[From the Ohio Democratic Herald.]

MR. VAN BUREN—N. Y. CONVENTION.

In our last we referred to this subject, and now resume and conclude our remarks.

On the 27th of October, the report of the committee of the whole on the *right of suffrage*, and the qualifications of *persons to be elected*, was read by sections.

Mr. Wheaten (a federalist,) moved to strike out that part of the section which makes working on the highways a qualification for voting.

Yeas—Spencer, Kent, King and twenty-six others, all federalists,

Nays—Root, VAN BUREN, and eighty-two others.

Mr. Lansing moved to strike out that part of the section which makes doing military duty a qualification for voting.

The yeas and nays were demanded.

Yeas—Spencer, Kent, King, &c., in all 21.

Nays—Root, VAN BUREN, &c., in all 84.

Mr. King, (federalist) offered the following proposition to be inserted in lieu of the first pargraph of the first section.

"That every male citizen of full age, who shall have personally resided within one of the counties of this State for six months immediately preceeding the day of election, and who, during the time aforesaid, shall have possessed a legal or equitable interest in land, of the value of $50, within the said county, or have rented a tenement therein of the value of five dollars, and have, within one year, preceding, been rated and actually paid a State or county tax, shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter shall be elected by the people."

The motion was advocated by *Messrs.* King, Birdseye and I. Southerland and opposed by Tallmadge, Burrough, Young and Cramer.

Mr. R. P. Livingston spoke against the amendment He said "it would disfranchise thousands in the State, who might be in every other respect qualified to vote.

The Yeas and Nays required.

Yeas—Spencer, Kent, King, &c., in all 23.

Nays—Root, VAN BUREN, Tallmadge, Young, &c. in all 76.—(Page 553, proceedings New York Convention.)

Thus were the federal leaders again defeated in their efforts to establish a *property qualification*:

On the 29th of October the question permitting colored persons to vote was fully discussed. Judge Van Ness, moved a substitute for the proviso, which after some modification, was passed as follows:

"*Provided*, that no man of *color* unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of any election, been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts, and incumberances charged thereon, shall entitled to vote in the election of any officers of the government: And, *provided further*, that no man of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

The question was then taken on the above proviso, and also on the whole section, and decided in the affirmative as follows.

Yeas—*Messrs.* Beckwith, Birdseye, Brooks, Buel, Burrough, Carpenter, Carver, Case, Child, D. Clark, Collins, Cramer, Dodge, Debois, Duer, Eastwood, Fenis, Frost, Hallock, Howe, Humphrey, Hurd, Lawrence, Lefferts, A. Livingston, P. R. Livingston, M'Cale, Pumpelly, Radcliffe, Richards, Rockwell, Rosenburg, Ross, Russell, Sage, N. Sanford, Schenk, R. Sanford, Seeley, Sharpe, Sheldon, J. Smith, R. Smith, Starkweather, Steele, Talmadge, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Townley, Townsend, Tripp, Tuttle, VAN BUREN, Van Fleet, Ward, E. Webster, Wendower, N. Williams, Woodward, Yates, Young—72.

Nays—Messrs. Briggs, Edwards, Fairlie, Fenton, Hees, Hageboom, Hunt, Huntingdon, Jones, Kent, Knowles, Lansing, King, Monroe, Paulding, Phinelander, Roggers, Rose, Seaman, Spencer, Stagg, Sylvester, Van Horn, Van Ness, J. R. Van Renselaer, S. Van Renselaer, Van Vechton, Verbryck, Wheaton, E. Williams, Woods, Wooster—32. (Page 557 proceedings N. Y. Con.)

What now can be said by those unprincipled slanderers who have published far & wide that Mr. Van Buren voted to place the blacks upon an equal footing with whites in relation to the right of voting? Above is the yeas and nays. Let the supporters of Harrison see where the names of Spencer and Kent their leaders in New York are to be found. They voted for a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars to regulate the vote of white citizens, and against a similar dualification in relation to colored persons."

A motion was then made to add the following clause to the end of the first section:

"*Provided*, that no person shall be eligible to the office of Senator, who shall not have obtained the age of thirty years, and been five years a resident of this state, and who shall not, at the time of his election, be seized of a freehold estate in his own right within this state, of the value of one thousand dollars, over and above all debts, and incumbrances charged thereon."

The yeas and nays were demanded.

Yeas—Messrs. Spencer; Kent, &c., in all 36.

Nays—Messrs. Tallmadge, VAN BUREN, &c.. in all 46.

This provision which would have deprived the poor man of a seat in the Senate, no matter how well qualified, it will be seen that Mr. Van Buren cast his vote against.

On the 3d of November, the discussion of this subject was again resumed. Col. Young offered a resolution, "instructing the committee of which Mr. Yates is Chairman, to expunge the qualification for the office of Senator, requiring a freehold to the value of one thousand dollars over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon."

After some remarks from Messrs. Birdseye, Briggs, and Young, Mr. Van Buren suggested an amendment to the resolution, so as to let the section stand as it now is, and omit the proviso which required the thousand dollar qualification. Col. Young assented to this amendment, and the resolution, thus modified by Mr. Van Buren, was adopted without a devision.

Here again, as in all other cases, we find Mr. Van Buren arrayed on the side of the poor man. He was their advocate. He was in favor of permitting the people to select such men for the Senate as they believed qualified, without regard to the length of purses.

Having, we humbly conceive, shown the utter falsity of the charge of the federal presses, that Mr. Van Buren in the New York Convention, advocated, a property qualification, we now ask a candid, honorable and magnanimous people, what confidence they can herafter place in the statement of these truth-abhoring, unprincipled political demagogues? We ask the honorable and patriotic of all parties what reliance can you place in men who are the *copiests* of that miserable, dishonest, twisting diviller, J. B. Gardiner? "Truth is mighty and will prevail." Falsehood may deceive for a time but those who are so degraded as to resort to it, to effect political ends, cannot hope to escape exposure. The people are at this day too intelligent to be duped by misrepresentations in relation to the conduct of any man; they will soon learn the truth, and in their bosoms will be aroused a feeling of abhorrence for the man, or men, who attempted to lead them astray by false and groundless statements.

From the Shelbyville (Tennessee) Sun.

NEW CHRONICLES.

CHAPTER I.

1. John preacheth; 5. his voice; 7 he rebuketh the Democrats; 13; Judge White initiated by John Bell in Nashville.

1. In those days came John Bell the Federalist, preaching in the State of Tennessee.

2. And saying, repent ye, Democrats, for the election of White is at hand.

3. For this is he that is spoken of by the Caucus, whereof I was chief, saying: The the way of the bank, [illegible]

4. And this same John was a Fedaralist of the School.

5. Then went out to him to Nashville, and all Franklin, and all the region round about Cumberland.

6. And were initiated of him in Nashville confessing their errors.

7. But when they saw many of the Democrats and Republicans came to his initiation, he said unto them, O generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?

8. Bring forth therefore fruit meet for repentance.

9. And think not to say within yourselves: We have Jackson to our President; for I say unto you that Nicholas Biddle is able of any man to raise up a dictator unto Jackson.

10. And now is the axe laid unto the root of republicanism in Tennessee; therefore every republican who bringeth not good fruit of repentance, is hewn down and cast into the fire:

11. I indeed initiate with promises unto office; but that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear; he shall initiate you with office and with honor:

12. Whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his state, and gather his people into Congress, and into the Legislature, but will burn up the stiff necked with unquenchable fire.

13. Then came Judge White from Washington to Nashville, unto John to be initiated of him.

14. And Judge White answering, said unto him, Suffer it to be so; for thus it becometh us to fulfil all arrangements. Then he suffereth him.

16. And Judge White went up straightway out of Nashville; and, lo, the wine bottles were opened unto him, and he saw the spirit of Federalism descending like a dove, and lighting upon him:

17. And lo, a voice from the Bank saying, This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased.

CHAP. II.

Judge White feasted and is gorged, he beginneth to preach: he calleth Bailey and Luke: he teacheth in the Groceries, and healeth the diseased politicians.

1. Then was Judge White led up of Old Nick* into the country, to be taught him concerning the Bank.

2. And after he had feasted forty days and forty nights. he was afterwards gorged.

3. And when the tempter came to him he said, if thou be a Bank man command that these people be made Bank men.

4. But he answered and said, It is agreed I shall not be elected on my merits alone, but by the dollars that proceed out of the vaults of the Bank.

5. Then old nick taketh him up into the city of Nashville, and putteth him into the City Hotel.

6. And saith unto him, if thou be a son of the Bank, cause a great dinner to be given unto thee at Vaux Hall, for it is agreed that it shall give its agents care concerning thee, lest at any time thou should be in need of money.

7. Judge White said unto him, it is agreed again and thou shalt not vex thy President.

8. Again old Nick taketh up into an exceeding large City, and sheweth him all the money of the Bank, and the glory of it.

9. And saith unto him all these things will I give thee if thou will consent to advocate the cause of my bank.

10. Then Judge White saith, all these things will I do, for it is agreed that I shall do it.

11. Then Nick leaveth him, and behold, agents came and administered unto him.

12. ¶. Now when Judge White heard that John was about to have opposition in his election, he departed to Tennessee.

13. And leaving Philadelphia, he dwelt in Knoxville, which is upon the bank of the Holston, in the Borders of North Carolina and Virginia.

*Nicholas Biddle.

From the Keystone.

ORIGIN OF HARRISONISM.

The question is often propounded, how does it happen that the pie balled opposition which so loudly denounced General Jackson as a "*Military Chieftain*, unfit and dangerous to be trusted with civil power," now concentrates its force on General Harrison, and brays as lustily in favour of him as it did against General Jackson. The reason of this marvellous change of tune is easily explained. The federal party has always been distinguished for its "easy virtue," since the days General Harrison wore a black cockade, and supported old John Adams and the alien and sedition laws.

This same righteous federal party saw the overwhelming popularity of General Jackson, and they must have a *General* too. They cast round for a tool, and fouud one in General Harrison, distinguished alone for his imbecility and unpopularity at home, whose whole life had been devoted to their service. General Jackson was called "*Old Hickory*"—and they, in imitation, dubbed Harrison "*Old Buck-eye*." General Jackson was denominathe "Hero of New Orleans"—and General Harrison appears on the stage as the "Hero of North Bend." General Jackson was first named for the Presidency in the capital of Pennsylvania—and lo! General Harrison is brought forth in the same place, by [illegible] whose support, where they are known, would be regarded as a great negative compliment. General Jackson has fought many battles—gained many victories, and achieved many glorious deeds—General Harrison is *equally famous!* he has *recently* gained battles from which he ran away; and where history does not speak of his heroic actions, it is falsified and interpolated to answer the purpose.

General Jackson was taken up by the spontaneous action of the people, who in gratitude for his noble acts sustained him by frequent meetings, and loud demonstrations of their feelings. His name was echoed and re-echoed from hill to hill and from valley to valley, from one extremity of this vast union to other—his fame, extensive as the wind, was written deep in the hearts of his countrymen.

General Harrison is attempted, by little knots of town federalists, to be heralded to the world as the "*unanimously chosen*"—the "*people's candidate*"—meetings are held daily, nightly, in his favor,—processions parade our streets, led by drums, fifes, and tin horns, and composed of all the idle boys in town, *hired at three cents a night*, to carry transparent oyster signs,

"Which blaze as red
As any Salamander's head,"

and shout, "huzza for the great hero of North Bend"—"defender of Fort Meigs"—and "old Buck-eye of the West." The ridiculous farce of attempting to palm General Harrison on the public as equal with General Jackson, was faithfully represented by old Æsop when he clothed the ass with the skin of the lion.

Such is the origin of Harrisonism. A humbug which, when started, most laughed at; and which, as it progresses, disgusts all who witness it nauseous servility and slavish imitations. Like all imitators, their General and his retainers, caper in the antic style of *mountebanks*—out-Herod Herod in their heroism, and, as Mr. Stephens would say, "possess all the gyrations, contortions, and prophetic screams of the Pythoness, without a gleam of the spirit of her inspirations."

An Awful Pause.—After the clergyman had united a pair, not long ago, an awful silence ensued, which was broken by an impatient youth's exclaiming—"Dont be so *unspeakably* happy!"

Good.—The ladies of Paris resort to the Seine for bathing such numbers, that gendarmes are obliged to be stationed at the establishment to keep the peace. It must be very hot weather.

From the Baltimore Republican.

To J. B. M*****.

Friend John, as thou art one of those who complained most loudly of the wrongs done unto thee, by certain individuals who had not the fear of *law* and lawyers property before their eyes; and who being destitute of this reasonable fear didst unlawfully, or without law, take away or demolish some part of that property, which thou hadst set a part for thy own use and accommodation. Now friend John, knowing of thy dislike to this mode of proceeding, and having read thy remonstrance against all such *ungentlemen and Lynch like doings*, this is merely to inquire of thee, touching the truth of certain rumours, which set forth, that thou, the said John, hast thyself, become enamoured of the Lynch method of obtaining redress for wrongs or fancied insults. And that thou hast in the public street, with unwonted fierceness, and malice propense threatened to assault—beat, bruise, and otherwise dismember a peaceable and unoffending citizen for the high crime and misdemeanor of presuming to look at thee as thou carried thy dignified person through the street. How sayest thou John—guilty or not guilty! Not wishing to accuse thee without cause, or censure thee for what thou has not done, I wait thy answer, hoping that *so* great a friend of peace and order as thou hast professed thyself to be, has not thus set at naught the laws, and given the sanction of thy name and influence to the Code a LaLynch.

JONATHAN.

"CLARE DE KITCHEN."—*Patriot.*

We thank thee, Isaac, for the hint—and we shall use *our efforts*, and we expect that a large majority of the good people of Baltimore will lend their aid this day, to clear the kitchen, (alias Senate,) too, of the *Whig rats* that have so long been fattening upon the public crib. What say you, fellow citizens, do you not think that this nest of cormorants should be broken up? Look at the statement exhibited by your State Treasurer?—When the present Whig party went fully into power in the State, there was *a large surplus revenue in your Treasury, and your taxes were light.* At this present time the Treasury is *Bankrupt for thousands,—your taxes are nearly doubled*, and a *debt* of *fourteen millions of dollars*, hangs *over the State, for which every acre of land, and every house within the State is mortgaged.* What say you—is it not time to clear the premises of such miserable rulers?—Look at the difference between the parties in their management of public affairs? When the Jackson Republican party went into power in the General Government the National Treasury was empty—and immense debt hung over the Nation—unsettled controversies, which had baffled the skill of all administrations, interrupted our intercourse with [illegible] an overflowing Treasury beyond all parallel,—a great nation free from debt,—all controversies with foreign governments settled by the payment of our just but long neglected claims,—these proclaim both the wisdom and policy of *our* party. And who does not turn away from the debts and degredation into which the misrule and mismanagement of our Whig rulers have plunged us—to look with delight upon this picture of national glory. Come then, fellow citizens, turn out one and all to the rescue,—and let us by one united and vigorous effort hurl from power the party who have thus burdened and degraded our State. Let us place her destinies in the hands of those who will guide her safely through the storms and elevate her to a proper rank in the great circle of the Union.—Balt. Rep.

Extract of a letter from a Friend, dated

CHICAGO, Illinois,
August 19, 1836.

DEAR SIR,—Our general State Election took place on the first of this month, and its result has been such, as to warrant the great Democratic body, that the State of Illinois is sound to the core. *Much* has been asserted, and perchance much may have been believed, concerning the chance of success of General Harrison, and Hugh L. White in this State. The motto of the Whigs, "*dinide et impera*," has, in this case, been of deterious effect to themselves—there is much trouble in the wigwam. The whigs in the northern portion of the State being in favour of Harrison, while those of the south are the adherents of White, and perchance it may be as well that trouble should exist in the Whig Camp, for so far as regards the general result it matters but little, and it will, at least, give the whigs some sort of excuse for their inevitable failure which they must suffer in November, as they can then promulge to their sorrowing friends that the success of the Democratic Van Buren Ticket was mainly attributable to the disaffection in the *Whig* ranks.

In this Congressional district, the Hon. *W.* L. May has been re-elected by a majority of more than two thousand votes, and the whole convention Van Buren Ticket has succeeded. I have been elected to the Legislature, after being before the people only five days anterior to the day of Election. Ex-Governor Casey has been re-elected to Congress by a majorify of about five thousand votes—in the other *C*ongressional district, there were two Van Buren Candidates in the field and one *W*hig. Ex-Governor Reynolds was defeated and Adam W. Synder, also favorable to to the claims of Van Buren and Johnson elected in his stead, to the entire discomfiture of the Whig candidate, who alone based his chance of success on the number of "Richmonds in the field." The result so far as relates to the Election and political complexion of State Senators has not as yet been ascertained. In the last State Senate, at its commencement, the friends of the administration numbered thirteen, and the friends of *any thing else but the Administration* also numbered thirteen. The election of General Ewing to the Senate of the United States gave the opposition a majority of one. An estimate may be formed of the comparative strength of the two parties in this district, by the majority of May. The Van Buren candidate over Stuart, opposition, was seven hundred & eighty-nine votes.

Judging from the present political aspect of this state, and conscious that in the political as well as moral world, "coming events cast their shadows before," there cannot be in the minds, even of the most sceptical a doubt but that the Electoral vote of this state will be given for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson for President and Vice President of the United States at the ensuing Presidential Election.

I remain, dear sir, with sentiments
of the highest respect, your
obdedient servant.

ILLINOIS.

The following are the official returns of the votes in Cook county.

	V. Buren		Opposition
	Congress.		
W. L. May	834	J. T. Stuart	235
	Senator.		
P. Pruyne	648	G. Spring	328
	Representatives.		
Jos. Walker	752	E. W. Casey	319
Jos. Naper	790	H. Boardman	307
A. G. Leary	524	Jas. Curtiss	277
	Sheriff.		
S. W. Sherman	912	J. B. Tuttle	173
	County Commissioners.		
E. E. Hunter	998	R. M. Sweet	235
S. M. Salisbury	891	G. W. Laird	125
N. Allen, Jr.	695		
	Coroner	O. Morrison	732

HARRISON LIBERTY.

The following is copied *literatim* et *punctuatim.*

The Friends of Harrison Liberty, and the laws, are invited to come in, one and all, from all quarters, and join in the last Grand Rally previous to *M*onday.

What is "Harrison Liberty?" *To sell* WHITE MEN *out of Jail to the servitude of Negro Slavery.* Harrison Liberty consists in a support the *Alien* Law; of the *Sedition* Act; and every principle of old black cockade Federalism. Who is so degraded as to vote for Harrison Liberty? What Democrat will cast his ballot for the slavery of white men; for the oppression of Aliens; for shackling the press, and freedom of expression of opinion.—Balt. Rep.

SLAVERY OF WHITE MEN.—Here is a case that every man can understand. A poor mechanic by some misfortune is subjected to imprisonment in jail—Gen. Harrison in the Senate of Ohio voted for the sale of such a man to any one who would take him as a *servant* and pay his debts. This consistent Whig Hero at the same time is a *Negro Abolitionist*, insisting upon the constitutionality of disposing of the surplus revenue for this purpose; and an *Anti-Mason* aiding in the outrageous despotism of depriving free men of the right of pursuing their happiness in what mode they may deem most fitting.—Baltimore Republican.

From the Danville Reporter.

The following verses are worthy of the English *Augustan* age. The little Queen Anne's man could not have produced better over the ocean. They are par excellence of the kind. In a Court in one of our western counties, while James R. Dodge, Esq. was arguing a case. *M*r. Swaim, *M*r. Hilman and *M*r. Dews—a gentleman well known in the western part of our state, (N. C.)—the first well known now throughout the State—composed between them, the following lines purporting to be an epitaph on *M*r. Dodge, and threw on a strip of of paper directly before this gentleman, where he must necessarily see them, when done his argument.

Here lies a *Dodge*, who *dodg'd* all good
And dodg'd a deal of evil;
But after dodging all he could,
He could not dodge the devil.

*M*r. Dodge raised the paper, read it and instantly composed the following bone cutter:

Here lies a *Hilman*, and a *Swain**
*W*hose lot let no man choose;
They liv'd in sin and died in pain,
And the devil got his *Dews* (dues.)

*Present Governor of North Carolina.

Murder Again.—On Saturday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, a Mr. H. W. Fleming, merchant' of Fayette, was mortally stabbed by Wm. A. Sellers. The dispute arose about a debt due from the latter to the former. This is truly "a new way to pay old debts;" and it would perhaps be as well if every man should arm himself and let us go killing each other as a pastime. This is the eighth affair of the kind that has occured in Mississippi within a few days.

On the 1st inst., the surplus in the Treasury, amounted to upwards of 42 millions of dollars.

Woman and Wedlock.—The longer a woman remains single, the more apprehensive she will be of entering into the state of wedlock. At seventeen or eighteen, a girl will plunge into it oftner without fear or wit; and at twenty she will begin to think; at twenty-four will be afraid of venturing; at thirty will turn about and look down the hill she ascended, and sometimes repent that she attained that summit.

Horse-pitality.—A country girl, after a short sojourn in the city, where she had become acquainted with some jolly tars, returned to her home, and invited some of them to come and see her. At length they hove in sight, and the girl ran to her mother, who had never seen nor heard of a sailor, and said to her, "Marm, there's some of the sailors coming!" "Well, darter, *put 'em in the barn, and give 'em some hay!*"

The Wheeling Gazette says that a man heretofore one of the respectable inhabitants of Chillacothe was arrested in that place and taken back to Ross county Ohio, on the charge of incest and murder.

RIOT AT EXETER.—Mr. Stoors, an abolitionist, attempted to deliver a lecture at Exeter, N. H. on Wednesday evening last, in the Methodist Chapel, but was prevented by the assemblage of a mob who broke the windows of the church, and then drove the congregation from the house by discharging water upon them from an engine. Mr. Storrs and his friends, black and white, was completely drenched.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has been informed that there is a report in circulation stating that he has disposed of his possessions on the Choptank, and ceased to keep the Cambridge Ferry. This report was undoubtedly gotten up by some malicious individual with a view of injuring the subscriber, and, if suffered to remain uncontroverted, the aim of its originator would certainly be attained. The subscriber, therefore, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that there is not the slighest foundation in truth for the above mentioned report; but that, on the contrary, he still keeps the Cambridge Ferry, and expects so to do the remainder of his days. His Boats are substantial, safe and in good order, and are under the management of as prompt, active, trusty and experienced hands as those belonging to any boat that has hitherto been, or may hereafter be, stationed on the above named ferry; while he keeps, as usual, good Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of travellers. He has signals on both sides of the river, which his boat will always answer with the utmost despatch, so that no one shall be kept waiting longer than shall be absolutely necessary.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage which he has heretofore received from them; and, as his long experience in the business, and his determinatian to use his best efforts to please, induce him to hope that he will give general satisfaction. he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favor.

THOMAS BOWDLE.

June 27 tf

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:

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CHARLES ALEXANDER.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phil'd.

☞A specimen number has been received at this office and we request our friends to call and see the work.