

Miscellaneous.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs Gales & Son: Please publish in the Intelligencer the subjoined extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison under date of the 28th ultimo. It is in answer to a communication which I addressed to him, relative to that ignominious subject to the Cincinnati Committee which has been ascribed to him. He repels the imputation that his thoughts are subject to the keeping or dictation of a committee.

The publication of the annexed portion of his letter is due to Gen. Harrison. It will be appreciated by the candid and just of all parties. To give it authenticity, is a sufficient motive for connecting my name with its publication.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1840.

EXTRACT FROM GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER.

"All the connexion which I ever had with the Corresponding Committee of the Whigs of Hamilton County (that which I suppose has been alluded to) is, that I requested through its chairman, Maj. Gwynne, to give the information sought for, in some of the numerous letters I received, in relation to my political opinions, and events in my past life. This was to be done by sending to the writers of those letters the documents which contained the information they sought. He was also authorized in cases where further opinions were asked for, to state my determination to give no other pledges of what I would or would not do, if I should be elected to the Presidency.

"The reasons which had induced me to adopt this determination are contained in a letter written to a committee in New York, and which will, I presume be soon published. With neither of the other members of the committee did I ever exchange one word, or, by letter, give or receive any suggestions as to the manner in which the task I had assigned to the committee was to be performed. Indeed, I did not know, until very recently, who were the members of the committee. I could have no doubt of their being my political and personal friends, and such I found them to be.

"As it has been ascertained that I employed this committee to write political opinions for me, because I was unable to write them myself, it may be proper to say, that I was never in the habit of doing this; and that in all the Addresses, Letters, Speeches, General Orders, &c., which have been published under my name and with my sanction, there is not a line that was written or suggested by any other individual. I do not claim for these productions any merit; nor would I consider myself blameable had I received the occasional assistance of my friends in this way; but I mention it, to show how totally reckless are my political enemies in the assertions they make in relation to me."

From the Washington Globe.

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"Here is a distinct admission by Gen. H. himself of the main point which has been charged. He says: 'I requested the committee through its Chairman, Maj. Gwynne, to give the information sought for, in some of the numerous letters I received, in relation to my political opinions and events of my past life.' Very well; but how was this to be done? Hear the General himself: 'This was to be done by sending to the writers the documents which contained the information they sought.' Nothing was to be said about his present opinions about any thing. But the 'documents' showing what were his opinions in long past years, were to be sent to satisfy the inquiries of the people, as to what he now thinks, in relation to passing scenes, and what he would now do if made President. But to leave no doubt on that score, the General proceeds to say: He (Major Gwynne) was also authorized, in cases where further opinions were asked for, to state my determination to give no other pledges of what I would or would not do, if I should be elected to the Presidency."

"The effect, then, of this evidence which the friends of Harrison produce to exonerate him from the imputation of being in the care of a committee, is to show that he avows and takes upon himself the responsibility of the policy which that committee announced. Instead of saying the committee acted without authority in stating that he would make no further declaration of principles for the public eye, he says that he 'authorized' them to do so! This puts an end to all doubt. The people now see standing before them a candidate for the highest office they can confer, who boldly tells them he will answer none of their questions as to his opinions—he will not tell them what he will or will not do if they elect him!

Will the people vote for a man who thus treats their reasonable inquiries with contempt? November's polls will tell.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE OLD THING.

The old Federalist, now all at once, are shedding their scales, and coming forth in the pliant wriggling sleekness of modern Whiggery. It is so in all the Federal States; it was so at the Baltimore Convention; it is so at Washington; and it is so even at the South. Look at the meetings recently held in this State and Georgia! Who presided at the Savannah Harrison meeting—a movement soon after defeated and rebuked by the counter movement of the people of Savannah? Judge Berrin, an old Federalist. Who presided at the Millidgeville Convention? The same old

Federalist. Who was the leader of the "nameless Cohort" which got up the pitiful abortion of a Harrison meeting even in Charleston? Another old Federalist. An independent people were roused here and trampled the movers into political insignificance. So may it be in Georgia! So it will be, for truth is mighty. Our friends there have only to use facts, and urge truth for truths sake, and intelligent people will not suffer their eyes to be lugged. There is a wholesome ferment in our sister State. Much as she has been distracted by contests for men and names, there has been too much discussion for Georgia not to see and lay hold on the truth. The State Rights men will not suffer themselves to be led astray by the apostasy of would-be leaders, but the same fate awaits those leaders, as has been visited upon every public man in South Carolina, who acted on the belief that an adhesion to names and men would cloak or excuse his desertion of their principle. Our people understood their rights, and clung to their principles, and the deluded, vain and weak politicians, to whose ambitious and selfish aspirations the strict State Rights school was too impracticable—too coldly and sturdily in the way of political huckstering—sunk at once into imbecility and contempt, the moment they deserted the stern worship, and commenced trading in their own rickety skills. The public men of Georgia, who have followed their foolish lead, must share their pitiful doom, and either be driven from public life, or remain in it as proteges of Federalism, refugees from the public opinion of their own constituents, hiding the chance of being saved by the return of Federalism to power, and holding their places through the contemptuous toleration of a generous people.

From the Cincinnati (O.) Advertiser & Journal.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG, OR GENERAL HARRISON AN ABOLITIONIST.—Below we give the deposition of one of our respectable citizens, in whose hearing Gen. Harrison declared himself to be an Abolitionist; and his motives for being so, to obtain the electoral vote of New York State.

The deponent in this city, and son to one of our judges of the court of common pleas, and his veracity indisputable, in his testimony had not been strongly corroborated by so many circumstances in the conduct of the available candidate.

We hope our Southern friends with whom we exchange papers, will give currency to the affidavit below.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
Hamilton County, }

Before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, personally appeared Israel Brown, jr., and being duly sworn, says that about three months ago, he was on the Ben Franklin steamboat, in company with General Wm. H. Harrison, and heard him say that he was an Abolitionist, and that he was certain of getting the State of New York, because they knew him to be an Abolitionist.

ISRAEL BROWN, Jr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this first day of June, A. D. 1840.
J. H. GETZENDANNER,

HARRISON AND ABOLITION.—Three Abolition papers in the State of Ohio, the Elyria Atlas, the New Lisbon Aurora, and the Xenia Free Press, have hoisted the name of Harrison as their candidate for the Presidency. A fourth, the Philanthropist, has three columns filled with eulogy of the old General, and reasons why the Abolitionists should support him; stating that he was an Abolitionist many years ago, BELONGED TO A SOCIETY AT THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF HIS AGE. This is unfair in the Abolitionists, while the Southern Whigs have enthusiastically adopted their candidate.—Maskingum Fally.

From the Millidgeville Recorder.

On Monday morning last the Convention called by the State Rights Party convened in the Hall of Representatives, and continued its session until Tuesday 3 o'clock, when it adjourned sine die.

A motion was made to nominate a committee who should report to the Convention an Electoral Ticket to sustain Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, and John Tyler, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

On Tuesday morning the committee reported the following ticket, which was with us believe, but one or two dissentients, unanimously accepted.

GEORGE R. GILMER, of Ogleshorpe, Gen DUNCAN L. CLINCH, of Camden, Col. JOHN W. CAMPBELL, of Muscogee. Maj. JOEL CRAWFORD, of Hancock, CHARLES DOUGHERTY, of Clark, SEATON GRANTLAND, of Baldwin, Gen. ANDREW MILLER, of Cass, Gen. W. W. EZZARD, of De Kalb, C. B. STRONG, of Bibb, JOHN WHITEHEAD, of Burke, Gen. E. WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.

The Convention then went into a ballot for a Congressional Ticket, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen.

W. W. HABERSHAM, of Habersham, Wm. C. DAWSON, of Greene, JULIUS C. ALFORD, of Troup, EUGENIUS A. NISBET, of Bibb, LOTT WARREN, of Sumter, THOS. BUTLER KING, of Glynn, ROGER L. GAMBLE, of Jefferson, JAMES A. MERRIWETHER, of Putnam, THOS. F. FOSTER, of Muscogee.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people, and another to inform the gentlemen of their nomination, and to fill any vacancy which might occur; when after some other less important action, the Convention adjourned.

FAITHFUL EXPOSITION.

We have endeavored to search out the sum of "Whig" argument in favor of Harrison, and find that "log cabin and hard cider," are the Alpha and Omega of their plaudits and praises. "Log cabin and hard cider," is the answer to every thing Harrison has done, will do, or will ever attempt to do. "Log cabin and hard cider" being the fundamental principle of the whiggery, it is very susceptible of extension in detail, whereby we obtain many scions of the old stock. Of this class is the following, which we take from the Buffalo Republican, and which is a "faithful exposition," of Gen. Harrison's views on various public matters, as explained by

his "confidential advisers," and other friends:

Q. What are Gen. Harrison's sentiments in regard to a National Bank?

A. Great Harrison he is the man, To lead the sons of freedom on.

Q. Is Harrison in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia?

A. His like again can ne'er be found. So pass the cider round and round.

Q. Is Gen. Harrison in favor of a protective tariff?

A. While little Mat the spoils is grabbin', The hero lives in his log cabin.

Q. Would General Harrison sanction the assumption of the State debts by the General Government?

A. Huzza for Tip! Huzza for Tyler! With these we'll burst the Dutchman's tiler.

Q. Is Gen. Harrison in favor of dividing the public lands among the States?

A. With hoe cake, cider, songs & brandy. We'll thrash the locofocos handy.

Q. Upon what great principles do you take grounds in support of your candidature?

A. And when we get Old Tip elected, No friend of his will be neglected.

Q. Will the same committee who now govern the General, continue to think and act for him, when he is elected President?

A. Then, then will the reformation? Bank bills will inundate the nation? Then shame will seize each bank reiler; Three cheers for Tip! Huzza for Tyler!

The Republican says—"Whigs, do you say this is puerile, ridiculous stuff? We grant it; it certainly is excessively foolish, but it is nevertheless the very gist of Federal Whig argument. This is the way in which you have answered all questions involving principle which have been but to you, since the nomination and gagging of your candidate. It remaining to be seen whether or not the people of the United States will be satisfied with this kind of treatment.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 16.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the seers, Stephen & Francis, Capt. Magee, and Empire, Capt. Southwick, arrived yesterday we have received the Herald and News, of the 12th inst. By a passenger on board the former vessel, we learn that intelligence had been received at St. Augustine, that Col. Green, operating in Middle Florida had come in contact with a party of Indians, and succeeded in killing three warriors and a white man, who was with them—also capturing several prisoners.

We copy the following from the papers received:—

The Indians who committed the outrages in this neighborhood a fortnight ago, and surrounded the dwellings at North River, proceeded to the settlement at Mandarin, and were reconnoitering about there when their signs were discovered.—A party of gentlemen immediately started in pursuit, and came upon five of the rascals. They took to a high grass pond, and as the party were too small to surround it, the grass was fired when the fellows escaped under the smoke. Their tracks were numerous in and around the settlement.—News.

INDIAN NEWS.—Our excellent correspondents at Black Creek, have put us in possession of intelligence from Fort King to the 8th inst., 9 A. M., which we give as follows:—

"On last Sunday week Col. Riley ran down an Indian in the Pine Woods near the Whiteoak; a day or two afterwards he surprised an Indian camp, consisting of 2 warriors 2 squaws, and 4 children; they killed the 2 warriors and one squaw, and took the rest prisoners. On Tuesday night last one of the Indians made his escape, owing to the sentinel going to sleep. One of the guard saw him running and fired at him, which alarmed the whole camp—the other sentinels also fired. Capt. Mason was shot dead, either by the Indians, or accidentally by his own men—it is supposed that the latter was the case. He was seen running after the Indian, and it is impossible to ascertain who killed him."

Capt. Mason, here mentioned, was a very respected inhabitant of Duval County, and was a member of the House of Representatives in the last Council. He has distinguished himself in the late wars, and shared largely in the confidence of the public as a useful citizen and an active officer.

We learn further, that Col. Harney was to have left Fort King for Fort Mellon, on the 10th.

Capt. Bonaeville had gone on a scout of 20 days, and taken Indian Tom with him. Tom was to be sent out to bring in the Indians, but doubts are expressed whether he ever returns.

We see from the above, that something is doing in the interior. Keep up constant scouts and success will follow. Successful Indian fighting is an employment of unremitting activity, watchfulness and peril.—Herald.

SAVANNAH, June 18.

Arrest of a Robber.—A fellow named, or calling himself Joseph Buck, of the State of Massachusetts, was apprehended yesterday, for breaking open and robbing the store of Mr. Olmstead, and stealing therefrom about \$100 and three \$5 gold pieces.

His apprehension was caused by his attempting to negotiate some of the bills, which are uncurrent here, at Mr. Withington's Exchange Office.

This fellow has been fully recognized by many of our citizens as a common loafer for more than a year past. We understand that he has done little for a living since his arrival here, except that now and again he sold a little fish in the market.—He is supposed to be the prime if not the only actor in most of the robberies so frequent of late. The money was found sewed up in his clothes; he had also a gold pencil case about him. His appearance is miserable in the extreme. It would appear that he is an old offender, from the fact of his declining to answer any questions, and the total want of feeling he exhibited.

He underwent an examination before Justices Versille & Russell, and was committed to jail.—Daily Telegraph.

There were 89 deaths in Philadelphia, during the week ending on Saturday, 41 of which were of children under two years of age.

Communications.

To WHITFIELD BROOKS, ESQ.—

Sir:—You will excuse my addressing you personally, since your letter to Col. Hammond, published in the last Advertiser, contains charges exceedingly injurious to the characters of those to whom you allude and, until they are named, applying indiscriminately to all in this District who are opposed to that gentleman in the coming contest for Governor. You inform Col. H. as a matter of fact, and not of inference, that his "opponents in this District" are engaged in a "systematic effort" to excite "public prejudice and opposition" to him by "false and ungenerous insinuations," "fabricated and circulated for party effect." As gentlemen are not in a habit of fabricating and circulating falsehoods "for party effect," or any other purpose, and as some of those who cannot support Col. H. happen to be gentlemen, and many of them his personal friends, I call upon you, in justice to them, to name the individuals to whom you allude. You have, of your own accord, publicly made the charges, and we now demand the specifications and the proof. As you were the advocate of Judge Johnson, when you last "defined your position," and consequently one of Col. H.'s "opponents in this District," I shall not dispute your right to speak for those of his "opponents," who support "that eminently virtuous citizen and faithful public servant," whom it appears you have now abandoned, though but a short time since, you would have been "exceedingly gratified" to see him transferred to the gubernatorial chair.—Knowing your great tact in "defining positions" I leave the judges friends in your hands, hoping that you may succeed in showing that all of them have been an innocent of fabricating falsehoods "for party effect," as I know the friends of Col. Richardson are.

Seeing that you have entirely misconceived the objections, which Col. Richardson's friends have made to Col. H. and consequently your explanations cannot remove the "public prejudice" which is against him, I will briefly state the only grounds upon which they have ever opposed him either through the public press, or otherwise. They have said that Col. R. was the candidate of the Democratic Sub-Treasury party—a party formed in 1837, when Mr. Van Buren took ground for the South, from the scattered elements of the Democratic State Rights Party of 1827, and composed of Union men and Nullifiers without reference to those old party distinctions—the support of the Sub-Treasury and opposition to a National Bank, the Tariff and Internal Improvements being the basis of its organization. They claim him as the candidate of the Sub-Treasury party because he was nominated as such by every leading Sub-Treasury paper in the State. It is the province of newspaper Editors to propose the measures and nominate the candidates that are to be sustained by their party;—how else can it be done? The press has, therefore, been always considered an index to the opinions of its party, and a certain criterion of its sentiments—it being well known that the Editors of leading public journals are in a habit of continual consulting with, and being consulted by the leaders of the party. Have you yourself not acknowledged this, and did you not consider Col. R. the Sub-Treasury candidate when you nominated Judge Johnson, a Bank and Preston man, against him? If not, what did you mean by saying that, from the manner of his nomination, you were "warranted in the conclusion that Col. R. was to be the candidate of that portion of the State Rights party, of which the Editor" (of the Mercury) "is the reported and recognised organ?"—

Col. Preston and his followers have rattled off from the Old State Rights party, and are herding with the Bank men, Tariff men, the Federalists and Abolitionists of the North—they may still be considered by you as a portion of the State Rights party; but they call themselves Whigs.—Be that as it may there is certainly but one other party in the State—the Sub-Treasury, and of that the Mercury ever has been and still is "the reputed and recognised organ!"

Soon after this formal nomination of Col. R. by the "recognised organs" of our party, Judge Johnson and Col. Hammond were brought out by nobody knows who, in the Charleston Courier, (the only Anti-Sub-Treasury paper in the State) and two anonymous writers in the Advertiser. One of these pieces has been attributed to you. Judge Johnson when nominated by you, was known to be a Preston and Bank man, and Col. Hammond was not known to be politically opposed, and was supposed to be personally attached to Col. Preston. This, as was natural, excited our suspicions, and those suspicions were but confirmed, when a short time after, some of Col. H.'s supporters attempted to make him the means of reviving the question of Nullification. Who is to be benefited by the unbuying of that forgotten feud, except Col. Preston, and those of his followers, who, by their opposition to the State, are now in a hopeless mirrory, and can only get into a majority by making nullification the test of political orthodoxy? Under these circumstances the friends of Col. R. believing with you, that he was the candidate of the Sub-Treasury party, called on that party to support him. They expressed their belief that both Judge J. and Col. H. were the nominees of the Preston and Bank faction, that Col. H. was brought out to divide the Nullifiers, and Judge J. to divide the Union men, and that one would be ultimately withdrawn, and his votes be given to the other. And it has lately been said, that those who are opposed to Mr. Calhoun and the present Administration, finding that they could as easily elect Col. Preston himself, as his friend Judge J., have determined to drop him and support Col. H. in preference to the candidate of the party to which they are so bitterly opposed.

Now let us examine for a moment, the grounds upon which those suspicious are founded. As you have concluded to abandon (with your candidate) "the quiet position of an observer of passing events" and appear determined to define Col. H.'s position (if you cannot your own,) you will not be surprised at my applying to you for information upon a subject, bearing

very directly upon the point at issue. Do you know a single Preston and Bank man, in the State who is not opposed to Col. Richardson? Can you account for this opposition to him upon any other ground, than that he is regarded as the candidate of the Sub-Treasury party? I should not have troubled you with these questions had I not supposed that as the "social intercourse" with your "old and cherished acquaintance" (Col. P.) has not been interrupted by any political differences, you may occasionally hear from him, and be able to give us some information, as to the course his friends are pursuing.

As you appear disposed to drop your former nominee Judge J. forget his many eminent virtues and faithful public services" upon which you so eloquently dwelt, when "you last defined your position," we will, if you prefer it, discuss the claims of your present pet (Col. H.) and his connexion with the "Preston faction." As to his connexion with that "faction," you will not be surprised to learn, I imagine, that your espousal of his cause has in the opinion of many, but helped "to thicken other proofs that do demonstrate thinly." The conduct of a party is but the conduct of the individuals composing it. I shall therefore take a "birds-eye" view of your course and draw from it such conclusions as I may, as to the probable position of the rest of Judge J.'s friends at this time. After feeling sufficiently horrified at the idea of a candidate for a public office, being nominated in a newspaper, and having expended as much solemnity and surprise as was proper on such an occasion, you came to the conclusion that Col. R. was to be the candidate of the Sub-Treasury Party, and proceeded to nominate a Preston and Bank man, against him. And why? Because "his" (Judge J.'s) "transfer to the gubernatorial chair would have relieved him from the heavy labors of his present office; the duties of which he has discharged for upwards of twenty years with honor to himself and signal advantage to the State." Upon the sufficiency of this reason I shall make no comment as you are no longer supporting him; but simply inquire if the duties of his office are less laborious, or if he has been in the service of the State a shorter time than when you penned the sentence above quoted? If not why have you deserted him? Is it because he cannot be elected, and Col. H. would be more acceptable to Wm. C. Preston than Col. Richardson?

Let us for a moment compare the claims which these two gentlemen have upon the Sub-Treasury party. Col. R. is known to be the nominee of that party, and Col. H. has been brought out against him, and is supported by the Preston and Bank men. Whilst Col. R. by his open, active and effective support of the Sub-Treasury has incurred the opposition of Wm. C. Preston and all his followers, Col. H.'s "social relations" with that gentleman have not been changed, and even his opinions upon the Sub-Treasury, were not known till last Thursday. Col. H. if not the political, is the personal friend of Col. Preston, whilst Col. R. finding that he could not "maintain the relations of private friendship, and social intercourse with old and cherished acquaintances, such as Col. Preston," without some "abatement of devotion to his political creed and compromise of public duty, determined to split with him even at the risk of a blast of this great 'wind instrument' of the Whig Party. Whilst Col. Richardson is "prepared to give" (as you hoped Col. Hammond would be) his "cheerful and firm support to Mr. Van Buren and the leading measures of his administration" we find that Col. H. only "prefers him to Gen. Harrison" and is unwilling to pledge himself "to any indiscriminate support of his administration." As a Sub-Treasury man how should you decide?

Upon the score of friendship you are also bound to prefer Col. R. Since you have assured us that you have long enjoyed his "confidence (?) and friendship—concede to him "high character,"—"duty appreciate his many excellent qualities and personal worth"—entertain for him the "highest personal respect" and "would be prepared for more than a quiet acquiescence in his nomination could you permit the kind relations of old acquaintance and the sentiments of esteem and consideration which it inspired to influence your course in the selection of a person for this high office."—Unless Col. H. has saved your life four times, and is in a habit of explaining away your inconsistencies, you can scarcely entertain for him kinder feelings, or be inclined to speak of him in more complimentary terms.

You are also estopped from the argument that Col. H. is a Nullifier and should therefore be preferred, since you admit that "the organization of old parties no longer exists in the States, that "the lines of separation have been obliterated and both" (Union men and Nullifiers) "are harmoniously united in the patriotic effort of serving the State"—that "to carry out the compromise which was happily effected in the session of 1834, ALL public offices should be open and acceptable to each party" and that the present state of public opinion" and "the true interests of the State," would render "the elevation of a gentleman from the ranks of the Union party to the office of Governor," "liberal, wise, prudent and magnanimous." To be consistent you must think that the election of Col. Hammond would be illiberal, unwise, imprudent and contemptible! How then can you support him? I am sure that you will not act in a manner which even you yourself would have to characterize as illiberal, unwise, imprudent and contemptible.

You feel, you say, that you can "maintain the relations of private friendship and social intercourse with old and cherished acquaintances, such as Col. Preston, without the slightest abatement of devotion to your political creed or the least compromise of public duty." I am either deceived as to your political creed, or you are, in supposing that your devotion to Col. Preston does not interfere with the discharge of the duties which you owe to your party. Do you consider it not "the slightest abatement of devotion to your political creed, or the least compromise of your public duty" to be made, by Col. Preston, or his friends in Washington, the means of circulating, in this District, all the abuse and billingsgate which Harrison Whigs may choose to heap upon our party, Mr.

Calhoun, or even our own Representative? Devotion is a strong word, and yet you deny even the "slightest abatement" of it.—Do you consider it not the slightest abatement of devotion to your political creed or the least compromise of public duty" to assert that "South Carolina is in the leading strings of Mr. Calhoun," when conversing with Bank men, upon the subject of the Sub-Treasury? You may have been convinced by Mr. Calhoun's arguments that the Sub-Treasury is "the great measure of deliverance and liberty to the South." You may be convinced that we should prefer Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Harrison, and that "the true interests of the State renders the elevation of a gentleman from the ranks of the Union party, liberal, wise, prudent and magnanimous;" but the relations of private friendship and social intercourse with old and cherished acquaintances, such as Col. Preston" have, I fear, caused a slight "abatement of devotion to your political creed" and a small, a very small "compromise of public duty."

SUB-TREASURY.

Mr. Editor:

Permit a voter through the columns of your paper, to suggest a few thoughts on the present depressed condition of our financial affairs, and other matters. The constant cry is, What shall we do? The times are so hard. The cause of this pressure, originates I believe, from the wild and extravagant speculations of individuals, and of the States, which have chartered such a multitude of banks. But the first and grand cause is the U. States Bank.—The States have suffered their own banks to do as they please. They have not compelled them to pay their debts, while the farmer and mechanic are obliged to pay theirs, with interest. With regard to our own State, I think it would be wise in our Legislature to refuse to charter any more banks. I think a law should be passed to force our banks to pay their debts, as well as the planter, or forfeit their charters. I believe in the superior excellence of a State Bank, with branches, private stockholders, owning half the stock, and representation according to shares. There should be no other bank in the State. It would then, be to the advantage of all, to work together. The next Legislature will be an important one. That body must prepare the means to keep up the faith and credit of the State, which has been so unwisely pledged by the Legislature formerly. A great debt has been contracted from which the State receives little or no benefit, and a few individuals reap nearly all the advantage.

Look well fellow-citizens, to the polls in October next. Vote for measures and not for men. Vote for none, who go not for the general welfare of the country. Trust no man, whose interest is not identified with that of the planter.

I believe in the utility of a poll tax.—Because it costs the State as much to protect the person and life of a man who pays no tax, as it does that of one who is a tax payer. The vote of the former, counts as much at the ballot box, as that of the latter. Besides the State tax, there is a heavy District tax to pay. Why should not all our citizens bear a part of the expense, in supporting our State Government?

With regard to the Presidential election, it is alarming to see the course of some Southern men in this matter. Gen. Harrison has come before the People of United States, refusing to publish his political views, and throwing himself into the hands of a Committee. These will not make known his opinions, but say that he belongs to the school of Jefferson. If Jefferson was a Federalist, which Harrison undoubtedly is, then I am far behind the times.

It appears to me, that a Southern man who supports Harrison, goes against light and knowledge. He is unfriendly to slavery, and his military skill is at least doubtful. He is also in favor of a National Bank. Fellow citizens, I warn you against bank politicians. The greater part of them, are wolves in sheep's clothing. They cry out for Harrison and Reform, but all for which they care, is a Bank. It is a small matter to them, who is President, if they can only have a Bank. Of this, I am well satisfied. If we continue to send men in favor of our present banking system, to the Legislature, we the farmers and mechanics of the country, will always experience hard times. A VOTER.

[For the Advertiser.]

"FRESH OF THE BANKS."

Great fraud must be mark'd by disaster as great, And Country must suffer for sins of the State. When wise Legislators, their fortunes to make, Had sought from the people their earning to take; And rob them of land, in justice their due, Kind Heaven sent a fresh, which we call "the Yazoo!" When Bankers and Brokers had shaved them full sore, And still were designing to shave them yet more; A fresher still greater, arising he sent, To warn them of evil, and warn their content. Such mercies, tho' evils, deserve our thanks: Then let us awake from the fresh of the banks!

SEMI-VAN ASTI-HAR.

A Post Office, to be called Erin, has been established at the seat of justice for Beaufort District, near Gillisonville, Henry Goette, Esq., has been appointed Post Master.