LOW spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS.

The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in any thing that demands vigor or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding melancholly, and dejected, accompanied with a total derangement of the nervous system.—The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES.

A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse, or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as, the obstruction of the menses,) or long continual eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen, is a frequent cause.

TREATMENT.

The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, to strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, and pleasant conversation. The bowels (if costive) being carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better calculated to obtain this end, than Dr. William Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; as in many cases it will greatly aggravate the symptoms.

Interesting and Astonishing Facts.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms:—Great langour, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizzinesss, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr Wm. EVANS' MEDICINE in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily relieved, may likewise receive the inestimable benefit.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. F. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Dolereux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr Evans' medicine of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand street, N. Y.

☞Mrs Anne F. Kenny, No 115 Lewis street between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on the right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, sadness and weariness of life, discontented, disposed on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; she wept, lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself perfectly capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

☞REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Doctor WM. EVANS' 100 Chatham street, New-York. Mr Benjamin S Jarvis, 13 Centre st. Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr Wm Evans.

BENJ. J JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true. RENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public, 96 nassau street.

Sold by the following Agents.

GEORGE W BROWN, Salisbury, N. C.
JOHN A INGLIS (Bookstore) Cheraw S. C.
J. H. ANDERSON, Camden, S. C.
E. JOHN HUGGINS, Columbia, S. C.
W. M. MASON, & Co. Raleigh, N. C.

May 10, 1839—41ly.

Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY, MARCH 20, 1840.

POETICAL.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

HARRISON and TYLER for the UNION.
AND
MOREHEAD for the 'OLD NORTH'

("Rosin the Bow!")

OLD RIP will fight under this Banner,
With the pluck of a soldier that's true;
He'll not be the hindmost in battle,
With Him of old Tippecanoe.

Old Rip will soon wake from his napping,
And make every "Spoiler" look blue,
With a hearty hurrah for Jack Tyler!
And a round for Old Tippecanoe!

Old Rip will call at his "*log cabins*,"
And rouse out his voters a few,
Whose thunder will tell next November
For the Hero of Tippecanoe!

And when he's fixt up in the White House—
The Farmer and Patriot true,—
We'll drink, in a mug of "*hard cider*,"
The health of Old Tippecanoe!

Then, adieu! to great Swartwouts & Prices,
And little leg-treasurers, too!
He'll sack every rogue of a "Spoiler"—
He sack'd 'em at Tippecanoe!

In the halls of our wise legislators,
To his country he ever proved true—
At Meigs, at the Thames, and the Raisin,
And also at Tippecanoe.

He'll not be "appointing successors"—
His duties he'll faithfully do,
And add a fresh sprig to the laurels
He won at Tippecanoe.

Then—Success to the SON OF OLD GUILFORD!
To Old Rip ever faithful and true;—
'Old Virginny'—success to thy TYLER!
AND TRIUMPH TO TIPPECANOE!

From the Whig Banner.

A SONG FOR THE 12th DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

Tune—Bruces Address.

Whigs awake, your country calls,
In time, to break corruptions thrall;
Linger not in classic halls,
Love not the golden spoils.

Illustrious men, your freedom bought,
A patriot's arm, your battles fought,
Maternal love, your glory sought;
Heaven blest your soil.

Endless shame rest on the man,
No matter what, his cast, or clan,
Resigning thus, his native land,
Yields to slavery.

Hark, the thrilling tidings come;
A glorious victory is won;
Raise—raise high, your country's son;
Rush on to victory.

Immortal honors, wreath his how,
Since to him proud Brittons bow,
Ohios' glory soon to show,
Never strike to foe.

F.

Agricultural Matters.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The Great Linnæus has almost given animal life to vegetables, by his wonderful system of classification; and the eccentric Darwin would fain give them passions like human nature; but it has been reserved for modern chemistry to discover, that vegetables possess a most refined taste, a wonderful discrimination in the selection, and the most active chemical powers in the preparation of their food. It is in vain to search for a single article as the "food of plants;" their tastes are as various as the taste of man; they invariably seek for those things which they like best, and, if they cannot find them they will take what they can get. Indian corn, in the vegetable kingdom, is like swine, in the animal: it feeds indiscriminately and voraciously on all the food it can procure, and its growth and product is in proportion; while the more delicate mint is satisfied with water alone, from which it extracts its small portion of food. The seed of a vegetable may be considered the magazine or granary, in which is contained the germ of the future plant, and a requisite supply of food to support it. In establishing itself in the earth, the germs in many comparatively large seeds are so small as to escape the power of the naked eye. What, then, is the vision of man, when compared with that power which creates in an invisible seed an embryo plant, perfect in all its parts, perhaps a hundred times smaller than the seed itself!

The grain preserves and defends the germ from injury, until placed in its proper sphere of action. The earth then furnishes food for it, by its power of absorption, which it naturally extracts as soon as it comes in contact with moisture. When it has taken in a sufficient quantity of water, the germ commences its operations by decomposing a part, and, appropriating to itself the oxygen, it gains strength and bursts its cell; it now finds itself in presence of earth and air.* It now puts forth its fibrous roots in quest of more substantial food among the mineral and saline portions of the earth, and separates, with unerring fidelity, those which are required for the formation of the plant. In the mean time, its head rises towards the heavens, and bursts the surface of the earth; the voluntary expansion of its leaves seems to offer praise to the Creator; the sun stamps upon it his brilliant colors, and gives the flower its beauty; by its heat the plant prepares its oils, gums, and balsams; gives to the light its oxygen (which, for aught we know, may be the support of the sun.) The winds agitate the plant, and often threaten to carry away the beautiful superstructure; while its motions indicate to the root below that it is in danger. The elder roots grasp with firmer strength to the earth, and send forth an increased number of fibres, which collect materials and increase the growth of the plant. These operations go on until the fruit is produced, when the plant resigns itself to indolence, and, delivers to the hand of man the result of its labors.—Some are permitted to resume their action after delivering to the earth its fruit and leaves; but the greater number sink to the earth and afford subsistence for the growth of future plants. This is the unvaried round of matter: it lives and dies to fill some other life.

*It is usual to confine the presence of the air to the earth, but tillage extends it beneath the surface from one to twelve inches; hence the difference in the same earth, cultivated and uncultivated; the presence of the atmosphere being required for vegetation as soon as the germ bursts the seed.

MR. RIVES' LETTER.

(*Concluded.*)

Upon what new conception of the powers and duties of a Chief Magistrate of the Union, the President has felt himself authorized thus to interfere with the domestic concerns of the States, and to arraign, lecture and dictate to them in regard to matters belonging to their exclusive jurisdiction, (an interference which seems to me to be consolidated in its worst form, and if submitted to in this instance, would be a precedent justifying an interference with any other, even the most delicate of all the domestic institutions of the States,) I know not. But no reflecting or sober minded man can fail to perceive, for an instant, the wide spread ruin which would ensue to the whole country, if this war upon its industrious pursuits and its established policy and institutions shall continue to be prosecuted, in the destructive, and fanatical spirit which the President encourages, if he has not infused into his followers. "Great as are the sacrifices," which he himself anticipates, they bid defiance even to his powers of description. Let those institutions which supply the currency and contribute in so large a degree to uphold the credit of the States, be annihilated—Let those noble State Improvements, which give value to the products of Agriculture, and life and animation to industry, in creating and opening a way to profitable markets, be abandoned and suffered to become "an heap of stones,"—let the value of every description of labor and property be brought down to the standard of an exclusive hard money currency,—and the imagination may conceive, but no pen can adequately portray the general scene of desolation and distress which will follow. To my mind the most appropriate type of it is presented in the ravages of Atilla, in the fifth century, over the face of the fairest portion of Europe: It was the boast of that celebrated chieftain, "that the grass never grew upon any spot where his horse had trod;" and if the destructive doctrines of the President shall be carried out, in the spirit of his Message, he, too, may boast of a similar triumph over the prosperity, happiness, and civilization of his country.

Have we not, already, had some foretaste of the disastrous consequences, which the propagation of this spirit and these doctrines, is likely to produce, in the proceedings of the President's party in the Legislature of one of the most powerful States of the Union—I allude to Pennsylvania. Under the instigation of the President's message, we have seen his political friends there bringing in and triumphantly carrying through one branch of the Legislature, by dint of party discipline, a Bill for forcing a resumption of specie payments by the Banks within fifteen days, which, it was understood, would have been promptly passed, under the same influence, by the other branch, but for the patriotic intervention of the Governor, who, seeing the inevitable distress and ruin which so precipitate a measure must bring upon the community, and that it had already inflicted a serious blow on the credit of the State herself by rendering it impossible to meet the payment of a large amount of interest on her public debt, on the day it fell due, and thus expose that great commonwealth to the injurious effects as well as mortification, of a violation of her solemn engagements, came forward nobly, in the face of the party denunciations which he foresaw and declared would be visited upon him, and earnestly appealed to the Legislature to pause, and re consider the dangerous measure which was in progress. But in Washington itself, under the personal surveillance and direction of the movements of his party by the President, we have seen a still more alarming exhibition of this reckless and unconstitutional spirit of interference with the domestic concerns and credit of the States. On a motion of a member of the Senate, fresh, not from the people, but from the cabinet of the President, of which he was but a few days ago, a member, we have seen a committee raised, upon a feigned issue assumption, (which no State; or any one on behalf of a State had proposed,) to take cognizance of the subject of State debts, calling upon the States in succession to the bar of the Senate, passing in review their pecuniary engagements and condition, and so glaringly to all intents and purposes, sitting as a commission of bankruptcy on the affairs of the States, that when their report came in, it was indignantly sent back, to the committee by which it was prepared, with the concurrence of many of their political friends, to have a portion of it suppressed and expunged.

When to these, and the other evidences of contemptuous disregard for the rights and dignity of the states, to which I have already referred, we add the bold act of party power, by which the President's friends in the other House of Congress did not hesitate to disfranchise a sovereign state of the Union of her Constitutional right of representation, in order to effect the election of a party Speaker, (in which object, however, as if by the retribute judgment of Providence, they were at last disappointed)—a disfranchisement which to this day is continued, and may be indefinitely prolonged,—we may form some idea of the modesty as well as justice, with which the President and his party have presumed to appropriate to themselves the name of State-Rights Republicans. In my humble judgment, the present Chief Magistrate has departed from every leading principle of Republicanism, the profession of which brought him into office; and for myself, I cannot conceive how any one who is truly a Republican and a Conservative—who, in the administration of the government, is the advocate of a conservative as opposed to a destructive policy,—who is the friend of State-rights in opposition to Federal consolidation, who would maintain Legislative Independence against Executive supremacy—would see the government of this great confederacy administered as a high national trust, and not as party job,—who, in short, loves liberty more than power—can support his re-election. Let others decide as they may, I certainly cannot.

Let us now see what are the public principles and opinions, the life and character, of Gen Harrison, the sole opposing candidate for Presidency, and if they do not present a better guarantee for the safe republican administration of the government. It has been the singular fortune of General Harrison to have been more misrepresented and consequently misunderstood, particularly in his native State, than any other distinguished citizen of our country. The reason of this is, doubtless, to be found in the circumstance that for the last ten or twelve years of his life he has been withdrawn from the scenes of active political employment, and that, while his name was before the country in the last Presidential election, exposing him of course, to much denunciation and misrepresentation from his political adversaries, the attention of the opposition party of the South was mainly directed to a distinguished citizen of their own section, so that there was no party interest felt at that time, in the South, in detecting and exposing the numerous and gross misrepresentations of which he was made subject by an unscrupulous press. From this state of things it has arisen, that in the South generally and in Virginia in particular, the most unfounded charges have been widely propagated in regard to his public principles and conduct, and till lately without efficient contradiction and exposure,—thus imposing on many good citizens, who will be now eager to repair the injustice they have done him. The most prominent of these charges, which is still wantonly repeated, is that Gen. Harrison is an *abolitionist*. I have recently investigated with care, all the evidences of his principles and conduct on this as well as other important public questions, and I am thoroughly convinced that if there be one man who has entitled himself to the gratitude of the South beyond all others, by the noble and disinterested zeal he has at all times manifested, the sacrifices he has freely made, the single-heartedness with which he has exposed himself to persecution and political proscription in defence of the Constitutional rights of the South and the peace and safety of their firesides, against all interference, whether of fanaticism or political ambition, that man is WM. HENRY HARRISON of Ohio.

You have doubtless read the speech made by him at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, in 1835, in which in the face of a non slaveholding audience, he gallantly *volunteered* to defend the rights and interest of the South. Where can be found, even in the productions of any southern statesman, a more energetic an unsparing denunciation of the schemes of the *abolitionists?* He pronounces them to be "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional,"—"illegal, persecuting and dangerous," and after depicting in glowing language the fatal consequences to which they must lead, he calls upon his audience with indignant earnestness, to *frown* upon measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated.' He lays down in the broadest and most unequivocal terms, the fundamental principle that the subject of slavery is under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the states in which it exists, and that neither the general government nor the non-slaveholding states have any right whatever to interfere with it: and he moreover contends that *discussions* upon the subject in the non-slaveholding states, tending in their consequences, as they do, to jeopard the peace and impair the rights of the slaveholding states, are an abuse of the freedom of speech and of the Press, in violation of the spirit and pervading design of the Constitution. The same declarations were made by him, and with greater emphasis, if possible in an address delivered to an assembly of his fellow-citizens at Cheviot in Ohio, on the 4th of July 1838; from which an isolated passage (in which the author admitting slavery to be an evil, says he would gladly see the surplus revenue of the Union devoted to its progressive extinction by the *purchase* and *colonization* of the slaves, '*with the sanction of the States holding them,*) has been artfully culled, and given to the public, carefully suppressing the *context*, in which Gen'l Harrison maintains, in the strong and unqualified language I am about to cite, that 'the slave population is under the exclusive control of the states which possess them,' and that 'neither the general government nor the non-slave-holding States can interfere in *any way*, with the right of property in slaves,' and at the same time denounces the schemes of the abolitionists as fraught with "horrors, upon which an incarnate devil only could look with approbation"

But even if the incidental and abstract suggestion above noticed in the Cheviot speech of Gen. Harrison were to be looked at, disconnected from its context, however we might differ from him both as to its practicability and some of the principles involved, justice and candor would still require us to bear in mind that, but a few years ago, similar sentiments were freely expressed both by the press and public councils of Va. and that a *plan* for effecting the same object, almost identical with that thrown out by Gen. Harrison, was developed and earnestly advocated by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter addressed by him, during the last years of his life, to Mr. Sparks, which you will see in the 4th Vol. of his writings, page 388-391. But I again repeat, where is the man, whether of the south or of the north, who, in the practical assertion of the rights of the south, and in energetic and decisive reprobation of the projects of the Abolitionists, has gone farther than Gen. Harrison? A just people cannot forget the noble and self sacrificing devotion with which he stood alone, out of all the Representatives of the *Western non-slaveholding States* and in a little band of but two or three from the whole non-slaveholding region of the Union, in steadily resisting on behalf of the rights and interests of the south, the memorable Missouri restriction, and the kindred proposition made at the same period to restrict the introduction of slaves into the Territory of Arkansas—a patriotic self devotion by which he lost his seat in Congress, and incurred popular odium and proscription, for a season in his own State. All this Gen. Harrison did freely, from a sense of duty to the Constitution of his Country, and to the rights and interests of the southern States, at a time when he had nothing to ask at their hands. What was the course of the present chief Magistrate, in whose behalf Gen. Harrison is now sought to be stigmatised as an *Abolitionist*, under the same circumstances? He, *then*, as a member of the Senate of New York, voted in favor of instructions to the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress, to support the Missouri restriction and a year or two afterwards, as a member of the senate of the United States, voted in favor of a proposition to restrict the introduction of slaves into the Territory of Florida. Well, therefore, might the south require of him some pledge of fidelity to their rights, when he became a candidate for their suffrages to elevate him to the station he now occupies. But what *farther or higher pledge* can Gen. Harrison have to give, than his *conduct and opinions, uniformly* sustained through every change of circumstances and at every personal sacrifice, coupled with just Republican definition of the true province of the Presidential veto in his letter to Sherrod Williams, Esq., in which he says, "it is a conservative power, intended only to be used to secure the constitution itself from violation, and to protect the rights of the *minority* and the weaker members of the Union,"—a definition obviously framed, in its last clause particularly, with reference to that vital interest of the South, of which he has proved himself through good and through evil report, the disinterested and patriotic champion.

Another denunciatory charge against Gen Harrison and alike destitute of foundation, which has been extensively propagated, is that he was 'a black cockade federalist and an advocate of an alien and sedition laws" during the administration of the elder Mr. Adams. This charge has been most decisively met and refuted by Judge Burnet, a distinguished citizen, and lately one of the Senators in Congress, of the State of Ohio, who, from an intimate personal acquaintance with Gen. Harrison at the period alluded to, declares that "he was a firm, consistent, unyielding Republican of the Jeffersonian school, and warmly advocated the election of Mr. Jefferson against Mr. Adams." Gen. Harrison himself, in a debate in the Senate of the United States in March 1826, in replying to some observations of Mr. Randolph, importing a similar charge, explicitly declared that, while in common with his constituents, the Legislature of the Northwestern Territory, whose delegate in Congress he then was, he approves the course of Adams' administration in the controversy with the French government, and had a great personal respect for Mr. Adams as an honest man and a patriot, "his opposition to the alien and sedition laws was so well known in the Territory, that a promise was extorted from him by his friends in the Legislature, that, as he had no vote in the proceedings of Congress, he would not unecessarily compromise the local interests of his constituents by the expressions." But whether Gen. Harrison has been or is a federalists, must depend on the character of his political principles, and not the arbitrary classification of personal or party prejudice. Now, it so happens that we have an authentic and most lucid exposition of his political principles by himself, at a period of life when they must have been fully matured and thoroughly settled, in an address to the voters of his District, before whom he was then a candidate for a seat in Congress, which was published in the Cincinnati Inquisitor under date of the 17th Sept. 1822.

In that admirable address, he declares that he is "*A Republican of the old Jeffersonian school,*" and derives his principles of constitutional interpretation "from the *celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature* of '98 and '99"—that he, therefore, "denies to the General Government the exercise of any power but what is expressly given to it by the constitution, or what is essentially necessary to carry the powers expressly given into effect"—that "he *believes the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional*"—that "he believes in the tendency of a *large public debt* to sap the foundation of the constitution by creating a moneyed aristocracy, whose views and interests must be in direct hostility to those of the mass of the people," and that he is therefore, in favor of every practicable *retrenchment in the expenditures* of the government"—that "he believes in the right of the people to *instruct their representatives*, when elected"—and finally that he believes "upon the preservation of the Union of the States depends the existence of our civil and religious liberties—that the true cement of this Union is the brotherly love and regard which the citizens of the several States possess for each other—and that as the Union was effected only by a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, so only can it be preserved." A political creed more truly *Republican* and patriot than this, I think you will agree with me, has never been submitted to the American people, and as it was delivered to the world, when the experience and reflection of a life then but little short of fifty years had impressed their seal upon his opinions, it must in candour, be presumed to form the basis of his public policy and conduct.

But, it is said that Gen. Harrison has voted for a protective Tariff, for Internal Improvements by the General Government and is in *favour* of a Nation Bank. In regard to this last allegation, I think I shall be able to shew you presently that it is wholly gratuitous. As to the others, what more has Gen. Harrison done than Mr. Van Buren? Mr. Van Buren voted for the worst of all the Tariffs, the Tariff of 1828, commonly call the Bill abominations. Very gross and wanton injustice has been done Gen. Harrison, by perverting a passage in an address delivered by him to an agricultural society in Ohio in 1831, as to make the impression that he would not be willing to relax or abandon the Tariff policy "till under its operation the grass was found to grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston." The truth is that this expression was quoted by Gen. Harrison from an agricultural address of Mr. James M. Garnett of our own State, who had argued that such was the actual effect of the Tariff on the South, and Gen. Harrison, responding to the argument, declared if such were really its effect, then "he would instantly give his voice for its modification or entire repeal." The sentiments of Gen. Harrison are known to be those of undiminished liberality on this subject; for in his Cheviot speech he declared, with as much justness of thought as elegance of expression, that, "even in cases where the injurious operation of a measure of the government is confined to a few, and it is beneficial to a large majority of the States, it would be evidence of as little foresight, as of moral rectitude in the latter to countenance the injury." On the subject of Internal Improvements, General Harrison, I apprehend, never gave so strong a vote in affirmation of the power of the General Government, as Mr. Van Buren's vote for the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland road according to his own admission, was: and if you look into the recent Report of the Secretary of War, you will find that that officer, as the organ of the administration in this branch of the public policy, distinctly asserts the *constitutional* powers of Internal Improvements in the federal government, "in regard to such works as are of general utility," while his statements and remarks shew that appropriations for works even of a different character, have received the official approval and signature of the President. Gen. Harrison in his letter to Sherrod Williams, Esq. declares his opinion that "no money should be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be expended on Internal Improvements, but for those *which are strictly national.*" and elucidates with great force, the propriety of "*forbearance and conciliation* in regard to a power, the exercise of which had produced, and would, doubtless continue to produce, jealousies and dissention."

Let us now see what foundation there is for the assertion that Gen. Harrison is in favor of a National Bank. We have already seen that in his address to the voters of the Cincinnati district in 1822, he expressly declared that he believed the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional.' In his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams, in answer to the query "whether, if elected President he would sign a Bill with proper *modifications* and *restrictions* for chartering a Bank of the United States?" he replies in the following very specific and guarded terms—"I would, *if it were clearly ascertained* that the public interests in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would not materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried to ascertain whether the fiscal operations of the government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a National Bank. If it is *not necessary* for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give to the Constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce." It is to be remarked that Gen. Harrison here speaks, not of what he would recommend, or is personally in favor of, but what he would do, in the event of a Bill for chartering a Bank, under proper modifications and restrictions, being passed by Congress and presented to him for his signature; and even in this case he says he would sign it only under the special contingencies he enumerates, to wit, that it had been clearly ascertained by experiment to be necessary for carrying on the financial operations of the government, and that there were