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THE CONTRAST:

OR,

PLAIN REASONS

WHY

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND WHY

MARTIN VAN BUREN

SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED.

BY AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!

The following PLAIN REASONS, touching a controversy in which you are all personally interested, are respectfully addressed to your candid consideration. The object of the writer has been, to present, in a concise and comprehensive form, some of the reasons, *Why* WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON *should be elected President of the United States*, and *Why* MARTIN VAN BUREN *should not be re-elected*. The writer is a Democrat of the Old School. He is conscious of no object but the dissemination of THE TRUTH; and believes that no single position is assumed in the following pages, which the truth does not warrant. On every point, in which controversy may arise, we have given the *facts* as they stand in undisputed public documents; the *figures* as furnished by the official records; and references to the *acts, speeches, and letters*, of the respective candidates, to fortify the arguments we have here presented. We believe they are sound, and unanswerable. We ask you, fellow-citizens! to read, and to read with candor. We ask you to examine for yourselves—and then decide for yourselves, upon the DUTY YOU HAVE TO PERFORM TOWARDS OUR COMMON COUNTRY, IN THIS CRISIS OF HER AFFAIRS.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by JAMES P. GIFFING, in the Office of the Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.]

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Because, being the son of one of the illustrious signers of the Declaration, he was taught to cherish its principles in the ancient school of republican Virginia.

Because, while yet a youth, the moment the war-whoop of the savage was heard in the west, he abandoned the ease and security of his profession, to fly to the rescue of his bleeding countrymen.

See Niles' Register, and Life of Harrison, by Dawson, Hall, and others.

Because, he enjoyed the friendship of WASHINGTON and ADAMS, and the unlimited confidence of JEFFERSON and MADISON.

No man more fully enjoyed the confidence of JEFFERSON, as is evinced by his numerous appointments; and Mr. MADISON said, "General HARRISON has done more for his country, with less compensation for it, than any man living."—*Niles', Reg.*

Because, as the gallant young officer under WAYNE, the intrepid warrior at the Rapids of the Miami, the heroic commander at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames, he won imperishable laurels, and turned the tide of victory in favor of his country.

Vice President JOHNSON declared, emphatically, on the floor of congress, that "General HARRISON was longer in active service during the late war than any other general, was oftener in action than any of them, AND NEVER SUSTAINED A DEFEAT."

Because, he is humane and generous, as well as brave. When Proctor summoned him to surrender Fort Meigs, his answer was, "Tell your general that THIS POST WILL NEVER BE SURRENDERED ON ANY TERMS." And when Proctor sent him the threat, that in case of capture, he would give up HARRISON to be butchered by the savages, his only reply was—"Then General Proctor is neither a soldier nor a man. If I take *him*, his life shall be spared; but I will *dress him in petticoats*, and he shall be delivered to the *squaws*."

See Life of Harrison.—Such was the hatred of Proctor in the west, where the wives and sisters of the victims he had delivered up to the Indians at the River Raisin, resided, that the ladies of Chillicothe, on learning Harrison's threat to dress Proctor as a squaw, sent a flannel petticoat to Fort Meigs to enable Harrison to execute his threat should he catch Proctor; and there is not a doubt that had Proctor been caught, he would have been marched before the American army in the flannel petticoat as a suitable punishment for so cruel and cowardly a wretch. Out of these facts, an administration newspaper four years ago coined the lie, *that the petticoat was sent to be put upon Harrison*.

Because, he would have the government administered according to a strict construction of the constitution, confining the action of the executive within its proper sphere.

"I deny, to the general government, the exercise of *any power* but what is *expressly given to it by the constitution*, or what is essentially necessary to carry the powers expressly given into effect."—*Harrison's letters to the Richmond Enquirer*, 16 Sept., 1822.

Because, he holds to the doctrine of INSTRUCTION, and the duty of the representative honestly to obey the will of his constituents.

"I believe in the right of the people to instruct their representative when elected; and if he has sufficient evidence that the instructions which may be given him come from a majority of his constituents, that he is bound to obey them, unless he consider that by doing it he would violate the constitution, in which case I think it would be his duty to resign, and give them an opportunity of electing another representative, whose opinions would accord with their own."—*General Harrison, to Thomas Ritchie*, 16 Sept., 1822.

Because, he is a REPUBLICAN in principle and practice—a supporter of the Rights of the States, and the Sovereignty of the People.

General Harrison, in a letter to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, dated Sept. 16, 1822, says:—"I deem myself a Republican of what is commonly called the old Jeffersonian School, and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the constitution which has been given by the writings of that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it, particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature during the Presidency of Mr. Adams."

Because, like WASHINGTON, he would frown down all attempts to dissolve the Union, or weaken the ties which bind us together.

"I believe that upon the preservation of the union of the states, depends the existence of our civil and religious liberties; and that the cement which binds it together is not a parcel of words written upon paper or parchment, but the brotherly love and regard which the citizens of the several states possess for each other."—*General Harrison's letter in Rich. Enq., Oct. 4, 1822.*

Because, like Mr. JEFFERSON, he is opposed to all improper *interference* on the part of the executive, or its officers, in the FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

"The president," says General HARRISON, in his letter to Harmar Denny, "*should never attempt to influence the elections, either by the people or the state legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them, than by giving their votes, where they have the right of voting.*"

Because, he is opposed to PROSCRIPTION and PERSECUTION for opinion's sake; and holds that passports to office should not be the services rendered to *party*, but to the *country*.

Alluding to the proscription of General SOLOMON VAN RENSSSLAER, by Van Buren—General HARRISON, in answer to a letter inviting him to a public dinner in honor of Van Rensselaer, at Cincinnati, after speaking of his gallant bearing, and his pouring out his blood at the Rapids of the Miami, asks, "who has been excepted in the proscription which has raged for the last twelve years? Who has been spared, that possessed any thing which could tempt the cupidity of the spoilers?" And he gave the following noble sentiment:—"May SOLOMON VAN RENSSSLAER be the *last victim* in our country of PARTY VIOLENCE; and may the services which are to be the *future passports to office, be not those rendered to a party, but to the WHOLE PEOPLE.*"—See his letter, dated July 1, 1840, to Cincinnati committee.

Because, he looks to the PEOPLE, as the source of all legitimate power, and to the encouragement and protection of the AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS of our country, as among the most essential means of preserving our liberties.

"In all ages, and in all nations, it has been observed that the CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL, are those who are least willing to part with their rights, and submit themselves to the will of a master."—*General Harrison's address before Hamilton Co. Agr. Society, 16 June, 1831.*

Because, he is opposed to a large STANDING ARMY in time of peace, under the control of the executive; but in favor of disciplining and instructing the militia, of the several states, as our surest means of national defence.

See General Harrison's Report, as chairman of the military committee in congress, 17 January, 1817. See also his letter, of 1 June, 1840, to the officers of the Louisville Legion.

Because he is opposed to IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, or any restraints upon the freedom of the citizen, for the accident or misfortune of being poor.

See debate in U. S. Senate, on the subject of imprisonment for debt. Senate Journal, 2d session 19th congress, and 1st session 20th congress. "*I am,*" says General Harrison, in his letter to John H. Pleasants, of Richmond, "*opposed to all imprisonment for debt. I think that imprisonment for debt under any circumstance but that where FRAUD is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our constitution, and ought to be abolished.*"

Because, he is opposed to the creation of a NATIONAL DEBT, and holds that it is the duty of government to *keep its expenses within its ordinary revenues*, and to set an example of Republican Economy and simplicity to the rest of the world.

"I believe in the tendency of a large PUBLIC DEBT to sap the foundations of the constitution, by creating a MONIED ARISTOCRACY, whose views and interests must be in direct hostility to those of the mass of the people. I deem it the duty, therefore, of the representative of the people to endeavor to extinguish it as soon as possible, by making every retrenchment in the expenditures of the government that a proper performance of the public business will allow."—*Harrison's letter to the Richmond Enquirer, published Oct. 4, 1822.*

Because, while he would reduce the salaries and emoluments of the public servants to a reasonable and equitable standard—he would give to the Farmer fair prices for the products of his farm; the same to the Mechanic for his work; and to the Laboring Man, CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT, REASONABLE WAGES, AND PROMPT PAY.

See his speeches in congress; also his letter to Thomas Ritchie, 16 Sept. 1822.

Because, the true Democracy now, as in 1776—is that which looks to "the greatest happiness of the greatest number."

Because General HARRISON holds to a ONE TERM presidency, and will not be a candidate for re-election.

See letter to H. Denny.

Because he is opposed to the disgraceful and degrading punishment of the LASH applied to the offending soldier or sailor; and would enforce the punishment of the law, by judicious lenity, and education, and with even-handed justice, as well upon the culprit in *epaulettes*, as the humblest sailor in his tarpaulin.

General HARRISON in an eloquent speech in the U. S. Senate in 1825, on the bill to prevent desertion from the army, thus spoke of the punishment of the lash: "Will you restore the omnipotence of the cat-o-nine-tails, that instrument of torture? If you do, you will find it ineffectual. Resort to severe punishments of that description—procure the shing from Prussia, or the knout from Russia—it will never be effectual *in an American Army*. Try, I beseech you, some other plan. Try the effect of LENITY AND INSTRUCTION—take the FETTER from the leg, and apply it to the mind, and you make your soldier the willing and faithful servant of his country."

Because, in all systems of education, at the expense of the nation, whether in military academies, or naval schools, as well as in all appointments of midshipmen, General HARRISON is in favor of giving the preference to those young men, (equally deserving in other respects,) whose parents are least able to educate them.

See his speech in congress, Dec. 10, 1818, on the admission of cadets into the military academy.

Because, he agrees that the power of the executive has increased to a fearful extent, is increasing, and ought to be diminished, and has pledged his efforts to remedy the evil.

See the views of General Harrison on this subject, in his letter to Sherrod Williams, 1 May, 1836.

Because, taught by JEFFERSON, the true republican maxim for this country, of "Peace, Commerce, and Honest Friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none"—General Harrison will avoid taking counsel from monarchical governments, which from their very structure, are naturally our political enemies.

See letter to Bolivar.

Because, on preserving the Union, depends the safety of the People; and on the preservation of the RIGHTS OF THE STATES, depends the integrity of the Union. He is the friend of both; and determined to preserve both.

See letters to H. Denny and T. Ritchie.

Because, General HARRISON will be the President of the People, instead of the mere agent of a party.

See his letters to H. Denny, and S. Williams, 1836.

Because, being neither a partisan nor an enemy of banks, but the friend of a SOUND AND UNIFORM CURRENCY, he is not tied down by passion or prejudice to any course, other than that which shall best conform to the principles of the Constitution, and best subserve the interests of the people.

"As a private citizen," says General Harrison, in his letter to Sherrod Williams, "no man can be more entirely clear of any motive, either for re-chartering the old bank, or creating a new one, under the authority of the United States. I never had a single share in the former, nor indeed in any bank, with one exception; and that failed, with the loss of the entire stock. I have no inclination to venture again in that way, even if I should ever possess the means. With the exception above mentioned, of stock in a bank long since broken, I never put out a dollar at interest in my life. My interest being entirely identified with the cultivation of the soil, I am immediately and personally connected with none other."

Because, he is opposed to Party Violence, and in favor of union and harmony among the people.

"I believe it to be the duty of the representative to conciliate the members of the great political family, and to bear in mind, that as the Union was effected only by mutual forbearance and concession, so only can it be preserved."—*Address to his constituents, in September, 1822.*

Because, when the fleets of England, by plundering our ships, and impressing our seamen, had goaded the nation into war, and the voice of every Democrat in the land was raised in its favor—HARRISON was among the first in battle to avenge his country's wrongs.

See Brackenridge's, Hall's, Niles', and other histories of the late War.

Because, he is opposed to all attempts of the Executive to dictate or control the proceedings of Congress, as dangerous to liberty.

General Harrison, in his letter to Harmar Denny, in 1836, lays down the following sound doctrines:—"The President should not suffer the executive department of the government to become the source of legislation; *but leave the whole business of making laws for the Union to the department to which the constitution has exclusively assigned it*, until they have assumed that perfect shape, where and when alone the opinions of the executive may be heard. A community of power in the preparation of the laws between the legislative and the executive departments, *must necessarily lead to dangerous combinations*, greatly to the advantage of a president desirous of extending his power. Such a construction of the constitution could never have been contemplated by those who framed it, as they well knew that those who proposed bills, will always take care of themselves, or the interests of their constituents, and hence the provision in the constitution, borrowed from that of England, restricting the originating of revenue bills to the immediate representatives of the people."

Because, it is his policy to foster the credit, the honor, and interests of all the states; and General HARRISON, following in the footsteps of Washington and Jefferson, will "support the state governments in ALL THEIR RIGHTS, as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the SUREST BULWARKS AGAINST ANTI-REPUBLICAN TENDENCIES."

See letters to Ritchie, Denny, Williams, &c.

Because, he would cherish the pride and prowess of our gallant navy, and foster that lofty spirit of honor which alone can sustain a nation's glory.

See the speech of General Harrison in the Senate of the U. S. in 1826, on the bill for the gradual improvement of the navy.

Because, to the Hero of Tippecanoe was it owing, that a FLEET was placed on Lake Erie, under the gallant PERRY. General HARRISON was the first to perceive the advantage, and the first to suggest it to President MADISON, who instantly adopted the plan, in conformity with the suggestion of HARRISON.

See Niles' Register for 1812, 13. This was, in fact, one of the most important movements during the war, and shows the wisdom and sagacious forethought of General HARRISON.

Because his character is as pure and irreproachable in his private life, as it is distinguished in his public career.

Bishop SOULE, one of the most pure and distinguished ministers of the Methodist church in the United States, was asked in the presence of the Rev. Leonard B. Griffing, (who, heretofore, has been a supporter of Martin Van Buren,)—"What is the public and private character of William Henry Harrison?" The bishop replied,—"I consider General Harrison's character ABOVE REPROACH. He has been my neighbor; I have often been an inmate of his family, and I consider his house one of the best houses, for ministers, in all Ohio."

Because, as his country's negotiator, entrusted by President JEFFERSON with almost unlimited powers, he concluded THIRTEEN important treaties with the Indian tribes, and added more than SIXTY MILLIONS of acres to the national domain.

See congressional documents from 1801 to 1816, public treaties, &c.

Because, in common with the reflecting portion of the whole country, he disapproves the act of administration party then in power, which produced the MUTILATION of the records of the Senate.

"In my opinion, neither house of congress can constitutionally expunge the record of the proceedings of their predecessors. The power to repeal belongs to them, and is, for every legitimate purpose, all that is necessary."—General Harrison's letter to S. Williams, May, 1836.

Because, he is, like WASHINGTON, opposed to the unchristian practice of DUELLING, and has publicly stamped the offence as a crime against society, and the laws of God.

See his letter on the subject, addressed on the 7th April, 1838, to Aaron B. Howell, Esq., of Nottingham, N. J. It is a letter which, with that addressed to General Bolivar, should be preserved in every family, as embodying the principles of a profound statesman and Christian philanthropist.

Because, as a plain farmer and cultivator of the soil, he sympathizes with the feelings, and will exercise a guardian care over the interests of our country's yeomanry.

"The policy of the country," said General Harrison, in the Senate of the United States, "is to lessen the expenses of agriculture, and remove, if possible, the difficulties with which the farmers of the country have now to struggle. He was a farmer himself, and spoke of those difficulties as one who had experienced them. He therefore felt a kindred interest in the welfare of the agricultural class."

William Henry Harrison should be elected:

Because, he is the father of the beneficent land system of the West, and has on all occasions exerted himself to aid the settlers of the new states.

See his votes and speeches on the subject in the House of Representatives, 1816-1818; and in the Senate, 1826-1828.

Because, he is in favor of such judicious tariff regulations as shall provide for the actual wants of the government, and protect the national industry, without affording the means of extravagance, or a surplus beyond what may be necessary to discharge its current and existing obligations.

See his votes in the Senate of the United States. See also his letter to Hon. John McP. Berrien, 1836.

Because, he is opposed to all interference on the part of the general government with the domestic institutions of the states, the control of which is expressly guaranteed to them by the constitution.

See his address, 4th July, 1833, at Cheviot, Hamilton county, Ohio. Also, his published letters to Hon. Mr. Berrien and others, in 1836.

Because, he is opposed to all measures which shall tend to build up distinctions of WEALTH among the people, or to tempt the government to profusion and extravagance, by an excess of revenue.

"No more fatal idea can be entertained than that our republic is to be preserved either by the WEALTH of our citizens, or the amount of the REVENUE of the government. The brightest eras of the republics which have existed, were those when honorable poverty prevailed, and when patriotism was best rewarded."—*General Harrison's speech at Cincinnati, 4th July, 1835.*

Because, it was owing to General HARRISON'S active co-operation, in a great measure, that the gallant Commodore Perry was enabled to accomplish the glorious victory of the 10th September, on Lake Erie.

Commodore PERRY, in a letter dated five days after the battle, returned his thanks to General HARRISON, in the following terms:—

"The great assistance in the action of the 10th instant, derived from those men you were pleased to send on board the squadron, renders it a duty to return you my sincere thanks for so timely a reinforcement. In fact I may say that WITHOUT THOSE MEN THE VICTORY COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED, and equally to assure you that those officers and men behaved as good soldiers and seamen."

Because, like a true hero, he tempered his victories with mercy, and when the smoke of the battle was over, was the first to perform acts of kindness to the vanquished.

His general order, on going into the battle of the Thames, reads thus:—"The General entreats his brave troops to remember, that they are the sons of sires whose fame is immortal. Kentuckians! Remember the River Raisin! But remember it only while victory is suspended. The revenge of a soldier cannot be gratified upon a fallen enemy." After the battle, he gave his last blanket to Colonel Evans, a British officer, who was wounded.

[From the Albany Argus of March 12, 1813.]

There is an elegance approaching to sublimity in one passage in the General Orders of January 2, to the north-western army under GENERAL HARRISON. These orders were issued in consequence of the return of a detachment from a successful expedition into the Indian country. The detachment had orders, among other things, "to save the women and children, and to spare the warrior who ceased to resist." After thanking the detachment for their attention to this order, the General proceeds:—

"Let the account of murdered innocence be opened in the records of Heaven against our enemies alone; the American soldier will follow the example of his government, and neither the sword of the one will be raised against the helpless or the fallen, nor the gold of the other paid for the scalp of the murdered enemy."

Because, while Van Buren is opposed to a bankrupt law for the benefit of honest insolvent debtors, General HARRISON is for extending its provisions, if we have such a law at all, to all classes; giving the farmer, physician and mechanic, as well as the merchant, equal rights and privileges.

See the debate in the Senate of the United States, 1827, on the bankrupt bill, in which both VAN BUREN and HARRISON declared their sentiments on this great question. In reply to a remark of Mr. Van Buren, that *no class should be included who were not included in the bankrupt laws of England*, General HARRISON said:—

"When we adopt the laws of foreign countries, we must make them suit our own institutions; we must adapt them to our own circumstances, which are essentially different from those of other nations. The gentleman from New York says that *we must include traders, and none but traders*. More difficulties would, he believed, arise from the attempt to ascertain who were traders, and who were not, than from any other part of the bill. Nearly all the people of the western country were, in some sense, traders. There was not a farmer on the Ohio river who was not a trader. Hundreds of boats will, as soon as the ice breaks up, descend the Ohio to New Orleans, laden with produce. It is common for the farmer, when his own produce is not sufficient to load the boat, to complete the necessary quantity by purchase from his neighbors, for which he contracts to pay at the usual time of receiving returns from the adventure. The produce is sold to the merchant; he fills, receives the benefit of this act, is discharged from his obligations, and recommences his business. Meanwhile, the farmer is deprived of the means of meeting his engagements; he is sued, imprisoned, stripped of his property, and borne down by the burden of a debt which he despairs of discharging, he is unable to renew his exertions. Is this the equality of privilege? Is this the uniformity for which gentlemen contend? EQUALITY OF RIGHTS WAS THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF OUR INSTITUTIONS. We could exercise no power in such manner as would lead to a violation of that principle."

Because, in the heroism and fidelity of his public career, the unblemished purity of his private life, and his uniform devotion to the interests of the people, as well as in the concurrent testimony of honest men of all parties, we have the surest guarantee that he will administer the government honestly, faithfully, and for the best interests of the WHOLE PEOPLE.

Honorable Testimonials to the Character of General Harrison.

See the records of his various appointments by WASHINGTON, J. ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON, J. Q. ADAMS, and the PEOPLE. See also the following :

The "*Richmond Enquirer*" of January 9th, 1813, speaks of General Harrison in the following manner :

"Gen. Harrison, in spite of the difficulties which surround him, seems determined to press on to Detroit. Neither the cold nor the badness of the roads can deter him from his enterprise. If he fails, the world will excuse him on account of the difficulties which encompass his path. If he succeeds, these very difficulties will enhance the lustre of his success.

"If he has been reported rightly, Harrison is a man of no ordinary promise. War has been his favorite study. At a very early age, he was with Wayne in his famous campaign against the Indians. A gentleman of very high standing, who had an important post under him during last fall, compares him to WASHINGTON. *He is as circumspect as he is enterprising—as prudent in collecting the means of an attack as he is vigorous in striking the blow.*"

Again, the "*Richmond Enquirer*" of the 19th October, 1813, referring to the battle of the Thames, says :

"We have not words to express the joy we feel for the victory of Harrison. *Never have we seen the public pulse beat so high.* And well may we rejoice. We rejoice not so much for the *splendor* of this achievement, as for the *solid benefits* which it will produce. Yet, in point of splendor, we have no reason to believe that when we shall receive the official accounts, we shall sustain any disappointment," &c.

"But its *solid benefits* require no official accounts to emblazon them ; almost every eye sees them, and almost every tongue can tell them. It gives security to the frontier. Ohio may now sleep in security. *The trembling mother that nightly used to clasp her infant to her breast, may rock its cradle in peace.* The chain which bound the red man to the English white man is broken," &c.

"These benefits we owe to the intrepidity of Perry, who paved the way, and to Harrison, whose skill, prudence, and zeal have at length reaped their just reward. *This general has now put all his enemies to shame.* After struggling with difficulties under which an ordinary man would have sunk—after passing through a wilderness of morass and mud, so difficult of access that the wagon horses could not carry provender enough to support them during the journey, he reached the consummation of all his labors ; repairs the vices of Hull ; wipes off the stain which he had cast upon our arms ; stands on the ruins of Malden ; muzzles the Indian war-dog ; and proves to the world that Americans want only an opportunity to display the same gallantry on the shore which they have done upon the wave."

Again : In the spring of 1814, a proposition was made in congress to create the office of Lieutenant General. The "*Richmond Enquirer*" named General Harrison for the elevated station, in the following eloquent and patriotic language :

"If any one should ask where such a man is to be met with ? we answer to the best of our abilities, in the man who has washed away the disasters of Detroit ; who had every thing to collect for a new campaign, and who got every thing together ; who waded through morasses and snows, and surmounted the most frightful climate in the Union ; the man who was neither to be daunted by disaster nor difficulties, under any shape, by the skill of the civilized or the barbarity of a savage foe ; *the man who won the hearts of the people by his spirit, the respect of his officers by his zeal, the love of his army by a participation of their hardships ; the man who has finally triumphed over his enemy.* Such a man is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

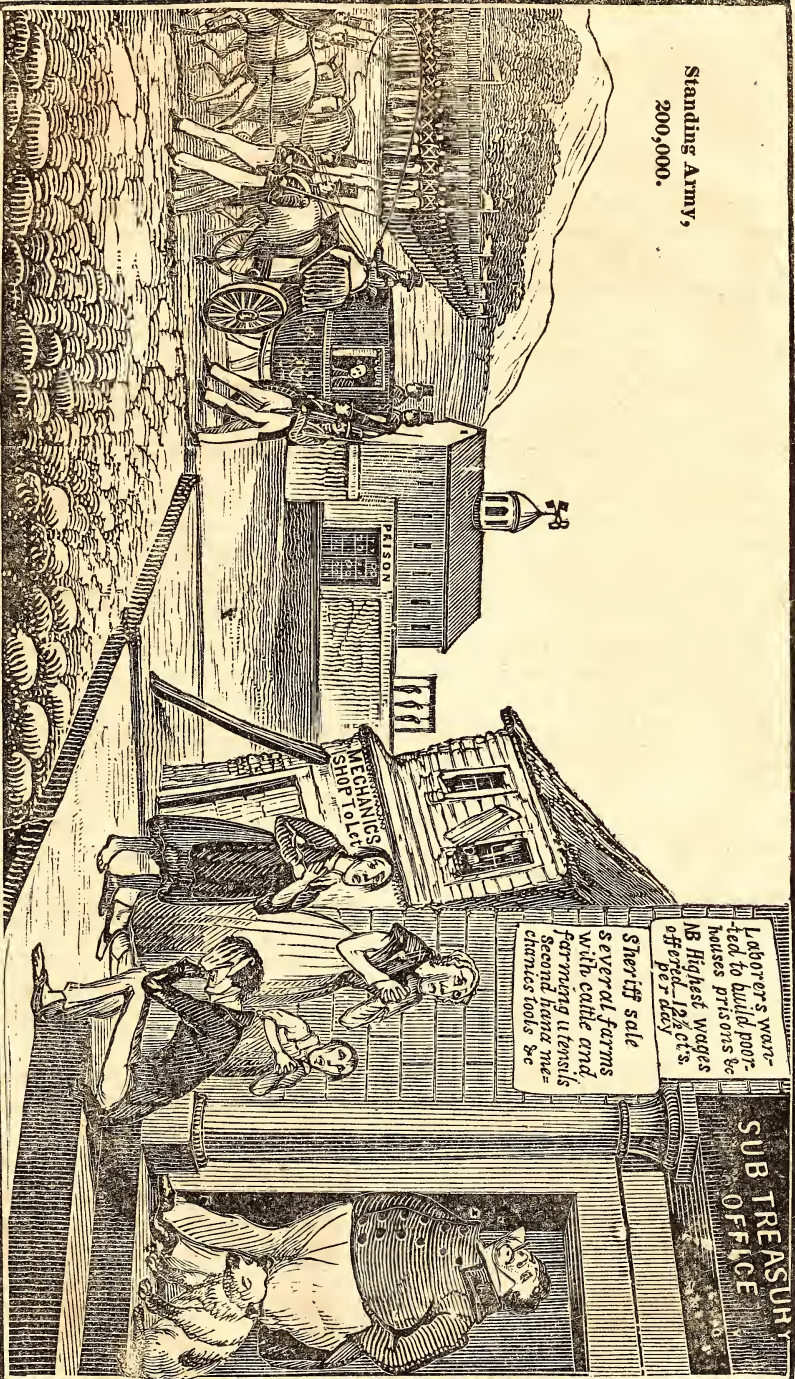
The following is an extract of a letter from Col. Davies, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, Aug. 24, 1811 :—"I make free to declare that I have imagined there were two military men in the west, and GENERAL HARRISON IS THE FIRST OF THE TWO."

The heroic General MILLER, thus writes respecting Gen. HARRISON :—"I freely express my opinion, after following him through all his civil and military career, after living with him in his family more than six months, that Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON IS AS FREE FROM STAIN OR BLEMISH AS IT FALLS TO THE LOT OF MAN TO BE."



HARRISON AND PROSPERITY.

Standing Army,
200,000.



VAN BUREN AND RUIN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED.

Because, as he has manifested the strongest feelings of hostility to MADISON and the Democracy of the country, he is a Democrat in nothing but *profession*, and a Federalist in every thing but the *name*.

See the opinions of Dewitt Clinton, and of John C. Calhoun, and of the Democratic papers of 1812, respecting M. V. B.

Because, his friends have hitherto failed to point to a single act of his past life, which entitles him to the confidence of his countrymen.

Hon. Alexander H. Everett, now a prominent administration man, in a pamphlet, on "The Conduct of the Administration," thus defines the character of M. V. B.:—"Throughout his proceedings we see the character of the man:—a narrow, sordid, selfish spirit, pursuing little ends by little means; no loftiness of purpose—no power, depth, or reach of mind—no generosity of feeling—no principle, and of course no faith in the existence of any such quality in others. He enters on the high and sacred concerns of the Government in the same temper, in which, as a village lawyer, he sat down to play *All-fours* at the alehouse, and is just as ready to employ any trick that will increase his share of the *spoils of victory*."

Because, he delights in popular tumults and excitements, in reviving and perpetuating ancient animosities, in arraying the rich and the poor against each other, and embittering one portion of the Union against another.

"All tradition unites in establishing the fact, that the village of Kinderhook, with its immediate vicinity, was the theatre of incessant litigation;" and "party politics raged violently, and frequently disturbed the peaceful relations of neighbors whose real interests were not in conflict with each other." Mr. Van Buren had a strong taste for these contentions.—See *Holland's Life of Van Buren*, chap. 2.

Because, among all the offices which he has sustained, it is impossible to point to a single one bestowed upon him for any other merit or service, than those of a mere *party* character.

See *Holland's Van Buren*.—His first civil appointment was given him, while a lawyer at Kinderhook, for his zeal in the political struggle in 1807, between Tompkins and Lewis. He was made surrogate of Columbia county. He had supported Morgan Lewis for governor in 1804, and opposed him in 1807, successfully, as the appointment serves to show.

Because, MARTIN VAN BUREN IS OPPOSED TO FREE SUFFRAGE; and in the convention to amend the constitution of New York, made a speech in favor of a PROPERTY QUALIFICATION, even though it should affect the rights of the poor veterans of the revolution, who had fought for our liberties.

See proceedings of the N. Y. convention, 1821, to amend the constitution, p. 141—182. See also *Holland's Life of Van Buren*, p. 179. Mr. V. B. labored with great zeal to establish the point, that *none but* HOUSEHOLDERS should be allowed to vote.

Because, in these instances, as well as in various others, he has shown himself a MONARCHIST at heart, and that he considers PARTY and PROPERTY, and not TALENT or USEFULNESS, as the principal claim which entitles a man to citizenship.

Because, he has spent ALL THE ORDINARY REVENUES of the government, although out of those same revenues, his three immediate predecessors paid more than \$210,000,000 of the public debt.

See Treasury Reports 1817—1836. Mr. Monroe paid in 8 years, \$101,366,111; Mr. Adams, \$45,303,533 in 4 years, and General Jackson \$64,198,338 in 8 years.

Because, acting upon the principle that the people may be corrupted, he opposes the honest and equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the WHOLE PEOPLE, in order that he may use them to make influence with a *part*.

See Messages to congress—and the project to cede the lands to the states in which they lie. [The new states and territories have already received 12,690,334 acres of the public lands for the support of schools, &c. and M. V. B. is willing for the sake of "the party," to give away the rest, 230 millions of the choicest lands in the world!]

Because, he separates the government from the people, takes the *control of the revenues* from congress, and, through the sub-treasury law, can *manage the whole financial power* of this government as he pleases; and, as if that were not enough to condemn his administration forever, he has procured congress to pass an act *authorizing him, on his own mere motion, to WITHHOLD APPROPRIATIONS* made for the public service.

See the closing acts of the last session of Congress, by which the President is empowered to withhold appropriations, or execute them, at pleasure!

The President does not, indeed, have the immediate custody of the public money; but he has the *CONTROL* of it, through his power over all the sub-treasurers and collectors, *who are appointed by him, and hold their offices at his will and pleasure.* It is well known that Gen. JACKSON opposed the Sub-Treasury Scheme in 1834. The *Globe*, at the same period, speaking of it, said—

"It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme (Sub-Treasury) would be to bring the public treasury much nearer the actual custody and control of the Executive than it is now, and *expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands*, where one cannot now reach it."

And the *Richmond Enquirer*, the leading Jackson paper of Virginia, in 1834, said—

"We have objected to the Sub-Treasury scheme, (so called) that, in the first place, *it will enlarge the Executive power, already too great for a Republic*; 2dly, that it contributes to endanger the security of the public funds; and 3dly, that it is calculated to produce two currencies—a *baser one* for the people, and a *better one* for the Government."

"It is certainly subject to very, strong objections not the least of which is *the very great increase of patronage* to which it must give rise, and a *patronage of the most dangerous influence, as being so immediately connected with the public money.*"

And again:

"But I can see no advantage, and on the contrary, a fruitful source of mischief, in making Government officers the keepers of the cash. *Place about them what guards you may, in the shape of commissioners, inspectors, or whatever else, PECULATION WILL BE ENDLESS. There is no security in it, and it will involve heavy and unnecessary expense.* The chief and overruling objection, however, is *the endless source of patronage* to which it would give rise. Make the machinery as simple as you may, and open to view, *wherever money is temptation will creep in, and CORRUPTION IN EVERY FORM FOLLOWS AT ITS HEELS.*"

Because, leaders in the administration party aim at the destruction of the system of *FREE LABOUR* and *WAGES*.

Is proof demanded? Here it is. The Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Mr. Brownson, who has an office under the government, and is devoted to the principles of Mr. Van Buren, in a late number of that work says—

"In regard to labor two systems obtain: one that of slave labor; the other that of free labor. OF THE TWO, THE FIRST IS, IN OUR JUDGMENT, EXCEPT SO FAR AS THE FEELINGS ARE CONCERNED, *DECIDEDLY THE LEAST OPPRESSIVE.*"

"We say frankly, that, if there must always be a laboring population, distinct from proprietors and employers, we regard the slave system as decidedly preferable to the system at wages."

"Wages is a cunning device of the devil, for the benefit of tender consciences, who would retain all the advantages of the slave system, without the expense, trouble, and odium of being slaveholders."

"We really believe our NORTHERN system of labor is more oppressive, and more mischievous to morals, than the southern."

Because, leaders of the party in possession of the government declare another object to be the *OVERTHROW OF THE CHURCH IN ALL ITS FORMS AND SECTS*, and the *destruction of the ministers of religion.*

Hear what the Boston Quarterly utters on this subject, "speaking as one having authority:"—

"But, having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again, what is the remedy?"

"The remedy is first to be sought in the destruction of the priest."

"The priest is universally a tyrant, universally the enslaver of his brethren, and therefore, it is Christianity condemns him."!!!

"There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be interpreters of the word of God. *THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM THE PRIEST'S LIPS.*"!!!

"We object not to religious instruction; we object not to the gathering together of the people, one day in seven, to sing and pray, and to listen to a discourse from a religious teacher; but we object to every thing like an outward visible church; to every thing that in the remotest degree partakes of the priest."!!!

Because, the same party leaders avow yet another object, fearful and revolutionary, to follow all their other schemes, which is, the *ABOLITION OF THE LAWS RELATING TO THE DESCENT OF PROPERTY.*

Hear Mr. Brownson, the editor of the same Review, and a prominent leader of the Van Buren party in Massachusetts:—

"Following the destruction of banks, must come that of monopolies of all PRIVILEGE. There are many of these. We cannot specify them all; we therefore select only one, the greatest of them all, the privilege which some have of being born rich, while others are born poor. *It will be seen at once that we allude to the hereditary descent of property. AN ANOMALY IN OUR AMERICAN SYSTEM, WHICH MUST BE REMOVED, OR THE SYSTEM ITSELF WILL BE DESTROYED.*"

"A man shall have all he honestly acquires, so long as he himself belongs to the world in which he acquires it. *BUT HIS POWER OVER HIS PROPERTY MUST CEASE WITH HIS LIFE, AND HIS PROPERTY MUST THEN BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE, [!:] to be disposed of by some equitable law, for the use of the generation which takes his place.*"

Because, in violation of the laws, he has expended large sums in ornamenting the presidential palace with articles of *European* manufacture.

The act of congress of 22 May, 1826, expressly provides, "that all furniture purchased for the use of the president's house, shall be, as far as practicable, of *American or Domestic Manufacture*." The public statements of expenditures exhibit large sums defrayed in the purchase of British, French, and German articles, at the highest prices. See the vouchers at Washington.

Because, he has banished from the presidential office the plain republican simplicity of the earlier presidents, and introduced a style and magnificence unsuited to the character of our government.

See the masterly speech of Mr. Ogle of Pennsylvania, and of Mr. Wise of Virginia, on the expenditures and extravagance of the administration.

Because, the administration having spent years in an attempt to "*reform the currency*," and forced hundreds of new banks into premature existence; and having established new mints to coin new eagles, and failed at last; when the bubble burst, *Mr. Van Buren*, the author of the mischief, turned round upon the people with the apology, that "*it is not the duty of the government to regulate the currency*."

The great increase of banks since 1833, was occasioned by the measures of the government. Secretaries Taney and Woodbury's circulars prove this. The three new mints coined, in three years altogether, only about half a million. At the North Carolina Mint it cost \$33 to coin \$84, and at New Orleans every *ten cent piece* coined cost *thirty cents*. See Returns of the Mint, 1838-9.

Because, he recommends a bankrupt law, applicable to *corporations*, so that he may obtain control over the state institutions, and be able to crush them at pleasure.

See his messages to congress, 1837, and 1838. This was his first scheme to obtain control of the monied institutions; and when that failed, the sub-treasury was brought forward.

Because, when the people, suffering and exasperated by continued acts of misrule, approached the president with remonstrances, they were spurned with indignity, and their petitions treated with contempt.

"The people expect too much from the government," says Mr. Van Buren.—See his Messages, 1837, 8.

Because, he has increased the annual expenditures of the government from an average of \$18,000,000 to \$37,000,000.

See letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, April 9, 1839, from which the following important facts are drawn:—

Average yearly expenditure under	Washington,	1,986,524 82
_____	J. Adams,	5,362,587 79
_____	Jefferson,	5,162,598 58
_____	Madison,	18,085,617 48
_____	Monroe,	13,057,925 07
_____	J. Q. Adams,	12,625,478 58
_____	Jackson,	18,324,091 88
_____	Van Buren,	37,135,654 33

Because, in addition to the whole revenue of 1837, 8 and 9, he has spent \$29,037,000, received from other sources, besides laying broad and deep the foundations of a new national debt, in the issue of twenty millions of treasury notes.

See Report Sec. Treasury. When V. B. entered upon the presidency, there were \$6,670,000 in the treasury; there was the 4th instalment due the states, \$9,367,000; there was \$6,000,000 received from U. S. Bank stock sold; and \$7,000,000 more received on deferred Custom House bonds of 1835 and 6.

Because, he FAVORS the RICH, and NEGLECTS the POOR.

See the case of Com. ELLIOT. For the most gross misconduct, the court-martial sentenced him to a deprivation of pay and emoluments for two years, &c. The President *remits* this penalty, and *apologizes* for the conduct of the Commodore on all the charges upon which he was convicted, *except* that of inflicting a greater number of lashes on the sailors than the law allowed! He is silent as to this—thus showing his contempt and disregard for those in humble life, and favoritism to those who have influence with the party. And so in the case of *Livingston*, who was condemned to receive 120 lashes. Mr. Van Buren has no *apology* for him, no remark to make—the sentence is coldly approved, and executed.

Because, in all appointments to the Military Academy, of Cadets, or of midshipmen to the Navy, since the accession of the present administration, the SONS OF THE RICH have had a marked preference over THOSE OF THE POOR.

See lists of appointments of cadets and midshipmen, since 1830; all, or nearly all, *sons of wealthy men*, or relatives of members of congress, or officers about the government.

Because the grand aim of the federal government, under Van Buren, after destroying the banks and currency, is to BRING DOWN THE WAGES OF THE LABORING MAN to the hard money standards of despotic governments.

"I ardently desire," says Senator Walker, "to see this country in the same *happy* condition with Cuba." "I coincide," says Mr. Calhoun, "with the senator from Mississippi." "We must reduce prices [of property and labor] low," says Senator Buchanan. "THE PRICE OF LABOR IS ENTIRELY TOO HIGH," says Senator Tappan. "THE LABORER IN THIS COUNTRY CAN AFFORD TO WORK FOR ELEVEN PENCE A DAY, AND THE HARD-MONEY SYSTEM WILL BRING DOWN WAGES TO THAT SUM. WHEAT WILL ALSO COME DOWN TO SIXTEEN CENTS A BUSHEL, AND EVERY THING ELSE IN PROPORTION. THIS IS THE BEST TARIFF YOU CAN HAVE, AND THE ONLY ONE THAT CAN ENABLE THE MANUFACTURER TO COMPETE WITH ENGLAND. THE SUB-TREASURY WILL EFFECT BOTH THESE OBJECTS; IT WILL PUT DOWN THE BANKS, AND BRING WAGES AND EVERY THING ELSE DOWN."

Because, not content with REDUCING THE WAGES OF LABOR, and bringing down the Profits of the Farmer, he has aimed, through Mr. POINSETT'S Army Scheme, to place the citizens of this Republic under a System as odious as the SEDITION LAW of 1794.

See his message of December, 1839, recommending Poinsett's Scheme. That famous Plan to enslave the People, stripped of the flourish of Mr. Poinsett's rhetoric, contains the following odious features:—

1. To enroll every white male citizen between the ages of 20 and 45.
2. That within three months every one should arm himself at his own expense.
3. That within a given time 100,000 should be drafted for actual service!
4. That another 100,000 men should be constantly kept armed and organized.
5. That this body of 100,000 should be kept up by constant drafts from the whole body of the citizens enrolled.
6. That the Union should be divided off into ten great military districts—Bomparte fashion.
7. That the President may call out, whenever he chooses, in their districts, the whole of this body of 100,000 men, twice a year.
8. While thus in the field, this army of 100,000 is under the control of the President, and subject to such regulations as he chooses to prescribe!
9. If any citizen fails to march into actual service, when ordered by the President, he is to be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$30.
10. If he refuses to pay the fine, HE IS SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT IN CLOSE JAIL UNTIL THE FINE IS PAID!

Such are the naked provisions of this monstrous Sedition and Gag Law project of Mr. Poinsett, endorsed by Van Buren.

Nor is this all. The RULES OF WAR are made applicable to this body of militia; and ANY SOLDIER SPEAKING DISRESPECTFULLY of the President or Vice President may be punished, as a court martial shall direct, by FINE or STRIPES, and if he disobey his superior officer, shall SUFFER DEATH! The famous SEDITION LAW of John Adams, contained no more objectionable provisions than this Army Project of Van Buren. Look at them, side by side!

Extracts from the Sedition Law approved by President John Adams, July 14th, 1794.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with the intent to defame the said Government, or either House of the said Congress, or President, or bring them into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States, or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or the powers in him vested by the Constitution of the United States, or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act, or to aid, encourage, or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nations against the United States, their people or Government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Extract from the articles of war which are to govern the militia when trained under President Van Buren's new plan for organizing them.

Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against Congress, or any of the United States in which they are quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered or punished, as a court martial shall direct, if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his commanding officer, shall be punished according to the nature of the offence, by the judgment of a court martial.

Art. 7. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny or sedition in any troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall SUFFER DEATH or such punishment as shall, according to the nature of the offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

Because, Mr. Van Buren, instead of acting as the head of a great nation, and President of the PEOPLE, has avowed himself as solely and exclusively the HEAD OF A PARTY.

See his answer to the speech of J. W. Edmonds, at Castle Garden, in 1839; also his replies to addresses while on his electioneering tour through Pennsylvania.

Because he impeaches the honesty of the conduct of *Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe*, and aims to grasp the liberties of the people, by getting the absolute control of their money.

See his remarkable letter in answer to an address from Kentucky. "I am most happy to inform you, gentlemen," (says the President), "that I have *this day* (July 4th) signed the bill for the establishment of an independent treasury, a measure of which you speak in decided commendation. By this measure, the management of an important branch of our national concerns, after a *departure of nearly half a century*, will be brought back to the letter, as well as the obvious spirit and intention of the constitution."

Because, he not only approved, but warmly recommended Mr. Poinsett's project, which would CREATE a STANDING ARMY OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, *whose bayonets would be at the control of the President.*

See the elaborate report of Mr. Poinsett, dated March 20, 1840, detailing his plan for establishing a standing army. Mr. Van Buren's endorsement of the plan is as follows:—"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of congress and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I CANNOT RECOMMEND TOO STRONGLY to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer, for the organization of the militia of the United States."

Because, in prosecution of the sanguinary but inefficient contest with the "handful of Seminoles" on our southern border, he has exhibited the most utter want of the capacity necessary in a chief magistrate, at the same time impoverishing the treasury, and tarnishing our country's laurels by his manner of carrying on the contest.

Because, he has countenanced profligacy and corruption, by retaining DEFAULTERS and DISHONEST MEN in office, after they were known to be such.

See Woodbury's voluminous report respecting defaulters, &c., March 30, 1838; also reports of investigating committees, by which the fact was disclosed, that numerous agents were retained in office long after their defalcations were known to the government.

Because, he has LOST MORE OF THE PUBLIC TREASURE BY THE DEFALCATION OF HIS CHOSEN AGENTS, in nine years, than all former Presidents.

The following table of defalcations, between April, 1830, and July, 1839, (mostly between 1836 and 1839), is furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury:—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Places of Residence.</i>	<i>Amount of Defalcation.</i>
SAMUEL SWARTWOUT,	New York,	\$1,225,705 69
WILLIAM M. PRICE,	"	75,000 00
A. S. THURSTON,	Key West, Florida,	2,822 15
G. W. GREEN,	Mobile, Alabama,	11,173 48
I. T. CRANBY,	Crawfordville, Indiana,	39,031 31
A. MCARTY,	Indianapolis, Indiana,	1,308 92
B. F. EDWARDS,	Edwardsville, Illinois,	3,315 76
W. L. D. EWING,	Vandalia, Illinois,	16,754 29
JOHN HAYS,	Jackson, Mississippi,	1,386 13
W. M. GREEN,	Palmra, Mississippi,	2,312 19
B. S. CHAMBERS,	Little Rock, Arkansas,	2,149 23
D. L. TODD,	Opelousas, Louisiana,	27,130 57
A. H. ROGERS,	"	6,624 87
J. CANNON,	New Orleans,	1,259 23
M. W. MDANIEL,	Washington, Mississippi,	6,600 00
B. H. OWEN,	St. Stephen's, Alabama,	30,611 97
G. B. CRUTCHER,	Choctaw, Mississippi,	6,061 40
G. B. DAMERON,	"	39,059 64
S. W. DICKSON,	"	11,231 90
	"	898 53
W. P. HARRIS,	Columbus, Mississippi,	109,178 06
WILLIAM TAYLOR,	Cahawba, Alabama,	23,116 18
U. G. MITCHELL,	"	54,626 55
J. W. STEPHENSON,	Galena, Illinois,	43,294 04
LITBURY HAWKING,	Helena, Arkansas,	100,000 00
S. W. BEALL,	Green Bay,	19,620 16
JOSEPH FRIEND,	Washita, Louisiana,	2,551 01
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,	St. Augustine,	1,997 50
G. D. BOYD,	Columbus, Mississippi,	50,937 29
R. H. STIRLING,	Shoccum, Mississippi,	10,773 70
PARIS CHILDS,	Greensburg, Louisiana,	12,449 76
WILLIAM LINN,	Vandalia, Illinois,	55,062 06
SAMUEL T. SCOTT,	Jackson, Mississippi,	15,550 47
JAMES T. POLLOCK,	Crawfordville, Indiana,	14,891 98
JOHN L. DANIEL,	Opelousas, Illinois,	1,290 63
MORGAN NEVILLE,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	13,781 19
M. J. ALLEN,	Tallahassee, Florida,	26,691 57
ROBERT T. BROWN,	Springfield, Missouri,	3,600 50

Total Loss in Nine years of "Reform," \$2,064,209 86

The total losses from the defalcations of collectors of the customs, collectors of direct taxes, and receivers of land sales, from 4th March, 1789, to 4th March, 1830, was \$2,038,549 81. See Woodbury's report, 9th December, 1839.

Because, not content with denouncing the banking institutions of the states, he has attempted to **BLAST THE CREDIT** of the states themselves, by holding them up to the world as unable to pay their bonds in Europe.

See the report of Senator Grundy on State Debts, made at the late session; also the jesuitical statements published by the late Comptroller Flagg, at Albany.

Because, he approves the most barbarous corporeal punishment, when applied to the offending sailor or soldier, while at the same time he remits the sentence of a court martial against a naval officer, who has disgraced the country's flag.

A remarkable illustration was lately given. Mr. Van Buren approved the sentence of a court martial on a sailor who had disobeyed orders, and the culprit actually suffered the penalty (20 lashes) and was discharged the service. Within a few days thereafter, the sentence of another court martial, suspending Commodore ELLIOTT from his rank for four years, and from his pay and emoluments for two, was submitted to the President for his approval. *He remits the penalty*, and the commodore is under pay, as large as life, with nothing to do for four years.

Because, he has been instrumental in creating nearly four hundred new banks in the Union, and using those in his native state as the instruments of his ambition.

See his annual messages. When the war against banks commenced in 1833, the whole number of banks and branches in the United States was 506; the amount of capital \$200,005,944. In 1840, the number of banks and branches was 901; capital \$358,442,632.

Because, taking counsel of the *twenty-seven EUROPEAN HARD-MONEY DESPOTISMS, twenty-two of whom recommended the measure*, he brought forward his **THRICE REJECTED sub-treasury bill**, and literally **FORCED** it through Congress.

"I am enabled to state," says Van Buren, "that in **TWENTY-TWO** out of the twenty-seven governments from which *undoubted* information has been obtained, *the public moneys have been kept in charge of PUBLIC OFFICERS.*" See last annual message.

Because, *apparently for no other purpose than to SECURE THE PASSAGE OF THE SUB-TREASURY*, he has, through his majorities, in defiance of established precedents and every constitutional principle, **DEPRIVED A SOVEREIGN STATE OF HER REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.**

See proceedings in the case of the unconstitutional expulsion of the New Jersey representatives, as exhibited during the last session of congress.

Because, while **HARRISON**, at the head of the army of the west, was fighting for his country against Proctor and his savage allies, *Van Buren* was in league with the abettors of the Hartford Convention, plotting the overthrow of the administration of Mr. **MADISON**.

See proceedings of the New York legislature, 1812, when Mr. Van Buren was the efficient agent of the federalists in giving the votes of that state *against* **MADISON** and the war.

Because, notwithstanding every administration, from **WASHINGTON** down to **JACKSON**, had contributed to the payment of the national debt; and when Van Buren was elected, the last dollar had been paid, and there was a large surplus in the treasury; still, in less than four years, he has spent *all that surplus*, and loaded the people with a new *national debt* of more than \$20,000,000. in Treasury Notes.

See Treasury Reports, 1836 to 1839.

Because, when congress voted that no distinction should be made in the mode of collecting the revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered all payments for *lands* to be made in gold, and the Postmaster General ordered the postage to be paid in gold; while paper money was received at the custom houses.

See the specie circular of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the letters of the Postmaster General to his deputies, in July, 1836, and June, 1838.

Because, the party of which Van Buren is the leader, obtained power by deceiving the people with PROMISES and PLEDGES of *retrenchment and reform*, which they could never have intended to fulfil, and have never attempted to redeem.

It is known to all the world that J. Q. ADAMS was put down by the hue and cry of extravagance ; with how much justice, the following comparison between the expenditures of the last three years of Adams, with the first three of Van Buren, will show :—

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.		MARTIN VAN BUREN.	
In 1826,	\$13,662,316 27	In 1837,	\$39,164,745 00
1827,	12,653,099 65	1838,	40,427,218 00
1828,	13,296,041 45	1839,	31,815,000 00

Because, the same party have actually introduced ABUSES never before existing in the government ; have placed DISHONEST MEN in high and responsible offices, and retained them, until they have run away with the public treasure.

See the extraordinary developments in the Swartwout and Price investigations ; also Woodbury's report on defaulters, 1838.

Because, Van Buren is in favor of the *increase* of the salaries and perquisites of public officers, even while the people are suffering with every species of difficulty from a disordered currency and low prices.

See his messages, and approval of acts increasing the salaries of numerous officers, none of which are reduced.

Because, he has exhibited to the world the scandalous spectacle of ordering two officers of the army to be tried by court martial, for no other offence than *buying military stores of the whigs*.

See proceedings of the late court martial at Baltimore, for the trial of Major Dusenbury, and another.

Because, we have had EXPERIMENTS enough ; and the next *change* ought to be a CHANGE OF RULERS

Because, the people feel that under the present order of things, PROBITY and HONOR have been expelled from the highest offices, and that the government is in the hands of weak and selfish, or wicked and designing men.

See speeches of Calhoun and Pickens, in 1836, before their "coalition" with the present administration.

Because, he had not the confidence of JEFFERSON, and was despised for his intrigues by MADISON, and by MONROE ; *from neither of whom did he ever receive an appointment.*

See the democratic papers of 1812, for the opinions of the republicans as to the character and conduct of Mr. Van Buren.

Because, in his capacity of negotiator, instead of nobly defending our territorial rights, he has encouraged the false pretensions of Great Britain, by making the suggestion that a portion of the State of Maine may be BOUGHT and SOLD, to end the controversy.

See proceedings of congress, and of Maine legislature, concerning the northeastern boundary question. 1838, 9.

Because, it is the avowed policy of the administration of Van Buren to apply the pruning knife to the revolutionary pension system, in order that public officers and public salaries may be increased.

See proceedings of the last and present congress, on the subject of revolutionary and other claims for public services.

Because, ONE TERM of four years is long enough for any one man to hold the office of president in this country.

See Gen. Jackson's annual message, Dec. 8, 1839.

NOTE.—In these pages, General HARRISON is spoken of, as representing the Democratic, or Whig Party ; and Mr. VAN BUREN, as the representative of the Loco Foco, or anti-republican party.