Verplank and others of New York, republished in the Banner of the 13th, General Harrison says, "I do not consider the President a constituent branch of the Legislature." Now, the Legislature is the law making power, and no act, under the Constitution, can become a law without the President's signature. It is not absurd then for a candidate for the Presidency to take the ground that the Executive has no voice in making the law? This policy might, to some extent have a half-way tendency to shield Harrison from the odium incurred by signing those monstrous Indiana laws—but even this policy he has adopted within a very short period, for in his letter to Hamar Denny, dated Dec. 2, 1838 he speaks of the principles which should govern the Executive, as follows:

"That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills to, 1st. Such as are unconstitutional; 2. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of States or individuals; 3d. Such, as involving deep interests, may, in his opinion, require more mature deliberation or reference to the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections."

Harrison is the friend of adopted citizens—

Say some of his partizans. He is represented by them as a very hospitable old gentleman, the "latch string" to whose "door is never pulled in."—This may do for effect wherever it will take.

Harrison is the enemy of adopted citizens.

The Cleaveland correspondent of the New York Post says of Harrison's late speech at that place—"In alluding to the military services, he said, "I rely upon the good opinion of my countrymen: I care nothing for the opinion of those (alluding to our foreign and adopted population) who have come hither three thousand miles across the water. This remark evidently gave great offence to our foreign and adopted citizens, who were standing in the crowd and made it evident to all, that General Harrison still retained the spirit of the alien and sedition laws, which he is said to have approved."

Add to this a section of the law of Indiana, which as a Governor he approved, under the circumstances before mentioned, and which heads as follows:

Sec. 1. All negroes and mulattoes and OTHER PERSONS NOT BEING CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, who shall come into this Territory, under contract to serve another, in any trade or occupation, shall be compelled to perform such contract specially during the time thereof."

General Harrison and State Rights.

In his speech at Ft. Meigs, he said:

"I was taught to believe, that sooner or later, that fatal catastrophe to human liberty would take place—that the General Government would swallow up all the State Governments, and that one department of the Government would swallow up all the other departments."

These were the teachings of [illegible], who was one of the signers of Declaration of American Independence.

General Harrison on the other side

In his speech at Chevoit in 1830, he said;

"Constituted as is the Government of the Union, it appears to me that there is not the least danger of its encroaching upon the rights of the State."

General Harrison praises the Militia.

In his speech at Ft. Meigs, he said:

"Nineteen years afterwards, I found myself commander-in-chief of the northwestern army; but I found no diminution in the bravery of the American soldier. I found the same spirit of valor in all—not in the regular soldier only, but in the enrolled militia and volunteers also."

Harrison denounces the Militia, and advocates Adams' Standing Army.

In his speech in Congress in February 1800, against the reduction of John Adams' notorious Standing Army, he said:—"He had experienced seven years service with the Militia, but was sorry to say, that such was their conduct, that he never could think of trusting the country to their protection."

Here, then, is your opposition candidate for the Presidency; having upon record all sorts of opinions to suit the most fastidious tastes. Are you a Federalist? So is Harrison. Are you an Anti-Federalist? So is he.—Do you favor abolition? So does he. Are you opposed to abolition? So is he. Are you Anti-Tariff? So is he. Are you in favor of a high tariff? So is he. Do you believe in the veto power? So does he. Do you disbelieve in that power? So does he.—Are you for or against a U. S. Bank? So is he. Are you for a strict construction of the Constitution? So is he. Are you for a latitudinous construction? So is he. Are you the poor man's friend? So is he. Are you the poor man's enemy? So is he. Are you friendly to foreigners? So is he. Are you inimical to foreigners? So is he. Are you for States Rights? So is he. Are you against State Rights? So is he. Have you confidence in a militia? So has he. Have you no confidence in a militia? Neither has he. Are you for a Standing Army? So is he. &c. &c.

We cannot find an opinion of his upon record which has not a counter opinion to balance it—at least so far as government policy is concerned. And he is the candidate who *Refuses* to tell to the people upon what principles he would administer the government if elected President of the United States. This is the man, who in a late letter to the New York Committee, "*declines giving any further pledges or opinions*," and says: "That a better guarantee for the correct conduct of a Chief Magistrate may be found in his character and the *course of his former life*, than in pledges and opinions given during the pendency of a doubtful contest." What right has he to decline giving his sentiments when the people, his master—those who hold his political destiny in their hands, call upon him to avow them? It is enough for him to know that the people want his opinions—but he replies to them more like a dictator than a peer. And he errs, too, in the idea that the contest is *doubtful*. His double dealing has removed all doubt. An intelligent people can never support such a man for the highest office in their gift, be their party predilections whatsoever they may—for it would be plunging blindly into the unknown future, and giving to a man of no principles the power to enslave them with impunity.

Moderate men of all parties! It is for you to save the country from the catastrophe with which it is threatened. Let us not be satisfied with a simple triumph over a man who has no principles of his own and no confidence in the judge nent of his fellow men—for the ratio in which his vote is swelled is the ratio of our national degradation. Will you trust your neighbour in a business transaction if his past history is of bad faith? Certainly not. We beseech you then not to trust the invaluable legacy of Republican Liberty entrusted to you by your ancestors for your children's children, to the hands of a man who is so supremely selfish as to refuse to trust you with his opinions, and who seeks the Presidency in such a manner that, (if elected) he may administer the government as he pleases without your advice or consent.

GEN. HARRISON OPINIONS.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following lately expressed opinions from Gen. Harrison. They may be relied upon as true.

NORTH-BEND, OHIO, JULY 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have just had the honor to receive your communication, inquiring of me my opinions of the necessity of a United States Bank, and on the subject of federalism and abolition.

Coming from so friendly a source as do these inqviries, I cannot permit myself to let them pass without giving you explicit answers to them.

First, then, on the subject of a United States bank, I have to reply—

You perceive, gentlemen, that I have given you a strait forward answer to your inquiry on this important subject.

Secondly, as to my views of the doctrines of federalism. I have much experience on this subject, and will answer you fairly and *squarely*—

Thus you discover, gentlemen, that I am not disposed to round off, upon this subject.

Thirdly—the subject of abolition. I shall endeavor to be very *clear* upon this important question, and will proceed to answer you fully—

Such are my candid opinions on this engrossing subject.

I trust, gentlemen, that these answers will be satisfactory to my friends. It is not my wish for them to be published, but you are at liberty to refer to them, as coming from me, any of my fellow citizens who feel an interest in knowing my sentiments on these important subjects, can have their curiosity satifised by showing them this letter, but you must be very particular in not letting it *get into the newspapers*. This is not for "THE PUBLIC EYE."

I have the honor to remain
with great respect your ob't serv't
WM. H. HARRISON.

[BY REQUEST.]

The following spirited lines, written by a lady of New Jersey, were read at the late Democratic Convention at Salem, by R. P. Thompson, Esq, and were received with great approbation:

The Democrat's answer to the degrading motto "She Stoops to Conquer," which was borne in the procession of the Whig Convention at Baltimore.

BY A LADY OF SALEM N. J.

You "stoop to conquer," well you know
You have already stoop'd so low
That every State like Jersey true,
Will scorn to yield its rights to you;
Then while you boast, do not forget
You have not won the conquest yet.

You "stoop to conquer!" ah! beware,
Our statesmen you cannot ensnare;
With proud contempt your arts they view,
Your *cabins, 'coons—hard cider* too;
Then while you boast, do not forget
You have not won the conquest yet.

You "stoop to conquer"—yet may fail,
Tho' smooth the stream on which you sail;
Our pilots all the dangers know
That darkly lie concealed below;
Then while you boast, do not forget
You have not won the conquest yet.

You "stoop to conquer"—we disdain
By treach'rous means our cause to gain,
And while the ship of state we guide
We'll boldly stem oppression's tide;
Then while you boast, do not forget
You have not won the conquest yet.

The light our sires to triumph led
We trust will o'er our path be shed,
Around the BANNER they bequeathed
Unfading laurels shall be wreathed;
While with patriots dear to fame
Shall be enrolled VAN BUREN'S name.
Then while you boast, do not forget
The conquest is not ended yet.

Sept. 3, 1840.

APPROPRIATE.—It is said that the Whigs in Massachusetts, when they heard that Kent was likely to be elected by abolition votes, and *British gold*, illuminated their log cabins with "*blue lights*."—Truly they are where they always mean to be!

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Eight Days Later from England.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, having left Bristol on the 12th instant.

The Great Western brings nearly sixty passengers; among whom are Mr. Jaudon, the agent of the U. S. Bank; and Messrs. Thos. Murdoch, Alex. Turnbull, O. Kellogg, and G. W. Andrews, of Baltimore.—She has a very large cargo of dry goods, silks, and woollens, and $500,000 in specie for the U. S. Bank. She spoke the President on the 14th of September, in lat. 51 and lon. 14.

The prospect of the harvest all over England is most excellent.

The 1st division of the British fleet, consisting of 15 vessels of war, has left Singapore for Canton, to commence attacks.

Great preparations are making in the naval departments in England for the expected war.

There has been an insurrection in Paris, but it was soon put down.

PROBABLE WAR WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, Friday night, September 11, 1840.

My last despatch to you announced an increased feeling of the French people towards England for having been a party to the late quadruple treaty. During the present week, this feeling has evidently increased, and several causes have occurred to heighten it to such a degree as seems to threaten the approach of war.

Commodore Napier, in command of a portion of the British fleet, arrived at Beyrout in Syria, from which place he issued the following proclamatory letter:

Copy of a letter to N. Moore, Esq. her Majesty's Consul at Beyrout.

Sir—I beg you will communicate to the Consuls of the different powers, and to the British merchants at Beyrout, that Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia have decided that Syria is to be restored to the Porte. I have demanded that the Turkish troops be put under my protection, and that the Arms be restored to the inhabitants of Lebanon. I trust that the Governor will not provoke hostilities; if he does, the responsibility of uselessly shedding blood must be on his own head. I have the honor to be yours, &c.

CHARES NAPIER, Commodore.

His demands being resisted, he has since seized and made reprisals on several trading vessels belonging to the Pacha, also a war cutter, a steam frigate, and a brig loaded with ammunition and muskets. The decisive act has greatly incensed the Pacha, and great excitement prevails as to the course which France will pursue in the matter.

Commodore Napier remained at Beyrout, with four or five ships of war, moored broadside on to the town, which he could destroy—the people had all fled to the neighboring mountains. The Pacha seems resolutely determined to resist the demands of the Four Powers; and although a specified time had been given in order for him to delay his reply, yet he has positively stated his intention to resist, and tells the Consuls they need not wait any delay, as his determination is irrevocably fixed. He is making great preparations for war, by the outfitting of ships as well as by the erection of forts along the line of coast.

From the Bristol Journal, Sept. 12.

NATIONAL DISTURBANCES—GLOOMY STATE OF THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

The intelligence received during the past week from France, Portugal, and Spain, where insurrectionary, if not revolutionary movements of the most alarming kind have occurred; together with the increased probability that a war, or untoward collision has already taken place in the East, has tended to cast a gloom over the political horizon, greater than has occurred since the peace of the civilized world was ensured by the achievments of the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. On the Paris Bourse a fall in the English funds has taken place of five per cent.; in the English stock market the depression since Monday has been two per cent.; and in the Share market some of the most favorite railway shares have fallen ten per cent.; the latter being actuated upon likewise by some important commercial failures in Manchester.

THE WHIGS.—We clip the following paragraph from an article in the N. Y. Evening Post. Its truth will not be questioned by those who have witnessed the movements of the party here for the last few days:—

There was perhaps never a party in existence so sanguine, so mercurial, so easily elated by small advantages, so much inclined to boastfulness and ostentation, as those who style themselves the whig party. The democrats should learn two lessons from their example—one, never to be disheartened by their boasts—the other never, to imitate a course of conduct which is always certain to end in disappointment and discredit."

The next election is in Georgia for nine members of Congress and the State Legislature, which takes place the 5th October. In the year 1838, the State Rights (whig) ticket for Congress, taking the highest vote on each ticket, was elected by 2000 majority. In 1839 M'Donald (dem) was elected over Dougherty (whig) by 1827 majority. In 1836 Whites majority over Van Buren was 2772.

The English papers now come out openly and espouse the cause of Harrison! If, fellow-citizens, you would again come under the British yoke, vote for him.—*Boston Morning Post.*

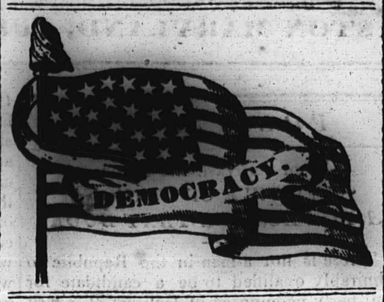
H. C.—Hard Cider, Henry Clay, and Hartford Convention.—Hard Cases.

TEXAS MONEY is worth about twenty cents in specie for the paper dollar.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER,	Senatorial	
HENRY G. S. KEY,		
CATHEL HUMPHREYS,	1st District.	
EDWARD LLOYD,	2d	"
OTHO SCOTT,	3d	"
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,	4th	"
JAMES MURRAY,		
WM. P. MAULSBY,	5th	"
CHARLES MACGILL,	6th	"
WALTER MITCHELL,	7th	"

Democratic Republican Nominations
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

JAMES LL. MARTIN,
WILLIAM W. LOWE,
WILLIAM B. WILLIS,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON,
THOMAS H. LEONARD.

DEMOCRATS, TO YOUR POSTS.

Talbot county expects every man to do his duty to-morrow! Democrats come to the rescue of your rights, and to the defence of the true interests of the State! Let no man falter in the discharge of the duty he owes to himself and his country, or shrink from the support of principles which alone can sustain his independence, or preserve the rich inheritance won by the blood and treasure of our revolutionary sires. Be active, be vigilant, and be not deceived by the promises of an adversary, who is struggling for power and political dominion, and willing to achieve them cost what they may. [illegible] Whig opponents, and by a united and vigorous effort, show to our sister counties that Talbot can be relied upon in any emergency. Give a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and your ancient enemy (the Federalists) will find the popular voice too powerful and sagacious to be deceived by the unmeaning cry of 'coon skins, log cabins, and hard cider. Let the Democracy of the county come to the polls in their strength; let them remember that "the price of liberty is perpetual vigilance," and all will be well.

☞Let the Workingmen and Mechanics remember that Wm. W. Lowe, the only mechanic before the people for a seat in the Legislature, has been violently and falsely assailed by the Federal junto of this county. Let them remember that he has manfully refuted the charges maliciously brought against him, and put to flight his political assailants by the evidence of truth which he has adduced in his defence. Let the mechanics stand up to the rack "fodder or no fodder," and give to their fellow-mechanic a hearty support, and to his persecutors an evidence of their fidelity to the cause of "equal laws and equal rights."

Mr. Samuel Hambleton says he voted for the Indemnity Bill, because he believed it to be a constitutional measure. He also says, he voted *against* the School bill because he believed it to be unconstitutional! Citizens of Talbot, you have struggled long and anxiously to secure the blessings conferred by your school law; will you now consent to elect a man to the Legislature who is indirectly pledged to repeal it? If Mr. Hambleton believes the law unconstitutional, should he be elected, will not his oath as a Legislator compel him to expunge from the statute book an unconstitutional act? Look well to this subject. Let the friends of primary schools reflect upon the consequences of supporting any individual for the Legislature who voted against their favorite measure on the ground of unconstitutionality. Slumber not at your posts, for in an unsuspected hour the means of carrying education to the threshhold of the poorest citizen of the county may be snatched away from you?

Reader, are you in favor of the "celebrated" Indemnity Bill, by which upwards of *one hundred thousand dollars* were extracted from the pockets of the people? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of repealing the Primary School Law, by which the rich and the poor man's child are placed on an equality? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of Shinplasters as a currency? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of a suspension of specie payments by the Banks? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of one sided political meetings as practised by the Whigs? If so vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of selling poor white men and women into servitude for fines and costs? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of restricting the right of suffrage? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of a profligate expenditure of the people's money, as exhibited by the past legislation of the Whigs in this State? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you willing to rejoice at the bankrupt condition of your State Treasury, brought about by whig mismanagement? If so, vote the whig ticket.

But reader, if you are opposed to such things you cannot support the Whig cause. To each and every one of the above interrogatories, the honest Democrat will give a negative reply and vote accordingly.

Democrats remember to-morrow is the day of trial. Be early at the polls, and be vigilant in support of your rights. The close of the contest will show to our Southern friends that the old Maryland line know their rights, and will maintain them.

From every portion of the State we have the most cheering accounts. Every letter we have received says, let but the Eastern-Shore do her duty, and the state is safe. Will she not do her duty in the good old Democratic cause? We shall see.

The efforts of the Whigs are unceasing. They leave nothing undone to effect their purposes. By every artifice and effort that the human mind can invent, will they attempt to delude and defeat the Democracy. Based upon no general principle, and composed of all the various factions that exist in the union, they are urged on merely by a common hostility to a party which has for years, by force of principle, been enabled to defeat them in their efforts at inflicting upon the people, the exploded doctrines of ancient and modern Federalism. They are now makihg their last effort under the disguise of Whigery Shall they succeed?

[*Correspondence of the Whig.*]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28, 1840.

This mornings' cars brought the information from Philadelphia, that the Postmaster at that place had received a letter from a member of the Legislature in Maine stating, that it was ascertained certainly that Fairfield was elected by 149 majority ove all abatements. The various flags and mottoes hung out from the Federal offices here in Baltimore, are taken in, and the O. K. has been superseded by K. O. "*keel'd over.*" Our stars and stripes are now floating in the breeze at the Republican office, and

Three cheers were sung for the Democracy of Maine,
Who have given a FAIR FIELD for the coming campaign.

Our prospects are still brightening; our meetings are more than usually large and we are all in fine spirits. Old Baltimore county will give over 1000 good sterling votes. We fully calculate here on getting the state by a handsome majority allowing the Eastern Shore to come across the bay with 700 majority, which is beyond the *reasonable* amount. Our wards are organizing to admiration and we shall give a good account on the day of trial.

The Whigs will no doubt try and deceive us and foist illegal votes in at the polls—such I am told is their policy. Anne Arundel I am confident will elect our entire ticket, and Carroll will increase her majority. We have but to recollect that we carried the state at the Congressional election in October by 1135 majority. Can we not hold our own? What hinders us from increasing it? Let us work like men and the victory is ours! Let us come manfully to the rescue and in the morning of the election we can cry out

"Tis o'er! the dawn of our deliverance breaks!
Up to the desperate struggle, awakes
The Genius of Democracy——free
As first he stood in chainless majesty,
And sends his voice through ages yet to be,
Proclaiming *Democracy!* DEMOCRACY! ETERNAL DEMOCRACY!

PENNSYLVANIA.—Our accounts from the "Old Keystone State," are all that we could wish. The New York Evening Post published the following extract of a letter from a friend residing in a very populous town in the interior of the State.

"With regard to politics Pennsylvania stands erect in her support of democracy, and will not be humbugged by coon skins, hard cider, &c. She will give from 15 to 20,000 majority for Van Buren. About four weeks since I passed through the counties bordering this side of the Alleghany, and found the farming interest firm and united. As I was on a fishing tour, I of course avoided towns and settlements as much as possible, staying at farm houses and out-of-the-way places, and I without exception found the people perfectly enthusiastic in their feelings. I should not be surprised if my estimate of our majority is much underrated. The whigs give up this state themselves."

OHIO.

We have before us a most cheering letter of the 16th September, from one of the best informed citizens of the State. We have no room for it this morning. He says, "I have no fears of the result. I do not think it possible for the Whigs to carry the State. Our majority I think, cannot be less than seven, and will not exceed ten thousand." This is perhaps, too large an estimate—but other letters confirm its anticipation of the general result.

Richmond Enquirer.

☞MARK WELL THE FOLLOWING:—It will be seen, that the WHIG PARTY in our last Legislature, are justly chargeable with all the evils which our citizens have suffered from the Shin Plaster currency. It will not do for the Whigs to endeavor to shift the responsibility. The FACTS against them are too glaring. An intelligent community cannot be imposed upon with regard to the matter. READ and JUDGE:

The Legislature of Maryland is composed, as is well known, of the members of two Houses—the members of the Senate, and the members of the House of Delegates. LAST SESSION, the Democrats had a majority in the House of Delegates of 15, and the Whigs a majority of 3 in the Senate.

Now, let us look at the FACTS. On reference to the Journal of the House of Delegates, page 178, will be found the following.

"Mr Spencer, (a Democrat, and now one of the Van Buren Electors.) Chairman of the Committee on the Currency, made a further report in part, of a BILL, entitled.—

"AN ACT TO RESTRAIN PRIVATE BANKING, AND TO PROHIBIT ANY CORPORATION, OR INDIVIDUAL, OR ASSOCIATION OF INDIVIDUALS, FROM ISSUING ANY PAPER INTENDED TO CIRCULATE AS A PAPER CURRENCY."

This Bill was taken up and PASSED BY THE HOUSE, on February the 28th, (see Journal, pages 363 and 364,) and was sent to the Senate 4th March, (see page 401)

Now let us see what the WHIG SENATE has done!

The Bill which passed the House was called up in the Senate, March 20th, and REJECTED by the following vote:—

FOR THE BILL,
Messrs. Ely, Evans, Martin, Maulsby, Scott—5

☞ALL DEMOCRATS.

AGAINST THE BILL,
Messrs. Potts, Beckett, Dorsho, Goldsborough, of D., Magruder, Pratt, Purnell, Stewart, Turner—9.

☞ALL WHIGS!!

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.—The following statement from the Boston Daily Advertiser presents a correct table of the approaching elections:

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

Oct. 5th—Arkansas, Georgia and Michigan.
" 7th—Maryland
" 12th—South Carolina.
" 13th—New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, and Mississippi, on the same days in which their Electors are chosen.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS.

By a law of Congress the electors of President must be chosen, in such manner as the Legislatures shall direct, within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in Dec., [illegible] may therefore be chosen this year on any day after the 28th of October. The whole number is 294, (148 a majority,) all of whom will be elected by the people by General Ticket, except the 11 in South Carolina, who will be chosen by the Legislature, which meets on Nov. 23d.

Oct. 30th—Ohio (21,) and Pennsylvania (30,)	51
Nov. 2d—Arkansas (3,) Connecticut (8,) Georgia (11,) Illinois (5,) Kentucky (15,) Maine (10,) Michigan (3,) Mississippi (4,) Missouri (4,) New Hampshire (7,) New York (42,) Rhode Island (4,) Virginia (23,) Indiana (9,)	148
Nov 3d—Louisiana (5,) New Jersey (8,) Tennessee (15,)	28
Nov. 9th—Massachusetts (14,) Maryland (10,) Alabama (7,)	31
Nov. 10th—Delaware (3,) Vermont (7,)	10
Nov. 12th—North Carolina	15
After 23d—South Carolina,	11

In the City of New York the election is held one day, Nov. 4th; in the rest of the State, on the 2d, 3d and 4th; and it has been stated that the elections in Mississippi and New Jersey are also held two days; but with these exceptions the elections are completed in one day.

GEN. HARRISON'S ECONEMY AS A PUBLIC MAN.

The letter of the Hon JOHN W. TAYLOR (formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress and now a leading whig in New York) to Governor Tompkins which we publish to day, shows what Mr. Madison's cabinet thought of Harrison's *economy*, as commanding officer on this frontier:

"It is further alledged (says Mr. Taylor) that *Harrison* TOTATALLY DISREGARDED *all* ECONOMICAL *considerations*, and that the expenses of his last campaign have cost *a sum* EXTRAVAGANT BEYOND CALCULATION. Claims for unprovided wagons, horses, men, provisions, &c. are daily coming in to an ENORMOUS AMOUNT"

This was written from Washington in January, 1814 On the 16th of February, 1814, Mr. Hammond, the Editor of the Gazette, published at Cincinnati, then the Head Quarters of Gen. Harrison, said:

"The expense of Gen. Harrison's expeditions have been ascertained at the Treasury to amount to TWENTY SIX MILLIONS of dollars, which, taking the number of his troops, is at the average rate of $1.400 *for each man* employed in these *very gainful* expeditions."

These charges against Harrison, be it remembered, were made more than *twenty five years ago*!

SPECIAL ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held in the Third Congressional District of that State, composed of the counties of Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Nachitorhes, Ouachita, and Concordia, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Rice Garland. The election is to take place at the same time that the Presidential Electors are chosen, on Monday, the second of November and the two following days.

The whigs say, that when Harrison is ELECTED President, times will get better. No doubt of it. "When the sky falls we will catch larks."