EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE--"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

VOL. XXIII. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1840. No. 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY *Saturday Morning*, BY **Alexander Graham.**

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

POLITICAL.

SLANDERS REFUTED.

The Cheviot and Vincennes Speeches; Letter from Gen. Harrison, endorsing the latter—refutation of the slander of selling white men for debt.

From the Yeoman.

We are gratified in being able to lay before our readers that part of Gen. Harrison's Cheviot speech, in 1833, which relates to Abolition. The reader will see how grossly this eminent patriot has been wronged, by the publication of the garbled extract which the Administration presses have given, and which the Van Buren Convention have also detached from its context. Every impartial mind will be struck with the soundness of Gen. Harrison's views, and the forcible and eloquent style in which he expressed them. Let it be remembered, too, that this speech was delivered the year subsequent to the memorable agitation in Virginia, when so many of the present supporters of the Administration were clamorous for Abolition.

Extracts from his Speech at Cheviot, Ohio, July 4th, 1833.

"There is, however, a subject now beginning to agitate them (the Southern States) in relation to which, if their alarm has any foundation, the relative situation in which they may stand to some of the States, will be the very reverse to what it now is. I allude to a supposed disposition in some individuals in the non slaveholding States to interfere with the slave population of the other States, for the purpose of forcing their emancipation. I do not call your attention to this subject, fellow citizens, from the apprehension that there is a man amongst you who will lend his aid to a project so pregnant with mischief; and still less that there is a State in the Union--which could be brought to give it countenance. But such are the feelings of our Southern brethren upon this subject—such their views, and their just views, of the evils which an interferance of this kind would bring upon them, that long before it would reach the point of receiving the sanction of a State, the evil of the attempt would be consummated, as far as we are concerned, by a dissolution of the Union. If there is any principle of the Constitution of the United States less disputable than any other, it is, that the slave population is under the EXCLUSIVE CONTROL of the States which possess them. If there is any measure likely to rivet the chains, and blast the prospects of the negroes for emancipaation, it is the interference of unauthorized persons. Can any one who is acquainted with the operations of the human mind doubt this? We have seen how restive our Southern brethren have been from a supposed violation of their political rights. What must be the consequence of an acknowledged violation of these rights. (for every man of sense must admit it to be so,) conjoined with an insulting interference with their domestic concerns?

"Shall I be accused of want of feeling for the slaves, by these remarks? A further examination will elucidate the matter. I take it for granted that no one will say, that either the Government of the United States or those of the non-slaveholding States, can interfere in any way with the right of property in the slaves. —Upon whom, then, are the efforts of the misguided and pretended friends of the slaves to operate? It must be either on the governments of the slaveholding States, the individuals who hold them or, upon the slaves themselves. And what are to be the arguments, what are the means by which they are to influence the two first of these? Is there a man vain enough to go to the land of Madison, of Macon, and of Crawford, and tell them that they either do not understand the principles of moral and political rights of man; or that, understanding, they disregard them? Can they address an argument to the interest or fears of the enlightened population of the slave States, that has not occurred to themselves a thousand and a thousand times? To whom, then, are they to address themselves, but to the slaves? And what can be said to them, that will not lead to an indiscriminate slaughter of every age and sex, and ultimately to their own destruction? Should there be an incarnate devil, who has imagined, with approbation, such a catastrophe to his fellow citizens as I have described, let him look to the result to those for whose benefit he would produce it. Particular sections of the country may be laid waste, all the crimes that infurated man, under the influence of all the black passions of his nature, can omit, may be perpetrated for a season; the tides of the oceans however will more certainly—change than that the flood of horrors will be arrested, and turned upon those who may get it in motion.

"I will not stop to inquire into the motives of those who are engaged in this fatal and unconstitutional project. There may be some who have embarked in it without properly considering its consequences, and who are actuated by benevolent and virtuous principles. But, if such there are; I am very certain that, their fellow-citizens will, ere long, "curse the virtues which have undone their country."

'Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation; I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day, not very distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave. To those who have rejected the plan of colonization, I would ask if they have well weighed the consequences of emancipation without it? How long would the emancipated negroes remain satisfied with that? Would any of the Southern States then (the negroes armed and organized) be able to resist their claims to a participation in all their political rights! Would it even stop there? would they not claim admittance to all the social rights and privileges of a community in which, in some instances, they would compose the majority? Let those who take pleasure in the contemplation of such scenes as must inevitably follow, finish out the picture.

"If I am correct in the principles here advanced, I support my assertion, that the discussion on the subject of emancipation in the non slaveholding States is *equally injurious to the slaves and their masters, and that it has no sanction in the principles of the Constitution.* I must not be understood to say, that there is any thing in that instrument which prohibits such discussion. I know there is not. But the man who believes that the claims which his fellow-citizens have upon him, are satisfied by adhering to the LETTER of the political contract that connects them, must have a very imperfect knowledge of the principles upon which our glorious Union was formed, and by which alone it can be maintained. I mean those feelings of regard and affection which were manifested in the first dawn of the Revolution, which induced every American to think that an injury inflicted upon his fellow-citizen, however distant his location, was an injury to himself; which made us, in effect, one people, before we had any paper contract, which induced the venerable Shelby in the second war for independence, to leave the comforts which his age required, to encounter the dangers and privations incident to a wilderness war; which drew from the same quarter the innumerable battalions of volunteers which preceded and followed him; and from the banks of the distant Appomattox, that band of youthful heroes, which has immortalized the appellation by which it was distinguished.—Those worthy sons of immortal sires did not stop to inquire into the alleged injustice and immorrality of the Indian war. It was sufficient for them to learn their fellow-citizens were in danger, that the tomahawk and scalping knife were suspended over the heads of the women and children of Ohio; to induce them to abandon the ease, and in many instances, the luxury and splendor by which, from infancy, they had been surrounded, to encounter the fatigues and dangers of war, amidst the horrors of a Canadian winter."

Extract from Gen. Harrison's Speech at Vincennes, Indiana, July 4th, 1835.

"I have now, fellow-citizens, a few words more to say on another subject, and which is, in my opinion, of more importance than any other that is now in the course of discussion in any part of the Union. I allude to the societies which have been formed, and the movements of certain individuals in some of the States, in relation to a portion of the population in others. The conduct of these persons is the more dangerous, because their object is masked under the garb of disinterestedness & benevolence; & their course vindicated by arguments and propositions which in the abstract no one can deny.

But, however fascinating may be the dress with which their schemes are presented to their fellow-citizens, with what purity of intention they may have been formed and sustained, they will be found to carry in their train mischief to the whole Union, and horrors to a large portion of it, which, it is probable, some of the projectors and many of their supporters have never thought of; the latter, the first in the series of evils which are to spring from their source, are such as you have read of, to have been perpetrated on the fair plains of Italy and Gaul by the Scythian hords of Attila and Alaric; and such as most of you apprehended upon that memorable night, when the tomahawks and war clubs of the followers of Tecumseh were rattling in your suburbs. I regard not the disavowals of any such intention upon the part of the authors of these schemes since, upon the examination of the publications which have been made, they will be found to contain the very facts, and very arguments, which would have been used, if such would have been their object. I am certain that there is not in this assembly, one of these deluded men and that there are few within the bounds of the State. If there are any, I would earnestly entreat them to forbear; to pause in their career, and deliberately consider the consequence of their conduct to the whole Union, and to those for whose benefit they profess to act. That the latter will be the victims of the weak, injudicious, presumptuous and unconstitutional efforts to serve them, a thorough examination of the subject must convince them. The struggle (and struggle there must be) may commence with horrors such as I have described, but it will end with more firmly riveting the chains, or in the utter extirpation, of those whose cause they advocate.

Am I wrong, fellow citizens, in applying the terms weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional, to the measure of the emancipators? A slight examination will, I think, show that I am not. In a vindication of the objects of a Convention which was lately held in one of the towns of Ohio, which I saw in a newspaper, it was said that nothing more was intended than to produce a state of public feeling which would lead to an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing the abolition of Slavery in the United States. Now can an amendment of the Constitution be effected without the consent of the Southern States?—What then is the proposition to be submitted to them? It is this:—'The present provisions of the Constitution secured to you the right (a right which you held before it was made, which you have never given up,) to manage your domestic concerns in your own way, but as we are convinced that you do not manage them properly, we want you to put in the hands of the General Government, in the councils of which we have the majority, the control over these matters, the effect of which will be virtually to transfer the power from yours into our hands.'

Again—in some of the States, and in sections of others, the black population far exceeds that of the white. Some of the emancipators propose an immediate abolition. What is the proposition then, as it regards these States and parts of States, but the alternatives of amalgamation with the blacks, or an exchange of situations with them? Is there any man of common sense who does not believe that the emancipated blacks, being a majority, will not insist upon a full participation of political rights with the whites: and when possessed of these, they will not contend for a full share of social rights also? What but the extremity of weakness and folly could induce any one to think, that such propositions as these could be listened to by a people so intelligent as the southern States?—Further. The emancipators generally declare that it is their intention to effect their object (although their acts contradict the assertion) by no other means than by convincing the slaveholders that the immediate emancipation of the slaves is called for, both by moral obligation and sound policy. An unfledged youth, at the moment of his leaving (indeed in many instances before he has left it,) his Theological Seminary, undertakes to give lectures upon morals to the countrymen of Wythe, Tucker, Pendleton & Lowndes, & lessons of political wisdom to States, whose affairs have so recently been directed by Jefferson and Madison, Macon and Crawford. Is it possible, that instances of greater vanity and presumption could be exhibited? But the course pursued by the emancipators is unconstitutional. I do not say that there are any words in the Constitution which forbid the discussions they are engaged in;—I know that there are not. And there is even an article which secures to the citizens the right to express and publish their opinions without restriction. But in the construction of the Constitution, it is always necessary to refer to the circumstances under which it was framed, and to ascertain its meaning by a comparison of its provisions with each other, and with the previous situation of the several States who were parties to it. In a portion of these, slavery was recognized, and they took care to have the right secured to them, to follow and reclaim such of them as were fugitives to other States. The laws of Congress passed under this power, have provided punishment to any who shall oppose or interrupt the exercise of this right. Now can any one believe, that the instrument which contains a provision of this kind, which authorizes a master to pursue his slave into another State, take him back, and provides a punishment for any citizen or citizens of that State who should oppose him, should, at the same time, authorize the latter to assemble together, to pass Resolutions and adopt Addresses not only to encourage the Slaves to leave their masters, but to cut their throats before they do so?

I insist that if the citizens of the non-slave holding States can avail themselves of the article of the Constitution which prohibits the restriction of speech or the press, to publish any thing injurious to the rights of the slave-holding States, that they can go to the extreme that I have mentioned, and effect any thing further which writing or speaking could effect. But fellow citizens, these are not the principles of the Constitution. Such a construction would defeat one of the great objects of its formation, which was that of securing the peace and harmony of the States which were parties to it.—The liberty of speech and of the press, were given as the most effectual means to preserve to each and every citizen their own rights, and to the States the rights which appertain to them at the time of their adoption. It could never have been expected that it would be used by the citizens of one portion of the States for the purpose of depriving those of another portion of the rights which they had reserved at the adoption of the Constitution, and in the exercise of which none but themselves have any concern or interest. If slavery is an evil, it is with them. If there is guilt in it, the guilt is theirs, not ours, since neither the States where it does not exist, nor the Government of the United States, can without usurpation of power, and the violation of a solemn compact, do any thing to remove it without the consent of those who are immediately interested. But they will neither ask for aid, nor consent to be aided, whilst the illegal, persecuting and dangerous moments are in progress, of which I complain; the interest of all concerned requires that these should be stopped immediately. This can only be done by the force of public opinion, and that cannot too soon be brought into operation. Every movement which is made by the Abolitionists in the non-slave-holding States, is viewed by our Southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, and which, if persisted in, must in the end eradicate those feelings of attachment & affection between the citizens of all the States, which was produced by a community of interests and dangers in the War of the Revolution, which was the foundation of our happy union; and by a continuance of which, it can alone be preserved. I entreat you then, to frown upon measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated.' The opinion which I have now given I have omitted no opportunity for the last two years to lay before the people of my own State. I have taken the liberty to express them here, knowing that even if they should unfortunately not accord with yours, they would be kindly received.'

Gen. Harrison has just addressed a letter, of which the following is an extract, to a distinguished member of Congress from South Carolina.

'I saw some time since an article from the CHARLESTON COURIER, stating that my Vincennes speech contained all the South had a right to expect on the abolition question. In a subsequent article, however, the Editor says that I had concealed my sentiments on the subject, after I had been brought out as a candidate for the Presidency. In this the Editor greatly errs. The speech was delivered at Vincennes, in June, 1835. At that time my name was upon every anti-administration paper in Indiana, as the opposition candidate, and upon most of those in Ohio, and I had been nominated, in a very considerable number of public meetings, many months before. My first nomination at Harrisburg Pa. took place in the fall of 1834. I enclose you an Albany paper of February 7, 1835, to shew how extensive I was then regarded as a candidate for the Presidency.'

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

GREAT HARRISON AND TYLER MEETING, IN DORCHESTER COUNTY, (MD.)

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the Young Whigs of Dorchester County held a meeting at the Court House in Cambridge, on Thursday evening the 9th inst. The meeting was called to order by calling Henry Page Esq. to the chair, and appointing E. Richardson Hooper, Esq. Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, in a clear and forcible manner,

It was moved by William W. Laird, Esq., that a committee of seven be appointed to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting;—Whereupon Joseph E. Muse, Jr. Joseph R. Eccleston, John W. Martin, Thomas F. Eccleston, William W. Laird, James K. Lewis, and Solomon Saunders, Esq., were appointed said committee.

It was moved by William W. Laird, Esq. that a committee of eight, to be composed of one from each election district, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to appoint delegates for Dorchester County, to the Young Men's National Whig Convention, to be holden in Baltimore on Monday the 4th day of May next—and that TWO HUNDRED delegates be appointed to represent this county in said Convention, and the members of the committee be included in that number.

The following gentlemen were then appointed, to carry into effect the object of the motion, to wit:—Jacob Wilson, Thomas K. Smith, John R. Martin, Travers Spicer, John Hooper, Jr., Samuel I. Meekins, James Woolford, of John, and Charles B. Frazier, Esqrs.

On motion of John F. Henry, Esq. the committee appointed to report resolutions obtained leave to retire. After a few minutes absence the committee returned, and through their chairman, Joseph E. Muse, Jr. Esq. reported the following resolutions.—

Resolved, That the nominations for President and Vice President, made by the Harrisburg Convention, meet with our warm approbation.

Resolved, That it is the incumbent duty of every one, who is anxious to see the principles of civil and constitutional liberty, inherited from our revolutionary sires restored to their pristine purity and healthy vigor, to exert all honest and honorable means in their power to expel from office an administration, which, by its misgovernment, has suffered every department to fall into a state of confusion; which, by its extravagance, has expended twice as much as the *"extravagant one of the younger Adams,"* and which, by its corruption, has produced among public officers, (during its brief reign) a greater number of defaulters than all the administrations of the past forty years.

Resolved, That the doctrine of the present administration, that official station should be held under condition of political servitude, is not only destructive of integrity in the officer, but inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and hostile to every principle of republican government.

Resolved, That the attempt to force the Subtreasury upon this nation in spite of its frequent rejection by its representatives, is indication strong that our President, though the peoples *servant* by *profession*, would be their *master* in *practice*. And that the passage of such a measure in this country would, in its tendency be, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and thus create an aristocracy of wealth, whose interest it would be to perpetuate their own privileges, and the peoples bondage. Then, (as in the nations where it does prevail) he who is a peasant born, must a peasant die.

Resolved, That as the public lands were won by the blood and treasure of the old states, any attempt to deprive them of their interest in them, is not only contrary to good faith, but to honor and justice.

Resolved, That the contempt shown to one of the States of this Union, by refusing credit to the most solemn acts of her public authorities, is a highhanded measure of usurpation, and if unrebuked, dangerous to the future liberty of the people and to the sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people of Dorchester county, for President of the United States, Wm. Henry Harrison, a man, who in numerous civil and military stations, has shown himself gifted with integrity, ability, and patriotism. The history of his past life gives earnest, that wherever abuses have crept into the government, he will correct them; wherever pernicious doctrines have been propagated he will repudiate them; and wherever power has been usurped, he will be the first to surrender it. Such a man then, is admirably qualified to administer our government with honor to himself and glory to the nation.

Resolved, That the Whig young men of Dorchester accept the challenge of their brethren of St. Mary's to a contest at the polls, in which, (in the words of their noble resolution) the prize shall be our country's best interest, and the reward of success, the exulting shout of freemen, proclaiming from the rocks of Maine to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, WM. HENRY HARRISON, by the grace of God and the will of the people, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!

After the reading of the resolutions was finished, Joseph E. Muse, Jr. Esq proceeded to comment upon the measures of the last and present administration. He contended the origin of the Sub-Treasury could be traced as far back as the year 1829, when Gen. Jackson made the attempt to call to his aid the influence of the United States Bank, to use it as a political engine. He established conclusively that since that time the efforts of the two last administrations have tended to build up a powerful monied influence with the view of "perpetuating their own privileges, and the peoples bondage. He also noticed the charge made against Gen. Harrison of being opposed to a United States Bank, and proved beyond successful contradiction that the conditions upon which he says he would sign a bill re-chartering a bank have been fulfilled; After enumerating the advantages, both to the Government and the people, of a United States Bank, Mr. Muse resumed his seat amid the deafening plaudits of the meeting.

The chair having informed the meeting that the resolutions were still open to discussion, John F. Henry, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Henry obeyed the call, and addressed the meeting in an eloquent, lucid and forcible manner. He was several times interrupted by the acclamations of the assemblage. Mr. Henry argued that it is the duty of every citizen to resist and oppose the destructive measures of the administration—descanted upon the efforts of the President to assume the whole power of the Government—and the policy of the administration against the settled institutions and fixed rules of the government—and its attack on the U. States Bank. He happily pourtrayed the absurdity of a hard money currency, and the destructive effects and consequences of the Sub-Treasury. He spoke of the abuses of the veto power by General Jackson, and successfully refuted the claim of the Loco Focos to be the exclusive democracy of the country. He adverted to the disfranchisement of New Jersey in terms of just indignation as a proof of his position. He analyzed the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, and pointed out the delusion of the people in supporting him, illustrated by the hypocrisy of his professions with regard to Banks. In conclusion he gave an outline of the qualifications and services of General Harrison, and congratulated the whigs upon the flattering prospect of his election. The loud and continued cheering bore testimony of the favor with which Mr. Henry's speech was received.

The chair having informed the meeting that the resolutions were still open for discussion, John W. Martin, Esq., was called upon for a speech. Mr. Martin rose, and returned his thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. He expiated upon the leading measures of the administration, and established their hostility to the best interests of the country. His speech was replete with patriotic sentiments and fervid eloquence, and was received with long and hearty cheering.

John Leeds Kerr, Esq. one of the state Electoral Candidates, was unanimously called upon, and responded to the call in a speech distinguished for ability and eloquence. He rapidly reviewed the course of the administration, and proved successfully that to its mismanagement and misrule are to be attributed all the evils we now suffer from a deranged currency. Mr. Kerr's remarks were well received by the meeting, who testified their approbation by their frequent bursts of applause during the time he occupied the floor.

The chair again apprized the meeting that the resolutions were still open to discussion. George Edward Muse, Esq., was then called for. Mr. Muse appeared, and, in an animated and eloquent manner congratulated the meeting upon the cheering prospects of the Whigs. He descanted upon a few of the measures of the two last administrations, and spoke of their profligacy and disregard of the public welfare in terms of pointed censure.

His speech was redundant with just and patriotic sentiments, impassioned eloquence and withering satire. Upon taking his seat, Mr. Muse was heartily cheered.

The resolutions reported by the Committee were then unanimously adopted.

The evening having advanced too far for the transaction of further business, it was moved by John F. Henry, Esq., that the meeting adjourn until to-morrow evening; which motion was adopted.

Friday Evening, April 10th.

A large and respectable audience assembled at the Court House this evening, to complete the unfinished business of yesterday. Jacob Wilson, Esq. from the committee appointed yesterday for that purpose, reported the names of the following gentlemen, as composing the the delegation to represent Dorchester County in the Young Men's National (Whig) Convention, to wit:

[Here follows the names of two hundred delegates.]

The chair then informed the meeting that the report was open to discussion, and inquired if any one would speak to the report? Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq., of Talbot, was unanimously called upon, and appeared. He hastily reviewed the prominent measures of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren—contrasted the DIFFERENCE between their PROFESSIONS and their PRACTICES--animadverted upon the cringing servility and base subserviency of the "follower in the footsteps"--illustrated the injurious effect and consequences of the Sub-Treasury, and a hard money currency upon the laboring classes, and in the most glowing manner spoke of the election of Gen. HARRISON as the only means of rescuing our country from inevitable destruction. The darkness of the night said Mr. L., which has so long reigned is vanishing before the irradiant effulgence of this Western Star, and ere long those in power will be hurled from the high places they have dishonored, and consigned to merited obscurity. Mr. L. was repeatedly interrupted by loud and continued peals of applause. His fervid and impassioned eloquence—his sound and irrefragable arguments, and republican sentiments found a responsive chord in the bosom of every listner, and evidently made an impression on their minds which years cannot eradicate.

The report of the Committee was then passed unanimously.

John F. Henry, Esq. submitted the following, which was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Cambridge Chronicle, and all the Whig papers in the State.

On motion of Joseph E. Muse, Jr. Esq., the meeting adjourned, sine die.

HENRY PAGE, Ch'n.

E. RICHARDSON HOOPER, Sec'ry.

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