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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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☞ All communications to insure attention, must be *post paid*.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY SIXTH OF CONGRESS.

APPROPRIATIONS.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

[SEC. 1] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the preservation, repairs, construction, and incidental and contingent expenses of certain fortifications in the year eighteen hundred and forty, viz:

For repairs of Fort Niagara, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For rebuilding and repairing the old fort at Oswego, twenty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Preble, three thousand two hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Scammel, three thousand four hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort McClary, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For repairs of Fort Constitution, three thousand six hundred and seventy one dollars;

For repairs of Fort Independence and Sea wall of Castle island, one hundred thousand dollars;

For Fort Warren, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Adams, eighty thousand dollars;

For Fortifications at New London harbor, twenty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Schuyler, eighty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Hamilton, twenty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Lafayette, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Columbus, one thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars;

For repairs of Castle Williams, five thousand seven hundred and thirty five dollars;

For repairs of south battery, Governor's island, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Monroe, fifty thousand dollars;

For rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near Fort Monroe, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of road from Fort Monroe to said bridge, one thousand dollars;

For purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort Monroe, one thousand dollars;

For Fort Calhoun, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Caswell, six thousand dollars;

For Fort Sumter, twenty five thousand dollars;

For repais of Fort Moultrie, ten thousand dollars;

For Fort Pulaski, forty-four thousand dollars;

For Fort on Foster's bank, Florida, fourteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Pickens, eight thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Barrancas, fifteen thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Morgan, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Pike, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Wood, three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars;

For repairs of the battery Bienvenue, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of Tower Dupre, four hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Jackson, twenty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort St. Philip three thousand three hundred dollars;

For Fort Livingston, Grande Terre, Louisiana, fifteen thousand dollars;

For contingencies of fortifications ten thousand dollars,

For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications fifty thousand dollars Provided, however, that in case of a dissappointment in the receipts of revenue from customs, or lands, or other sources, or of a failure to collect the debts due from the late deposite banks, or from the bank of the United States of Pennsylvania so that the means of the Treasury shall not be sufficient to meet the ordinary calls for the service of the year, according to the appropriations made by Congress, and also the expenses authorized by this act the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorized, upon ascertainment, at any time, of these facts, from the Secretary of the Treasury, to direct the postponement until after the close of the next session of Congress, or until Congress, shall otherwise direct, of the whole, or such portion of the appropriations made by this act as the state of the Treasury shall seem to him to require; any order for postponement to be made alike applicable to each item of appropriation, so far as the state of facts, at the time it is made, and a due regard to the public interests, will permit, and all contracts entered into in pursuance of these appropriations to be made subject to the conditions of this proviso.

Approved, July 21st, 1840.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the nineteenth day of January last, which treaty is word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, anxious to regulate the commerce and navigation carried on between the two countries in their respective vessels, have for that purpose, named plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States has appointed John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the said United States; and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Jonkheer Evert Marius Adrian Martini, member of the body of nobles of the province of North Brabant, knight of the order of the Netherland Lion, and his Charge d' Affaires near the United States, who having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Goods and merchandise, whatever their origin may be, imported into or exported from the ports of the United States, from or to the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, in vessels of the Netherlands, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandize so imported or exported in national vessels. And reciprocally, goods and merchandize, whatever their origin, may be imported into, or exported from, the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, from or to the ports of the United States, in vessels of the said States, shall pay no higher or other duties, than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandize so imported or exported in national vessels. The bounties, drawbacks, or other favours of this nature, which may be granted in the States of either of the contracting parties, on goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall also and in like manner be granted on goods directly exported in vessels of the other country, to and from the ports of the two countries; it being understood, that in the latter as in the preceding case, the goods shall have been loaded in the ports from which such vessels have been cleared.

ARTICLE II.

Neither party shall impose upon the vessels of the other, whether carrying cargoes between the United States and the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, or arriving in ballast from any other country, any duties of tonnage, harbour dues, light-houses, salvage, pilotage, quarantine, or port charges of any kind or denomination which shall not be imposed in like cases on national vessels.

ARTICLE III.

It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States in the ports of the Netherlands in Europe; and reciprocally the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the Netherlands in the ports of the said States, shall continue to enjoy all privileges, protection and assistance, as may be usual and necessary for the duly exercising of their functions, in respect also of the deserters from the vessels, whether public or private, of their countries.

ARTICLE IV.

The contracting parties agree to consider and treat as vessels of the United States and of the Netherlands, all such as, being furnished by the competent authority with a passport or sea-letter, shall under the then existing laws and regulations, be recognized as national vessels by the country to which they respectively belong.

ARTICLE V.

In case of shipwreck or damage at sea, each party shall grant to the vessels, whether public or private, of the other, the same assistance and protection which would be afforded to its own vessels in like cases

ARTICLE VI.

The present treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years, commencing six weeks after the exchange of the ratifications; and further until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of such notice to the other; after the expiration of the said term of ten years. And it hereby mutually agreed, that in case of of such notice this treaty, and all the provisions thereof, shall, at the end of the said twelve months, altogether cease and determine.

ARTICLE. VII.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within six months of its date, or sooner, if practicable.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

JOHN FORSYTH. [L. S.]
ADR MARTINI. [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts; and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the twenty-third day of the present month, between John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Chevalier Adr. Martini, Charge d' Affaires of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, on the part of their respective Governments;

Now therefore, be it known, that I, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty fourth day of May, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine and of the Independence of the said States the sixty-third.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

NEW GOODS:

W. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just returned from the City with a supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at reduced prices.

sep 8 1840.——3w

POLITICAL.

From the Nashville Union.

"EVERY HUE OF OPINION."

A TIPPECANOE TEXT BOOK.

There is not a man in the Republic so admirably qualified to be a candidate for the party "composed of factions of every hue of opinion, from the red hot federalist to the run-mad abolitionist, as Gen. Harrison. Their motto is "change" in every sense of the word—and the facts show that they have the most decided changeling for a candidate that walks the earth's surface. The like was never known before—never will be equaled in the future. We rely not so much on the true assertions and reliable certificates of others to prove this, as upon Harrison's own writings and speeches, which, neither himself nor friends dare deny. Look fellow citizens, look for yourselves, and wonder what can be the condition of a party that is compelled to resort to such a man for a candidate.

—

Harrison says he believes candidates are bound to avow their principles.

Hear him—Extract from General Harrison's letter, dated.

"Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1832.

Sir:—In your last letter you recommended to the candidates at the ensuing election, to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own. I have ever believed that every elector has a right to make this call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it."

—

Harrison says that candidates should not avow their principles.

Hear him again:—Extract from Gen. Harrison's speech at Fort Meigs in 1840, as reported in the Detroit (whig) Advertiser.

"I will now, fellow citizens, give you my reasons for having refused to give pledges and opinions more freely than I have done since my nomination to the Presidency. Many of the statements published upon this subject are by no means correct, but it is true that it is my opinion that no pledges should be made by an individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the people."

—

Harrison says he is not and never was a Black Cockade Federalist.

His own declarations follow:

"However, to prove the reverse of this, I have been called a federalist. Well, what is a federalist? I recollect what the word formerly signified, and there are many others present who recollect its former signification also. They know that the federal party were accused of a design to strengthen the hands of the General Government at the expense of the separate States. That accusation could not nor cannot apply to me. I was brought up after the strictest manner of Virginia anti-Federalism. St. Paul himself was not a greater devotee to the Pharisees, than was I by inclination and a father's precepts and example, to anti-Federalism.—*Fort Meigs speech.*

"He alluded to the evidence upon which the Enquirer sought to fasten the accusation that he was a *Black Cockade Federalist*—i. e.—the remarks of Mr. Randolph in the Congress of the United States. He said that the attack of Mr. Randolph was met at the moment it was made and effectually disproved.—*Ib—as reported in the Ohio (Whig) Confederate.*

—

Harrison says that the head of the Black Cockade Administration was a pure patriot.

Hear him:

"For Adams, (old John) said Mr. H., I entertained at the time, (1799—1800) and have ever since entertained, the greatest respect. I believed him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his conduct during that session proved him to be such.—*Harrison's own speech in reply to Randolph, March* 29, 1829.

—

Indisputable proof that Harrison was a Black Cockade Federalist.

Examine the following extract of Mr. Peter Mill's speech:

"Mr. President, Gen. Harrison and myself, sir, are old and intimate acquaintances. I have known him personally and intimately for more than forty years. I know him to use a familiar adage, "like a book"—and permit me to say, that he has never been any thing else than a zealous and avowed Federalist. I know this from personal observation; I was in Cincinnati when General Harrison returned from Congress, at one time during the administration of the elder Adams, with a *black cockade on his hat.* All the Federalists in the city followed his example, and hoisted the odious badge of Toryism. I know it because I saw it with my own eyes." *Extract from a speech of Mr. Peter Mills, an aged citizen of high respectability, of Jefferson County, Indiana.*

Captain Fowler, extensively known as a distinguished member of Congress from Kentucky, replies to a letter from Hon. Henry Daniel as follows:

Lexington, June 27, 1840.

Dear Sir:—In answer to your letter of this date, I will say that I was in Congress as a member, during the great struggle between Jefferson and Adams, and know the fact, that Wm. H. Harrison was upon the side of Mr. Adams. He was a Federalist, and wore the *black cockade.* I do not recollect his speech upon the reduction of the United States Army, though I have a file of the Aurora in which his speech appeared against reducing the army. My health will not enable me to answer more fully with regard to the exciting scenes of that eventful period of our history.

Repectfully your humble servant.

JOHN FOWLER.

The following is the affidavit of Judge Price, a venerable and highly respectable citizen of Ohio.

Erie County, ss. Before me, Frederick P. Stevens, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Erie, personally appeared Robert Price; who, being duly qualified, saith, that he was personally acquainted with Wm. H. Harrison, the present Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the time of the great political excitement when the Federal party wore the black cockade as a badge of distinction. That he frequently saw him and heard him converse on political matters at that time, and that he knows him to have been a member of the Federal party at that time—*has frequently seen him wear the black cockade* badge of Federalism attached to his hat—and that he distinctly remembers hearing him observe, in argument in favor of the sedition law, in presence of Charles Pemberton and others, that he thought it was proper for the President, the heads of the departments, and members of Congress, to have a *shield thrown round them, that they should not be in the mouth of every blackguard that walked the street.*

ROBERT PRICE.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1840. F. P. STEPHENS.

—

Harrison claims membership of an Abolition Society.

In his letter to Thurston and others, dated on the 2d June last, Harrison endorses the contents of one of his lives, published "by Col. C. S. Todd and Benjamin Drake, esq." In that pamphlet, (page 132,) is an address of his when a candidate for Congress, in 1822, of which the following is an extract:

"TO THE PUBLIC.—Fellow citizens: Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the calumnies which are in circulation [illegible] against me.

[illegible] I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen I became a member of an Abolition Society, established at Richmond, the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means—My venerable friend Judge Gatch, of Clermont county, was also a member of this society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was one. The obligations which I then came under I have faithfully performed."

"WILLIAM H. HARRISON."

If Gen. Hrrrison then avowed that he felt all the weight of the obligations under which he came as a member of the Abolition society, he was of course in good fellowship with Abolitionists.

—

He says he never was a member of an abolition society.

Can it be possible? It is even so. Hear him: In the Wilmington N. C. Advertiser is Harrison's answer to a letter from Governor Owen. In reply to the question, "are you now, or have you ever been a member of an abolition society?" Harrison writes:

Cincinnati, Feb. 16, 1840.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 31st ult. reached my residence at North Bend, by the mail yesterday, from whence it was sent to me at this place.

You ask me whether I now am, or ever have been a member of an Abolition Society.

I answer decidedly NO!—So far from being a member of such a society, I did not know it, but by common fame, that there was, or ever had been a society of that description in any the Northwestern States until three weeks ago!"

—

Harrison equivocates about the word 'Abolition' when speaking to the South,

In his letter dated "North Bend, June 1, 1840," to Mr. Lyons, of Virginia (where the word Abolition is in rather bad odour,) he writes as follows, though with an injunction at the end in these words "I do not wish what I have said above to be published!"

"In answer to the inquiry why I used the word 'abolition' in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond, in 1791, instead of the word "humane," which is known to be the only one by which the Society was really distinguished, all that I can say upon the subject is, that if I did really term it an Abolition society, a fact which I can hardly believe, (for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the district in 1822, it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of thirty-one years."

—

Harrison does not equivocate about the word Abolition when speaking to the North.

Dr. Baily, editor of the Philanthropist, an abolition paper printed at Cincinnati, in his paper of the 30th of June last, says:

"In two interviews we had with Gen. Harrison on this subject, about four months since, he was at pains to assure us, that he had himielf belonged to an "abolition society" at Richmond, Va.—He did not hesitate about the phrase; he did not use any other.

"Abolition society" seemed the only name which he knew or cared to know. Besides, we know that he has been in the habit of using the term 'abolition' as the distinctive title of the society at Richmond."

—

Harrison is not tampering with the Abolitionists—

Say his friends; while public speeches are made, and the columns of the federal newspapers are filled to prove that he is not tampering with them.

—

Harrison is tampering with the Abolitionists—

Says the evidence. In addition to Dr. Bailey's statement above given, read the following letter from Mr. Calhoun a leading whig member of Congress to his friend and constituent, Judge Morris:

"Washington Feb. 4. 1840.

Sir: I observed in the doings of the anti-slavery convention at Springfield, a resolution denouncing Gen. Harrison I think this premature, to say the least of it. I have seen a letter from the general, in which he pronounces the story circulating in the press of West, (not certain which,) that he, while Governor of Indiana, for ten years, done every thing in his power to spread slavery, a foul slander, and speaks of it with great indignation, and says that it would be impossible for him to do any thing of the kind, either privately or publicly, for the reason, he says, that while only eighteeen years of age, in Virginia, he joined an abolition society, and with the other members of the same pledged himself to do every thing in his power to effect the emancipation of slaves—that he was to inherit a large property of slaves, and subsequently, not only emancipated his own, but purchased others for the purpose of emancipating them. This is what the General himself says. I write you this for such use as you may think proper, except putting it in the newspapers.

WM. B. CALHOUN."

This letter was used privately among the abolitionists, as we shall see. On the 24th of May there was an abolition Convention at Boston. Mr. Abel Brown, a delegate from Mr. Calhoun's District, made a speech, of which the following is an extract:

"Mr. W. B. Calhoun has written home letters from Washington to convince the abolitionists that they were wrong in opposing Harrison. Copies were privately handed round among the abolitionists by the whigs, and he (Mr. Brown) had seen some of them, in which Mr. Calhoun stated that Gen. Harrison was with us (the abolitionists,) and would go all lengths, and he Mr. Calhoun had his from authority which was understood to mean Gen. Harrison himself."

Harrison has supported abolitionism, according to his own showing.

In his all-sided speeches at Chevoit, he said:

"Should I be asked, if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of Emancipation, I answer that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me no constitutional object to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others."

Again:

"I was the first person to introduce into Congress the proposition that all the country above Missouri, which having no inhabitants, was free from the objection made to Missouri and Arkansas should never have slaves admitted into it."

In addition to this, as a member of the Ohio Legislature, he voted instructions to the members of Congress from that State to oppose the admission of any Territory into the Union with the previlege of holding slaves. The journals show it.

—

Harrison has opposed Abolitionism—

Say his friends, because he once cast a vote in favor of the admission of Missouri with slave privilege—and because he says in his late letter to Lyons, that no man south of Mason and Dixson's line has suffered more than himself on account of supporting southern interests.

—

Harrison pretends to be the poor man's friend.

In a letter to J. H. Pleasants, dated at Richmond, September 12, 1836, Harrison said:

"So far from being willing to sell men for debt which they were unwilling to discharge I am, and ever have been, opposed to all imprisonment for debt.—Fortunately I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion, and that in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it."

And in his letter to the editor of the Cincinatti Advertiser, in 1821, Harrison said:

"So far from advocating the abominable principle attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt under any circumstances but that where fraud is alledged, is at war with the best principles of our constitution, and ought to be abolished."

Harrison approved of a law to prevent poor men from voting.

A copy of the law which he approved, and which if he had not approved, would never have been a law, while he was governor of Indiana Territory, is before us, certified by the secretary as a true copy from the manuscript records in his office, and under the broad seal of the state.—Congress gave him power to veto this law, and he not only refused to kill it but signed and approved it.—Hear the law itself:

"It is therefore enacted, that every free male inhabitant of the age of twenty one years, resident in the Territory, and who hath been a citizen of any State in the Union, or who hath been two years resident in the territory, and holds a freehold in fifty acres of land within any county of the same, or any less quantity in the county in which he shall reside, which, with the improvements made thereon, shall be of the value of one hundred dollars or who has paid for, and in virtue of a deed of conveyance for further assurances from a person vested with the fee, is in actual possession of fifty acres of land, subject to taxation in which he shall be a resident shall be, and are hereby, declared to be duly qualified electors of Representatives for the counties in which they are respectively resident.

JESSE B. THOMAS.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council,
Approved 17th Sep. 1807.
WM. H. HARRISON,

—

Under the same circumstances he approved a law to sell & whip white men & women unable to pay fines and court fees.

The following is from the law under the broad seal of Indiana:

Sec. 11. If any person shall unlawfully assault or threaten another in any menacing manner, or shall, strike or wound another, he shall, upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the court before whom such conviction shall be had, may, in their discretion, cause the offender to enter into recognizance with surety for the peace and good behavior for a term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court, before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted, for the term of service to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time the said court shall judge reasonable and if such person or persons so sentenced and hired, or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding shall on conviction before a Justice of the peace, be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall moreover serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Senate.
Approved, 17th Sep. 1807.
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

—

Harrison in favor of and opposed to a United States Bank.

In a letter to the Cincinnati Inquisitor dated Sept. 16, 1822, and signed by General Harrison, is the following clause:

"I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States was *unconstitutional*—it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect; and, whilst my votes in Congress will show that I will take any constitutional means to revoke the charter, my votes in the State Legislature will equally show that I am opposed to those which are unconstitutional and violent and which will bring us in collision with the General Government.

Well, if a United States Bank be not necessary to carry into effect the powers expressly delegated to Congress by the Constitution, of course, it is unconstitutional, for upon no other spot of the Constitution do the friends of the Bank place their claim. If then, it be unconstitutional, Gen. Harrison could not sign its charter, if he were President, without *violating his oath of office*, and yet in his letter to Sherrod Williams, he says:

"The question then for me to answer is, whether under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another bank. I answer, I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest, in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor."

—

Gen. Harrison will and will not exercise the veto power.

The Cleaveland correspondent of the New York Evening Post declares that in a speech at that place General Harrison said he would approve any law that Congress might pass if elected. In his letter to