

TO TIPPECANOE CLUBS.

HOLLY SPRINGS, July 17, 1840.

To the Tippecanoe Clubs of Arkansas and Mississippi.

At a joint meeting recently held, by the Tippecanoe Clubs of La Grange, Tennessee, and Holly Springs, Mississippi, it was Ordered, That a Grand Wm Festival be holden at the Log Cabin Encampment, Marshall County, Mississippi, near the Tennessee line, on the First Thursday of August next. The object of this meeting is to bring together as many of our fellow citizens as possible, that we may reason with one another, as also to hear public discussion upon the all important topic, which is now agitating our country; to wit, the approaching Presidential Election.

The undersigned being appointed a Joint Committee of invitation beg leave respectfully, to request that you will attend and co-operate with them at the time and place appointed.

We Confidently trust that as true Whigs and Members of Tippecanoe Associations, you will either attend by Clubs or delegation.

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| FROM TENNESSEE | FROM MISSISSIPPI |
| E. COLLINS, | E. W. LUCAS, |
| E. MORRIS, | W. V. TAYLOR, |
| J. COCKE, | A. B. BRADFORD, |
| H. YANCEY, | BYRD HILL, |
| S. K. SNEED, | WM. FINLEY, |
| THOS. BOOTHE, | WM. R. HARLEY, |
| | GEO. H. WYATT, |

Copy of a letter from Gen. Harrison to J. M. Berrien, Esq.

Near New Lancaster, Nov. 4. 1836.

My Dear Sir
This on the first day of leisure that I have had since I had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th September—and I avail myself of it to answer the three questions you propose to me, and which are in the following viz:

1st. "Can the Congress of the United States consistently with the Constitution abolish slavery either in the states, or in the District of Columbia?"

2d. "Do not good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union require that the act for the compromise of the Tariff commonly known as Mr. Clay's bill should be carried out according to its spirit and intent?"

3d. "Is the principle proclaimed by the Whig party, that all spoils belong to the victors, consistent with an honest and patriotic administration of the office of President of the United States?"

I can only answer these questions in the affirmative.

I do not think what Congress can abolish of trade and commerce interfere with slavery, or the States, but upon the application of the States, or upon slavery in

lays between the punishment and a law exist in the District of Columbia wish to bring immediately into our generous sympathies you can look on that.

ou General in future, to observe that in the main, certificate make weak and ignorant, or unscrupulous—such a calling never being aided and honorable. In conclusion, we will remark to you, that self up to play the Demagogue you reap the punishment due to such a one more attack from you upon a veteran will be met, by a para-Conservative that might give you we remain Yours,
not as formerly,
but on the contrary,

Sub-Treasury.

In an extract from the National Intelligencer that the sub-treasury has passed doubtless become a law ere this. The Congressional slaves who are in the "pool" of promotion, are satisfied they have proved themselves such Loyalists. Think of it, a majority of the Americans, voluntarily become understraps, who, if he had his just dues, wear long locks, to hide the execution. That "vilain" majority think they have secured the election of Van Buren. They may rest assured that a thousand bills could not stop the tide of Pubarrison will be elected as sure as an election held.

From our exchanges that the Bank has refused to pay on her tens the provisions of the Bank at the last legislature. The proclamation may be expected to bring up the concern.

Cabin Raising.

At the Log Cabin, by way of the Great Festival, took place an important movement on the 15th instant. P. W Lucas and E. J. Collins addressed the Whigs on the occasion.

Who offers to make oath that he will be sold under the Penal Law of Louisiana to a free negro, and eschew his service. He is now an upstart in Louisiana.

Sub-Treasury, or the bill to regulate the property, the products of the wages of the laborer.

markable that many of the former citizens of that State, numbers of whom attained the high rank of law givers, while there should have slumbered over this monstrous outrage upon the right of their constituents, many of them probably lawyers too, whose profession brought them of necessity in direct and familiar contact with her statutes, should now amongst be ready to die with rage, at what others have done. It has ever been so with those whose benevolence is remarkably expanded. In seeking too wide a scope for its exercise it evaporates into thin air, and silly babbling. We shall be compelled if any place themselves in a situation to make it a matter of public interest to attend to them, to unmask their shameful hypocrisy on this subject.

A law of the State of North Carolina, of which the Tennessee law is an exact transcript, has been the Law of the land in that State, time immemorial directly before the eyes of the benevolent and tender hearted Hawkins and Montgomery—the petty demagogues, and hypocritical knaves, whose own people are subject to its influence, are now moved by an impulse stronger with them than the well being of a world beside, to wit (money and power) are neglecting their business and sauntering over to Indiana and Ohio, to sympathise with the dear people of those distant States in their oppressions.

A similar law exists in Maryland and has been on the Statute Book of the district of Columbia, enacted by Congress themselves, for a period of 40 years, and no doubt in most of the States of this Union. Oh, the delicate refinement and generous sensibilities of these vigilant friends of us, the people. Surely there must soon be a sensible improvement in the times.

We are content now to give the 1st Section of the Tennessee Statute, *Verbatim et Literatim*.

Idle and Disorderly Persons.

1. Any person or persons who have an apparent means of subsistence, or neglect applying themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families, every person offending, who shall be found sauntering about neglecting his business, and endeavoring to maintain himself by gaming or other undue means, shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the peace of the county wherein such person may be found, on due proof made, to cause his name and for such offending person, and cause him to be brought before said Justice, who is to be empowered on conviction, to demand security for his good behavior, and in case of refusal or neglect, to commit him to the jail of the county.