COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor:—An extract from the Journals of the Senate of Ohio, in 1820, has been bandied about for some time in the Van Buren papers, to make it appear that Gen Harrison at that time voted to make a slave of a white man, and by the manner in which it is presented to the public the particular fact in question is clouded in much doubt and uncertainty. It cannot be properly understood, because the other provisions of the law explaining under what circumstances such sale should be made, are not published together with the particular section which this ungenerous party would use to suit their own purposes. Indeed, with regard to the section of the law upon which the Van Buren presses rely to substantiate this charge, there seems to be much difficulty in relation to the language of the original law. In the Aurora of the 5th September, (and since that time up to the 19th, the writer is informed, but has not been able to obtain the intermediate numbers,) the extract commences thus: "Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a servant to any person within this State," &c. In the Aurora of the 26th of September, the extract above referred to commences as follows: "Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, FOR THE NON-PAYMENT OF A FINE OR COSTS," &c. The first extract, by using the language "upon execution or otherwise," and stopping short with that part of the sentence which would seem to explain the intention of the law, would lead persons to suppose that the law was made to apply to civil cases; but by the second extract—"upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or costs"—seems to establish the fact that the original act applies to criminal cases, as the word "fine" certainly would not be used in reference to any other than a criminal case. Why is it that different numbers of the Aurora should give such contrary statements upon this subject, particularly as the party, to effect their own ends, make this charge a matter of so much importance. One would think that under such circumstances they would take due pains to obtain correct information in relation to the particular fact in controversy. The following part of the section which has been published in the Aurora also deserves consideration: "But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge." Now, why is it that the thirty seventh section above referred to is not given. Is not the whole meaning and intention of the law, by the single section which has been published, to a certain extent involved in mystery. What man, by reading the section as published in the different Van Buren papers, can come to a correct decision in relation to the provisions of the original law? Still there are some who, in the innocence of their hearts, may be taught to believe it, and with such men it is intended to have its effect. Give us the whole of the law, and then people can judge whether General Harrison has done as his accusers say of him. Surely, this is like hanging a man without judge or jury. Fellow citizens of Dorchester! before you assume as a fact upon which you are to pass a sentence of condemnation upon a distinguished citizen of your country, who has stood forth gallantly in the field of battle in defence of his country and his country's rights, and has also strictly performed his duty in stations of high civil public trust, it is your duty to be thoroughly satisfied of the truth of the charge alleged against him. It is a simple principle of law, "that when a witness gives contrary statements upon the same subject matter, his evidence is rendered utterly null and void." The Dorchester Aurora one day gives a certain version of a story upon which you are asked to condemn General Harrison, and another day gives an entirely different version of it. Certainly, an intelligent mind will exclude such testimony, and pay no regard to it.

When facts are presented, properly authenticated, if General Harrison has erred, he must bear all the consequences, but all that is asked by Gen. H. and his friends, is, that his opponents shall electioneer against him with facts, and not with falsities. Fellow citizens! beware of false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves.

A Lover of Political Honesty.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A CHALLENGE.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

A CHALLENGE.

The County of Augusta to the County of Loudoun, greeting:

Right trusty and well-beloved Sister:

Fame hath proclaimed in trumpet tones to the world that you, of all the daughters of the "Old Dominion," are most devoted to the cause of civil liberty; and that, in the contest which will take place in November next, between the Despotists and the Friends of the Constitution, you will do more than any county of the Commonwealth to maintain the supremacy of the laws. We have heard this high praise bestowed on you with great satisfaction, unmingled with any of those ignoble feelings of jealousy and envy which belong only to little minds. But whilst we accord to you a very high distinction in all that becomes a daughter of Virginia, we must be permitted, in a spirit of generous emulation, to question your title to the honorable appellation of "The Whig County of Virginia," and to inform you that you will not be permitted, without a struggle, to appropriate to yourself that enviable distinction.

We, therefore, hereby notify you that we propose to contest that point with you at the Presidential election, on the 7th of November next; and we consider this note as equivalent to throwing down our glove to you. If you are not afraid to take it up, you can do so by a card in the Richmond Whig.

The mode in which I propose to decide the issue between us is by a comparison of the majorities which we shall respectively give for the "Union Anti Van Buren Electoral Ticket," considered either absolutely or relatively to the whole number of votes given by each.

If either or all of our sisters, Ohio, Bedford, Accomack, or any other county whatsoever, should think proper to enter the lists as competitors for the high prize spoken of, we should be happy to meet them in friendly strife, and we trust that they will feel no more hesitation in taking up our gauntlet than if it had been tendered to them all individually. But all who accept the challenge must signify their acceptance in the mode above indicated, before the first Monday in October next.

Done at our County of Augusta, on this 3d day of September, A. D. 1836, and A. R. C. 61.

☞ By way of giving additional zest and spirit to the contest, we will wager a basket of Champagne on the issue, to be paid by the Senator and Delegates from the losing counties, to the Senator and Delegates from the winning county, on the 1st day of January, 1837.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

From the Leesburg Washingtonian.

From the following it will be perceived that the blood of old Loudoun is up; that she has entered the lists manfully, and shows a firm resolve not to suffer the honor which has so long been conceded to her of being more unanimous against Jacksonism in proportion to her numerical vote than any other county in the State, to be wrested from her without an effort worthy of herself and the prize:

The county of Loudoun to the county of Augusta:

Venerable and well beloved Sister:

We have received, through the columns of the Richmond Whig, your card of the 3d inst., in which you invite us to a contest in support of the laws and liberty of the country, which is to be waged on the first Monday in November next. We thank you cordially for the flattering terms in which your challenge is couched, and we beg leave to assure you that our delay in taking up your glove has not proceeded from any want of respect for our competitor, but from a determination on our part that we would not rashly embark in a controversy in which we might come off second best. We feared, too, the world might deem us reckless in entering the lists with a sister who is old enough to be our mother, and who, in fact, has children almost as old as we are.

But having maturely considered the premises, we have come to the conclusion that we *can* beat you, and we have made up our minds that we *will* do it.

The latter alternative of your proposition is therefore accepted. We would undertake to beat you absolutely but you outnumber us in voters, and with your zeal and patriotism the thing is impossible.

If our sisters, Ohio, Bedford, and Accomack, should be disposed to enter the lists, there will be more Champagne won and lost than our Senators and Delegates will be able to manage with discretion, and we propose a slight modification of the terms contained in your postscript. Instead of the 1st day of January 1837, let the corks be drawn on the Wednesday after the first Monday in December so that the Whig Electors may share the "spoils of victory.",

Done at our county of Loudoun, in the last year of the reign of the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington.

BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

This is the battle at which Col. Johnson is said to have shot an Indian, supposed by some to be a chief named Tecumseh. For this *supposed* achievement, Col. Johnson is, by some, deemed worthy of the Vice Presidency. Believing that our readers generally would like to read the official account of the battle of the Thames, as detailed by the hero and patriot who commanded the American forces we insert it in the first page of this paper.—That patriot and hero is a candidate for the Presidency: and, not because of his having been a General and gained victories, but because of his civil qualifications and the belief that he will administer the government on the Jeffersonian principles, and put an end to tyranny and oppression, we have yielded to him our humble support. Inasmuch, however, as attempts have been made to underrate his services, and to pluck from his brow his well-earned laurels, we have deemed it proper from time to time, to exhibit his military career to the public; in such terms as the truth, as gathered from official documents, warranted us in doing. The victory of the Thames was one of the most brilliant that was gained during the war, and in its consequences was probably the most important.—We have at hand some testimonials, in reference to this victory, and to Gen. Harrison's account of it, which we doubt not will be satisfactory to the reader.

1st. Mr. Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and a loud brawler for Van Buren said, in his paper of November, 1813, in reference to Gen. Harrison's account of the Thames:

"Gen. Harrison's detailed letter tells us of every thing we wish to know about the officers, except himself. He does justice to every one but Harrison, *and the world must therefore do justice to the man* who was too modest to be just to himself."

2d. The democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, SIMON SNYDER, in his message to the Legislature of that State, in December, 1813, said:

"THE BLESSINGS of thousands of women and children, rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savages of the wilderness, and from the savage Proctor, ☞ *Rest on Harrison* and his gallant army!!!"

3d. James Madison, the President of the U. States, at the time of Harrisons victory of the Thames in his message to Congress, December, 1813, said:

"The success of Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy; Gen. Harrison, commanding the North Western Army, transferred the war thither and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops fleeing with their savage associates forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force. This result is signally honorable to Major General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared, and to the spirit of the volunteer militia, equally brave and patriotic, who bore an interesting part in the scene."

4th. Mr. DICKERSON, a member of the U. S. Senate, from New Jersey, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by both Houses of Congress.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the THANKS of CONGRESS be, and they are hereby presented to Major-General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and ISAAC SHELLEY, late Governor of Kentucky, and through them to the officers and men under their command, *for their gallant and good conduct*, in defeating the British and Indian forces, under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 5th of October, 1813, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to have two *Gold Medals* to be struck emblematical of this triumph; and presented to Gen. Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky."

In addition to these, the public newspapers of the day abounded in praises of Gen. Harrison, and the thanks of the people were presented to him through the medium of numerous public meetings.

Surely the united testimony of Simon Snyder, of James Madison, and of both houses of Congress, must carry conviction to every one that Gen. Harrison's merits are of the highest order. As to poor Thomas Ritchie, his evidence does not go for much. He once said, in his paper, that Gen. Jackson's election would be a curse to the country, yet he did all he could, afterwards, to fasten the said curse on the country—and Gen. Jackson is reported to have said of him, that he was the d—dest rascal that remained unhung Not a very good witness, of course.

CONCIOUS RECTITUDE.

When Gen. Harrison yielded to the importunities of his friends in Kentucky and Ohio, and agreed to accept the office of Brigadier General in the regular Army, he was necessarily compelled to resign the station he had so long occupied, with universal approbation, as Governor of the Territory of Indiana. He tore himself with much regret from the endearing ties of social intercourse and mutual friendship, which had grown up between himself and the early pioneers of that "lovely land of sylvan shade," where he thought he had cast his lot for life. The following extract from his letter of resignation has in it a tone of deep feeling and pure patriotism, showing how sensible he was of the great sacrifice he was about to make at the shrine of his country, and how conscious he felt of the entire rectitude of his previous public course,

Upon leaving an office so important as that which I now give up and to which I have been successively appointed by an Adams, a Jefferson, and a Madison, I cannot but derive a great satisfaction from the reflection that I have been fortunate enough to execute every command that I have received from the general government. It is a source of still greater pleasure to me to know, that during my administration, upwards of twelve years, in which no small share of the whole powers of the government were placed in my hands I have uniformly given to those powers a construction, the most favorable to the liberties of the people; that no injustice or oppression towards a single individual, has been charged against me, no civil officer, deriving his commission from me, has been dismissed, and that from the day of assuming the government, to that of my departure from the territory, I have never ceased to receive unequivocal evidence of attachment and affection from its citizens.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th ult., says: By the arrival of the schooner Bonita, from Vera Cruz, the most recent intelligence from Mexico is received. All the information received, however, is of very little interest, and scarcely varies the state of things for a long time existing there. The government papers continue to sound the tocsin of war and vengeance, and make "note of dreadful preparations" for the utter annihilation of the devoted Texians. These "paper bullets of the brain" will, however, be found to prove somewhat less efficient than the sterner contents of the Texian rifle.

The patriotic communications of Lamar, the late Secretary of War, on the most proper course to be pursued in reference to Santa Anna, have particularly created in the capital among the partisans of the President and his holy coadjutors, no little indignation, which is breathed out in sounding words of denunciation and total ruin upon all in any way aiding and abetting the ends of justice, in having the distinguished Santa Anna made amenable to the laws of God and man.

It is, however, gratifying to see, that there are Mexicans decidedly averse to the whole nature of that policy which has for years characterized a feeble and vacillating government in its relations with Texas. There are those, who compose what is called the liberal party, and by no means insignificant in strength, although not backed by the coffers of the church, and these see in the effectual restraining of Santa Anna, and the supporters of his principles, from all farther interference in the affairs of the government, the only cheering signs of a redemption of the country from debasing imbecility and servitude.

It is to be hoped that the liberal party will gain a decided ascendency, and although we might hesitate to go all lengths with them, so far as a violent disposition of Santa Anna might be justified by them, still his person should be strictly kept as a hostage, and his liberty made one of the conditions of Texian emancipation. When Mexico, as in time she must, either voluntarily or involuntarily, acknowledges the independence of Texas, and her late President is permitted again to return to the city of Montezumas, from whence within a little year he sallied forth flushed with anticipated victories, then upon the happening of such an event, Mexico will have become so far regenerated as to entertain no fears of his influence, nor will the fallen fortunes of the church be made a tender for his services.

Whatever may be the fate of the captive prisoner, we believe that his political star is set forever, and that his future influence, whether extended for good or for ill, will be narrowed down to a very small compass. The duplicity and gross cruelty which have branded his character, justly consigns him to general opprobrium, and must palsy all future efforts that he may exert, for securing a foot hold among the enlightened of his countrymen.

We have this moment learned by an arrival from Galveston, Texas, some additional information from that quarter.—The election there has resulted in the elevation of Houston to the Presidency, and Lamar to the Vice Presidency. Another attempt, which proved unsuccessful, has been made by a Spaniard, of the name of Payes, to rescue Santa Anna. Upon being examined he stated that he was employed for the purpose by the Mexican Consul of this city, this however, is doubtless void of all foundation.

The armed Texian schooner Terrible had taken several Mexican prizes, which were sent in for adjudication.

The Texian army, about 5000 strong, had removed their encampment to the Garcite, near Matagorda Bay.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.
NEWNANSVILLE RELIEVED!

Jacksonville, East Florida, Sept. 14, At night, 12 o'clock.

We are happy to learn that Gen. CALL, in person, at the head of sixteen hundred Tennessee Volunteers, is to take the field, and to open the winter campaign immediately.

The mail carrier from Newnansville, via Garey's Ferry, arrived yesterday, reports that Col. Rawles left Tallahassee last week, and was at Black Creek on Monday last. Col. Rawles states that three officers of the Tennessee troops had arrived at Tallahassee, and that 500 of the troops were expected to reach there the day but one after he left; and that 300 more were expected in a day or two thereafter. Great preparations are being made at Suwanee Old Town for their reception. They are to march, attended by the Governor, from Tallahassee to that post, and thence to the Wythlacoochee. Some regular troops are going round by water to join them at some point in the vicinity of that river.

The campaign is vigorously opening, the curtain is rolled up, and the people of Middle Florida are crying "all hail to the Tennessee Volunteers," advancing to the front of the stage.

East Florida, the theatre of the principal part of the war, of the devastations, the sufferings, will add their "all hail" to swell the shout of joy at their appearance.

May they not retire from that stage, nor the curtain drop, till the drama is performed, finished, and not a Seminole left to prowl through the hammocks, "seeking whom he may devour," and to make their blood-stained foot-prints in the sands of Florida.

The mail carrier also states that Major Pierce has now the command of the troops in this section.

The following extract from a letter was politely furnished us by a friend, to whom we tender our thanks for his kindness and attention. It confirms the statements given us by Captain Peck, and contains better and more correctly expressed than they are in our own article on the same subject:

"On the 5th inst, a train, with a supply of provisions, arms, and ammunition, left Garey's Ferry for Newnansville under the command of Major Pierce. Expecting to encounter the Indians on the march, Major Pierce directed all the effective force of 12 companies to accompany the train. The command consisted of about 150 Regulars and mounted Florida Volunteers, and two pieces of Artillery. It reached Newnansville on the evening of the 7th, and supplied that post with subsistence for two months, one howitzer, with 140 rounds of ammunition, canister shot and shells, and 10,000 musket ball cartridges, and as large a reinforcement of regular troops was also left as the commanding officer of that station considered adequate to its protection. It is highly gratifying to be enabled to state that Newnansville continues healthy."

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

We are indebted to the U. S. Gazette for the following paragraph:

Singular Coincidences.—When, in 1787, the legislature had before them a resolution for calling a Convention to deliberate upon the proposed Constitution of the United States, the minority endeavored to defeat, or as they said, to postpone the passing of the resolution, by absenting themselves from the house. That minority consisted of *nineteen members*. In the debate on the subject, a member, Mr. Clymer, remarked that three years before, a similar secession had taken place, that the same number of members, namely, *nineteen* had then absconded, and there was the same number of laws ready to be compared on the table. The seceders from the Maryland College of Electors are also *nineteen*. The number *nine* is called the curse of Scotland, and the number *nineteen* will probably obtain the same distinction in the United States. In the Pennsylvania case two of the recreant members were brought to the house, *nolens volens*, by the citizens, but with as much respect as the occasion would allow, and a very amusing debate took place on the question whether they were present or not. The resolution, however, was passed, the Convention called under it, and the Constitution accepted by an overwhelming majority of the people.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

The reward of Crime.—A man named John Thomas came in the Hudson river steamboat yesterday morning from Montgomery county. There was a lady on board named Chase, wife of Edmond Chase, whom Thomas induced to put her trunk with his, and leave them at the Northern Hotel, foot of Barclay street, while she sought a friend in the city she came to see. Thomas accompanied her, and found the house: he immediately went back to the hotel, and carried off Mrs. Chase's trunk as well as his own. He sent them to Brooklyn, where he hired a small boat, and employed the boatmen to put him over to Governor's Island The trunk he had stolen contained a quantity of ladies' aparrel, besides a small bag containing sixty-seven dollars in silver. Thomas after he had got to Governor's Island, and found that it was the wrong quarters, offered the boatmen $2 to put him on board the Philadelphia boat, but the latter would not stop and he then requested them to put him over to Jersey City. The strange manner in which the parties seemed to act, caused suspicion, and induced two boatmen in an other boat to put off and reconoitre. They approached the first boat, when Thomas, supposing them to be police officers, jumped into the river and was drowned, One of the boatmen jumped overboard for the purpose of rescuing him, when Thomas seized hold of him and dragged him under water, and the man would have been drowned had not his pantaloons, by which Thomas held, fortunately gave way. Thomas then sank and the boat rowed round some time in hope he would rise to the surface again, but he rose no more. The trunks were then brought to the city, and every thing but the money found—that he had in his pocket, and it sank with him. Thomas was said to be an Englishman, and had evidently not yet been hardened in crime. He has received its reward.—*Times.*

One of Balie Peyton's anecdotes about horse racing, the Vice President, &c.

Mr. P. said when he first went to Congress, he was on very intimate terms with the President. On one occasion he accompanied him and Mr. Van Buren to the Central Course, to witness a trial of speed between Belisarius and Emily. When the former was brought on the course, he appeared very restive. The old man became very much excited—his whole soul was engrossed in the sport that was just about taking place. He placed himself erect in his stirrups, and speaking to the trainer said—"Boy, hold that horse—don't let him run this way—you should break him of such tricks—I could break him in an hour. Here, Mr. Peyton, stand here and time—there is but one proper place to time—Mr. Van Buren, *get behind me*, that horse will run over you." "And," said Mr. Peyton, "Van got behind the old General, and there, fellow-citizens, he has been ever since."

CALVERT COUNTY.

Glorious little Calvert county, which never yet failed to be at her post when the Republic was in danger, rallied on the instant that it was announced in her borders, that a conspiracy actually was formed against the Government, and that a state of anarchy was impending. A Public Meeting was called of the citizens of all parties and from all parts of the county. The largest assemblage that ever was witnessed in that county promptly attended. Several most spirited and patriotic addresses were delivered, one of them from a leading candidate of the Van Buren party, John Parran, Esq. The conduct of the nineteen conspirators was disapproved in the strongest language that could be adopted, and every man present seemed prepared to defend the Government at the risk of his life.

It will be seen that the Committee appointed consists of some of the first men of the county, of both political parties, and that every one of the gentlemen who had been presented as Van Buren candidates for the Legislature are on the committee, and approved of the proceedings.

Preamble and resolutions adopted by the citizens of Calvert county, held at the Court House, in the town of Prince Frederick, on Wednesday, 28th September, 1836.

WHEREAS, from recent proceedings of a portion of the Senatorial Electors chosen by the people to elect a State Senate, it is apparent to this meeting that a fearful crisis has arrived, threatening the overthrow of our State Government, and the destruction of the Constitution under which we have prosperously lived: *And whereas*, it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that all such violent and revolutionary measures merit the decided disapprobation of every friend to good order, and the permanency of our institutions, and that in order to protect our *liberties*, an imperious duty devolves upon the people of assembling, uniting and putting down every measure of a revolutionary character:

Be it therefore Resolved, That we are ready to pledge our lives and our fortunes to sustain the Constitution and the Laws of the State.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of the twenty one Electors, who met and are willing, in fulfilment of the law, to do their duty.

Resolved, That this meeting deem it expedient that the people of the several Districts of this County, meet and organize so as to be ready, or at the earliest warning to effect such measures as may be necessary to protect their property and their liberties,

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of Vigilance, to consist of nine members from each District, whose duty it shall be to communicate any information of a revolutionary nature to the several committees appointed in other Districts, and to advise with them as to the best mode of proceeding.

Resolved, That these proceedings be forwarded to our Electors, and that they be requested to lay the same before their colleagues.

Resolved, That these proceedings, signed by the officers, be published in the newspapers throughout the State.

JOHN BECKETT, President.]
JAMES S. MORSELL, Secretary.

Agreeably to the fourth resolution, the following committees were appointed:—

FOR THE UPPER DISTRICT.

Hon. T. H. Wilkinson,	James Harrison,
William Boswell,	Daniel Kent,
John P. Wailes,	James Gepson,
Richard Stevens,	Joseph Blake, Jr.
Dr. James Robinson,	

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

George Wilkinson,	William Hance,
Alexander Harris,	Dr. James Duke,
John Somervell,	James G. Alnutt,
Dr. Richard Mackall,	Col. T. Billingsley,
Aug. R. Sollers, Esq.	

LOWER DISTRICT.

Samuel Turner, Esq.,	Jas. S. Morsell, Jr.,
James E. Sollers,	Uriah Laveille,
John Parran,	Dr. Thomas Bond,
James J. Bourne,	Dr. James Chesly.
Alexander Somervell,	

The names printed in *Italics* are those of the Van Buren candidates for the House of Delegates.

English and American Bishops.—The London Courier, after copying some of the accounts in the American papers of the death of Bishop WHITE, his character, and the honors to his memory, adds:

"Such is the character of an American Bishop; and such is the respect paid to him by his fellow-citizens, whom unthinking travellers sometimes stigmatize as neglecting or despising religion. When will a Primate of Ireland, or when will even a Bishop of Durham or of Winchester, go so honored to his grave? Nothing is said in these accounts of the Bishop's revenue, and no allusion is made to his palace. He died at his residence in Walnut street, Philadelphia."

North Carolina, like *Tennessee*, her glorious daughter, has not only spurned dictation, but the People are celebrating their recent triumph over dictation in every part of the State. A Whig festival was celebrated at Wilmington on the 1st, at Fayetteville on the 8th, in the county of Onslow on the 1st. The first Whig triumph in the great county of Orange, Mr. Mangum's residence, was celebrated on Saturday last, at which from 1,500 to 2,000 were present. Mr. MANGUM addressed the assemblage with great effect. *Old Rip* is not only awake, but highly and nobly excited.—*Whig.*