The election returns already received prove that the estimates of the extent of the great political revolution, which is now in progress, have not been overated. Indeed the calculations of the most sanguine have fallen far short of the truth. Who could have looked for a change of more than ten thousand votes in the single State of Indiana, in one year? Yet such has been the fact, and in Kentucky the change has been hardly less surprising. It is but a few days, since the administration papers were telling us of great changes in their favor, in Kentucky, and affirming the probability of their carrying the State! Of Indiana, they have, up to the very last moment before the election took place, claimed a decided majority of the votes, and talked of the election of Howard with such assurance, that the Whigs were even doubtful whether he might not possibly be elected, although they felt sure of the State for Harrison. But what has been the result? In both States, although the internal improvement question was turned greatly to the disadvantage of the Whigs, and though their candidates were not, personally, so popular as their opponents, yet they have succeeded by majorities, such as, probably, were never before given in either of the States.

Revolutions never go backward. Their course is onward, still onward! The ball, which has commenced rolling, will receive a new impetus at every stage of its progress, till the rank spirit of Loco Focoism is swept from the councils of the country. The people have suffered long and patiently; they have waited, from year to year, for the reforms which were promised, till they found that the yoke was upon them and the rivets about to be fastened. They then determined to be no longer cajoled by the empty professions of democracy from the lips of men whose actions proved that they were tyrants in their hearts,—and have risen, as did the Whigs of the revolution, to turn back the tide of oppression to its source. Like the Whigs of the revolution, too, they will be satisfied with no partial concessions—NO HALF-WAY REFORMS. The government must be restored to its purity, and the Constitution re-established on its pedestal. And, IT WILL BE DONE. The cloud which has long been gathering, sending its occasional flashings across the sky, and startling the ear with distant reverberations of its deep toned thunder, has risen and spread, till it has assumed the character of a political tempest—one which will purify the political atmosphere, and dispel the poisonous vapors with which it had become contaminated.

In this new crusade for civil liberty, who would not be a soldier? Who would not rejoice in the opportunity which is afforded, of assisting in the redemption of his country? Strong as the Whigs already are, and triumphant as they must be in every section of the country, still there is room in their ranks for more, and the hand of fellowship and brotherhood is cordially extended to all who choose to enlist therein. When the dark night of misrule which has overshadowed us is dispelled; when the glorious light of Liberty's new morning shall have overspread the whole land; when the happiness and prosperity which once blessed us as a people, shall be again restored, how grateful to the recollections of every patriot must it be that his efforts contributed to the result.

Let the People then come forth, as one man to the rescue. Let no man hesitate, on account of what he has been, or of whom he has heretofore supported. Let him consider, not what is required of him by party obligations, but by his duty to his country. Then there will be but one party—the PARTY OF THE COUNTRY. Then will it be, as it was in the days of the revolution, there will be but two classes, the Whigs and the office-holders, and the latter must as assuredly succumb to the former as they did then.

North Bend.

A merchant of this city having to pay duties on goods, purchased of a broker a draft at sight from the Treasury of the U. States on the Collector of the Custom here, which was refused in payment.—Phil. Nat. Gaz.

So certain were the Loco Focos of carrying Indiana, that in New York tar barrels were procured for a grand illumination. The Whigs offer to take them off their hands at cost.—Hartford Patriot and Democrat.

THE FLAIL.

Extra.

FREEMEN, AWAKE!

Whigs of Vermont, Go to the polls

NEXT TUESDAY,

**WITH YOUR REBUKE OF OPPRESSION
WRITTEN UPON YOUR VOTES!!!**

FOR ELECTORS,

**SAMUEL C. CRAFTS,
EZRA MEECH,
WILLIAM HENRY,
JOHN CONANT,**

**A. B. W. TENNEY,
WILLIAM P. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH REED.**

The above are men you can trust---they are true. With the above go to the ballot-box. Let the spirit of '76 animate you. Should you be in the minority in the 26 States---which God grant may be otherwise---Freemen, see to it that *you* do your duty. Let us, one and all, act like men determined to be free. Go to the Polls with your friends, neighbors---induce every Whig to go. Let nothing deter you from fearlessly throwing your influence and votes in favor of Harrison and Tyler. We need them at the helm of State.

Much has been done. The battle, thus far, has been well fought. We only say, **DO YOUR DUTY**, in spite of

Standing Armies, 40,000 OFFICE HOLDERS, Sub-Treasuries, Golden Humbugs, Rewarding Systems, New York Fraud Stories, and the rest of their 10,000 tricks.

Do your Duty---your whole duty.

Your fathers pledged themselves to support the country. Pledge yourselves to do the same. **Remember the day. Be prepared---be active and vigilant.**

Nov. 4, 1840.

Brattleboro Young Men's Whig Association.

Please Back