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A RHINOCEROS STORY.

"Once on a time my father took his sons out to hunt; he only had a gun, and we had assegae and knives. At first we were very unsuccessful; we found nothing till the second day; we were very hungry, when we came on a rhinoceros. The old man wounded it in the leg, and then told us to throw stones at it, to make the wound worse. You know how Namaquas can throw stones; so we crept upon the rhinoceros, followed it, and threw stones with such effect, that it lay down with pain. I being armed with a knife, then approached it from behind, and commenced to hamstring it, while my elder brother, who is now dead, Cobus, remarkable for two strange rings round his eye, tried to climb over the back of the rhinoceros to thrust his lance into his shoulder (it would have been very dangerous to have gone up to its shoulders on foot); he had just begun to climb, when the rhinoceros rose suddenly with a terrible blast or snort, and we all run off as fast as we could to a tree, and there held a consultation about our farther proceedings.— We had not been long at the tree, when the rhinoceros, observing where we were, rushed towards us with his horns at first in the air, and then, as he came near, he tore up the ground with them. We scattered ourselves before him, when Cobus, getting into a passion, stopped short in his flight, called the rhinoceros an ugly name, and turned and faced it. The rhinoceros, astonished at this unexpected manœuvre, also stopped and started at Cobus, who then commenced calling out loudly and abusing the monster; it now seemed to be seized with fear, for it sidled off when Cobus, who had a heart like a lion's and was as active as an ape, immediately pursued the rhinoceros, seized the tail, spring with its assistance on its back, rode it well, and plunged his assegae deep into its shoulder, it fell, and was despatched by the rest of us. Hungry men can do extraordinary things—and this is a true story."

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DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—By a letter received last night from the postmaster at Illinois town, we learn that an unsuccessful attempt was made on Tuesday night last, to murder and rob Mr. Robert Blacco and his

The Salt River Journal.

A. H. BUCKNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"POWER IS EVER STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

G. B. PRICE, PUBLISHER.

VOL. 7—NUMBER 40.

BOWLING-GREEN, MO. SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840.

WHOLE NUMBER 352.

TERMS—\$2 50 if paid within three months.
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Advertisements from a distance, and from persons with whom we have no current accounts, must be accompanied by the cash, or some responsible reference in town.
All letters addressed to the editors, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.
Communications of a Personal Character, will be charged double the rates of advertising.

From the Globe.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

Knowing the interest you feel in the opinions of the candidates for the Presidency, on the subject of Abolition; and having seen a letter of General Harrison, recently published in the Richmond Whig, tending to show that he is not an Abolitionist, we feel it our duty to communicate to you certain evidence, which we have ourselves seen, of a contrary tendency. It was recently stated by one of the speakers at an Abolition convention in Boston, that the honorable W. B. Calhoun, a Whig member of the House of Representatives, from Massachusetts, had written home letters, making statements on the authority of General Harrison himself, which went to identify him with the Abolitionists; that the letters contained an injunction not to let them get into the newspapers, but that copies of them had been multiplied, and secretly shown to the Abolitionists, for the purpose of convincing them that the General was one of them.

In the National Intelligencer of 15th instant, Mr. Calhoun made a publication admitting that he had, on the 4th February last, written home one letter on the topic in question; that this letter was based upon a letter from General Harrison himself, which had that morning been put into his hands for perusal; that General Harrison's letter contained an injunction not to allow it to be published in the newspapers; that in consequence of this injunction, he annexed a similar one to his letter; but that he had a copy which would be submitted to the inspection of any gentleman who had a desire to see it.

Startled at this development of the fact, that General Harrison, while withholding his opinions from those who asked them for the use of the public, had himself put on foot a scheme to satisfy the Abolitionists, we thought it incumbent on us to examine the evidence of that fact which was stated to be accessible for inspection. We found it of such an extraordinary character as to require of us to lay it before you in the most authentic shape within our power. In consequence of General Harrison's injunction, Mr. Calhoun refuses to let even his own letter be published, or to give a copy thereof, so that we are obliged to rely on memory in submitting to you its contents.

Having each of us carefully perused it, and compared our recollections, we are sure that the following contains the substance, and does not vary materially from the form and language of that letter, viz:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1840.

Sir: I observe in the doings of the Anti-slavery convention at Springfield, a resolution denouncing General Harrison. I think this quite premature, to say the least of it. I have seen a letter from the General, in which he pronounces the story circulating in the press or West, (not certain which) that he, while Governor of Indiana, for ten years, done every thing in his power to spread slavery, a foul slander, and speaks of it with great indignation, and says that it would be impossible for him to do any thing of the kind, either privately or publicly, for the reason, he says, that while only eighteen years of age, in Virginia, he, with others, pledged himself to do every thing in his power to effect the emancipation of slaves—that he was to inherit a large property in slaves, and subsequently not only emancipated his own, but purchased others, for the purpose of emancipating them. This is what the General himself says. I write you this for such use as you may think proper, except putting it in the newspapers.

WM. B. CALHOUN.

Hon. Judge Morris.
The letter of Gen. Harrison, herein alluded to, is understood to have been addressed to the Hon. George Evans, a Whig member of the House from the State of Maine.

The letter of the Oswego Union Association, asking Gen. Harrison's opinions on the subject of Abolition, was dated Jan. 31, 1840, and must have been received about the time his letter to Mr. Evans was written, inasmuch as that letter was shown to Mr. Calhoun on the 4th of February. The Oswego letter was answered by the committee, Gwynne, Wright, and Spencer, on the 29th of February, to whom the General admits, in his letter to the Hon. Joseph L. Williams an extract of which was published in the National Intelligencer of the 11th inst. he turned over

many letters for reply. How, then, stand the facts?

In January last, Gen. Harrison himself writes a letter to Mr. Evans, containing an injunction that it should not be allowed to get into the newspapers, the substance of which was secretly used to satisfy the Abolitionists that he was one of them, upon his own authority.

In February last, his committee, in reply to the Oswego letter, said: "The policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye whilst occupying his present position."

On the 10th April last the General declared to Capt. Chambers and C. Van Burkirk, Esq. who were bearers of a letter to him from Louisville, Ky. asking his opinions on the subject of Abolition, "that nothing could induce him to answer such interrogatories coming either from friends or foes."

Yet, in January last, General Harrison did not hesitate to write to Mr. Evans, giving such a color to his course and opinions on the subject of slavery and Abolition, as to enable his friends at the North to electorally for him as an Abolitionist; with a strict injunction, however, that his letter should not be allowed to get into the newspapers.

And now we have his letter of June 1st to Mr. Lyons of Virginia, so worded as to enable his friends of the South to electorally for him, as opposed to Abolition; in which letter, he says, I do not wish what I have said above to be published.

We should not consider the interests of the American people safe in the hands of a man who refuse his principles "for the public eye," but does not hesitate in his private letters, written with express injunctions that they shall not be seen by the public, to give such coloring to those principles as may be best calculated to get votes, without regard to frankness or consistency.

We should deem the interests of our constituents peculiarly unsafe in the hands of any man, whether really an Abolitionist or not, who can, for a moment, reconcile it to himself, privately to court these dangerous fanatics with a view to their political support; thereby giving them confidence and increase of strength in their mad warfare, upon our peace, our property, and our lives.

This is a matter which admits of no intrigue, faltering or compromise.

For the secret tampering with Abolitionism, now disclosed, Gen. Harrison should, in our opinion, be treated as an Abolitionist by every friend of the South and of the Union.

The danger in which we consider your dearest interests, placed by this secret management and double dealing, is our chief inducement to make you this communication.

JOHN JAMESON,
LYNN BOYD,
LEWIS STEENROD,
HOPKINS L. TURNEY,
J. A. BYNUM.

Washington, June 18, 1840.

GOOD NEWS FROM LOWELL.—We learn from the Lowell Courier, that five hundred and one Irishmen in Lowell, signed the Temperance Pledge on Saturday last, under the preaching of Rev. James T. McDermott, of that city. Nearly two hundred applicants were compelled to defer signing till next Sabbath.—Brother Jonathan.

MORE DECEPTION PRACTISED BY PARTIAL STATEMENTS OF THE OFFICIAL RECORD IN ANTICIPATION OF ITS TRANSMISSION TO CONGRESS.

Mr. Botts, and his assisting committee, succeeded so well in making a false impression on the people by their deceptive document, in regard to the expenditures, that we expected more attempts of the same sort.—And lo! we have another trick played off, quite as far as that which charged the millions of indemnities obtained from foreign nations, as extravagance on the Administration which recovered them for, and paid them over to our citizens.

The kindred contrivance, resorted to by Mr. Botts and his co laborers, to make false impressions in regard to the conduct of the President, is worked up in the shape of a preamble and resolutions, presenting a garbled statement of the case of Lieut. Hooe, who was tried for disobedience of orders, contempt of his superior officers, mutinous words, and whipping the sailors, &c. He was convicted of several of the charges, removed from the West India station and reprimanded. In regard to some of the specifications, the testimony of colored seamen was admitted. They were free, and we learn from one of the oldest Commodores in the navy, that on trials on board the vessels of the United States, this has always been done, as far as his knowledge extends—the laws of the United States not disqualifying the sailors, of any sort, as witnesses. We were informed by him that he never knew of an objection being taken to their evidence until the trial of the case of Lieutenant Hooe. In this case, although five of the seven officers who tried the case, were of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and Maryland, and the Judge Advocate of Florida, yet feeling bound to admit the testimony of any person not disqualified by the laws of the United States, they overruled the objection of Lieut. Hooe.

This question, in regard to the competency of the testimony, thus decided by them, did not come up for the decision of the department or the President. The charges upon which Lieut. Hooe was convicted, were established upon the specifications, in regard to which the testimony of the colored sailors was not taken. The whole case was submitted by the Department, for the opinions both of the Attorney General of the United States, and the District Attorney, and both distinctly show that the President could not set aside the sentence of the court on the ground of objections made on the trial to the seamen of color as witnesses, because that sentence was passed on specifications proved by other witnesses. We annex the opinions of the two law officers of the Government, which shows that nothing was left to the decision of the President, but the simple question, whether he would set aside a conviction, founded on allegations sustained by undisputed testimony, because disputed testimony was admitted as to some other specifications. This point, on which alone the President's decision turned, is kept out of view altogether in the case, as presented by Mr. Botts—and he hurries it off in this form, in, we are told at least an hundred thousand handbills before the Secretary, in answer to the call of the House, could send in the record showing the whole and true state of the case. From garbled state of the case as sent abroad by Mr. Botts and his Abolition brethren of the committee, it would seem that the President had determined that he would not interfere to set aside a judgment, founded on the testimony of five persons of color, sailors, enlisted into the service of the United States; when, in fact, he decided that he would not interfere to set aside a conviction passed upon allegations established by competent white witnesses.

—Globe.
[Extract from the United States District Attorney's letter 25th June, 1840.]

In this case, however, it seems quite unnecessary to consider this objection [to the evidence of the free colored sailors.] For the testimony thus objected to may be entirely rejected without affecting the sentence of the court. They were examined as to the second charge, and of that the accused was acquitted.

They were examined on the fourth specification of the first and third charges, and on no other specifications of either of those charges. The accused was found guilty of those specifications to some extent, but there was other evidence under those specifications as full and particular as that of the two colored witnesses. But it is still more plain, that the accused suffered nothing from their evidence, because he was found guilty of both the first and third charges, on other specifications in relation to which neither of these witnesses gave any evidence whatever; so that he has been found guilty by the court on both these charges, without resorting to the objected testimony of the colored witnesses. I have observed nothing irregular or illegal in any other proceedings of the court.

—Globe.
[Extract from the Attorney General's letter of the 26th of April, 1840.]

In reply to your request for my opinion on the point submitted by Mr. Taliaferro that the proceedings and judgment of the court martial ought to be set aside on the ground that it admitted the testimony of two negroes serving on board the vessel who were produced and examined as witnesses, notwithstanding an objection made thereto, I have to say, that on a careful examination of the record, I find the testimony objected to is in no respect material to the finding of the court. That testimony related to the second charge of which the accused was entirely acquitted; and also to the fourth specification in the first and third charges, the finding in regard to which was fully sustained in all particulars by other witnesses, whose competency was not denied. Indeed, the only fact found by the court, under any portion of the charges to which this testimony relates, is the punishment of a person on board the ship by direction of Lieut. Hooe—a fact mentioned by many witnesses and not at all denied in the defence, which rests, not upon the fact itself, but the authority of the accused to direct the punishment. If, therefore, we adopt the well established and reasonable rule laid down in regard to similar applications in common law proceedings, that "where, upon the whole case, justice has been done and a verdict is substantially right, no new trial will be granted, even though there may have been some mistakes committed." Sufficient justification for assenting to the present application will not be found. This makes an inquiry unnecessary in regard to the objection itself.

To the Editor of the Ohio Statesman.

Sir.—As J. C. Wright has become a prominent personage, and has assumed to do the thinking of the federal candidate for President, I propose to give you, at my leisure some scraps from the Troy Gazette, printed

by Wright & Co. in 1805, 6 and 7, at Troy N. Y.

Wright says to the Oswego Committee, "should Gen. Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Madison." You will see from the above, that Wright professes veneration for the principles of Jefferson. So do most of the whig leaders at this time; and never was there greater hypocrisy than in all such professions.

The following extract from the Troy Gazette, of May 6, 1806, will show you what John C. Wright then thought of Jefferson's principles, and will prove the truth of his professions of devotion to Jefferson's administration. It was as follows:

"A BRIEF SKETCH

OF MR. JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

"It will be recollected with what exultation Mr. Jefferson boasted, on entering into office, that 'the doors of public confidence had been burst open;'—and well might he boast, since it appears that they have been forced from their hinges, and cannot be closed on him and his party, until every thing that is valuable has been swept from the building.

"The national character prostrate, her territory invaded, and her commerce and seafaring citizens the prey of every freebooter; the military defences neglected; the navy sold or rotting in decay; the army reduced to an ineffectual handful, and the highest regimental rank in that army conferred on one of Gerret's recruiting sergeants! The constitution impaired, and its best judicial and executive provisions done away; the taxes on luxury repealed, and those on the necessities of life increased; the public treasure squandered, by a prodigal expenditure of seventeen millions of dollars, in a foolish purchase of waste land, without boundary and without title, are precious illustrations of that wisdom, patriotism and economy, the pretensions of which were the instrument employed by Mr. Jefferson and his friends, to burst open the doors of public confidence."

From the above, you will see the peculiar fitness of the selection of John C. Wright, as one of Harrison's thinking committee.—Federalism always knows its men. It is never deceived.

In the Troy Gazette of May 13, 1806, is the following remarks, drawn out by this expression, from the Barometer of April 15: "No honest man can hesitate in his choice between federalism and faction."

The Troy Gazette says:

"So we believe—but it is enough to convince any 'honest man' that 'most base and wicked have been the men who could help to pull down federalism by styling it a faction, as the whole anti federal gang, quids and all, have repeatedly done; and yet when they find every thing dear and valuable in government momentarily in jeopardy, and feel that nothing but federal skill and integrity can save a sinking land.' Yea, at this late hour can frankly confess to the people that federalism is not faction, but that it is the choice of every honest man, in preference to its opposite, the faction? Is not this pretty conduct? Hypocrites! like vipers ye have stung to the heart your best and only safe friend, and are forced to own your base ingratitude and treachery, in hopes to be saved from utter ruin! But alas! you have sucked so much from the life-blood of your expected deliverer, to pamper your too lately discovered destroyer, as to leave the former's ability to save, doubtful, and the latter's audacity and power to overwhelm, both ungovernable and relentless. You behold the work of your hands, and the effect which the deceit of your lips has produced. Lay now, therefore your hands on your own breasts, and ask, at whose door lies the fault?"

The samples of Wright's Jeffersonian democracy which I have given, will suffice for this time. You may look for "broken doses" now and then.

A NEW YORKER.

VIRGINIA.—The following remarks of the New York Evening Post relative to Virginia, are of a very interesting character just now:

"If the whigs, as is now probable, should keep possession for another year of the legislature of Virginia, this cannot be considered as a test of the political character of the State. In voting for members of the House of Delegates, the lines of party politics are so definitely drawn in that State as in many others. Besides, in the state elections, a freeholder can vote in all the different counties in which he owns farms, which gives the whigs a considerable advantage, the majority of landholders being of that party. In the election of President, however, each citizen votes but once.

To show that a failure to elect a majority of the House of Delegates, is no proof that the democratic party has not a majority in Virginia, we need only to refer to the elections of 1832.

In April of 1832, the election of members of the House of delegates resulted in the choice of fifty five members friendly to General Jackson, and seventy-nine of the oppo-

sition, a large majority of the latter party; sufficient, if these local elections in Virginia formed any test, to do away all power of obtaining the vote of the state for General Jackson.

Yet when the time for the autumnal election arrived; when the contest was between Jackson and Clay, and party distinctions were strictly observed, Virginia gave an immense majority for the democrat candidate. The vote for Jackson was 33,609; that for Clay 11,451, making a majority of more than twenty-two thousand in favor of the former. After this no man can say that the success of the whigs in electing a majority in the House of Delegates, decides the political character of Virginia.

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"We are born in haste," says an American writer; "we finish our education on the run; we marry on the wing, we make a fortune at a stroke and lose it in the same manner, to make and lose it again in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is locomotive, going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, our soul is a high pressure engine; our life is like a shooting star, and death overtakes us at last like a flash of lightning."