SAFETY FILM

ested. But they will neither ask for aid, nor consent to be aided, whilst the illegal, persecuting, and dangerous movements are in progress of which I complain; the interest of all concerned requires, that these should be stopped immediately. This can only be done by the force of public opinion, and that cannot too soon be brought into operation. Every movement which is made by the abolitionists in the non slaveholding States is viewed by our Southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, and which, if persisted in, must in the end eradicate those feelings of attachment and affection, between the citizens of all the States, which were produced by a community of interests and dangers in the war of the Revolution, which was the foundation of our happy Union, and by a continuance of which it can alone be preserved. I entreat you, then, to frown upon measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated. The opinion which I have now given, I have omitted no opportunity for the last two years to lay before the People of my own State. I have taken the liberty to express them here, knowing that even if they should unfortunately not accord with yours, they would be kindly received."

What motive can Gen. H. have to falsify all that he has heretofore said on this subject—to disgrace and dishonor himself? He can have none, as he is pledged not to be again a candidate.

But it is said that, if he is not an abolitionist the abolitionists support him. It is not true. As far as I know, there is but one abolition paper in the Union that is not opposed to him; and that is not more than neutral.

But to put this charge forever at rest, the abolitionists, at a late Convention, have determined to support neither of the candidates, and have started candidates of their own.

In the Chevoit speech, General Harrison advances the opinion that, on the application of the slave States, Congress may appropriate the public lands to the purposes of emancipation. In this I know he is in error—but it is an error into which Mr. Jefferson and Mr Madison have fallen; and a most harmless error. No such application will ever be made by the slave States; and if it should, there is no great danger in those States being aided with money on their own application.

I do not know General Harrison personally; I only know him through the history of the country. If that history be true, it is absurd to deny him high qualities and talents. It is too late in the day to deny military talents to a man who, to say nothing of any thing else, has received an unanimous vote of thanks from Congress, the approbation of Madison, and of the time honored Shelby, who served in the same campaigns with him. I have been very much struck with one thing in the life of General Harrison. He entered the service of the country when but a boy, with a large hereditary fortune. He had opportunities of enriching himself to millions whilst Governor of the Northwestern Territory—but he came out of that service, and all of his high trusts, a poor man; and he is neither vicious nor a spendthrift. It was regarded amongst the Romans, the highest compliment to one who had been invested with important trusts, to be able to say that he died so poor as to be buried at the public expense. Never did any man better deserve such a tribute.

For these reasons, I do not hesitate to express to you my opinion that the interests of the country will be promoted by the election of General Harrison. If, however, he should be elected, and his administration should be such as my own judgment may not approve, I shall place myself in no position where I cannot oppose that administration. Of one thing I feel very sure, that no change can be for the worse.

Most gratefully and truly, your humble servant,

WADDY THOMPSON, Jr.

April 18, 1840

From the American Farmer.

WORK FOR MAY.

Like the preceding month, this is one in which each agriculturist should exert himself, as unless his energies be well directed he may find his hopes disappointed. Let him, therefore, take time by the forelock and put in every thing which should be committed to the earth as soon as possible, in order that his crops may be seasonably put in and time be allowed to devote that attention to them which may be required. With these remarks we will begin with what should be done

On the Farm.

Corn.—If you have not already done so, get in your corn as speedily as possible. You should recollect that the earlier it is planted the better chance it will have of being pushed forward to maturity, and of avoiding the blighting influence of the droughts of summer. In putting it in, however, let each and all recollect that the ground should be put in the best possible order, that there is nothing which more delights in a good and thoroughly pulverized soil, than it, nor is there any thing that requires more luxurious feeding. It should, therefore be the object of the farmer, as it is doubtless his interest, to give to his corn crop all the manure that he can possibly spare, and the more especially so, if his ground be not naturally *strong*, or should not be assisted with a well turned clover-ley.

Preparation of the Soil for Corn.—If the ground destined for the corn field be a clover-ley or grass-sward, it should be ploughed deeply and laid flat so as to promote the decomposition of the sod and prevent the grass from interfering with after culture.

Mode of applying Manure.—If the agriculturist has an eye to the permanent benefit of the land, he will of course spread his manure on broadcast, as that is the best way. But should it so happen that his manure is not sufficient to allow of broadcast manuring, then, of course, he will be compelled to manure in the hill, and with a judicious use of it he may make a good crop of corn, although the land will be but partially benefitted by the manure thus applied.

Culture.—Upon this part of the subject a very few words will suffice. At all times the corn must be kept clean of weeds and grass. As soon as the corn comes up and can be seen across the field, pass the corn harrow over it, so as to loosen the earth and remove weeds, letting the hoemen follow to relieve any plants which may be covered up. When a few inches high let a furrough be taken from the corn and thrown back, and it *necessary* plough out the middles. As soon as this operation is done pass the cultivators through it so as to pulverize the earth. As often as the grass and weeds grow the corn must be worked. Should you follow this plan, and there be substance in the earth, you may look forward to a good crop, unless the seasons conspire against you, and even then it will be two-fold in quantity to what it would have been under a slovenly culture. As your corn comes up put a handful of ashes and plaster on each hill.

Quantity of Manure.—If broadcast twenty double horse cart loads. If in the hill five will answer.

Pumpkins.—Get in your pumpkins as early in the *beginning* of this month as possible, taking care to give each hill a good heaping shovel full of good manure.

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips.—If you have not done so already, plant these three roots as early as possible. For ourself if intended for the feed of stock, we would rely upon *sugar beet*. They will yield more to the acre, are equally well relished by the stock, are as nutritious, and withal much more easily tended. Without intending to enter into details as to the manner of culture, we will observe, manure your ground well, plough and pulverize your soil thoroughly, plant your beets in rows two feet apart, the plants in the rows one foot asunder keep the ground loose and clear, and if the season is any thing like good, you may calculate on a thousand bushels to the acre.

Peas and Beans.—Get in your peas and beans early in this month.

Potatoes.—Any time after the middle of this month, you may put in your *crop* potatoes. In doing so, recollect, that like the London Alderman, they require heavy feeding. Indeed it is useless to attempt to make a large crop of potatoes without putting in a *liberal* allowance of rich manure, and the longer and fresher this may be so much the better. Like all other members of the root family, they require a loose and cleanly culture.

Millet.—Any time from the middle to the end of this month you may put in your millet; but we wish you to bear in mind that a *rich* soil is indispensably necessary to secure a good crop, and that it is also necessary that the ground should be thoroughly prepared.

Clover Fields.—If you have not already sown plaster, let us advise you by all means to sow one bushel on each acre. It will in the product of your hay return you a hundred fold.

Cellars.—Have all your cellars cleaned out and the walls and ceiling whitewashed. In doing so, besides adding to the appearance of your cellars, you will promote the comfort and health of your family. And in order to thoroughly sweeten the premises, in making your whitewash, let the *lime* be slaked in the cellar.

Barns, Stables, Hen houses, Fences, &c.—Let all the out-buildings and fences near your house, be thoroughly whitewashed. And in applying the brush to your outhouses recollect that the *inside* as well as the outside require cleansing.

Implements and Tools.—Have a thorough overhauling of *all* these, and have such as require it put in good order. You may rest assured that work can neither be done well nor in much quantity when the tools are out of order.

Melons of all kinds should now be put in whether for crop or family use.

Cucumbers, Squashes, &c.—Every thing of this kind must be put in.

Sweet Potatoes.—Get in this root as early as possible, and recollect that it delights in a sandy soil made rich.

In the Garden.

Cabbages.—If you have not already got out your cabbage plants, lose no time in setting them out in a good plat of rich and well manured land. Prepare your beds and sow all the different varieties of fall cabbage seed.

Lettuce, Radishes, &c.—Seeds of this description should be put in at intervals of a week or two from each other, so as to secure a succession of crops.

Cimblins, Cucumbers, and Melons should be got in as early as possible.

Early Corn.—Plant your roasting ear corn, taking care to secure seed of the earliest variety.

Cauliflowers.—Sow seed of this plant for a late crop.

Peas.—Sow a bed of peas to succeed those which are now up: the marrow fats would probably be best now.

Lettuce.—Your plants should now be set out, and those more forward, which require it, may now be tied up to head.

Small Salladding.—Seeds of all kinds of small salladding should now be sown.

Asparagus.—Your asparagus beds should be kept clean and open.

Turnips.—Sow early turnips.

Peppers'—Early in this month sow your red pepper seed.

Okra and Nasturtium.—The seed of these must be sown in the beginning of this month

Tomatoes and Egg Plants.—The seed of both these vegetables should be sown immediately to succeed the early ones.

Pot Herbs of all kinds should now be sown in good rich deep roomy borders.

Beans.—Get in your beans without delay.

From the American Farmer.

Prices of certain leading articles of produce in the Baltimore market, at the close of *Lyford.*

	March, 1840.	1839.
Flour, Howard-st. p. bl.	$4.81½	$7 22
City Mills,	4.87½	7.25
Susquehanna,	4.87½	7.25
Corn Meal, in puns	13.00	18 50
do do in brls.	3.00	4 37½
Wheat, prime red, bushel,	1.50	1.00
Rye do.	47	97
Corn, white, do.	49	88
do. yellow, do.	50	90
Pork, Mess, new,	20	24
Bacon, Western Hams, lb.,	11	12½
Sides,	9	11
Shoulders,	8	10

Arrival of the Great Western.

Fourteen days later from England.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday at 11, A. M. in 18 days from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 15th March. We have extras from the offices of the New York Courier and Herald, which furnish all the intelligence.

From the New York Courier.

We give below our private correspondence of the latest dates, and the state of the Liverpool Market, and we find but little to add. The British government are evidently intent on pushing hostilities against China, though but in a small majority when their policy was discussed in the House of Commons. The subject was evidently treated as a party question and not a political one.

We think it may now be fairly presumed that there will not be a large import of foreign grain or bread stuffs required in England before the next harvest, and that it is therefore fair to conclude, that the depressed state of commerce in that country will gradually pass away.

The Great Western arrived out on the 3d ultimo. in sixteen days.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

London, April 14, 1840.

Owing to the very unsuitable arrangement of the day of starting of the Great Western steam ship, whereby the British Queen has not arrived in time for the important changes which might otherwise have been reported, the intelligence on this occasion will be of a comparatively very unimportant kind. A general wish has been expressed throughout the mercantile circles, that the Great Western should be detained at least twenty-four hours—as the British Queen is very generally expected to reach Portsmouth this afternoon—but this being impracticable, it is requisite to send you the latest intelligence to the close of the markets of the present day.

The business in all the securities of the United States has been for the last term in a state of stagnation greater than at any time since the panic of 1836.—Though the general money market is in an improved and satisfactory situation and there would probably be no want of inclination to a large speculative business in American securities, were the minds of capitalists freed from the anxiety which has been long prevailing, as to the termination of the legislative proceedings of the State of Pennsylvania. Yet in the absence of intelligence respecting the close of those proceedings, the whole market continues to be weighed down in a manner so extreme, that for the last ten days there has been scarcely a transaction of the slightest importance reported—and the shares of the Bank of the United States have been pressed upon the market this morning at the reduced quotation of £15. Some small purchases were made yesterday of Ohio 6 per cent for transmission to Paris, at the rate of 98, without the half yearly dividend—being equal to 101 but there is really nothing whatever to report in any of the American Stocks. The arrival of the British Queen is, however, expected with the greatest anxiety by many Liverpool capitalists, and should the intelligence be decisive as to the defeat of the movements in the Legislature of Pennsylvania there is reason to suppose that very important advances will take place in several of the best American stocks. The state of the London money market is particularly favorable to speculative business, and the 'administration" of Peel is expected to take up a large amount o Pennsylvania stocks should the accounts by the British Queen be of a more assuring and favorable kind, than for some time past. Under present circumstances all parties are greatly regretting the departure of the Great Western, before the arrival of the British Queen.

The weather has been very fine and the season, so favorable for agricultural operations, that there is now a more encouraging prospect for the harvests of the present year. The corn markets are consequently tending to decline, and at Mark Lane there was yesterday a fall of 2s. per quarter on both English and foreign wheat, but the season is yet too little advanced and the chances of changes in this uncertain climate are yet too numerous that any thing should be founded upon the favorable weather of the last six weeks. The whole of the remaining stock of English, Irish and Scotch wheat is bad in quality, and unusually reduced in quantity; nor in the bonded warehouses is there sufficient of foreign grain for the consumption of the kingdom for a single week.

The duty on foreign wheat has fallen to 16s 8d per quarter, and 10s. 0½d on the barrel of flour of 196 lbs; but whether the duty will further decline is entirely uncertain, the chances being on one hand that the reduced stocks in England and in France will cause wheat and flour to range very high in prices before the present harvest be taken off the ground, whilst on the other hand, the rates are already excessive for wheat of so indifferent a quality as that which remains on hand, and a season of very hot and favorable weather may prevent any further advance in the general prices of grain. The entire stocks in bond were at the time of the last return: wheat 345,752 quarters, flour 222,667 barrels, barley 374 quarters, oats 4178, rye 3011, beans 2651, peas 2673. The duty on barley has again fallen to 3s 4d per quarter, which therefore is now the duty on Indian corn.

Money is abundant, and discount at a reduced & remarkable rate. More confidence prevails also at the Bank of England, the fine weather and the improved chances of the harvest having the principal effect, as leading to remove apprehension respecting the stocks of gold.

The Corn law debate went off without a divisin, owing to a mistake in form, and it is not supposed that the subject will be re-opened in the course of the present year. During this Parliament or even with the present administration there is apparently very little hope of the repeal of these most destructive laws.

The motion of Sir James Graham, condemnatory of the Government in the affairs of China, was lost by a majority of 10, in a very crowded House of Commons, and after a debate of three nights.

Three Weeks Later from China.—We have received Canton papers, by the British overland mail to England, with Canton dates to the 4th of January.

The Commissioner has been pursuing his measures still further for the total exclusion of English trade; and the Canton Press has an Edict prohibiting the transhipment of British goods into any other foreign vessel for the purpose of importation into Canton and ordaining that a Bond be required from every such vessel entering the port, certifying that they do not contain any property transhipped from a British vessel, and consenting to the confiscation of ship and cargo, should any thing of the kind be discovered on board.

Correspondence of the Cour. and Enq.

PARIS, April 12.

Postscript, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The transactions in the few American stocks known in the French markets, have not since my last shewn any marked decrease of confidence on the part of the French speculators. It is true that a trifling decrease yesterday took place in the prices of American securities. You may however take as the average price of the loan of the United States Bank (Rothschild's) at 99 1-2; City of New York, 88 5 8; State of New York, 98 1 4; Ohio (6 per cent) 101. There is evidently more attention paid to those securities than hitherto, so that American stock promises to form a prominent feature in our stock lists in future.

The duty on wheat is now reduced to 16s 8d per quarter, and on Flour to 10s 0 3-4d per bbl. There is not however at present any appearance of the duty going lower—but on the contrary the probability is that after a few weeks it must advance again, as the Corn Markets have for the last ten days been excessively dull and Wheat has declined about 10 per cent. owing to remarkably favorable weather for the growing crops. Flour in bond has also declined to 28s per bbl. at which price the demand is limited.

The sales of Tobacco since the 1st instant, have been about 550 hds. The range of prices for Virginia Leaf is 4a8¼d—stemmed 5a6 1 2—Kentucky stemmed 6a8 per lb.

From the Richmond Compiler.

THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

Now that the worst is known relative to this unfortunate, but long serviceable institution, it is but proper that we should look at its condition and prospects calmly. The first shock, the tendency of which was certainly to impair confidence in it, has passed by, and it is time that we begin to estimate its ability to meet demands upon it, and to continue its operations. On this head we have had no doubts. The Virginia Bank can go on, and—the secret drain upon it being cut off, and its curtailments upon its suspended debt continued—it will be enabled to enlarge its sphere of usefulness to the business community and the State. The bank has been a long time identified with the interests of Virginia and her metropolis—she has made sacrifices for both, and deserves to be regarded with the kindliest feelings. We are sure the following paragraph, which we have from good authority, will be read with satisfaction by all:

'The Bank of Virginia is strengthening itself. It received yesterday $115,000 in specie from the North. The writer would add that there is not the smallest necessity for uneasiness among those interested in either its stock or its notes, on account of the defalcation of the late teller. Its capital is $3,642,100, and of even its loss should turn out to be what it is at present supposed to be (which it is hoped is rather exaggerated) the Bank will still have a capital of upwards, of 3,000,000, with a considerable surplus that was held over to cover any contingency in the way of loss."

B. W Mallory was examined before the Mayor yesterday on the charge implicating him in the fraud by which funds of the Bank of Virginia were embezzled, and acquitted. Many witnesses gave evidence in the case. Counsel for the defence, Messrs. B. W. Leigh, James Lyons, and Robt. G. Scott; for the prosecution, none.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 10 o'clock, p. m.

Extensive Forgery and Fraud.—Shortly after nine o'clock this morning, the usual hour of opening the different banks in our city it was discovered that extensive forgeries had been successfully practised on almost every moneyed institution in the city or districts it appears that a certain number of individuals had colleagued together for the special purpose—and at various times had opened accounts in the different banks, under different assumed names and firms; they were in the habit daily, of transacting what would appear a regular bank business. At several times they had obtained checks marked "good" by the Tellers, with his name appended. On Thursday, they had so well matured their plans as to commence operations, and forged the name of each teller so successfully that they passed without suspicion at each institution in which they attempted to deposite them; viz; 'A deposited B's check, marked *good*, for which he shortly after drew notes: in another bank B deposited A's check, marked likewise and thus succeeded in obtaining posession of about $30,000, with which they have decamped.

A most distressing accident occurred on the Delaware about 5 o'clock this afternoon, by the upsetting of a sail boat, that had been launched during the day, and on board of which there was apparently 60 or 70, persons—all of which were precipitated in the river. It is not yet known the number of lives lost, but suppose from 3 to 7 or 8.

"LOG CABINS AND HARD CIDER."

"We thank thee, Jew, for teaching us that word."

The Tory party are somewhat alarmed at the effects which their own slanders and sneers at the poverty of Gen. Harrison are producing. They are accordingly trying to get rid of the responsibility of calling him the "Hard Cider" and "Log Cabin" candidate. The Tories are striving to make it appear that the story originated with the Whigs, and have the assurance to go so far as to deny in toto that he even lives in a log house. As some of our friends have expressed some curiosity to know the origin of the terms Hard Cider and Log Cabin, which have now become the rallying cry of the majority of the freemen of the United States, partly to gratify their desire for information, and partly to pin the falsehood upon the foreheads of these veterans in deception, we will show the first origin of these words, and that they came originally from the Tory party alone.

Within a very few days after the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention was announced, the correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, a Tory paper, gave what he pretended was an account of a visit by him to the old veteran. He complained that he found the General in a Log Cabin, and that the only refreshment furnished him by his poverty stricken host was "hard cider and crackers," at which the visitor very politely turned up his aristocratic nose and marched off. The court bred puppy concluded his tirade with the following precious specimen of Tory decency.

"Give him a barrel of HARD CIDER, and settle a pension of two thousand a year on him, and my word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days in his LOG CABIN, by the side of "sea coal" fire, and study moral philosophy."

A few days after the same paper furnished the following additional evidence of the disregard of the writer for decency and propriety of even the most ordinary character:

"A Proposition.—It was proposed some time since, that Gen. Harrison should be presented with a barrel of HARD CIDER on condition of his retiring from the field as a candidate for the Presidency.'

About the same time the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, following the example of its worthy compeer, added the following excrutiating piece of witticism to the numberless unmanly attacks which have come from that party:

'Gen. Harrison's poverty has awaked the sympathy of the ladies of this District, and they are now at work, getting up a subscription to supply the 'war worn hero' with a suit of clothes. If you have any old shoes, old boots, old hats or old stockings, send them on, and they will be forwarded to the "hero of the North Bend."

For a while the Tories thought all this a capital joke, and these choice extracts were copied far and wide into the Loco foco papers. No one thought then of telling the falsehood of his vast income as "clerk of a petty court" to use their own language. Oh no!

On the other hand, the Whigs were willing to allow that the old General did reside in a dwelling, which being built of hewn logs, might perhaps be styled a log cabin; nor did they deny that he occasionally quenched his thirst with that truly republican beverage, "hard cider," while Mr. Van Buren was indulging in the more aristocratic and costly drink of champaign. Nor could the Whigs perceive any crime in his honest poverty.

Meanwhile these contemptuous and disreputable sneers at the honorable poverty of the brave defender of his country aroused the indignation of the honest yeomanry; mechanics and laborers throughout the country. The leaders saw their party hacks had made a mistake—that they were creating an unfavorable impression, and that the People were rallying under the gathering cry of the Log Cabin Candidate. They attempted accordingly to remedy the mischief. As Mr. Buchanan waited a whole month without dreaming he was misrepresented by Mr. Davis, so the Tories charged Gen. Harrison with the crime of being a poor man until they found they were aiding his cause and injuring their own, when lo! they changed right about! Gen Harrison is no longer the poor man he was, he no longer lives in a log cabin, but in one of stone, (an untruth) on one of the richest farms in Ohio, and has an immense salary, &c. &c. But it is an endless and an unprofitable labor to hunt the Loco Focoes through the labyrinth of falsehood, which they have invented concerning Gen. Harrison. Their aspersions are so numerous and so contradictory, they neutralize one another.

Despair.—We find, in the Princeton (N. J.) Whig, the subjoined notice.—Never did men pull about themselves the means of destruction more rapidly than do the Van Buren partizans. We must, however, excuse much in those who see themselves on the losing side.

Some of the ultra locos of this town, aided by a pillar of the government, were so rabid at the great outpouring of the hardfisted farmers and mechanics' to the State Convention this week, that they appear to have determined that something more effectual than a Log Cabin story was required to put the old Farmer down; *so burning him in effigy* was resorted to, to accomplish the important object of preventing his election.

On Wednesday night last, our peaceful citizens were aroused from their slumbers near midnight, by a tremendous whooping and howling, similar somewhat to those raised by Wild Indians when Harrison whipped them at Tippecanoe and the Thames; upon rising from their beds a mob was discovered in front of the church whooping and hallooing, and beating with clubs an object somewhat resembling a scarecrow, which they called "old Harrison;" after enjoying that *refined* sport for some time, it was thrown into a large bonfire and consumed.

"BRITISH WHIG."—When a party is driven to scurrility or falsehood, it is proof of a bad cause.—When men claiming the confidence of others resort to tricks to deceive them, it is a proof that they themselves believe, that the truth will not serve their purpose. Patriotism consists in a love of one's country. It prompts men to submit to loss for the public good. No man acts without a motive, and hence, if the old, pure minded; honest Democrats will think but for a moment, none of them will believe that there is any party in this country who would sacrifice a single interest in it, for the purpose of advancing a foreign power. Who is there that believes the Whig party of this country is a *British* party! Who believes that the Whigs would injure their own government to benefit the British government? —No one. Yet this is the charge made by the corrupt partizans of this administration. No one supposes that even they have any other object than to obtain the emoluments of office—to live upon the people; and yet, with how much more truth might they be called the enemies of their own country. Do they not make war upon every thing that is dear to us?

We would ask the decent, the honest Democrats, who have permitted themselves to be carried on by the current, how they reconcile it to themselves to follow after such men. It has been our lot to be placed where we were compelled to know them. We know that they are dishonest, and unfaithful. We know that they are cold hearted, false hearted, selfish intriguers; who would take any side that would enable them to live on the spoils of office. Is it not time that an *honest* man, who is above suspicion should come in to overlook their accounts, and report upon what they have done?

[Balt Pilot.

GEORGIA.

Harrison and Tyler Meeting.

The Macon Messenger of the 16th, contains a full account of the proceedings of the great meeting which was held in that city on the 11th inst. Washington Poe, Esq was called to the chair, and Zhuri Rose appointed secretary. Resolutions were passed to the effect, that it is incumbent on that portion of the people of Georgia, who are opposed to the administration of Martin Van Buren to adopt measures of an efficient character against his re-election to the Presidency and for bestowing their suffrages on some better and more acceptable candidate.

It was therefore "*Resolved*, That we regard Gen. William H. Harrison, as such a candidate.

These resolutions are followed by a spirited sketch of the public career of the hero of Tippecanoe, from which we make a short extract.

"There is one circumstance in General Harrison's political career, which the South cannot but appreciate. In 1822, he was beaten in his Congressional District in Ohio, because he had voted against the celebrated Missouri restriction. Yet, he has been denounced as an enemy to the South whilst Mr. Van Buren who as a member of the Legislature of New York, is understood to have voted for Rufus King for Senator in Congress, that he might be there as the champion of restriction, is proclaimed as our friend. General Harrison's views on the whole subject of Slavery are indisputably such as entitle him to our unlimited confidence in that regard. That he does enjoy the confidence of that portion of the people of the South who best know him, and his sentiments and character, is placed beyond doubt, by the enthusiasm and unanimity of the opponents of the administration in Virginia and North Carolina in his favor. Would Virginia countenance and support a candidate for the Presidency, who was open to the slightest, just imputation on this subject?—Would John Tyler consent to be identified with such a man as a candidate on the same ticket? It cannot, for one moment be believed."

A committee of correspondence was appointed, and a committee to prepare an address to the people of Georgia, setting forth the grounds of opposition to the present administration, and the reasons for supporting Harrison and Tyler.

Col. Chappell, Judge Strong, Judge T. G. Holt and Gen. Elias Beall, were appointed delegates to the convention to be held in Milledgeville in June next, with instructions to urge upon that convention the distinguished claims of Harrison and Tyler.

The Giant Boy.—This wonderful boy, who is to be exhibited to the public during the present week in this city, is the son of Mr. Denslow Barber, of Richmond, Chittenden co., Vt. He was born in May 1836, and is now about three years and eleven months old. He is four feet in height; weighs about 100lbs; and with the exception of a slight curve of the legs below the knee, occasioned by walking too early, and the great weight of the body, is in every respect proportioned like a man, and has the muscular strength of a boy of sixteen. The mind and general expression of the face exhibit the sprightliness and prying curiosity of the child of six or eight years, while the hair, whiskers, voice and physical lineaments are those of a man 25 or 30.

We understand that Drs. March, McNaughton, Armsbry, Hunn, and several other gentlemen have examined the boy, and the testimonials relative to his age and early developement, and are satisfied as to the authenticity of the accounts which are given of him.

[Albany Journal.

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