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BOON'S LICK TIM

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

BY CYRIL C. CADY. FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1840. Vol.

HARRISON MEETING IN HOWARD.

Pursuant to public general invitation, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Howard County convened in the Court House in Fayette, on Wednesday the 4th day of March, (instant) and was temporarily organized by calling ADAM C. WOODS, Esqr., to the Chair, and the appointment of a committee consisting of Captain Wm. D. SWINNEY, Col. JAMES H. BIRCH, Capt. JOHN T. CLEVELAND, DAVID WORKMAN and Doct. JAMES H. BENSON, to confer together, and report the names of proper officers for the occasion.

During the retirement of the Committee, General JOHN B. CLARK addressed the meeting, as a candidate for Governor, in an able and interesting speech of upwards of an hour and a half. When he had concluded,

Mr. Swinney, from the commitee apointed for that purpose, reported the names of the following gentlemen, viz:

FOR PRESIDENT—GERRARD ROBINSON.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—William Scott, John M. Allen, Roland Hughes, Federal Walker, Joseph Bonnell, John White and Joseph Dougherty.

FOR SECRETARIES.—Cyril C. Cady, Richard C. Vaughan and Robert Coleman.

At the further suggestion of the committee, the revolutionary soldiers present were invited to seat themselves with the officers of the meeting.

The meeting thus organized,

James H. Birch, Esqr. addressed the assembly for upwards of an hour principally in support of the principles of an address which had been recently adopted by the Tippecanoe Club of this county, and which he had been charged to present to the consideration of this meeting, viz:

Whereas the present Administration of the general government has separated itself from the interest, and no longer consults the wishes or wish of the great body of the people, but seeks to maintain its ascendency through the influence and instrumentality of an organized corps of public officers, acting in concert and under the direction of *a central power* at Washington, and in palpable derogation of the principles of Jefferson and other founders of the republican party; and whereas the results of this system, as thus far developed, has caused the treasure of the people to be shamelessly and openly plundered by the "victors" who claimed "the spoils" of office, and has so far corrupted our public officers as to shake even the firm pillars of our political institutions; and whereas, *under the operation of that system, and under the guidance of that power,* OUR CURRENCY *is deranged,* OUR COMMERCE *is interrupted,* OUR TRADE *is destroyed,* OUR MANUFACTURES *are prostrated,* and THE PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE *no longer find a safe or steady market,*—we have met to-day, as a community of citizens, to merge the various political predilections which have heretofore divided us, in the patriotic desire to confer and act together, in concerting and carrying out such measures as shall restore the government to its former democratic simplicity, and thereby reassert the rights and retrieve the interests of the great body of the people.

We hold as utterly senseless and unmeaning or as grossly hypocritical and insincere, the clamorous and interested denunciations of that portion of our public men, who represent their antagonists in Missouri as "*federalists*," or politicians otherwise unfriendly to a fair and equal administration of the government, according to the constitution. Of the few federalists in the Western country, they stand arrayed on either side of the political questions of the present day, according to their judgment, their inclination or their interest. If, indeed, we recur to one of the most prominent and dangerous designs of the old, or original federal party, we find a greater unity and identity of purpose. In the measures now so strongly advocated by many friends of the administration, to "*strengthen the arms of the Executive,*" than amongst any other class of citizens,—but as our object is less to indulge in recriminations of others than to justify ourselves, we shall avoid exemplification except when driven to it by inseperable connexion. That portion of this Committee who *always* voted for General Jackson, as well as that portion who subsequently voted for Mr. Van Buren, have been reluctantly separated from those with whom they thus acted, in view of some of the following, amongst other reasons:

In 1828, they and we were in *favour* of a *single Presidential Term*—coinciding in the opinion expressed by General Jackson in his letter to the Legislature of Tennessee, that a conflict for re-election would beget corruption and consequently maladministration. Some of us temporarily *yielded* the point, rather than oppose General Jackson in '32, but those who abandoned the *principle* THEN, oppose it now.

Up to the period of the election of General Jackson, they were so much in *favour* of laws "to prevent the patronage of the government from coming in conflict with the freedom of elections" that Mr. Van Buren and Col. Benton, from a committee of which they were members, reported *six bills* on the subject. They now maintain the *right* of the officers of the government to interfere in politics and elections to the utmost of their ability, and *refuse to legislate against it!*

In 1829 they were the *friends* of the protective system. They are now its open and avowed *enemies*. At the same period they were *in favour* of a National system of Internal Improvement. They are now hostile to the whole scheme, whether by the General or State Governments.

In 1830, they were *the friends* of a National bank, and they and the president only differed from others of its friends as to the *form* of its organization. In 1836 they were and still profess to be so much the *enemies* of such an institution in *any form* that their candidate for the Presidency is pledged to veto any bill which the wisdom of Congress or the wants of the country may require to be enacted!

In 1833, they were the zealous, powerful, and even proscriptive *friends* and *champions* of the system of *State* Banks, and *firm believers in their virtues*. They now *affect to be* the most unsparing *enemies* of their *own offspring!* They were then the *advocates* for lending out the public monies *largely* for the accomodation of trade. They now pretend to abhor this as a *crime* only second to *treason!*

In 1835, they were the denouncers and revilers of the scheme for an *Independent Treasury*, and voted it down in Congress by an almost unanimous party vote, charging it as *unrepublican, corrupting* and *monarchical* in its character. They *now proscribe every man* as an *enemy to democracy*, who will not, like them, change his opinions and his principles, on hope the Presidential edict which has commanded the adoption of this measure!

Whilst promising to the nation what they denominate a constitutional currency, *their acts* have twice mainly contributed to bring upon the people a suspension of specie payment, in less than 30 months—an *unfraternal object*, to the accomplishment of which they have bent all their official influence, instead of that honorable and parental confidence and countenance, without which *no* bank can operate with interest to itself and advantage to the people. In this uncalled for and unrelenting crusade against the business and credit of the country, they have reduced *the government itself*, in the midst of profound peace and unexampled plenty, to that last resort of a bankrupt treasury, known only as the incident of war and calamity—*the issue of unconvertible Treasury* PAPER!

This catalogue of broken faith, and deserted principles, might suffice to justify the honest and the upright who have been heretofore deceived by the unfulfilled professions of the men they have confided in, but we cannot forbear a more ample exposition of our grievances for the past, and our purposes for the future. In doing this, we but *adhere* to the great principles which bro't General Jackson into power, and which his supporters in this meeting have *never* abandoned.

We denounce, as anti-republican and dangerous in the extreme, the doctrine lately promulgated, that "Congress may not guard the free exercise of the elective franchise from Executive control and influence, by prohibiting the officers of the government from interfering with the popular elections beyond the due and orderly exercise of their own right of suffrage," and having early adopted, we *yet adhere* to the sentiments of Tho's Jefferson upon this subject:—In the language of that great Apostle of Democracy, we *yet* say, that "Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of government, and of the *different branches* of the *same* government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending upon the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected [continues the circular of Mr. Jefferson] that no officer will attempt to *influence* the votes of other men, nor take *any part* in the business of *electioneering*—that being deemed *inconsistent with the spirit of the* CONSTITUTION and *his duties*."

As Democrats who *have not* changed, we thus stand justified in denouncing the action of the present administration and its officers, on this subject, as *anti republican, corrupt* and *demoralizing*; for in contempt and contravention of those principles of the father of *true* democracy, which we have quoted, and with equal disregard of the principles similarly put forth in the first message of General Jackson, not only have the leaders of the present dominant party recently denied the *right* of Congress to legislate upon the subject, but have boldly maintained the privilege and the *obligation* of office-holders to become *active agents in the control of elections*. Since the adoption of the Senatorial report of Mr. Wall (an ultra *federal* friend of the administration from New Jersey) on this subject, the degrading picture drawn by Mr. Grundy, during the administration of Mr. Adams, may be witnessed at almost every County meeting, and in every convention—the immodest assertion, and corrupting interference of "federal officers, thinking not of their *Country*, but scrambling for their *bread*." With him we concur, that the verdict can scarcely be pure and disinterested when thus poisoned at the source, and as he then insisted so we *now* insist, upon restoring the principle of Jefferson and fulfilling the promise of Jackson.

We insist so, *as unchanged democrats*, because in reverence to the doctrines we have been considering, the blindest and most confiding need but open their eyes, and give scope to *their own unclouded reason*, to perceive *a wide departure* from the purity, simplicity and directness of purpose which eminently distinguished the former administrations of this government. We see in them a fearful accumulation of prerogative and influence in the hands of the President—a fearful extension of the "*One Man Power*," so antipode to every rational or just conception of that republican government intended by the checks and balances provided in the Constitution—calculated permanently to confuse and disturb them, and which, while it magnifies the influence and authority of *one* department and *one man*, in the same degree depresses the healthful energies of *all others*, and imperceptibly degrades even the rightful estimation in which the people should hold them. Such innovations we hold to be destructive of the only developements of the constitution—destructive of the *rights of the States* and the *rights of the people*—and calculated to raise up and maintain a corrupt and corrupting *official aristocracy*, as the hosts and supporters of a *central despotism*.

We complain that our old, established systems of policy have been compelled to give way to a succession of *crude expedients*, and that the most valuable interests of the nation have been brought into peril by the adoption of rash and visionary political *experiments*. We complain of the wasteful extravagance and prodigality by which our present rulers have *more than doubled* the national expenditures.—In short, we complain that the most solemn pledges upon which they came into power have been violated, *without remorse, and even without a pretext!*

We have seen the whole mass of National Industry pass, depressed and almost overwhelmed, by the constantly recurring disorders in the relations of the currency. Under the omnipotent and unchecked predominance and control of that party, *in the legislature of the States and in the government of the Union*, we have witnessed the State Banks, under *the stimulus and encouragement of Executive action*, increased in number, and in capital, *more than they had been in all the previous existence of the Government*, and not only debasing the money circulation by their excessive issues, but communicating *the most mischievous impulse to the spirit of speculation and adventure*. We have witnessed all this, and if the leaders of a party who have abandoned every principle they ever held, the moment it suited the whim or the ambition of those who wield the *central power*, could be made to crimson or recoil at the most loathsome portraiture of brazen calumny and self degradation, the blush of shame might even be made to mantle on their cheek, that they charge now upon those who resisted their wild experiments, and who remained and yet remain on the old platform of Washington and Madison—that *they* are the authors of the Country's calamity!

Yes: While this brood of recent creations has been spreading over our new states especially, and where *the administration* has had the *largest sway*, those who brought these evils upon the people have not the poor excuse of having been taken by surprise in reference to the result. With extraordinary foresight, and accuracy of prediction, did the wisest men of the nation, *of all parties*, admonish and forewarn them in the beginning, of the frightful consequence of disorders, which their rage of innovation upon the established order of things, their unwise zeal for state banking, and their ignorance of its mysteries were soon to bring upon the country. They denounced many of us then, for *opposing* so wild a scheme of policy, and *standing where we had seen we were safe*. They denounce us now, for again refusing to leave our old republican position, and join them in *a new and more ruinous "experiment"* than the one which has exploded—and WE DENOUNCE THEM, who having wandered afar off from the track which forty years of successful travel had rendered plain, secure and simple, have not the manly justice to acknowledge their mistakes, nor the patriotism to repair their wrongs.

Such is a brief and hurried summary of some of the most exceptionable features in the conduct and measures of that party who *yet* unblushingly call upon the people to follow them in their devious and destructive path: Such, too, are the men, who *yet* claim not only to be considered *Republicans*, but USURP, *without a blush*, the title of DEMOCRATS!!!

Against this libel upon *our* principles, as democrats and Republicans, in name and in *practice*, we enter only the contemptuous protest which is due to so calumnious a sacrilege. When they shall again join themselves to us, in proclaiming hostility to every attempt to strengthen the Executive arm of the Government, and in *practising* upon the political maxims of the fathers of the Republican party, then, and not till then, can they wear with manly countenance the honored name of "DEMOCRAT, except it be possible to do so under that just derision which the craftiness of the few, and the honest credulity of the many, have brought upon that time-revered designation.

If we are asked to what specific reforms we direct our aim, we answer that,

We desire to see the dignity, the integrity and the usefulness of the Chief Magistrate of the Union preserved, by removing him beyond the selfish inducements of managing the *peoples* patronage to secure *his* re-election—and *had we no other reason for our preference, we should not hesitate to chose the distinguished republican who is pledged to that great purpose*, instead of *any* man who opposed it, in theory or in practice. To the establishment of that precedent, more than to any thing else, do the eyes of the oldest and most reflecting every where look, as the only safeguard against the wranglings and mal-administration which has so deeply affected the honor and the interests of the country, and already fore-shadows the decadence of its institutions.

We desire to see the popular will supreme in the *legislation* of the country; unfettered by executive *appliances*, executive *officers*, executive *patronage* or executive *dictation*; spontaneous and without a prompter, speaking *its own* first sober thoughts, as becomes the free MAN—not drilled by agents and officers, nor intimidated by any extraneous machinery of party or of power.

We desire to see re-established, on a basis firm and immutable, the doctrine of Jefferson and the recommendation of Jackson, in relation to appointments to office, not only under the *Federal* Government but that of the States. "Is he *honest*, is he *capable*, is he *faithful to the constitution*," should be the test words now, as they were in those better and happier days of the republic. Then, the sub-treasury was unthought of, as a means of increasing the power and patronage of the President, and national penitentiaries were deemed unnecessary as adjuncts to the safe keeping of the federal treasure.

We desire to see the public monies under the control of *congress*, as directed by the constitution, and we desire never again to have a President who will *four times in succession* set at contemptuous disregard the declared will of that body, and deliberately insult the people, whose voice he often thwarted by the authorised declaration of his organ on the floor of the house, that *his* system "should continue in operation" during *his* presidency, "in spite of lamentations *there* or ELSEWHERE."

While we would have the general interests of the country thus secured and transacted, we would fain behold the more immediate concerns of the *State* carried forward as became the interest, the dignity, and the destined greatness of the largest member of the confederacy. Instead of witnessing the humiliating spectacles we have been forced to behold, of the chosen *Governor* of a great and proud spirited people *truckling to the prejudices* and *surrendering himself to the purposes* of the *central power* at *Washington*, we would have him what we had created him under constitution of *our* adoption, the guardian, protector, asserter and defender of the rights and honor of his *state*, and of the born manliness and interests of *her* people. While we therefore, forbear comparisons, or further reflections, we will not forego an expression of the gratification we realise in the fact, that we have before us at least *one* competent citizen, who would scorn to negociate for *a place* at the hands of the *President*, while holding the highest *office* in the gift of the *People*,—and who will recognise but one Sovereign above him—the MEN OF HIS STATE and their great and collected interests.

Entertaining the opinions we have thus hastily thrown together, we rejoice that the barriers of prejudice (unjust as many of us may deem it to have been) no longer interposes as an obstacle to the union of all honest republicans inaverting the evils and securing the benefits we have attempted to pourtray. The distinguished soldier and statesman who stands opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren is less the candidate of a *party* than the candidate of *the people*. It is true that he unites in his favour the now cordial and united support of the gallant army of the Whigs, which is competitor is backed by the opposite party, under a different name; but it is equally true, that it was because it was assumed that neither of these powerful parties would be able, of themselves, to elect the man of their *first* choice, that the Whigs, including their great and patriotic leader, bowed themselves in magnanimous submission to the desire of the thousands in almost every state, and of every party, who had fixed their hopes and affections, as we have, upon the retired patriot of the West, as the man under whom the country should have *repose*, not less than [illegible] less and security. WE CAN UNITE UPON A [illegible] UNITED THE CONFIDENCE, AND SUPPORT [illegible] PRESIDENT, UNDER EVERY CHANGE OF [illegible] AND OF [illegible] ATION; FROM WASHINGTON TO MONROE, [illegible] public pledge long prec[illegible] of his nomina[illegible] elected to the Presi[illegible], he would [illegible] ful to [illegible], unless [illegible] his ad[illegible] the antipo[illegible] policy [illegible] nishes the [illegible] his let[illegible] H. Den[illegible] furnished that comon [illegible] so lo[illegible] many of the puresa[illegible] men, the [illegible], on which the libera[illegible] ght who have been heretofore divided [illegible] nce or the prejudices of the past may un[illegible] gether without more than that mutua[illegible] concession which is at the basis of a[illegible] tions, and which is the conservative [illegible] the union itself. We exclude from [illegible], of course, all those whose *inte*[illegible] opposing every thing except the cu[illegible] minance of the party u[illegible] ose [illegible] ourish, or whose favo[illegible] hope to [illegible] will be found to be the *studied* revil[illegible] ently good, as well as the truly great [illegible] tiring and unambitious habits have not [illegible] attracted the general attention. We exclude, also, the self-sufficient little men, who derive all their information of men and measures either from the persons alluded to, and retail it again to others,—or, if they read at all, read only the newspapers whose vocation it would have been to slander Washington or Jefferson, alike with Harrison, had either the "Father of his Country" or the "apostle of Democracy," stood in the way of the designs of "that *party*," with which they have vowed they would "sink or swim"—"*right or wrong!*" To such we have but to say, that as "Ephraim is joined to his idols,—*let him alone*." But from that portion of our fellow citizens whose self-respect will not permit them to condemn a patriot, whose varied and eminent public service runs through a period exceeding two centuries, without reading the story of those services, as they stand incorporated in the histories of his country, there is *every thing to hope* and NOTHING TO FEAR.

He will there see, that General Harrison was *a Republican*, in the army of Wayne, before he whom his slanderers uphold knew the meaning of the term. He will there see, that the man whom they now denominate a federalist was a supporter of *Jefferson* while holding an important office under the elder *Adams*. He will see him subsequently appointed by the author of the Declaration of Independence, to be the first Governor of that "favourite western country," upon which that far-seeing patriot relied so fondly and affectionately, as the counterpoise and barrier against the degeneracy of the older and more opulent members of the confederacy. There, too he will see, that while millions passed through his hands as the agent of the Government, not a dollar ever entered his purse. Coming down to the middle period of his services, he will see that he wore to the army the double commissions of James Madison and Isaac Shelby—and that he received the marked approbation of the governments of both. He will here too read the story of the cruel intrigues, and the abandoned injustice of a few men who were interested to prostrate him—but his manly heart will rejoice within him as he progresses to the overthrow and discomfiture of his oppressors and the triumphant vindication of the oppressed. Like gold seven times heated in the refiners fire, he will see the man who never did an intentional wrong to his fellow or his country, come forth the purer from his persecutors of that day, as he is destined to do in this evening of his honorable and useful career.

The friends of General Harrison may safely scorn to answer an accusation, touching either the pure republicanism of his political principles or the elevated patriotism, and adoration of country, which likens him more to the men of the past than many of the present generation. The malignant slander of his principles on the subject of slavery, might pass without other refutation than is furnished in his public speeches, his recent letters and his oft recorded votes, were it not that even men in *Missouri* are found, either sufficently base or sufficiently credulous to make or to countenance the ungrateful calumny! Let it suffice then, at once, to answer the calumny, and to stand forth as a memento of the violence and injustice of that party, that the men who present and encourage this foul accusation, are the supporters of *Martin Van Buren*, who voted that this State we inhabit should not come into the Union with the slaves which were then cultivating her fields, and felling her forests, while Harrison reared his head *alone*, the only representative from Ohio, to welcome us into the sisterhood, free and untrammelled as we are. FOR THIS *he was sacrificed* for the time, at home,—yet shall this sacrifice endear him the more to the warm hearts which beat here for his success, instead of being turned to the account of his revilers, who ungratefully affect to regard this single check to his popularity, as evidence of the unworthiness of THE MAN, instead of commending and rewarding that noble sacrifice to *his* principles and *our cause*.

The reading of the preamble and address being concluded,

On motion of Captain Wm. D. SWINNEY, it was

RESOLVED, unanimously, That the preamble and address of the Tippecanoe Club of Howard County be adopted by the meeting as representing a COMMON BASIS for the cordial, and harmonious co-operation of every friend of republican liberty, and that this meeting will zealously co-operate with its members, in promoting the patriotic object of their association.

Captain JOHN T. CLEVELAND offered the following series of resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted by the meeting, viz:

Resolved, That experience and observation have but too amply and mournfully demonstrated, that the limitation of the Presidential tenure, to a Single Term, as originally proposed in the first Message of General Jackson, is an object no longer to be postponed, in promoting the uprightness and purity of the Federal Administration, by placing the executive beyond the sinister influence of desiring a reelection, and secretly perverting the vast patronage of his station to secure that object. We rejoice, therefore, that the early and repeated pledges, which have been made public by one of the distinguished candidates now before the country, in reference to this vital proposition, presents a common ground of political affinity for the reflecting and patriotic of all parties, without requiring an equivalent surrender of the opinions of any.

Resolved, That in the purity, benevolence and well balanced moderation of the character of General William H. Harrison; in the history of his past eminent services; in the steadfast republicanism of his maxims, and in the liberal and enlightened views of his heart, we have an [illegible] distinguished operation [illegible] practice on the pledge [illegible] Pennsylvania, [illegible] reversing the *proscription** of [illegible] in his competitor. We joyously [illegible] the prosperous era of Jefferson [illegible] capacity, and fidelity to the [illegible] alone constitute the passport [illegible] tion.

Resolved, That while we [illegible] and published opinions of Gen[illegible] verse of that wild mania for [illegible] which until recent[illegible] distinguis[illegible] friends of Martin Van Buren [illegible] tates, we are gratified to pe[illegible] eight and authority which [illegible] liberate exercise of the legi[illegible] the convictions which have [illegible] his mind by the failure of all [illegible] that the discretion of the [illegible] will [illegible] not be used according [illegible] pose of his competitor—to th[illegible] ate action of the representatives of [illegible] he creation of a new and properly [illegible] nal Bank! To *the people*, acting through the immediate representatives of their choice, should now be submitted the important subject of "regulating the currency." The duty of the President will be sufficiently [illegible] ed in *executing* the laws which they *enact*.

Resolved, That we are not less deliberately opposed to the sub-treasury now, than we were when it was proposed in 1835—That we then agreed, and yet agree, with General Jackson, and the leading presses which supported his administration, that it is "disorganizing, revolutionary, and at war with the spirit of our institutions"—"exposing the public treasure to be plundered by a hundred hands," and "dangerously and enormously increasing the powers of the executive." In the baleful and selfish co-alition which has since been formed between Martin Van Buren and the *nullifiers*, by whom the measure was first brought forward, and in the tremendous weight of Executive influence, which must have been used to bring over so large a number of the Congressmen and presses who opposed it in '35, to support it since, we have the most powerful and convincing argument for the necessity of *limiting the term of the President* and *diminishing his patronage*.

Resolved, That the Conservatives of the Union, in having patriotically refused to go with Martin Van Buren, in this flagrant espoousement of the principles and policy which had thus received the marked and recorded denunciation of 5-6 of the members of Congress during the last year of General Jackson's administration, have erected to themselves a monument in the regards and affections of their countrymen, which will endure so long as the page of history shall point to the treachery they averted, and the interests they preserved.

Resolved, Lastly, that we will cordially and zealously co-operate in the use of all honorable means to add the vote of Missouri to the glorious and invincible galaxy of republican states, that proudly bear the noble banner of *Harrison, Republicanism* and *Reform*.

On motion, it was

ORDERED, That the foregoing proceedings be authenticated by the signatures of the officers of the meeting, and that they be published in the various papers in this State friendly to the cause of HARRISON and REFORM.

And then the meeting adjourned.

GERARD ROBINSON, *President.*

WILLIAM SCOTT,
JOHN M. ALLEN,
ROLAND HUGHES,
FEDERAL WALKER,
JOSEPH BONNELL,
JOHN WHITE, } Vice Presidents.

CYRIL C. CADY,
R. P. VAUGHAN,
ROBERT COLEMAN, } Secretaries.

* *Extract from Gen. Harrison's letter to Judge Denny.*

To the duties which I have enumerated, so proper in my opinion to be performed by the opposition to the present administration (and which are, as I believe, in constitutional obligation.) I will add another which I believe also to be of much importance. I mean the observance of the most conciliatory course of conduct towards our political opponents. After the censure which our friends have so freely and so justly bestowed upon the present Chief Magistrate, for having in no inconsiderable degree disfranchised the whole body of his political opponents, I am certain that no oppositionist, true to the principles he professes, would approve a similar course of conduct in the person whom his vote has contributed to elect. In a Republic, one of the surest tests of a healthy state of its institutions, is to be found in the immunity with which every citizen may, upon all occasions, express his political opinions and even his prejudices, in the discharge of his duty as an elector.

HARRISON MEETING IN SALINE.

On Monday, the 16th instant, one of the largest political assemblages ever convened in the county of Saline, met in the Court Yard at Arrow Rock, and were organized in the Court House by calling General William Miller to the Chair, and the appointment of John A. Trigg to act as Secretary.

Being thus organized, Judge Gilmore Hays submitted for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hail the nomination of General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, coupled with his previous patriotic pledges to surrender back the vast patronage of the Presidential office, *to the people*, at the expiration of "*a single term*," as events which present A COMMON GROUND for the union of all true republicans, without the sacrifice of any equivalent principle. We therefore pledge ourselves to each other, and to our republican friends throughout the state, that we will use every honorable exertion to promote him to that distinguished elevation, which a life of patriotic toil, and eminent public service, have so richly earned.

After the reading of the resolution, Col. James H. Birch, of Fayette, by invitation, addressed the meeting in a speech of two hours, in which he exhibited the character and military services of General Harrison, contrasting his pretensions to the confidence of the American People in a clear forcible and eloquent manner, with those of Mr. Van Buren; and proving from facts, and historical testimony, the stern, generous and republican patriotism of the one and the cunning, duplicity and calculating selfishness of the other. Col Birch's speech was enforced by many apt and happy illustrations, and was often interrupted by bursts of general and unaffected applause.

After the conclusion of the remarks [illegible]

[illegible] Bondurant and [illegible]

Miami Townsh[illegible] Lewis and George W[illegible]

On motion of E. C. M[illegible], E[illegible]

Ordered,—That the Club hold its first meeting in the Court House, on the first Monday in May next.

On motion of Thornton Strother, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Boon's Lick Times.

And then the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM MILLER, Chairman.

JOHN A. TRIGG, Secretary.

THE HARRISBURG NOMINATIONS

From the Ohio Confederate and Old School Republican

(*A Van Buren Paper.*)

What we may think of the ticket tendered to the country by the Whig National Convention, we do not assume to be a matter of public importance. Nevertheless, it is our right, and perhaps our duty, to say to our readers, that we believe it to be the strongest ticket which that body, as delegates of the Whig party, had the power to offer to the American people. Two men less exceptionable to the honest and patriotic yeomanry of the country, in point of individual worth, could not probably have been found among the thousands of disinterested merit, within the wide compass of selection. Worthy, popular, nay, beloved by their countrymen, if a majority shall be found to withhold their suffrages from General Harrison and Mr. Tyler for the highest offices of the Republic, it may not authorize the conclusion that they have not the unbounded confidence of the people. The strange combinations of party interests which signalize the period, places these citizens before their country, as the representatives of principles and parties, in some instances foreign to each, in many to one of them, and may produce results which, in the absence of these peculiar associations, would be essentially varied.

It happened to me on two occasions, when neither ourself, nor those around us, were anticipating for him the important position in which he now stands before the country, to express our opinions of Gen. Harrison, and to assert his claims to the respect and confidence of his countrymen. The evidences of these embellish many of the brightest pages of his country's history since nearly half a century. To repeat them, in supererogatory, [illegible] them is most cruel and unjust. If forty years of public service, in high and responsible station, beginning in youth and affluence, spent in toil and fidelity, and ended in poverty without reproach—if these qualities and services entitle not a citizen to the honorable estimation of his countrymen, the sinuous to patriotic effort has ceased to exist, and pure and magnanimous ambition, in its way of high and virtuous endeavor, will strive no more.

Of John Tyler, we are warranted to speak by our knowledge of the man. But why shall we speak? His name is familiar to all the people, from extremity to extremity of the land; and the evidence of one witness who has known him long and well, affirming his moral excellency, his intellectual power, and political purity and rectitude, can add nothing of force to the testimony of a public life for near thirty years. Mr. Tyler commenced his service for the country at a very early age—being selected to the House of Delegates of Virginia before he had attained his 21st year. By that body, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council of the State—whence he was soon transferred by the people to the House of Representatives of the United States. Several successive terms in the lower House of Congress, he was next raised to the Chief Magistracy of the State, but before the expiration of his official term, he was elected to the United States Senate. His subsequent participation and the part he has acted, in the interesting events which have marked the era, are known to all. We will only now add of Mr. Tyler, that through all the changes of his political life, and imposing events, he has been distinguished as a firm, consistant, and uniform Republican. *As traitor disciple of the school of the great Jefferson Virginia* HAS NOT KNOWN IN HIS DAY.

POLICY.

That almost every thing done by the leading man of the Administration, now-a-days, is done as a matter of *policy*, cannot be gainsayed, however much it may be lamented and deplored. The public good alone is seldom, if ever taken into consideration. But, the question, "will our *party* gain any thing by it,"—will this or that "favorite measure of *ours*, receive strength by it," &c., &c., are the first inquiries made by the federal tory press on the introduction of any new subject or improvement. It is all policy, miserable, calculating policy, with only the interest of their *party* in view, regardless of the general good or ultimate tendency. Can it be otherwise [illegible] and selfish practices [illegible] neous and ruinous [illegible] principles daily [illegible] not [illegible] because [illegible] principles are laid [illegible] wholly for [illegible] ticular bo[illegible] or disp[illegible] the gene[illegible]

The [illegible] to talk [illegible] upon [illegible] truth [illegible]