EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

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PROSPECTUS

FOR AN EXTRA GLOBE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE RESULT—EXTRA GLOBE.

THE enemies of the present administration and of Democratic principles, were for a long time vacillating as to their order of battle in the next contest for the Presidency—whether they would have a general convention, nominate their strongest man as their leader, and rally under one standard, staking the issue upon the decision of the People—or whether, by choosing sectional candidates, they would avail themselves of local and personal influences to dissipate the vote of the People, and take the decision from them to the House of Representatives, were the alternatives, which held the triple Party in suspense, until the present sitting of Congress. Any one of their prominent men, we believe, would have embraced cheerfully the honor of leading their forlorn hope; but the secondary class, constituting a body of eighty members in the House, representing the blue-light Federalism of the north, the Bank Federalism of the middle section, and Nullification Federalism of the South, have finally adopted a scheme, the success of which depends on drawing the election from the People, to themselves in the House. In pursuance of this plan, it is now settled that the three opposition candidates, at first presented in the several sections of the Union, to keep the party from disbanding, as lieutenants of the field. Electoral tickets in favor of Harrison, will be proposed only in the States of VERMONT, NEW YORK, PENNSYVANIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, OHIO, INDIANA and KENTUCKY, EIGHT STATES, giving *one hundred and thirty three electoral votes*. Webster's ticket will be found in MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, and NEW JERSEY, SIX STATES, giving *fifty one electoral votes*. White is the candidate of the coalition in the South, and their electoral tickets are to be run in his name *only* in the States of VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, TENNESSEE, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ILLINOIS, ALABAMA, and MISSOURI, TEN STATES, giving precisely *one hundred electoral votes*.—It requires *one hundred and forty five votes*, (the majority of two hundred and eighty eight electoral votes) to elect a President. It is obvious therefore that if the opposition candidates were each to succeed in carrying their electoral tickets in the several States where they are presented, and the Democratic candidates were defeated in them all, that no election would be made by the People. It is conceded, however, even by the opposition, that Mr Van Buren will obtain the vote of several States in each of the districts assigned to the separate tickets of White, Webster, and Harrison. The only hope of the opposition rests on the possibility of sectional and personal influences operating so far in favor of their candidates, as to prevent the Republican candidate from obtaining the requisite majority, and thus devolve the election on the House.

In the House the Federal party have a control over the following States: Massachusetts, Vermont, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee,—10

There is a Democratic representation from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Indiana, and Illinois,—11

The States of North Carolina, Mississippi and Missouri, are equally divided in their representation in the House.

If, then, the avowed object of the opposition—avowed in their public presses—should be accomplished in giving the choice of Chief Magistrate to the House, (each State voting through the ballots of a majority of its representatives in the House,) it would follow that there would be no election, unless some members of the Federal phalanx in the House should comply with the will of their constituents, and vote against their party, their own inclination; *and principles*; or unless a portion of the Democratic side should surrender the cause of their constituents. Which of these events are the most probable, we leave to conjecture aided by the experience of the past, which brings in review successive Republican majorities in Congress, dissipated under the spell of the Bank, as well as the signal instance of the late majority of the Pennsylvania Senate which was converted from a majority of two thirds against the Bank and its party, to a majority of two-thirds in its favor in defiance of the constituents will, and the most decided party commitments previously on the part of the apostates.

To accomplish the object which the opposition anticipate in bringing the election into the House, it is indispensable that the most perfect understanding should exist between the principal men associated in this design, as well as among all their partizans in the several sections allotted to each. We see, therefore, a perfect community of feeling already established in Congress among them—Their presses, once all in happy harmony. The three Presidential candidates are linked together by their nominees for the Vice-Presidency. Grangers' name is associated with Webster's ticket in Massachusetts, and with Harrison's in Ohio—Tyler's ticket bears the White flag in Virginia, and blends it with that of Harrison in Maryland. Granger is to identify antimasonry with Webster in the east, and Harrison in the west. Tyler is to reconcile nullification to White and the severe section of the Force Bill—and, at the same time, reconcile the advocates of southern principles to Harrison and the American System. The effect of these arrangements are already visible to every observer. The friends of Clay, of Calhoun, of Webster, of the Bank, all support White in the south. They are all embodied on Harrison in the middle section, and on Webster himself in the east. There is no symptom of dissension in the allotted divisions, among *Harrison men, Webster men, and White men*. The affinity is so perfect that all the White men will vote for Harrison north of the Potomac, and for Webster north of the Hudson; and so Webster's friends are for Harrison west, and White south—Harrison on his part, with equal courtesy in return, resigning his friends on one hand to Webster, and on the other to White, within the sphere of their respective tickets.

If the artifices of the opposition prevail in bringing the election to the House, they must there encounter new obstacles which can only be vanquished by perpetrating a succession of enormities against the rights of the People. The first step is to unite the votes of the ten States represented in the House by a majority of Federal members from each, upon one of the coalition candidates. If Harrison should be the elect of the part in the House, Webster and White must vote their quota of States for him, although he shall not have received one vote from the People north or south; and although it is clearly admitted, by the fact of not running a ticket in his name in the two sections to be transferred, that he could not contend there successfully with the Democratic candidate, yet the votes of the White and Webster representatives in the House must be given to him against the will of their constituents. If it should be White's *lot* to be the candidate of the factions in the House, (we suppose it will be determined by *lot*,) then Webster's and Harrison's friends must vote for him, although nothing can be more notorious than the fact that Judge White cannot obtain one electoral vote from the People north of the Potomac and Ohio. This is universally admitted on all hands, and yet he is to be pressed into the House to have the votes of States given him by members of Congress, whose constituents utterly abjure him as President. If the tables should be turned so as to present Mr. Webster as the antagonist of Democracy in the secret ballot of the House, we have no doubt that the *ten States* would be more cheerfully made over to him by the disguised Federalists misrepresenting the southern and middle sections, than to either of his colleagues in the *game of three pluck one*.

There is no difficulty in uniting the ten States on any man hostile to the Republican party and the present Administration. Ohio, by the vote of a single member who holds the balance, would be as easily given to White or Webster, as to Harrison; and would be given to one or the other, should its electoral vote be given to neither. The Federal members, making up the majority in that and the other nine States enumerated as belonging to the opposition, are already perfectly identified in the House on party questions, and are as indissolubly banded together for the purpose of defeating an election by the People, and of choosing themselves an enemy to popular rights as the Head of the Government, as Clay, Calhoun, Webster, White, Mangum, Leigh—in a word, the whole Senatorial junto, standing out against the People and for the Bank—ever were, and the *hostils of the House* if brought to the alternative, could as readily unite even in elevating George Poindexter to the Presidential Chair, as the *hostiles of the Senate* did, in elevating him to that of the Vice President.

But the ten States now in the power of the opposition cannot give them the Presidency. They must have the three equally divided States to compass their purposes. They cannot hope to seduce the delegations of Pennsylvania, of Virginia, of New York, in each of which the Democratic majorities are from two to one, to three to one—nor can they hope to operate upon the delegations of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and Georgia, where the delegations are unanimously Democratic, with the exception of two members in Maine, and a single doubtful individual in another State. The coalition must, therefore, calculate either on defeating the election of a President a-togo her, or on obtaining the votes of the isolated republican members from Mississippi and Missouri, as well as carrying North Carolina, by the vote of the individual to be elected from the lately vacated district.

As much confidence is to be reposed in the two Democratic members from Missouri and Mississippi, as in any of the House, but to expose the objects and principles of the opposition, it is advisable to look to the position which they would have them occupy, and its political consequences. In the supposed case, the Chief Magistracy is to be carried for the opposition by three States, uniformly and decidedly Democratic, all of them since the cause has been staked upon the election of Mr. Van Buren, having elected their General Assemblies and their Representatives in the Senate with a view to his support. The will and the principles of great majorities in these three sovereign States, are to be put under foot by a single Representative in each—two of them in the act, violating their sacred pledges. This is the first sacrifice through which the opposition expect to compass their object.

The next sacrifice is this:—In eight of the States on which the coalition rely, they can only hope to succeed by the vote of a single Representative. In Louisiana, Delaware, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi Missouri, Ohio, and Maryland, the balance is turned by a single vote in their favor, if their best hopes are realized. They expect the vote of Ohio, through the vote of Mr. Spangler, who admits that he represents a district in which there is a large democratic majority; and in Maryland they must turn the scale by the vote of Mr Turner, whose district is also decidedly Democratic. The election of one of the opposition candidates, under these circumstances, would present the spectacle not only of three of the greatest States in the Union, NEW YORK, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, entitled to ninety-five electoral votes, weighed down by the vote of a single member from each of the three smallest, Delaware, Mississippi, and Missouri, but it exhibits the monstrous injustice of eight States, each carried by the vote of a single member, counterbalancing not only the great States alluded to, and their overwhelming democratic majorities, but five other States, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Georgia, and Indiana, in all of which the delegations are unanimous, save three votes—the eight democratic States in the electoral college, being entitled to one hundred and forty-one votes—the eight counteracting States only sixty-six. The whole thirteen States relied on by the coalition to give them the election, being entitled to one hundred and twenty-one votes; while the eleven Democratic States, to be voted down by them in the House, are entitled to one hundred and fifty-seven, a majority of thirty-six in the electoral college.

What would be the result of an election of Chief Magistrate obtained by the prostration of every principal, moral political and which gave being to the system under which we live? Obtained by putting public opinion under foot—prostituting the representative body—and making the forms of the Government a mere machinery to work out the schemes of adroit politicians, contriving to render it a great treadmill for the nation, in which the People are to do the work—to walk round and round to put it in motion—while the cunning managers are to direct all its power to their own purposes? Would not such an example of the degradation of all popular authority in the Government, of the success of fraud on the part of the few, alienate the affections of the People from our dearly cherished institutions, and beget a spirit in the country, which, in laboring to unseat the power of the triumphant faction, might unsettle the Government itself? What administration could conduct the affairs of the high spirited and intelligent community of American republics, when the chief of it should have obtained his power, first by deception and treachery to the People, and next by the vilest collusion, traffic, and prostitution, among political confederates? Could the forms of a violated constitution prevent a wronged and insulted nation of freemen from rising in revolt to resume their rightful control in the Government; and would not the anarchy which has marked the triumph of fraud and force in the South American republics, fall on us with its curse of continual revolution?

But the Bank of the United States has already undertaken, in the most republican State of the Union, to teach the People to submit to the government of *the minority*. Mr. Biddle, by the divisions among the Democracy, has obtained a General Assembly in Pennsylvania, of which he is the master, and which is as subservient to him as it is contumacious to the majority of the People. The People have given him a monopoly for thirty years to render him and them alike independent of the public will.—Monarchy is but a name of political power; and if irresistible influence over the currency, the prices, the means of a power to purchase up and direct public presses, a power to purchase stocks and monopolize the mind of corporations—a power created by the State Legislature to control the school system; if all these powers concentrated in the hands of one unprincipled man, could eventually confer higher prerogatives and more absolute political control over the State of Pennsylvania, than any monarch of England ever held over it as a colony, then man must have changed his nature, and the power of making unbounded largesses to taint the motives of legislators and make them subservient to the interests and ambition of the great Patron who fills their purses with gold, has lost its virtue.

The success which attended Mr. Biddle's application for his thirty years' monopoly, against the petitions of the People; to their own representatives, shows that money has the same efficacy on the representatives on this side of the Atlantic, as on the other. This perpetual charter—for it endures for thirty years, it can perpetuate itself thereafter—was obtained by Mr. Biddle under the *pretence of giving a capital to the State!* He has just told the stockholders of the establishment of which he is made master, that it is "*now stronger than ever.*" The immense strength of this unshorn Sampson is now to be exerted in Pennsylvania, to bless that State with CAPITAL!! When, in its plentitude, as the moneyed monopoly of the whole Union, in May, 1832, this great corporation exhibited the power to lend seventy millions and nearly a half, and to issue a circulation of twenty-one millions and a half of *specie capital!!* This shows the amount of privilege conferred, for the blessing of having seven millions of coin locked up from circulation in Chesnut-street. This is the contribution of capital offered up by the stockholders, foreign and domestic, and are they not munificently rewarded by the perpetual privilege of issuing a paper currency of upwards of twenty millions and making loans on it to the amount of seventy millions? This treasure, then, of foreign bankers and nobles, has, under the archymy of Mr. Biddle, been made to expand into ten times its amount, and by the taxing power with which it is gifted, has the power of extorting from the industry of the People of this country, *annually*, an amount to the whole sum of coin deposited. And this extortation is to be increased, it seems, by the new power of fastening on stocks in the State banks, extending its usury again in every State of the Union.

It is mere imposture on the part of those who call the Bank, as renewed under the State law, "A STATE INSTITUTION." Eleven millions of its stock belong to foreign bankers and British nobles. The seven millions additional to the stock now to be taken, are doubtless sent to Europe to be committed to the same hands. Not more than one sixth of the capital of the old Bank was ever employed at the principal and branch Bank in Pennsylvania itself, therefore, not only foreign as to the derivation of its capital and destination of its dividends, but not more than one-sixth part of its capital could be used in the State. As it was formerly, so it is now. Its root is in Philadelphia—its branches will overshadow the Union—its fruit is to be sent to Europe.

If increased banking capital were necessary why did not the patriots, who are so clamorous as the advocates of a State institution, create a bank really for the State's benefit—really bringing new capital into the State—really subject to the power of the State authorities—and really giving to the State's Treasury the revenue raised on the corporate privileges conferred. If the Legislature had incorporated a bank of TEN MILLIONS CAPITAL *for thirty years*—had simultaneously created TEN MILLIONS OF STOCK—pledging the faith of the State for their redemption—had paid, one fourth of the stock in hand, bearing a[illegible] thorised the [illegible] converted [illegible] would have [illegible] of a sta[illegible] Pennsylva[illegible] premium [illegible] sed upon t[illegible] and a hal[illegible] sold, maki[illegible] which mi[illegible] Pennsylva[illegible] tal to give [illegible] profits of the [illegible] bonds) to [illegible] bonds, if [illegible] ment of the [illegible] ject in a[illegible] clear gai[illegible] purpose of [illegible] ments, w[illegible] bonus, wh[illegible] means of [illegible] the politi[illegible] the apost[illegible]

The B[illegible] charter[illegible] or a Uni[illegible] depend[illegible] years. [illegible] few stock[illegible] of the for[illegible] it. It [illegible] nobles, [illegible] and is [illegible] by taxin[illegible] great wh[illegible] party at [illegible] Govern[illegible] gentry, [illegible] forms, t[illegible] urious in [illegible] the cent[illegible] ment, [illegible] has br[illegible] road be[illegible] associat[illegible] mon sc[illegible] obtaine[illegible] ture [illegible] nority [illegible] Dem[illegible] purch[illegible] throu[illegible] emb[illegible] uen[illegible]

[illegible]ds irredeemable for thirty years [illegible]terest of five per cent.—had authorised the [illegible] bonds created to be negotiated and [illegible]ito cash, a capital of ten millions [illegible] been instantly raised as the basis [illegible]ank. From the last quotation [illegible] bonds in London commanded a [illegible] per cent. The premium gain[illegible]ck would be about a million [illegible]yond the amount of the bonds [illegible] eleven millions and a half, all of [illegible] have been shipped in gold to [illegible], and introduced in actual capi[illegible] State bank basis, if required. The [illegible] bank (after paying the interest on [illegible]her with the premium on the [illegible]ied as a fund for the extinguish[illegible] bonds, would accomplish that ob[illegible]rty years, and leave the State the [illegible] of the capital; or, if directed to the [illegible] completing its internal improvements, [illegible] realize double the amount of the [illegible] Mr. Biddle is now making the [illegible]uping the State to acquiesce in [illegible] power, which he has purchased of [illegible] representatives at Harrisburg.

[illegible] of the United States, although [illegible] Pennsylvania, is not a State bank [illegible] States. As constituted, it is in[illegible]se of both governments for thirty [illegible] People of Pennsylvania, save a [illegible]ers and Mr. Biddle, the viceroy [illegible] stockholders, have no interest in [illegible]rgan of the foreign bankers and [illegible] moneyed aristocracy among us, [illegible]ged to raise a revenue for them [illegible] People. Hence, it becomes the [illegible] political organization of that [illegible] and abroad, which would make [illegible] a labor saving machine to the [illegible]erting, by taxation in various [illegible]oor of the industrious, into lux[illegible]ence for the idle. Pennsylvania, [illegible] republican State, is, at this mo[illegible]s of its political movement. It [illegible]is influence to bear, by canal and [illegible] on every neighborhood—it has [illegible] moneyed control with the com[illegible] interest in every county—it has [illegible]absolute control over the Legisla[illegible]troducing its friends, by a mi[illegible] through the chism in the [illegible] ranks into the House, and [illegible] control over the Senate, [illegible]vendity of some six or eight [illegible]w notoriously false to their constit[illegible]as put its corrupt league of presses [illegible] and is already flooding the State[illegible]tions full of misrepresentation, to [illegible]eople as to men and motives and [illegible] them of their rights. Again [illegible]om, its venal minority Legis[illegible] over to meet in May, o[illegible] operating with its de[illegible]ember elections, at [illegible]anged to Presiden[illegible] the Convention [illegible]ncerted that the [illegible]te, is depen[illegible]vention, and [illegible] of the electo[illegible] the same mo[illegible]pon which the [illegible]K, and its present [illegible] of the State govern[illegible]ated.

It is understood that it is one of the objects of the called session, for May, to *gerrymander the State*, that is, to divide it into districts, and so apportion and distribute them, as to enable the Federal minority to return a majority to the electoral college and to the Convention. This is to effect the double purpose of perpetuating the Bank's power in the State, and of bringing the Presidential election into the House of Representatives, where it *confidently hopes to be able to buy the office*, and with a new charter to associate its power with the Federal Government.

In its new Power to purchase Stock, the Bank can readily obtain control in many of the principal State institutions. Its charter allies it, with the great moneyed power of Europe in some of its first bankers and nobility. It is the bond of union which links together and embodies the Aristocracy of both continents against the Democracy of this. Almost all the State monopolies, not excepting the greatest number of the Joint Stock Banks, are in the interest of that party of which the 35 million Bank is the collaised power; and this whole confederacy of moneyed influence, associated to a great extent with the commercial and professional classes, constitutes that coalition of Federalism, which seeks to command the Presidency and the Government, through the votes of 13 States in the House of Representatives, depend at on the will of 7 members in a body of 240. In 5 States, a single unary member gives the casting vote between the parties now arranged in the House, and a majority of the representation of five other opposition States, added to these 6 votes—that majority, consisting of twenty-seven, may confer the office of Chief Magistrate.

To put the chief power at the disposal of a few, has always been the principle of that party against which is contended. It seeks to accomplish this object by secret arts among the few, and divisions among the many. Notwithstanding all the contradictory phases assumed by the opposition in different sections of the country, there is now a perfect unity in their designed unanimity as to the mode of its accomplishment. The Dyan of the Bank, in which all the leading Federal politicians participate, gives the universal impulse. The Bank Congressional Orators—the pensioned and purchased presses—the hired letter writers;—the village brawlers—three country agents—all feel it; those remotely moved, as the circling wave attends, not knowing whence the motion is derived.

The refound policy adopted by the Aristocracy in this country has, in every other, triumphed over popular rights. The obstacle in this, is, the intelligence of the people. To a great extent they have learned to meet organization by organization.—They have their committees and conventions to concentrate their strength, and they seek information through pure sources sustained by their own patriotic patronage.

To the great mass of our countrymen, interested in defeating the machinations of the enemies of free government, we again offer our cheap publication—THE EXTRA GLOBE. It is intended to assist in defeating the unholy purposes of one of the most corrupt combinations, that ever existed in this or any other country. We propose to issue it for the term of six months from the first of June, 1836, to comprise the political matter which, during the same time, will appear in the Daily Globe. The last number will contain the votes of all the States, for electors; and a copious index to the whole work. As this publication will confine itself to facts and discussions regarding political topics of the day, the most of which cannot appear in the weekly local newspapers, it will be regarded as not interfering with, but rather as coming to the aid of the Democratic newspapers throughout the country. No reader of the mere newspaper will probably discontinue it for the purpose of subscribing for this; on the contrary, every reader of the Extra Globe will have a better relish for the weekly newspaper to which it shall be an useful adjunct.

The quantity of matter which the Extra Globe will present weekly, each number containing sixteen pages of the ordinary quarto-royal size, makes it incomparably the cheapest publication of the country. For the sum of one dollar, four hundred and sixteen quarto pages of reading matter in a fair small type, will be furnished—more reading matter than would fill three thousand pages of some of the fashionable books of the United States, of the day.

For compensation the Globe are confident that they will receive the thanks of the Attorney General from their station at the Dollars.

For a messenger in sm[illegible]

cus of the concentrated correspondence of the country, and from their connexion with a Democratic press having a more ready access to the people than perhaps any other, to circulate a cheaper paper and one which will do a greater service in dispelling political misrepresentation, than can any other press of the country. The brief object of the proposed publication, is to diffuse that information which shall concentrate honest opinions in every section of the country; and having contributed their share towards disabusing the People of the political fallacies which are set on foot, and the false political alarms which are sounded by designing and unprincipled men, they will be satisfied with the results which they in common with other political watchmen shall have contributed to produce.

A copy of the work will be sent to those papers that copy this prospectus, and notify us of it.

TERMS:

For one copy	$1 00
For eleven copies	10 00

The price of this paper is put so low that we cannot afford to open accounts with subscribers for it. Therefore, no attention will be given to order, unless the money accompanies it, or some responsible person in this city shall agree to pay it whenever required so to do.

May 17—

The following letter of George Kesling, Esq. and the accompanying documents, throw some light upon a *moot* question, respecting Gen. Harrison and the battle of the Thames.—*Democratic Herald.*

To the Editor of the Republican.

LEBANON, April 14, 1836.

My Dear Sir:—A friend of mine, a few days ago, placed into my hands, a late number of the Cincinnati Gazette, in which I see Mr. Hammond has taken issue with you, among other things, upon the subject of the pursuit of the British Army, in Upper Canada, in the fall of 1813. As Mr. Hammond resides in the same place, there is little doubt but Gen. Harrison gave the authority to Mr. Hammond, his special organ, to deny, that in a council held at Sandwich, he opposed the pursuit of the British Army, under the command of General Proctor; it therefore becomes a legitimate subject for the exhibition of proof. Some time since, Mr. Hammond assailed the Warren county Committee, and to sustain the grounds of their address against the virulent effort of Mr. H., I wrote to, and obtained the enclosed letter from General Allen of Kentucky, which, you will discover, he has authorised me to use as I think proper. As no special issue was made between Hammond and the Committee, or myself, on the subject of the letter, and finding it directly applicable to your entire interrogatories which Mr. Hammond, doubtless, by the authority of Gen. Harrison, has negatived, has induced me to forward it you, to be used at your discretion.

I had the honor to hold a humble station in the Army at the time, & was attached to the North Western Army, but was not in council, but have a perfect recollection that some of the confidential friends of General Harrison, Colonel Bell, for one, said, that they heard Gen. Harrison say it was "*a wild goose chase, to follow the British army*" [illegible] "*I will never [illegible] receive information from the Lower Lake.*" So much was said upon the subject, after the battle between Col. Johnson's Regiment, and the English and Indian army, that General Harrison found it necessary to have recourse to a like expedient, as he had in the case of Col. Croghan, at Lower Sandusky, of procuring *certificates* to re-instate him in the affections of the army and people. An aid of Gov. Shelby's, who is now no more, informed me but a few years since, that Gen. Harrison called on the Governor, as the troops were on the return march and said "why Governor, they say you had the sole command of the expedition which has shed so much glory on the Kentucky troops—the Governor said they had done him too much honor, as that was not the case; and General Harrison asked his certificate to that effect, which was given him.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't serv't, &c.
GEORGE KESLING.

Editor Cincinnati Republican.

GREENSBURG, Nov. 29, 1835.

Dear Sir:—I received your letter, dated from Lebanon, Ohio, the 9th November inst., inclosing an address of the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence. I had with much pleasure read the address in the Frankfort Argus.

I consider the address a true, faithful, and able exposition of facts, and a document to which every citizen ought to give an attentive perusal.

Judge McLean's course cannot fail to raise him in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and endear him to the lover of our free institutions. His conduct will be the main cause of defeating the aristocratic party, in their attempt to take from the people, the right to chose their own President. His magnanimous conduct has endeared him to me, and I shall not fail, on all proper occasions, to impress upon the minds of my fellow citizens, the proper estimate.

I have enclosed to you my letter to the Committee of Arrangements, cut out of one of the public papers, in which it had been published, and in some of which you may have seen it. The letter was written in reply to a letter addressed to me, from the Committee of Arrangements, inviting me to attend the celebration of the victory of the Thames, on the 5th of October last, near Frankfort. I understood some time before, that my presence was desired, that I might be called on to state what I knew in relation to General Harrison's determination, as to the pursuit of Proctor's army; but being unable to attend, I wrote to the Committee what I would have said, had I been present.

I now inform you according to your request, and through you, the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, that what is stated in my letter is the truth, and the "SOURCE" spoken of in my letter, from whence the objections enumerated flowed, was General Harrison. It is true that all the General Officers who composed the council are dead, except General Desha, and myself, and General Dair, who was General Shelby's Aid; but having the letters of General Childs, General King, and Adjutant General Joseph McDowel, confirming every word I state, I will of course have nothing to fear from the abuse of hireling printers. Being conscious of truth on my side, I am fearless of consequences. When I am called upon by my fellow citizens for a statement of facts, in relation to the conduct of a candidate for the high and dignified office of President of the United States, I should consider it a failure in my duty to refuse it. You are therefore at liberty to publish my letter to the Committee of Arrangements, and the whole or as much of this letter as you think proper, and with this addition if you think proper—I solemnly state *I do not believe that the army would have been permitted to pursue Proctor, if it had not been for Governor Shelby, and the Kentucky General Officers.*

I am, Dear Sir,
very respectfully,
your humble servant,
JAMES ALLEN.

GENERAL ALLENS LETTER.

Greensburgh Ky, 29th Sept. 1835.

GENTLEMEN:—Your kind letter, containing an invitation to attend the celebration of the Battle of the Thames, on the 5th of October, I have duly received. I am sorry to inform you, that circumstances which I cannot control, will deny me the pleasure of a compliance with the invitation. This I regret the more, because it would be most gratifying to my feelings, to meet, and take by the hand, many of my old friends, who will be with you on that occasion. But as I cannot attend personally, permit me, with my compliments to the company and your distinguished guest, to transmit to you a sentiment to represent me, prefaced by a few remarks.

The situation of our North-western frontier, before Shelby's campaign into the Upper Canada in 1813, is too well known to require any detailed account. Our disgraceful defeat at Fort Meigs, and the massacre of our brave little band by a greatly superior force of savage and worse than savage enemies; at the River Raisin, had emboldened the enemy.

There some of our brave sons of Kentucky were butchered in cold blood by a relentless enemy. A general gloom overspread Kentucky, and mourning was heard throughout the land.

The brave hearts were roused—the patriot could no longer remain idle. It could not be expected that a Shelby on such an occasion, could remain inactive. He had suggested to me in Frankfort, the propriety of invading Upper Canada with an overwhelming force; giving it as his opinion, that our north-western frontier would not enjoy peace until it was done. Detroit had been shamefully surrendered to the enemy, thereby giving to the savages almost an uncontrolled license to murder our bordern brethern, women and children.

I understood from Governor Shelby in that conversation, that he had or would commence a correspondence with the Secretary of War upon the subject; and asked me if the enterprise was permitted by the President, might he expect my assistance; I assured him he might. He succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the President to commence the enterprize. The hero of King's Mountain sounded the tocsin, and the brave sons of Kentucky moved like a stream to his banner. I received a letter from him, dated Frankfort, July 31st, 1813 in which he [illegible] in the latest and most fashionable [illegible] into the field as many mounted volunteers as you can."

I met him with 220 volunteers raised from my brigade, on the 21st of August 1813, at New Port, according to appointment. He handed me a Brigadier's commission, and ordered me on to Mad River where he intended to organize the army.—At this place the army was organized—five Brigades had flocked to his standard, and were under marching orders immediately.

Within a few miles of the Lake, the glorious news of Perry's triumph upon Lake Erie, met us; this gave new life and vigor to the army. We arrived at the Lake as Perry was landing the prisoners.

The army embarked and croesed the Lake, landed and marched upon Malden—we only arrived in time to see Malden smoking in her ruins. The enemy had set fire to the fort and fled.

When the army had arrived at Amherstburg, a small distance above Malden, I heard some murmuring and complaint, that the army would not be permitted to pursue the flying enemy. These fears I have no doubt arose from the great waste of time after we arrived at the Lake. The army lay upon Bass Island 3 or 4 days, upon the Middle Sister about a day.

When the army arrived at Sandwich, the soldiers had become clamorous in consequence of delay. Two days had been consumed in marching from Amherstburg to Sandwich, a of about 18 or 20 miles, and was then lying at Sandwitch for no cause that was known.

I hope I may be permitted to make a statement of what transpired at Amherstburg—it exhibits a scene charasteristic of the individual, so well known as the Hero of King's Mountain, which will not be uninteresting to those who wish every occurrence should be known, calculated to place the character of a distinguished individual in its true light.

At Amherstburg, the Governor and his General Officers were very formally called to a Council of War. In a short time we convened in Proctor's house as I was told, in solemn council, and to my surprise it was to determine whether an army of Kentucky volunteers were to return home and disgrace themselves or whether they should pursue the enemy. Indeed an attempt was made to work up insurmountable obstacles, as well as I recollect, were fabricated and exhibited to the council.

1st. The enemy had taken all the good horses out of the country.

2d. The enemy had the start of us and the scent was cold.

3d. That provisions were scarce.

4th. That the men had not been accustomed to hard marching.

5th. That the enemy could move their troops with much facility.

9th. That it was very probable, a reinforcement would be sent from Burlington Heights to meet the retreating army.

And upon these objections to an immediate pursuit, made important by the source from whence they flowed, we were about to sit in "cold debate," while the enemy were but a little ahead of, us and gaining distance every hour. I saw in the countenance of the old hero, a manifest impatience. It seems to me before the question was fairly put—he bounded to his feet and exclaimed we will go—we will go. His officers all did the same. Before he left the room he ordered to prepare for marching immediately, and superaded, that the Gen-

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