

Another, and to my mind irresistible, argument against this notable scheme is, that it restricts the receipts of the public treasury to "gold and silver" only. I regard this as not only impracticable, but not desirable, and that it would, in its effects, curtail our expanded and expanding commerce, reduce the demand for, and consequently the value of, our domestic productions; reduce the demand for, and consequently the price of, labor; and reduce, to an enormous and ruinous extent, the value of property. The prices of produce are always regulated by the foreign market and foreign demand; and the value of property very much by the quantity of circulating medium. The present estimated amount of specie in the country, is about \$25,000,000; an amount totally inadequate to all the purposes of our foreign and domestic trade. How is this amount to be increased to the demands of trade and business? Can it be done from the mints? These costly establishments add but about two and a half millions a year to the specie circulation, and most of that is consumed in plate and other articles. Their increase will not keep pace with the annual increase of our regular trade. Will it be supplied from foreign countries? If it is, we must export our whole system, by exporting more and importing less; which, to an extent necessary, as the advantages of trade between nations, like individuals, must be reciprocal, may hazard nearly our whole foreign trade. I will test the probabilities of this foreign supply, by that standard which is most favorable to my opponents. I take the imports and exports of gold and silver for the years 1822-'23-'24-'25-'26-'27 and '28. In these seven years, the exports of gold and silver were \$85,685,363, and the imports but \$30,631,205, leaving an excess of exports over imports of \$55,054,158. How has this benefited the country? During the same seven years, the imports of merchandise exceeded the exports \$117,280,312, and thus this excess of importation of specie over the exportation, added to the excess of importation, has saddled the country with a foreign debt of \$172,424,369, which is to be paid. From 1821 to 1831, inclusive, when the currency and trade of the country was much more regular and steady, the exports of specie exceeded the imports \$3,497,001. Yet the condition of all classes of the country was generally more prosperous. If this be the result of increasing the specie circulation of the country by foreign importation, no man in his senses would desire to see it continued; for ultimately it would overwhelm us. The only alternative, then, for the exclusive gold and silver system, is to reduce trade, labor, and commerce, to the present specie standard, and the slow operation of the mints. Such a system may work well for the Shylocks of the day, by building up American Rothschilds and Baringes, but will work ruin to the property holding and debtor class.

It has been urged by the authors of the sub-treasury scheme, that its operation is to be confined solely to the keeping safely of the public money, and that the Federal Government, as it has no power over the business and commerce of the country, should pay no regard to its influence, good or bad, upon these; but when the scheme is presented to the people's acceptance, we find it uniformly accompanied with recommendations of its salutary influence upon the trade of the country; and thus we have the admission, indirectly, that the management of the public revenue, is to be made subservient to the uses of trade, and the preservation of a good currency. It is contended by those high in power, that this scheme, by reducing the amount of banking, will have a tendency to bring us near a metallic currency; which last, it is said, if in use, would prevent speculation and restrain credit. If this hypothesis were true, then it would follow, that failures in business, and fluctuations in prices, never occurred in countries, where the currency was purely metallic. Is this made good by history? So far from it, that the most ruinous fluctuations in prices have occurred in times and places, where paper currency was unknown. Take, for an example, the following, from "Jacob's Inquiry into the production and consumption of the precious metals." In England, in the 12th century, the price of wheat varied from 2s. a quarter (money of that time) to 18s. and 8d. In the 13th century it varied from 1s. and 6d. to 12s. to 1l. 4s. in 1257, in 1258, it rose to 2l.; in 1270 it rose to 4l. 16s., and sometimes sold at 6l. 8s.; in 1288 it fell to 1s. and 6d.; in 1317 it sold at 2l. 4s. before harvest, and immediately after harvest 14s. In those days there were neither banks nor bankers in England, except the persecuted Jews, who were merely lenders of coin. And now let us see whether failures in trade, arising from stimulated credit, are prevented by metallic currency. There is a well known example in the city of Hamburg, which, for three years about the close of the last century, owing to the conquests of Napoleon, enjoyed a great monopoly in the importation of British and American commodities for the consumption of the German states, and other countries in that quarter of the world. The stimulus given to business in that city during the period stated above, in the space of three years, excited prices to such a height, and so facilitated credit, that in the space of three months, in the year 1799, eighty houses in that city failed for an aggregate sum of \$12,000,000. This instance, so frequently quoted, that it has obtained the character of universally accredited history, occurred in a country where no other than metallic currency was known, and is an eminent example of the truth, that credit and indiscreet speculation are

not exclusively the offspring of banks and paper money. Instances parallel with those I have quoted, and tending to the same point in this question, abound in the history of former times, and even in recent days, in countries where neither banks nor bank paper exist; but the limits of this address do not admit of further comment on the subject.

It has been often asserted that this sub-treasury scheme contains the germ of a great national bank, which will, in time, be the sole depository of the coin, and the maker of all the bank paper, which is to constitute the currency of the country; and this, it is not difficult to see, will, in a certain contingency, spring up under the all-controlling law of stern necessity. The demand for coin, it is said, to supply this scheme, will, in good times, not exceed, at any given period, more than \$5,000,000, although the amount of revenue paid in coin, in the course of any given year, will be equal to about \$20,000,000. The first sum, it is said, will be the maximum withdrawn from circulation constantly, as the disbursement of the revenue will, in prosperous times, when the banks are in good credit, find its way again into their vaults. It will be seen at once that this cannot be the case in times of commercial distress, when a demand for coin, to pay foreign debts, is draining the banks, and thus diminishing their credit. When this last case occurs, as it must frequently, owing to the unstable prices in Europe of cotton, (the great export of the United States,) then the money disbursed by the Government will be hoarded by individuals, and never reach the vaults of the banks; and hence, in a time of such pressure, we may safely calculate that the banks must sustain an abstraction from their coin, in a single year, of \$20,000,000, which will be hoarded and withdrawn from business; and this through the agency of the treasury alone. To what result this will conduct us it is easy to see. The banks thus oppressed and scourged by the action of the Government, and the foreign demand for coin, will, in the end, find the employment of capital in banking unprofitable, and close their business. The foreign demand for coin, at such a crisis, will drain the country of the precious metals, and then will come that intense suffering of the people which, in this as in every other country, looks only to relief from present oppression too intolerable to be borne; then the wild cry of a whole people will come up to this Government for relief; then the state banks will no longer exist, and much of the coin of the country will have gone abroad to pay a foreign debt, and what remains will be held by the Government; then the Federal Government will be required to use the specie in the safes of its Treasury as a basis for a currency in paper, based on the people's taxes; bankrupt citizens will implore, and the paralyzed enterprise of the country will uplift its trembling hands and ask for mercy; and then will the sub-treasury stalk forward with its hundred arms outstretched, and all its machinery ready. Then give but the power to emit treasury bank notes and you will have a currency unlimited in its amount, as, for a time, it will be in credit. From that moment, (how near to, or remote from, us, a merciful God only knows,) from that fated moment, the North American Republic ceases to be. The occupant of the Executive chair is then no longer the President known to our Constitution; he is from thence forward seated on an imperial throne, covered over with dictatorial power; the rights of the states, with their powers, are driven before the breath of his nostrils, like withered leaves before the blast of the tempest; and, instead of a proud nation of freemen, strong in the possession of their liberties, under a Government of limited powers, a consolidated empire of slaves will kneel at the footstool of a despot, begging from him, as a boon, that liberty which our fathers, at the price of blood, bequeathed to us as an unalienable right.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.
From St. Augustine, by way of Charleston, we have the following particulars:
Two Indians had come into Tampa from Hopalatke, who stated that they were anxious to come in with their followers in consequence of a misunderstanding between them and Sam Jones and Wild Cat.
One Indian was killed, and one taken prisoner, by Captain Holmes, of the 7th Infantry, about a week ago, who struck upon their trail. Sixteen horses were also captured.
From the St. Augustine News, 25th ult.
A Court Martial has been ordered to assemble at this post on Monday next, of which Brigadier General Armistead is President, and Colonel Walbach, Colonel Gates, Major Churchill, Payne, M. Clinck, Ashby, Captain Fulton, and Lieut. T. P. Ridgeley are members.
It is said that overtures have been made to General Taylor, by the chief Indians who figured in the massacre at Caloosahatchie, to permit them to come in, and be transported westward.
"Bock Agen."—Gen. Carroll, a candidate upon the Loco Foco Electoral Ticket of Tennessee, has backed out from the drive. A few weeks ago, he made publicly a series of charges against Gen. Harrison, and, through the newspapers, challenged the Whigs to a public discussion of those charges. Col. Jones, the Whig Elector, accepted his challenge, met him, completely routed him at every point, and put him to utter shame. Thereupon, the General, alleging the want of documents or something else, withdrew from the canvass, and the Loco Foco has put up a Mr. Andrew Ewing in his place. *Nal. Register.*

Great National Convention OF YOUNG MEN.
The Baltimore American gives a full and glowing description of the Great National Whig Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 4th inst. The account is too long to be crowded into our paper, unless to the exclusion of every thing else; we must therefore content ourselves, by giving, in a few detached sketches, a faint view of portions of this imposing pageant.

Delegations were in attendance from every state. From Thursday evening until Monday noon the tide, augmented continually by fresh accessions, set steadily towards the reception room at the Estow House, whose names were registered and lodgings assigned in the hospitable houses of Whigs throughout the city. New England came in force—from the banks of Kennebec, from the green hills of Vermont, from the valley of the Connecticut, where echoes of triumph still linger, prolonging the shouts of recent victory so nobly achieved there—from gallant Rhode Island, her sister in glory—from the bosom of the Old Bay state, where Independence leaps upon his spear and looks towards Faneuil Hall—from town and city and rural abode they came, an ardent band, bringing with them the unconquerable spirit and steady purpose which never yet have ceased to characterize the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Empire State gave forth her sons, from the shores of Erie to the waters of the Hudson, and the sound of her voice was like thunder, as it mingled in the blended acclamations of the congregation. From the plains of Monmouth and the battle fields of Trenton and Princeton, and from the regions adjoining, came an earnest crowd bearing the veiled image of New Jersey, and with mute eloquence appealing to friends and brethren for justice against the violence which had done outrage to her honor. The Democracy of Pennsylvania gathered from every valley of the Keystone state—from our sister city of Philadelphia, from Pittsburg, Lancaster, Uniontown, from Carlisle, York, Chambersburg and other towns of the interior—marching under the banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe, whose favorite name, sounding through the Alleghany heights, and along the valleys of the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the rocky settlements of the Monongahela, has roused an enthusiasm which nothing can suppress.

Ohio was first in reaching the city through her Zaneville delegation—an evidence of zeal which she will be eager to repeat at the polls in due time, and one which befitted her well, since she claims the Farmer of North Bend as her son and citizen. Indiana, mindful of her own history and of her services who once protected her in the days of her infancy, stood forth in a strong delegation of manly youth. Michigan held not back, but with Illinois and Missouri, gave stout hearts and warm ones to join in the proud fellowship of the national communion. The spirit of Kentucky, noble and generous as it displayed itself at Harrisburg, mingled with the aggregated elements of patriotic ardour gathered from all quarters of the Republic.

From Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina—delegations came, fewer in numbers than from the more contiguous states, but all animated by that feeling of a common enthusiasm which constitutes a bond of brotherhood between Whigs in all quarters of the Union—and prepared to join with their brethren in the solemn pledge about to be entered into before the eyes of the whole country. North Carolina, eager to vindicate her claim once more to the glory of being a Whig State, and to give a token of the spirit with which her name will be redeemed next fall, poured forth a powerful detachment of her chosen youth; while the Old Dominion, from the wide extent of her territories, from the highlands and lowlands—gave up her noble sons, who came with the song of Virginia's deliverance on their lips, to receive in turn congratulatory shouts from the congregation of their countrymen.

The delegation from Virginia was estimated at fifteen hundred strong. Delaware, as in the days of the Revolution, marched gallantly to the rendezvous, and once more the Delaware and Maryland lines stood side by side, united in a common cause. Our neighbors from the District were with us, too, in great force.

Representatives were here from beyond the Mississippi—from the borders of the great Lakes—from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The sons of the Puritans met with the dependants of the Cavaliers—the Western Buckeye was seen side by side with the Palmetto of the South—the dwellers on the sea shore saluted the hardy mountaineer. There was a general commingling of hearts and voices—local prepossessions, individual preferences, every thing that might withdraw the mind from the one great purpose of the meeting, were set aside, in order that one undivided, deep felt and universal feeling of opposition to the party in power might have a hearty, loud and unanimous utterance. This voice has gone forth; it will reach every corner of the land—it will roll through valleys far and near, and reverberate from mountain to mountain. It will mingle with the rushing sound of the Mississippi waters, and blend with every breeze that sweeps over the plains of the South; New England will echo back the voice which the Empire State shall prolong, and Pennsylvania take up the firing sound, until the note of remonstrance and indignation shall swell into one of triumph and victorious joy.

THE PROCESSION.
The procession was led by Captain

James O. Law, Chief Marshal of the day, and an aid on each side on horseback. He had appointed five assistants; they were Messrs. James R. Mellicken, Washington Booth, Charles H. Winder, Levi Fannestock, and J. W. Osborne. A fine band of music immediately followed the Marshal, playing Harrison's March, as composed by Professor Dielman. Then came the president and officers of the Baltimore City Delegation, bearing a large white banner on a frame, with the following appropriate inscription from a new and popular song:
"The People are coming from plain and from mountain,
To join the brave band of the honest and free,
Which grows as the stream from the leaf sheltered fountain,
Spreads broad and more broad till it reaches the sea;
No strength can restrain it, no force can retain it,
Whatever may resist, it breaks gallantly through,
And borne by its motion as a ship on the ocean
Speeds on in his glory—
OLD TIPPECANOE!
The iron arm'd soldier, the true-hearted soldier,
The gallant old soldier,
O TIPPECANOE!"

A number of brouches followed, containing the invited guests of the Convention, in the first of which we observed the Hon. Daniel Webster, of the United States Senate, and his Honor Sheppard C. Leakin, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Next to the carriage, and on foot, came the sub-committee of arrangements, the Harrison Convention and the central committee, distinguished by sashes and appropriate badges, expressive of their official position in the duties of the Convention.

The delegates from the several states then came in order, bearing banners and appropriate mottoes.

The delegation from New Jersey displayed the state banner, with the significant inscription—"The next impression of her broad seal will be re-erected."

The North Carolina delegation was comprised in one body under a banner displaying the arms of the state, the motto upon which was, "On, Stanly, on!"

Tennessee came with the sable weeds of solemn mourning on her flag, for one of her great and good men has just passed away. This token of respect to the memory of the talented and virtuous Hugh L. White, produced a deep sympathy of feeling on the beholder. The motto of the standard was—"Not that she loved Caesar less, but Rome more."

The Ohio delegation was preceded by the banner of the state, with the well selected motto—"She offers her Cincinnati to redeem the republic." One of the banners borne by the delegates from this state represented a demand of the surrender of Fort Meigs by Proctor, and bearing Gen. Harrison's reply: "Tell your General his capture will do him more honor than a thousand surrenders."

The delegation from Indiana displayed a flag with the inscription—"She will cherish in her manhood the defender of her infancy."

The delegations from some of the states were very numerous, and displayed flags variously ornamented.

Bands of music were placed at intervals throughout the whole line.

As the procession moved on through the city, and stretched out its lengthened line, the array was most imposing. Such an immense concourse moving like "an army with banners," never before on such an occasion thronged our avenues—while from one end of the mighty column to the other, loud acclamations ran, renewed from rank to rank, and bespeaking the strong enthusiasm which prevailed in every heart. Baltimore street was one long gallery of beauty. Innumerable white handkerchiefs waved by fair hands greeted each advancing pennon, and to the waving of handkerchiefs and to smiles, and bright glances from the windows, the Young Whigs returned loud cheers with uplifted hats. It may be safely calculated that for every three rounds given for the Whig cause generally, one was especially devoted to the ladies of Baltimore. The extent of the procession could not have been less than two miles, marching in platoons six to ten abreast.

In entering the enclosed ground appropriated for the meeting of the Convention, the procession passed through a triumphal arch, decorated with flags. This spot, known as the Canton race course, is even and smooth, and covered with a rich, grassy sward.

The Rev. Henry B. Baconbe, of Kentucky, then fervently and eloquently addressed the Throne of Divine Grace, after which the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, introduced John B. Thompson, esq. of Ky., the chairman of the committee of chairmen of the several delegations represented, by whom the Convention was called to order. Mr. T. on behalf of the same committee, then announced the nominations for President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which nominations were agreed to by acclamation.

The following resolutions, recommended to the adoption of the Convention by the committee of chairmen, were then read by Mr. Thompson of the committee; and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Convention of the Whig Young Men, assembled at Baltimore, the fourth day of May, 1840, that the nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, for the office of President of the United States, and of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the late Whig Convention at Harrisburg, is hereby cordially approved and ratified, and earnestly recommended to the support of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That to sustain the said nomination, the young men of the Union should unite their zeal, enthusiasm and vigor, to the wisdom, experience and judgment of their seniors, and to insure its triumph and success they should immediately adopt thorough and efficient organization.

Resolved, That for that purpose it be recommended to Democratic Whigs every where, to form Democratic Tippecanoe Clubs or Harrison Associations, in the respective towns, counties and cities of the states, which shall establish and maintain an active political correspondence, and procure and circulate political information.

Resolved, That these clubs or associations when formed, shall select and appoint the ablest and most efficient orators to address the people on all proper occasions, as may be deemed advisable, to proclaim the truths of Republican liberty, and to expose the abuses and corruptions of a spoils party which would enslave the people by an odious and unscrupulous Federal despotism in the form of an unchecked and unbalanced Executive, arrogantly assuming the purse, dictating laws of revenue and finance, recommending standing armies in time of peace, demolishing the coordinate departments of the federal government, proscribing individual citizens, and daringly attacking the rights and sovereignty of the states.

Resolved, That we will not yield or relax until the great work of reform and of redress of grievances be finished; and to insure perseverance to the end of this noble but arduous struggle for civil and political liberty, we will meet in our clubs at stated times, regularly; we will print and publish useful matter; we will address ourselves in every reasonable and respectful form to our fellow countrymen; and, finally, we will immediately precede the Presidential election in the fall, at such times as the central clubs of the respective states may appoint, assemble in state conventions throughout the Union to consider of preparations for the coming contest.

Resolved, That to carry out these resolutions, the "Republican Committee of Seventy-six," appointed by opponents of the present administration, at public meetings in the city of Washington, February 15 and 18, 1840, and the "Young Men's Committee of Forty-one," be and the same are hereby constituted the Central Democratic Tippecanoe Club of the Union; and the Central Whig Committee of the States respectively be and they are hereby constituted the Democratic Tippecanoe Clubs or Harrison Associations, whose duty it shall be to correspond immediately for the formation of city, town and county clubs, and to superintend all the other interests of the great and glorious cause to which we here pledge our dearest devotion and most patriotic exertions.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each delegation to raise a free contribution of one dollar from each of its members, to support the opposition press at the city of Washington, and generally to oppose the tyrannical tax upon the officeholders of the Presidential party.

Resolved, That the fund thus raised shall be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of Seventy-six at Washington.

These Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and the following was then offered and adopted also:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to call on the several states, through their Vice-Presidents, for brief statements of their present political condition and prospects.

In pursuance of this resolution, the President of the Convention severally called on gentlemen, who addressed the convention in regard to the current of popular opinion in their particular states, the ruin of business and destruction of trade growing out of the measures of the administration, the necessity that was felt for a change, and the conviction experienced that nothing but the election of General Harrison could arrest the disasters that threatened to overwhelm them.

Upon being called upon, speeches were delivered by Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. John Sergeant of Pa., Mr. Wm. C. Preston of S. C., Mr. Southard of N. J., and Mr. Graves of Ky.

The Convention adjourned at four o'clock, to meet again at the Monument Square on Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

Gen. Harrison—Abolition.
From the New Orleans Bee.
The following letter was written by Gen. Harrison to a gentleman well known to the people of this city:
"Cincinnati, 26th November, 1836.
"My Dear Sir: I answer the questions you proposed to me this morning, with great pleasure.
"1st. I do not believe that Congress can abolish Slavery in the states, or in any manner interfere with the property of the citizens in their slaves, but upon the application of the states, in which case, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the states so applying to get rid of their slaves. These opinions I have always held, and this was the ground upon which I voted against the Missouri restriction in the 15th Congress. The opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison.
"2d. I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, without the consent of the states of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the district.
"I received a letter some time since from John M. Berrien, esq. of Georgia, proposing questions similar to those made by you, and I answered them more at length than I have now done, but to the same import.
"I am, Sir, truly,
"W. H. HARRISON.
"To Thomas Sloan, Jr.,
"of New Orleans, and
"now in Cincinnati."
These were the sentiments of Gen. Harrison less than four years ago. They were written after the last Presidential Election, and refer to similar opinions written to Judge Berrien before that Election.
Gen. Harrison's opinions have undergone no change since the date of the above letter. His whole course concerning our domestic institutions has been decided, firm, and without the shadow of change.
From the Charleston Courier.
We give place with pleasure, to the following letter, from a distinguished Georgian, in answer to our recent call on him, adding another to the already multiplied proofs of Gen. Harrison's soundness on the slave question:
Savannah, April 11, 1840
Gentlemen—You call upon me in your paper of the 8th inst., to make public a letter addressed to me by Gen. Harrison, on the subject of Abolition. I have already replied to a similar request, made by the editor of the Daily Telegraph, a paper published in this city; but as I know not if that paper, (which has been recently established,) is on your list of exchanges, and feel that the liberality of your conduct, towards a political opponent, gives you an undoubted claim to the respect and courtesy of his friends, I repeat the substance of that answer.
The letter in question was written in 1836, in anticipation of a state of things which did not occur. It was, therefore, not made public, and I fear, has not been preserved. At least, after a diligent search among my papers, I have been unable to find it. Its contents, however, are perfectly within my recollection, and I do all that is in my power to comply with your request, by stating them; as I have done to the editor of the Telegraph. The letter embraced three points:
1. Gen. Harrison denied the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the states, or the district of Columbia.
2. He expressed the opinion that the tariff compromise ought to remain undisturbed.
3. He repudiated the practice of making appointments to office, the reward of partisan service.
This was the purport of the letter. I did not ask Gen. Harrison's opinion because I doubted it. Having been in intimate intercourse with him for several years, I knew that his views on these subjects were accordant with my own.
I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant.
J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT.
We understand that this thousand times refuted slander was trumped up anew at a Van Buren meeting, a week or two since, by a shameless demagogue. The assiduous given below was administered some years since to persons of similar character to himself with excellent effect, and we commend it to his special attention.
Ohio paper.
"We say again and again, for the information of distant readers, that the law on which General Harrison voted had nothing to do with debts or debtors. It was no part of our civil code. It related only to the punishment of scoundrels and rogues, (of like character with those who circulated this calumny,) such as break into their neighbors' houses at night to steal and plunder—such as burn haystacks, kill horses and cattle, remove landmarks, obtain money under false pretences, destroy bridges, break down tombstones, rob the graves of their dead, live in a state of fornication, arrest prisoners to escape from justice, &c. It had no connexion with the debts or business of an honest man. Felons and villains alone came within its cognizance—and none but a felon's or a villain's heart could be so base as to attribute to a valiant and faithful poor old soldier, like Harrison, a design to sell his neighbor for debt! I have no charity for such men. I mean such as have seen the law, or are acquainted with the true facts of the case."
Truth is powerful.—On the evening of the day on which Mr. Morehead addressed the people here, a gentleman of the Van Buren party, who had thoughtlessly indulged in the disparaging remarks published in the Administration papers respecting Gen. Harrison, assured us that he felt deeply ashamed of having done so. His remarks are worth recording, as a lesson to others. "So fully," said he, "has Mr. Morehead vindicated Gen. Harrison from the slanders of his opponents, that I feel guilty of ingratitude to the brave old man, in having sanctioned, even jokingly, the base charge of cowardice made against him. No American citizen should forget the noble services of Harrison, or mention his name but with the respect due to a national benefactor. I never will again."
Newbern Spectator.

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
	rise	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
14 Thursday	5 30	6 57				
15 Friday	5 26	6 58				
16 Saturday	5 26	6 58				
17 Sunday	5 1	6 59				
18 Monday	5 0	7 0				
19 Tuesday	4 59	7 1				
20 Wednesday	4 59	7 1				

MOON'S PHASES.
New 1 6 50 a.m.
First 6 34 a.m.
Full 16 6 14 morn.
Last 24 8 8 morn.
No 31 1 59 morn.