

integrity of Gen. Harrison. The early New York, at the time when Mr. Clinton was nominated as the federal candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison. The support he then gave Mr. Clinton, afforded abundant evidence of that spirit of opposition to the institutions of his country, which was most prominently developed in the conduct of those with whom he was connected. Shortly after the success of Madison, and during the prosecution of the war, Martin Van Buren (for whom Mr. Van Buren voted) was elected to the Senate of the United States, avowedly opposed to the administration. Upon his entrance into that body, instead of devoting his energies to maintain the war, he commenced a train of abuse against the administration for having attempted relief to the oppressed *seamen of our gallant army*, who had been compelled by British violence to arm themselves, against their country, their lives, and their friends. This Martin Van Buren countenanced by his vote in the Senate of New York, an *opposition* to that war, which a second time, convinced Great Britain that Americans could not be awed into bondage and subjection.

Subsequent to this time, Mr. Van Buren became himself a member of the United States Senate, and, while there, *opposed* every proposition to improve the west, or add to her numerical strength. He voted *against* the continuation of the national road through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and *against* appropriations for its preservation. He voted *against* the graduation of the price of the public lands. He voted *against* making donations of the lands to actual settlers. He again voted *against* ceding the refuse lands, not worth twenty-five cents per acre, to the new states, for purposes of education and internal improvement. He voted *against* the bill providing "settlement and pre-emption rights" to those who had assisted in opening and improving the western country, and thus deprived many an honest poor man of a home. He voted *against* donations of land to Ohio, to prosecute her Miami canal, and, although a member of the Senate, he was not present when the bill was taken up on the engrossment of the bill giving land to Indiana for her Wabash and Erie Canal, and was known to have opposed it in all its stages. He voted *in favor* of erecting toll-gates on the National road, thus demanding a *tribute* from the west for the right to pass upon her own high-ways, constructed out of her own money—a thing never heard of before.

After his term of service had expired in the Senate, he was elected Governor of New York, by a *plurality* of votes. From this station he was called to the department of state, and in his instructions to Mr. McLane, the then minister to England, treated our right to transport "our own produce, in our own vessels" to the West Indies, (which George Washington, in a letter to Mr. Morris, had considered as a "privilege" secured by every principle of governmental reciprocity) as a "boon" to be granted us at the will of an opposing parliament and ministry of Great Britain. He was afterwards sent to England as minister plenipotentiary, and upon his return was elected Vice President of the United States, which office he now holds, and from which the *office holders* are seeking to transfer him to the Presidency.

Thus we have candidly, and fairly laid before you the relative merits of General William Henry Harrison and Martin Van Buren; the one, the *friend*—the other, the *enemy* of your dearest interests. It is for you to make the selection. It is for you to ward the blow, that in the event of Mr. Van Buren's success, would be strucken at the proudest monuments of your national glory. You are freemen. When your government was in its pristine purity, the right to choose your own officers, from amongst yourselves, was secured to each of you. Suffer this right to be wrested from you, and you hurl your country from the summit of her political glory to a level with the conquered provinces of the old-world. Read and reflect. In the bosom of your families—at your own domestic hearths, ponder upon the dangers and hardships endured by your fathers of the revolution, in erecting, amid the ranks of a hired soldiery, the proudest institutions of the universe. The crisis is important. Your votes in the coming contest for the Presidency may seal your own, and the destinies of your children and your children's children forever.

But can Indiana hesitate in her choice? Will she sacrifice her old and well tried friend? Will she choose a man whose interest is not hers, and whose votes have retarded her progress to maturity, in preference to him? Is not General Harrison all she asks, in character as a man in integrity and talent as a statesman—in purity as a patriot? His soul is not narrowed down by the rules and discipline of party. His spirit is the prototype of Freedom, and every energy of his nature beats for Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. Around him the freemen of the West will rally, as the shipwrecked seamen would seize the last fragment of a shattered bark, or as the patriots of freedom, in every age, have borne up her lofty citadel. In her service, he has devoted the brightest periods of his manhood, and she will gratefully reward him. To her interests he has been intensely devoted, and the gallant, and patriotic, and high-minded of her sons, will add increased honors to those which shine upon his brow. Yes, in Indiana, the theatre of his renown—the scene of his exploits—here, where the brow of the soldier was decorated with the civic wreath—here where the steel

clashed with the sinewy arm and "falcon eye" of a savage and relentless host—here, where "canned the battle's widest tide," his kindling cheek spoke terror to the encroaching foe—here, where through all the trial & deserts of an eventful life, he has been known and loved, will he be cherished and sustained with the fondness of a mother for her image offspring. Although the slanderer, who crushes like a serpent beneath the sceptre of his honor, and fears to draw nigh but the assassin's steel, may strive to extinguish the lustre of his fame, there are thousands of his compatriots who will cleave to him with a devotion fixed and unalterable, in despite of the malevolent efforts of *office holders* and *office expectants*, whose brows are attested by the boldness with which they sacrifice public and private virtue, upon the unwholesome shrines of party.

Resolved, therefore, By this convention, that we present the name of General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, as candidate for the Presidency of the United States, confident that they will rally to the support of the man, who perilled his life in defending their frontiers from the incursions of the savage—who tutored his sons to victory, and who so ably guided the early destinies of our commonwealth in the second grade of government.

Resolved, also, That in presenting Wm. Henry Harrison, to the citizens of the United States as our candidate for President, we do so, knowing that he will be the President of the *whole* nation and not of a party.

Resolved, also, That we view the system of proscription for opinion's sake, as identified with Martin Van Buren, of New York, and as deadly hostile to the perpetuity of our free and republican institutions.

Resolved, also, That we view the charge made by the advocates of Mr. Van Buren, that his opponents are presenting too many candidates for the Presidency—so that thereby the election may devolve upon the House of Representatives, as a forebore attempt to prevent a *free expression* of public opinion, upon that important subject.

Resolved, also, That while the citizens of Indiana are determined to exercise their constitutional privilege of voting for the man of their choice, they are, at the same time, sincerely desirous of electing an election by the electoral colleges and they therefore urge the friends of General Harrison, in every part of the Union, to rally to his support.

Resolved, also, That the attempt made to transfer the free people of the United States to the support of Mr. Van Buren, should meet with the execration of every lover of his country.

Resolved, also, That the sentiments lately expressed by Gen. Harrison, that "To preserve our liberty the people must not only do their own fighting, but their own voting," meet our entire approbation, and is peculiarly applicable to the *present* crisis, when a leagued band of *officeholders* are endeavoring to force the people to the support of their favorite candidate.

APPENDIX.

On the 24th of February 1825, the Senate of the United States, resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled "an act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road," Mr. King of Alabama in the Chair; and,

On the question, "shall this bill pass to a third reading?" Martin Van Buren voted in the negative. (See Senate Journal 18-24-5, pages 192 and 193.)

On the 1st of March 1827, the Senate of the United States resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled "an act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road," and,

On the 15th April 1828, the Senate of the United States, resumed the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make donations there to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie; Mr. Tazewell moved, further to amend the fifth section of the original bill, by striking out all after the enacting clause, in the following words:

"That all land which shall remain unsold for one year, according to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same hereby is, ceded in full property to the States in which they lie."

And insert the following as a substitute, viz:

That the lands which have been subject to sale under the provisions of this act, and shall remain unsold for two years, after having been offered at twenty-five cents per acre, shall be, and the same is, ceded to the States in which the same may lie, to be applied by the Legislature thereof in support of education, and the internal improvement of the State.

A division of the question being called for, the question was first taken on striking out, Geo. HARRISON voted in the negative and Mr. Van Buren voted in the affirmative:—The vote stood yeas 32, nays 12.

The question then recurred upon the insertion of Mr. Tazewell's substitute and the vote stood yeas 21, nays 23.—General HARRISON voted in the affirmative and Mr. Van Buren voting in the negative. (See Senate Journal 1827-8 pages 299, 300, and 301.)

On the 22d of April 1828, the Senate of the United States, resumed the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make donations thereof to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie, as amended, and,

On the question, "shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

It was determined in the negative Gen. HARRISON voting in the *Affirmative*, and Mr. VAN BUREN in the *Negative*. (See Senate Journal 1827-8, page 323.)

On the 17th April 1828, the Senate had under consideration the bill to graduate the price of the public lands &c., and on the question to strike out the third section of the bill, and insert an amendment, *providing for settlement and pre-emption rights* the question open striking out, was carried in the affirmative, and Gen. HARRISON voted in favor of the amendment, and Mr. VAN BUREN against it. (See Senate Journal 1827-8, pages 306-7-8.)

On the 24th May 1828, the Senate of the United States resumed the consideration of a bill, entitled "an act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie."

After amendment, the question was taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and Gen. HARRISON voted in the *Affirmative* and MARTIN VAN BUREN in the *Negative*. (See Senate Journal 18-27-8, pages 460, 469-70.)

On the 13th February 1826, the Senate of the United States resumed the consideration of the bill to grant a certain portion of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie, and on the question "shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?" Gen. HARRISON voted in the *Affirmative*. Van Buren's vote upon that question is not recorded. (See Senate Journal 1825-6, page 179.)

Which having been read;

Mr. Vawter moved the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the address to the people of Indiana, including the resolutions, recommending the support of General William Henry Harrison for president of the United States, reported by Richard W. Thompson, the Chairman of the Committee on that subject, be adopted, that 10,000 copies be printed, and that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to superintend the printing and receive from the members the contribution necessary to defray the expense.

Whereupon, Messrs. Thompson of L. Hanna, Maguire, Morris and Hume were appointed that committee.

Mr. Shaw moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention have entire and unlimited confidence in the military and civil qualifications of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, (the nominee of this body,) and that they repel with just indignation the slanders of those who would detract from the well earned fame of our patriot Chief by representing that the Indians, over whom he obtained so signal a triumph on the 7th of Nov. 1811, did, on the preceding evening of the 6th, select his camping ground.

Before a question was had thereon;

Mr. Shaw (the mover) appealed to the President of the Convention and to the Hon. Wm. Polk (delegate) for a vindication of the conduct of Gen. Harrison in the matter referred to in the latter clause of said resolution.

The President (Gen. Morgan, 1st Vice President occupying the Chair) responded in a few words justifying the choice of the encampment, which was made by himself and approved by Maj. Taylor before it was adopted by the commanding officer. The vicinity afforded no better ground for encampment, and it has been approved by all military men who have inspected it.

Judge Polk said that it afforded him a peculiar gratification to embrace so favorable an opportunity, at this late period of his life, publicly to refute this oft-repeated slander. Grossly has the public ear been abused in relation to the selection of the ground for encampment on the night of the 6th of Nov. Nothing in that respect that became a prudent and a practical commander, was omitted by General Harrison and as from the situation of the speaker, he had an opportunity to hear all that transpired between Gen. Harrison and the Indians, he would now briefly detail to the Convention those facts—With the exception of the Interpreter, (Mr. Barron,) he is perhaps the only living witness to whom they are known.—He remarked that the army having crossed Burnett's creek a little before noon of the 6th, made a halt, and Capt. Dubois (well acquainted with the country) was despatched with a few men to reconnoitre the neighborhood with a view to ascertain if there was a proper place to encamp nearer the town, if the army should advance, as was the unanimous wish of the officers. Capt. Dubois in a short time returned without having made any discoveries, fearful to advance, as the Indians appeared to hang on the rear of his party. On the return of Capt. Dubois the army was marched forward in a direction to the town and had not advanced far when they were met by White Loon & a small party. This Indian was one of their head men and had always manifested a friendly bearing towards the Americans. Judge P. was present he said at the party between Gen. Harrison and White Loon, the latter represented that there was an excellent camping ground a short distance above where the army then was and proceeded with General Harrison to the spot, who immediately rejected it for the want of water &c. The place thus recommended for encampment was a little below the town on the rising ground that skirts the prairie. Soon afterwards, Capt. Piott (Quarter Master) and Capt. Dubois were ordered to take an escort and reconnoitre the vicinity above the town, which they did but found no situation which they could recommend. In the mean time Majors Clark and Taylor were

despatched in a western direction for the same purpose and returned, having made the selection where the army finally encamped, and where the battle was fought. That the choice was judicious, no military man who has seen it, or no correct historian will deny. Judge P. was near the Interpreter when the above party was had and distinctly recollects what passed.

The question being put on the adoption of said resolution,

It passed in the affirmative, no delegate dissenting.

Mr. Blake made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the formation of an electoral ticket pledged to the support of Gen. William Henry Harrison for President of the United States, and such other distinguished Patriot for Vice President, as in the opinion of said Electors may be required by the wishes of their constituents when they are called on to give their votes in the electoral college, now report, That according to order they have had the same under consideration and unanimously recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following ticket: John G. Clendenin of Orange county, Hiram Decker of Knox county, Milton Stapp of Jefferson county, Enoch McCarty of Franklin county, Achilles Williams of Wayne county, Asa W. Morris of Marion county, Albert S. White of Tippecanoe county, Marston G. Clark of Washington county, and Abraham P. Andrews of Laporte county.

Which report was read and concurred in by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Dillon,

Resolved, That the efforts to control public opinion which are now being made by individuals who hold public offices under the General Government are, (as much as they bring the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections,) at variance with the principles formerly avowed by the head of the present administration, anti-republican, productive of corruption, and dangerous, in a country where the purity, strength, and perpetuity of the civil institutions depend upon the freedom of the elective franchise, and the faithfulness of public agents.

Resolved, That the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States, by the late Baltimore Convention, does not merit the confidence and support of the American people—that convention having been originated and controlled by *office holders*, acting under the excitement of party spirit, if not governed by selfish motives.

On motion of Mr. Larsh,

Resolved, That from the well known integrity of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, we repose full confidence in the pledge which he has given his friends, that if elevated to the high office of President of the United States, no consideration will induce him to become a candidate for a second term.

On motion of Mr. Evans of Fountain,

Resolved, That the copies of the address, ordered by the Convention to be printed, be distributed by the committee appointed to superintend the printing, in the several counties as nearly as possible agreeably to the number of inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inform Gen. Harrison that he has received the unanimous vote of this Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States to succeed the present incumbent, and to furnish him a correct copy of our proceedings.

Messrs. Jenkins, Sullivan, Payne, Vawter, and Evans of Fountain, were appointed a committee in pursuance of said resolution.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Knox,

Resolved, That this Convention tender their thanks to the members of the House of Representatives for the use of their Hall.

On motion of Mr. Evans of Fountain,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Door Keeper of the House of Representatives (a soldier of Tippecanoe) for his attention during our deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Vigns,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Mr. Evans of Fountain moved the following resolution, (Mr. Morgan, 1st Vice President, in the Chair,) which was read and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Gen. Marston G. Clark for the able and highly satisfactory manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this Convention.

The business of the Convention having been gone through with,

On motion of Mr. Dunn of Jefferson,

The Convention adjourned sine die.

MARSTON G. CLARK, Pres't.

AMAZIAH MORGAN,

JOHN EWING,

SAMUEL CARR,

JOHN G. CLENDENIN,

Vice Presidents.

Attest:

ALBERT S. WHITE, } Secretaries.

AUSTIN W. MORRIS, }

The Anti Masons of Mifflin county, Pa., have elected their Delegates to the Anti-Masonic State Convention and instructed them to vote for General Harrison.

Louisville Journal.

The name of one of the gentlemen, elected to the United States Senate from Michigan, is not Lynn, as we stated a few days ago, but Lyon. We are glad of it. One Lynn is quite enough until the breed improves.—16