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"Truth is our guide, the People our aim, Their Good our motive, God our reward."

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBY. 22, 1840.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

When the people of America shall cease to regard the birth-day of Washington as a day of patriotic rejoicing, thanksgiving and prayer, it will be a decided indication of the decline of popular gratitude. When gratitude shall no longer fill the heart of man towards the patriarch who conducted a nation through "gloom to glory," from servitude to freedom, it will be an evidence that those many virtues which alone can sustain a republican form of government, have lost their influence upon the people. Gratitude is a sentiment so closely allied to patriotism, that when the former is no longer felt, the latter without doubt exists. Ambition Americans love the soil of their birth, so long will they cherish the memory of the devoted friend of patriots who redeemed it by their swords from the degradation of a foreign yoke.

In contemplating the life of Washington, the mind is not captivated by dazzling incidents in his military career, which bewilder the understanding. The pomp of triumphal processions, the pageant of exalted station, sink into nothingness beneath the imposing sublimity of the man. His military achievements, which would immortalize another, lead but little to his fame, his unclouded judgment, his clear statesman like conceptions of general policy, would hand another down to remotest posterity; but his character borrows no lustre from that source. The elements which constitute the great man of other men, were in him so overshadowed by a superior excellence, that they are regarded in the light of incidental ornaments, rather than as distinct ingredients of character. His military or political history, when examined separate and apart, furnishes evidence of uncommonly ability in either department; but in merging up the character of Washington the mind is attracted to the moral sublimity of the patriot, with such irresistible power, that battle field and cabinet chamber are alike forgotten. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to Washington. Within the broad domain, there is not another whose name was of conquerable and gigantic structure, that either with her brazen tramp, nor station with its pedestal, attributes, could add no lustre to military prowess, nor renown to commanding statesmanship. We think of him, not as General, President, or Sovereign: WASHINGTON—THE PATRIOT!

GO ON.

The reckless and indefinable managers of the VAN BUREN press in relation to the vetoed bill of the Ninth Bond, which is proof of the utter desperation of a cause that seeks to sustain by such virulence of opposition, and shows that the managers of Locofocoism are trembling at the prospect of the future, adequately defeats itself in the contemplated slander. Instead of accomplishing the desired Harrisburg's political principles, the bitterness of such unfounded and military remarks. Our political enemies are not to suffer—a second time to hold him up as the pillars of statesmanship—at third rate fools a people so united before—and a fourth time overwhelm the common and unprepared life of abolitionism. Where goads the influence which reputation enjoyed by Wm. Hogan be what disposed to lay down for the Locofocos, in the hour of victory, victor, victim and political infamy remains which many clamors and pussy editorial attacks. That shall be policy in upholding the entire party, we anticipate to overthrow.

When the friendness of General Harrison's name, the friend of Washington, Perry, Hamilton and Madison, shadowing, when their blessed memories the military realities of history when one of the most distinguished statesmen of their own party has said, "that he had fought more battles than any living general, and had never been defeated;" when they brand as an insulter of the gunpiece and defiled patriot who fell a sacrifice to the cutthroat cause of fanaticism, in nobly vindicating the rights of the south, and who, unrebuked and upon official information repudiated the principles and measures of the abolitionists; when they decry the sanity and soundness of a collected one of the chosen and purest subjects of the English language, that Americans have yet produced their advocating children, only dissipated every upright mind, and sighing the name of the offspring of freedom, who are not the sworn slaves of office, will be more than partly. The great of this is a political problem which the Locofocos Cabinet Congressmen, the house and Senate of which journal, has, but the repeated efforts to stop the tongue of Tradition, shall attend a party with which has been so long continuously still state.

It has rendered it not in vain to attempt the triumphs of a party to which Hogan was hitted upon as an effectual means of starting a dictatorship. This moment is a second and had alike applicable to both political parties of this country. Manifold and eighty years have the abolitionists of this union to form. In time, there can be little doubt that they will themselves no longer pursuing the employment of "gun" coffin boxes, "spunge" to which a minority of the party which indulged in unmentionable violence had lent themselves. We are Whigs, that this unpreceptible policy continued pursuing to secure the charges of abolitionism, and we are well persuaded that the sage of monarchic institutions with which the Locofocos are constantly assailing George Washington, will produce a similar effect. There is something revolting in the idea of great and revered patriots by a party, and the people are not frightened greene, with more by a party of Washington's Farewell Address, and