of the 19th General Assembly, held at Columbus, December, 1820.

See pages 303, 304, 305.

CARTER B. HARLAN,
Secretary of State."

Sir, this is the journal, certified to by the proper officer; and in order that no false issue may be raised as to the meaning or intent of those who voted for and against a proposition degrading to the American character, at war with every principle of our free institutions, and constituting a black mark, and a foul stain, upon the legislative journals of a free State. I say that there may be no false issue or mistake, I will submit the remarks of a distinguished statesman and patriot of the last war, at the time the measure was under discussion. I allude to Gen. Robert Lucas, who distinguished himself in our second war for independence; has for many years been a member of both branches of the Legislature of Ohio; her Governor for four years, and he is now Governor of the Territory of Iowa.

Hear what he said:

"General Robert Lucas, in the true spirit of patriotism, made the following remarks:

"What will be the operation of this section?" said Mr. Lucas. "We will suppose a case: suppose one of the patriots of the Revolution should be insulted by any enemy of his country, or a tory, who had fought against him in the struggle for liberty, and he should be provoked to commit an assault in defending the honor of his Government—by our laws he might be prosecuted and fined. He is poor and unable to pay the fine. What would follow, under the provisions of this section? He is publicly ADVERTISED FOR TO BE SOLD—he is dragged by the crier along the streets—the man who provoked the assault, bids the amount of the fine and the shortest term of service, say *forty years—and the old patriot is knocked off to his per-bondage*

"Any unfortunate citizen, who, in an unguarded moment, might be thus subjected to the payment of a fine, would be liable to be sold under this section, and driven into slavery by a FREE NEGRO, should such a negro choose to become the purchaser.

"This would be revolting to every principle of humanity, and a disgrace to the age in which we live.

"The question was then taken on Mr. Fithian's motion, and carried in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 12. So this obnoxious provision, *voted for and defended by* WM. H. HARRISON, does not now disgrace the statute books of Ohio."

And this, sir, is the manifestation of General Harrison's attachments to, and sympathies for, the poor man. What will the linsey hunting shirt wool hat inmate of the log cabin, who delights occasionally in taking a knock down for the laudable purpose of improving his courage, and hardening his body, (for which he may be made the subject of fine and costs, which he may not have the means of paying) say to such a manifestation? What will the crippled war worn soldier, and patriot of the Revolution, say to such a manifestation? Did he buckle on his armor, march to the field of battle, face the cannon's mouth, and risk fortune, limb, and life, to break the chains of British slavery, that his sons and posterity to all time, (in the misfortunes of poverty) should be the subjects of a law that would have disgraced the conscripts of the tyrant in the most arbitrary and degraded days of Rome, and make them the subjects of bargain and sale, and the slaves of the purse-proud and unfeeling Shylock; and that too, for the mere *crime* of poverty, or of not having the ability to pay a fine, and a few dollars and cents of cost? Sires of the Revolution! was this what you fought for; was it for this you bared your bosoms, and "bore up under the battle's hottest rage?" Had you no higher object than mere colonial emancipation to stimulate you, when you fought the enemy knee to knee, and breast to breast, on Bunker Hill, Monmouth, and Trenton, in suffocating dust and smoke; and when your brave comrades in arms were sinking in fatigue and death by your side? You are not here; I will answer for you. You had higher objects. Emancipation of your country, political liberty, religious toleration, and personal freedom, were your stimulants, your rewards. Then, I ask, can you cast your suffrage to the support of a man for the highest office in your gift, who stands prepared in principle, and has attempted in practice, to sell your sons in slavery for the *crime* of poverty, or the misfortune of inability to liquidate a fine and cost, in which they may be mulcted by a little imprudence, without design or intention of crime? I am inclined to doubt Gen. Harrison's sympathies for the poor man.

(*To be continued.*)

A CONTRAST.

Mr. Kendall, whom the whigs have long charged with sacrificing every thing for office, voluntarily retires, and resorts to the use of his pen for support; while Gen. Harrison, who has been all his life in office, and still desires to obtain a higher one, is supported by the whigs upon the professed ground of his being opposed to office holders.

HE DON'T TALK POLITICS.—Gen. Harrison is in better training, it appears, than we had reason to believe. A gentleman of Cincinnati, lately asked him his opinion of some topic of great national interest, when he replied, that he never talk politics any more!! Why? Is he afraid to show his ignorance? —[*Exchange Paper.*

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Wednesday, May 6, 1840.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, when Mr. BURKE made an address to the Throne of Grace.

Mr. GILLET, of New York, from the Committee appointed to draft resolutions, expressing the views and principles of the Democratic party reported, that they had had that subject under consideration, and that they had instructed him to report the following resolutions. He was further instructed to say that the committee was entirely unanimous in favor of the propositions they submitted to the Convention. Mr. G. then read the resolutions in his place,

1. *Resolved*, That the Federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shewn therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the Departments and Agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. *Resolved*, That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence, and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. *Resolved*, That the constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other state purposes; nor would such assumption be just, or expedient.

4. *Resolved*, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country,—that every citizen and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence, or foreign aggression.

5. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every Branch of the Government, to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised, than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

6. *Resolved*, That Congress has not power to charter a National Bank,—that we believe such an institution, one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

7. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution—that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanance of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

8. *Resolved*, That the separation of the monies of the Government from Banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. *Resolved*, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens, and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our Statute Book.

Mr. GRUNDY then moved that the question be taken on each resolution separately, which having been accordingly done, they were severally adopted unanimously.

The President enquired if the other Committees were ready to report.

Mr. HILL, of New Hampshire, remarked that the Committee on the Address had met together and had agreed on one to present to the Convention by a unanimous vote. The address however had a special reference to the nomination expected to be made, but as the Committee had doubtless anticipated what that nomination would be, it might not be improper for the Committee to report it at this time.

Mr. CLAY, from the committee on the subject of the nomination of President, having risen to report, gave way to a member to move that on any vote for a nomination, the vote should be taken by states, in a ratio with the number of Electors to which they are severally entitled, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. CLAY then delivered a report containing two resolutions, one nominating MARTIN VAN BUREN as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and the other that each state should be left to make its own nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. KAUFFMAN moved to amend the resolution so as to designate the manner in which each delegation shall announce its vote, which being agreed to, the resolution was, after some remarks from Messrs. Grundy and Clay, adopted without a division.

Mr. Clay then moved that the report of the committee on the subject of nomination, be made a part of the record. It showed that 99 votes were in favor of making a nomination, and 132 against it.

Mr. HILL from the Committee on the Address, made a report. The great length of the Address precludes its publication at present.

Mr. BUTLER, of Kentucky, then rose and said, that by the instructions of the Committee he rose for the purpose of laying before the Convention a letter, which he had received from the present Vice President of the United States. He did not rise for the purpose of throwing the apple of discord before the Convention, but for the opposite purpose. He well knew that there was no man so proper to present this offering for the public good as himself. If the failure to nominate Richard M. Johnson was to be felt in any one part of the United States, it was in that neighborhood where he resided. He represented the very District which had been so long and so faithfully represented by that faithful public servant, in whose behalf he now addressed the Convention. He acknowledged that he had been disappointed—he acknowledged that he had felt some little sting of mortification, when the result of the committee's deliberations was known to him; that had passed off.

We have met here, said Mr. B, for the public good, and our own individual feelings must give way when that can be served.—After offering the letter of his distinguished friend and fellow citizen, he would say that if there was one individual present, who, like him, felt disappointed, let him lay it aside That man is not lost to his country. His whole life has been spent for its good; he will not abandon the party to which he belongs, because they had not thought proper to make him their chief. He believed yet, that, that individual was the choice of the American people, for the second high office in the government; and let his friends then go home, proclaim his worth, and as he has beaten his political opponents before under similar circumstances, he can do it again. We know, said Mr. B. that he has strong claims on his countrymen. He has strong claims in the hearts of the American people—of the laboring class in which was to be found the Democracy of the country. He was born in that class, raised among, and was literally among them! Born in Kentucky at the most eventful period of her history in the midst of the Indian wars, he received at his birth that energy of character which has accompanied him through life—none but the brave went to that State at that period. It was then no place for cowards; it was the habitation only of the brave, and it was among them he caught that indomitable spirit and those generous feelings which have so much endeared him to his countrymen.

I know, said Mr. B, that he is but a man, and that for a moment, he may feel the sting of disappointment; but I know him well, and know that nothing but the sting of death will separate him from the party with which he has acted through life. I present, said he, the letter of Col. Johnson, and in doing so, I am convinced that if there is an unkind feeling in this house it will disappear. We are engaged in a common cause for the good of the country; let not that cause be paralyzed by the slightest division among ourselves.—Mr. B. then handed the letter to the chair and it was read as follows.

CITY OF WASHINGTON,
April 25, 1840.

Gentlemen: The near approach of the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore, on the 5th of May, induces me to address you. The object of that meeting is to nominate candidates for the next election of President and Vice President of the U. States. In relation to the Presidency, I am happy to find it is universally understood, that there will be no division. The leading, and only point, in which any discussion is anticipated, is that of the Vice Presidency.

From the situation in which I am now placed, it seems to be proper, that my sentiments and views should be definitively known. The first question will be, whether the Convention will go into the nomination.

On this point, it is said, there will be a difference of opinion. Whether the Convention shall make a nomination, or leave it to each State to make its own selection, I wish my friends to understand distinctly, that that will be a matter with which I am not to interfere. I will be perfectly satisfied with the course the Convention shall adopt; and, in any event, must beg of them, not to suffer any feelings of partiality for me, to endanger the principles we are united in sustaining.—My sentiment has ever been, that in a Republic, no citizen has any claims upon the people, to election for any office, irrespective of the benefit and advantage resulting to themselves. All offices ought to be for the good of the people, and not for the incumbents. If special services ever merit special rewards, those rewards should be given in any other way, than that which would endanger the great fundamental principles of liberty.

To regard a highly responsible elective office, as a reward for past services, is to regard the elective franchise as forestalled by the claim of justice; and, it is therefore repugnant to republican principle. If such claim may be urged in favor of any other, on any occasion, I am conscious, that my humble services merit nothing beyond what they have already received. So far as past services have elicited the principles of the man, they will be regarded as a pledge for his future course; and beyond this, they ought not to be considered; especially in relation to myself.

There rests no obligation on the part of my friends to me. The debt of gratitude, if it ever existed, has been more than paid. All the obligation that remains, is from me to them. The confidence which they have manifested, and the kindness shown to me, have imposed an obligation of gratitude in my bosom, which I can never cancel. There is at this time, a great interest at stake. It is the support of the principles, in which we are united, and upon which the Government has long been administered. Those principles have been my guide for more than 35 years, during which time, I have been continually afloat upon the tempestuous sea of political life. They are much more dear to me than my own elevation, or that of any other person. I desire all of my friends in the Convention, to regard their preservation as infinitely more important than the qualification of any private friendship.

I have not solicited a re-nomination, nor shall I decline it. I am, as I ever have been, in the hands of friends and fellow citizens. It is no less my pleasure than it is my duty to make the avowal, that I wish to be entirely at their disposal, and shall be perfectly content with their award. If, in their opinion, the great principles for which we contend, will be more likely to be secured by the use of my name, they will use it;—if, in their opinion, another selection will be more likely to ensure success, they will make another selection. If, in their opinion, to make no nomination of a Vice President, and leave the selection to the pleasure and preference of the republicans of the several States, will give most strength to our friends, the convention will take that course; and in either event, I shall continue to act with perfect integrity to those principles, and to the friends with whom I have hitherto acted in sustaining them. In assuming this position, I do not wish to be understood as declaring myself insensible to the honors which arise from public confidence. I can regard the man but a misanthrope, who is perfectly indifferent to the applause or the censure of his fellow-men. It is a quality to which I make no pretension. Next to my own conscience, the many testimonials which I have received of the approbation of my fellow citizens, is the richest reward for my past services, to which my ambition ever aspired; and this feeling has been the principal cause, for some years past, of my continuance in public life. It is also my greatest consolation, that in my present situation, while it has been my constant effort to discharge its responsible duties with fidelity, I have so far succeeded, at least, as to have avoided censure. I have heard of no disposition to make a different selection on the ground, that these duties are not satisfactorily performed. But, dearer than all these considerations, are the *principles* involved in the approaching election. They ought to be sustained without regard to any individual partialities, or feelings; and, under this conviction, I hope my friends will feel a perfect freedom of action in the Convention.

It is with sentiments such as I have expressed, and under an earnest desire that the labours of the Convention may tend to the advancement and success of our cherished principles in the pending contest, that I have felt constrained to address to you this hasty letter. You will, of course, feel at perfect liberty to make such use of it as shall, in your judgments, be calculated to promote harmony in the Convention, & give strength to our cause throughout our beloved country.

Most respectfully,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
R. M. JOHNSON.

The Honorable LINN BOYD, and the Hon. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, members of Congress from Kentucky, and Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

After a debate, in which Messrs. Ashmead of Pa., Bredin, Medary, Kaufman, Howard, Smith of Indiana, Merchant, Clay of Ala., McCain, Smith of Maine, Grundy, Thompson, took part, the second resolution of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion, by Mr. Clay of Ala. the records of the proceedings of the nominating Committee was ordered to be spread upon the Journals of Convention, and to form part of its proceedings; after which

On motion by Mr. Grundy, the report of the nominating Committee was unanimously adopted.

The business of the Convention having been thus gone through with, the Convention was severally addressed by Mr. Thompson of New Jersey, Messrs. Nelson, Stoddard, and Preston, of Md. Anderson of Tenn. Smith of Maine, Kaufman of Ohio, Brown and Thompson of Miss.

NAVAL.

The United States Frigate Potomac, Captain Kearney, bound for the Brazil Station, left her anchorage near Norfolk on Tuesday last.

From the Balt. Republican.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the State Convention, convened at the Assembly Rooms, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when the following proceedings were had. The Convention was full, and came together with feelings and determinations that give us every confidence in the firmness and unwavering devotion of the Democracy of the State to maintain the character of the "Old Maryland Line," in the coming contest:

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Baltimore city, Dr. WM. JACKSON, of Dorchester, was called to the Chair, and JOHN NICK WATKINS, and GEORGE W. SHERWOOD, appointed Secretaries.

The Chair having been authorized, appointed a Committee of eleven to nominate permanent Officers for the Convention; who reported, through their Chairman, Mr. Scott, the following:

President,—Gen. TOBIAS E. STANSBURY, of Baltimore County.
1st Vice Pres't.—John Nelson, Balt. City.
2d do. do.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, Dorset.
3d do. do.—Charles S. Sewall, Harford.
4th do. do.—Jacob Markle, Frederick.
5th do. do.—Dr. Enoch George, Q. Annes.
6th do. do.—Dr. Jno. O. Wharton, Wash.
7th do. do.—Col. James Polk, Somerset.
8th do. do.—John Parran, Calvert.
9th do. do.—Gen. Wm Mackey, Cecil.
Secretaries.—John Nick Watkins, Annapolis.
George W. Sherwood, Talbot.
Charles Magill, Washington.
Jno. M. Thompson, St. Marys

On motion of Dr. J. J. Graves, a committee, consisting of one delegate from each county, and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, was appointed for the purpose of reporting the objects for which the Convention had assembled.

After the transaction of some business, relative to procuring a suitable place for holding the Convention, the rooms being too small for the purpose, and Fair Mount being obtained, it was resolved that the Convention assemble there, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dr. J. J. Graves, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose of reporting the objects for which the Convention had assembled, reported, that they are of the opinion that there are no subjects demanding the action of the Convention at this time except those embodied in the following resolutions;

Resolved, That
Dr. Enoch George of the Eastern Shore,
John T. Stoddert of the Western Shore,
Col. James Polk of the 1st district,
Dr. Thomas Wilson of the 2d district,
Dr. John C. Orrick of the 3d district,
J. Nelson, Sprigg Harwood, } of the 4th district,
Wm. P. Maulsby of the 5th district,
Thomas Perry of the 6th district,
H. G. S. Key of the 7th district,
with the approbation of the Convention, be and they are hereby appointed to represent the Republican party of Maryland in this National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That the delegates from each Congressional District be requested to confer together, and nominate for Electoral candidates as many suitable persons as they are respectfully entitled to elect to the House of Representatives, and that the reports from the respective districts be made at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Resolved, That the committee recommend that the Convention will then proceed to the selection of two Electoral candidates, one from the Eastern and one from the Western Shore to represent the State at large

Which being read, were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

WEDNESDAY, May 6th.

The Convention met by adjournment at Fairmount the President in the Chair.

The several Congressional Districts, pursuant to resolution of yesterday, reported each an electoral Candidate for nomination to the Convention, which reports were unanimously accepted.

To carry out the resolution in reference to the Electors at large, upon motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of one from each Country and City to report the names of two persons for the said purpose.

During the absence of the Committee the Convention was addressed by Dr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, Col. FRAZER, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Dr. Graves, Chairman of the Committee, made a report which was adopted after some discussion. The Convention then unanimously recommended the following Electoral Ticket to the suffrages of the Democratic Republican party of Maryland;

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
WILLIAM A. SPENCER, of the E. Shore,
HENRY G. S. KEY, of the Western Shore

GENERAL ELECTORS.
CATHEL HUPHREYS, of the 1st district.
EDWARD LLOYD, of the 2d do.
OTHO SCOTT, of the 3d do.
BENJ. C. HOWARD, JAMES MURRAY, } of the 4th do.
WM. P. MAULSBY, of the 5th do.
CHARLES MAGILL, of the 6th do.
WALTER MITCHILL, of the 7th do.

The Convention was then addressed by Messrs. KEY, PRESTON and ELY, and adjourned to meet again at 4, P. M. at the Assembly Rooms.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Assembly Rooms being occupied unexpectedly by the National Convention, the State Convention adjourned to meet at Fair mount to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 7th.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention met at Fairmount, the President in the Chair.

On motion of JOHN O. WHARTON of Washington Co. the nomination of MARTIN VAN BRREN for the Presidency, made by the National Convention, was enthusiastically concured in.

On motion of Dr. Wharton, it was resolved by this Convention, That RICHARD M. JOHNSON, be recommended as the Candidate to be supported by the Democratic Republican Electors of this State for the office of Vice President of the United States at the Election in November next.

The vote for the forgoing resolution was taken according to the representation of each City and County in both Houses of the General Assembly.

On motion of Madison Nelson Esq. of Frederick County, it was Resolved, That this Convention appoint a Central Committee of Vigilance to consist of twelve persons for the City of Baltimore, and a corresponding Committee of seven for each County and City in the State.

Resolved, That these Committees enter immediately upon the duties of their appointment, and until after the great battle of November be fought, they relax not for a moment in every honorable effort to promote the success of the holy cause in which the Democratic Republican party are engaged.

On motion of James Buchannan Esq. of Baltimore City, the hearty thanks of the Convention were tendered to their venerable President and also to the several Vice Presidents and Secretaries. This resolution was introduced by a short but feeling address from the mover, and supported with some eloquent remarks, by Wm. P. Maulsby, Esq. of Carroll County to which the Democratic Patriarch now in the eighty second year of his age, replied at some length.

On motion, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be signed by its officers, and published in the Globe and the several Democratic newspapers in the State.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

President—TOBIAS E. STANSBURY, of Baltimore County.
1st Vice Pres't.—John Nelson, Balt. City.
2d do. do.—Wm. Jackson, Dorchester.
3d do. do.—Charles S. Sewall, Harford.
4th do. do.—Jacob Markle, Frederick.
5th do. do.—Enoch George, Q. Annes.
6th do. do.—John O. Wharton, Wash.
7th do. do.—James Polk, Somerset.
8th do. do.—John Parren, Calvert.
9th do. do.—Wm. Mackey, Cecil.
Secretaries—John Nick Watkins, Annapolis.
George W. Sherwood, Talbot.
Charles Magill, Washington.
Jno. M. Thompson, St. Mary's.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Finding it impossible, in consequence of enfeebled health, to perform the duties of Postmaster General in a satisfactory manner, I have resigned that office, to take effect as soon as my successor can be appointed.

Not having been fortunate enough to accumulate wealth in a public office, I am under the necessity of resorting to such private employment as is suited to my strength and condition, for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of a considerable family.

A few hours each day devoted to the pen, leaving an abundance of time for relaxation and exercise, I have found by experience, from the excitement of composition, to be rather conducive to health than injurious, and this is the occupation, above all others most agreeable to my taste and my present inclination.

Messrs. Blair and Rives have kindly offered me the profits of such subscriptions to the extra Globe for the present season, as may be raised on my account, and I have consented to contribute to it until November next, if such a number of subscribers shall be obtained as will warrant that step.

I am the more inclined to this devotion of my time from a desire to prevent any misconstruction of the motives which have led to my resignation. I wish to satisfy the whole world that no dissatisfaction with the President or his administration, no indisposition to render it the utmost support in my power, no distrust of its measures or its designs, has had any effect in determining me to prefer a private to a public station. On the contrary, my confidence in the President, in his integrity, his principles, and his firmness, have increased from the day I was first officially associated with him; my relations with every member of his Cabinet have been uniformly of a most friendly character, and my devotion to the great measures which have been, and still are, sustained by the administration, knows no abatement. The leading principles avowed by the President I look upon as essential to the preservation of liberty and a Government of the people; and if I had supposed that my resignation could endanger their success, I should have clung to office as I would to life.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are made, proposals, with a more extended address, will be presented to the friends of the Administration.

AMOS KENDALL.

MAY 11, 1840.

E PLURIBUS U

CAMBRIDGE

MONDAY, MAY 18, 18

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BU
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDE
RICHARD M. JOH
OF KENTUCKY.

Extract from the letter of Mr. February 1840, *published in the Advocate*" (*Whig paper*) *of the* 1840.

'Let us now see what foundatio the assertion that Gen. Harrison a National Bank. We have a that, in his address to the voters cinnati district in 1822, he expres that "he believed the charter Bank of the United States was tional." In his letter to Mr. S liams, in answer to the query, elected President, he would sign proper *modifications and restricti* tering a Bank of the United St plies in the following very speci ded terms—"I would, *if* it were *tained* that the public interest the collection and disbursement enue would materially suffer wit there were *unequivocal manifesta lic opinion in its favor*. I thi the *experiment should be fairly* certain whether the *financial the government* cannot be as we without the aid of a National B *necessary for that purpose*, it do to me that one can be *constitutio* tered. There is no construction give to the Constitution which ize it, on the ground of affording commerce." It is to be remarke Harrison here speaks, not of w recommend, or is personally in what he would do, in *the event* chartering a Bank, under proper and restrictions, being *passed by* presented to him for his signatu in that case he says he would si der the special contingencies h to wit, that it had been *clearly* experience to be *necessary* for ca financial operations of the gov that there were *unequivocal* ma *public opinion* in its favor," and phatically, that unless it should be *necessary* for conducting the ations of the government, he do one can be *constitutionally* chart necting what Gen. Harrison h the declaration in his address t his District in 1822, it is eviden leanings are decidedly agains Bank."

We have commenced in to the publication of Dr. Duncan' is spoken of very highly. Th resides in General Harrison's ov is the representative from that s gress. Of course what he says Mr. Harrison, is entitled to weight, coming from one wh well. It is a long speech, a many columns yet in our paper fore advise our readers to tak the papers containing the spe that they may have it entire.

The Hon. Amos Kendall health has resigned the station General, and we understand Connecticut has been appoin him.

We notice in the last papers a great meeting of the State R Charleston, at which resolution expressing their determination Van Buren in opposition to G They consider Gen. Harriso much of his support from th and therefore they eschew him leston movement is a fair polit of the Southern feeling as to t

The Chronicle seems to be offering us a bottle or two of case we stand in need of it. to learn that there is some lef did not know, but that at t frolic in Baltimore, they had p up the article. As for ourselv very fond of hard cider. We of drinking cold water, reservi however, the right at all times thing a little stronger, if we de ry. We are therefore not exac As for hard cider, we think drink it, unless he was pretty as the whigs have resorted they are getting rather below p Focos will however somewh beverage for them by the nex hard cider is found to be to Chronicle, we would then re brandy, which we think the w great occasion for, before Chri ourselves, we generally tak coolly now-a days. We have hard cider fever raging to an and in all probability by the d have reached its height. W chill will then succeed! Th jects will then require som than a log cabin to keep thei dies together.

We are indebted to the Hon as for a copy of Judge Colqu his constituents of the State claring his determination to su Buren in opposition to Gen. H Colquitt is now a member of that State, and was elected as Whig, but it seems he cannot Harrison. His reasons for cogent and powerful. Amon views Gen. Harrison as restin his strength upon the shoulder tionists, whom the Judge despi ern man. We will endeavo address so soon as we have t The whigs talk about changes look to the course of these gr South, who have changed in then see how the wind is blow

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