

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—Proposed by General Jackson—Dissuaded by Van Buren—The People will establish it by the election of General Harrison.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET—FOR PRESIDENT,

William Henry Harrison, of Ohio. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, John Tyler, of Va.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. PHILIP COLE, of Washington. JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis. SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson. STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Rails.

Nominations by the Whig Convention of Missouri, assembled in the City of Jefferson, Monday, October 21st, 1839.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN B. CLARK, of Howard County. FOR LEUT. GOVERNOR, JOSEPH BOGY, of Ste. Genevieve.

FOR CONGRESS, EDWARD M. SAMUEL, of Liberty. GEORGE C. SIBLEY, of St. Charles.

FOR THE STATE SENATE, JOSEPH COOPER. FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HENRY W. KRING. AZOR R. ANDERSON. THOMAS JACKMAN. JAMES H. BIRCH.

“Save himself who can.”

JUDGE REYNOLDS HAS BACKED OUT FROM DR. REDMAN'S ODIOUS CURRENCY BILL.

Base desertion of his friends in Howard, and in the State!

We publish to-day the reply of Judge Reynolds, to those citizens of Monroe who had criticized him on the question of the Currency Bill, and hope our friends will give it wide circulation, and upon the wings of the wind spread it to every corner of the state. It has covered the office-holders in this place with confusion and consternation, and as will be observed, appears in the Democrat without even an allusion. How they grated their teeth upon its reception can only be inferred from their sending it to the world still-born, without notice or endorsement.

The leading friends of the Judge, in this county, are strongly committed to the bill, as reported to the House of Representatives by Dr. Redman; and his leading friends in the State are committed to it as it passed the lower branch of the Legislature. The leaders here were hence thunder-struck when the Monroe chateauc made its appearance, and by artful language undertook to convey the impression that the Judge could not receive it in time to prepare an answer. A letter was also despatched, and published in Monroe, creating the same impression—but Judge Reynolds is an old and sly fox—had traversed the state from one extreme to the other, and ascertained for himself that he could not pack the odious bill, and hence his reply silently published in the Democrat—in which he takes off his hat and very quietly bids it good bye, and in language which none can misunderstand, exclaims at the top of his voice—“save himself who can.”

This was exceedingly unkind in the Judge, and we assure him his friends in these parts will curse him in their hearts from this until the election, he having forced upon them the necessity of eating their own words and facing to the right about, or going for a ticket which carries water on both shoulders. They may decide this matter just as they please—eat their own words—face to the right about—carry water on both shoulders—curse Judge Reynolds—go for all the odious currency bill, or a small part of it—back out, as their great leader and champion has been forced to do, or stand up to the rack—they may do either or all these things, and yet our prediction will stand the same—they are doomed to encounter the lasting curses of an honest and indignant people, and look in the face a Whig majority in Howard on the first Monday in August!

We therefore conclude this racy and hasty article, by calling particular attention to the ANSWER under consideration. We ask the voters to look at the prohibitions, the oaths, the indictments, the depositing of FREEMEN in the JAIL and PENITENTIARY, the forfeiture of office, and other matters which fill up Dr. Redman's currency bill, and then read the reply of Judge Reynolds, which modestly contends for confining the banks of other States to notes of the same size issued by our own, and expresses his DISAPPROBATION of every thing else. In fact, he expressly says—“I would make no distinction between our bank and those of other States, and thus avoid retaliation”—the very identical doctrine contended for in the hand-bill of Mr. KANSO, and for publishing which he has been so much slandered and abused!

The truth is, Judge Reynolds is out against the entire bill of Dr. Redman, no part of which being fortunate enough to procure his endorsement. This much, then, has been accomplished for the people of Missouri by the ardent and untiring efforts of the Patriot Whigs of the State, and we give them eternal honor for their all embracing and important achievement.

Will Dr. Redman support his own bill, or the back-out proposition of Judge Reynolds? And what will the other loco loco candidates do? We pause for a reply.

AN Honest MAN—Again Persecuted.

At Franklin, on Wednesday last, in the public discussion of the Currency Bill, a controversy grew up between Col. Birch and Dr. Redman, in relation to the wording of the new U. States Bank notes. As stated in the following certificate, Dr. Redman called upon Mr. Cooper for one of the notes of said bank, and in an exulting and cheerful tone read it off—“the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania.” The exact language used by the Doctor in the flourish of trumpets which succeeded the above announcement will not be reported, but the note found its way to the hands of Col. Birch, who instantly exposed the falsehood, and in his presence and that of the assembled multitude, took the following certificate, which will speak for itself with all honorable men.

“We whose names are hereto subscribed hereby certify that, near Franklin, on the 15th day of July, 1840, Dr. J. W. Redman called upon Joseph Cooper to hand him a post note on the Bank of the United States, (No. 222, letter F, Sept. 1, 1838), and that he (Redman) read it, and stated that it read, “the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania.” All of us have read said note, (most of us on the spot), and declare that it did not so does not so read.

GERARD ROBINSON. MARTIN SETTLE. M. SWITZLER. J. P. LANCASTER. F. WALKER. WILLIAM STIPE. JESSE RIDDLESBARGER. THOMAS W. PATTEN.”

This certificate was taken not for the mere purpose of taunting Doctor Redman still closer to the counter. He is already under the counter, and this matter is exposed for no other purpose than to put people upon their guard in relation to other notorious fabrications—for a man who will read falsely from one document will read falsely from another—and who can conceive the private meanness of a man who will expose himself to be proved a deliberate LIAR in the face of the multitude, and from the public hustings!

This, however, is only a part of the inventory in which this man has been detected and exposed. Aware that the people were nearly tired of the slang whanging of such men as himself, and that they had commenced calling for “documents,” he has carefully prepared an old book, in which he has as carefully pasted all the falsehoods and slanders which appear in the Hickory Club, and other kindred prints, and actually draws out the scrap book referred to, and attempts to impose it upon his few followers as documentary evidence. This is no fiction, but can be proved upon him by citizens from all parts of the county!

It is unnecessary for us to call particular attention to the names appended to the certificate above published. Those of Messrs. Robinson, Settle, Switzler, Walker, Stipe, Riddlebarger, and Patten, are known to the whole county; and Mr. LANCASTER, who is something of a stranger, is the eloquent and popular minister of that name, who happened to be present. We also take the liberty of referring to the whole body of citizens present, among whom was Dr. Lowry, and several other leading friends of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

POSTSCRIPT. Having omitted to mention, that Col. B. declared to the face of Dr. R. and the assembled multitude, on Wednesday, that he should read the foregoing statement at every public assembly from that day until the day of the election, for the purpose of protecting himself and his friends (including Gen. Harrison), from the effect of any and every thing else depending on what Dr. R. might assert or even read hereafter, we now make room to add, that this publicly convicted liar and slanderer had not the assurance (even with all his recklessness) to get up and follow Col. B. at Franklin, (as had been agreed upon) and wholly failed to meet him at Chariton on the next day! This will explain what was whispered about at Franklin during the evening—that Redman must be held back for the future, and Dr. Lowry and Mr. Jackson, of the Bank, or Mr. Boon, of the Land office, must take the field. The arrangement was carried out. The cashier of the Bank went up—and publicly entered the field, as a stump speaker, against Birch, as the President of the Bank had on the day before! The people will make their own comment on the first Monday in August.

MORTGAGING THE BANK OF MISSOURI TO THE LORDS AND LADIES OF ENGLAND.

The following is the vote of the two Houses on Dr. Redman's Bill to sell our state bonds in England. The bill and vote have both been publicly read in every section of the county, by one of the Whig candidates, and will continue to be read, but we publish the vote for the information of such as have not, or may not be able to attend the gatherings. We will not add that the amount authorized to be sold was about two millions four hundred thousand dollars, out of the five millions of our bank stock—and that it was done by the same men who made such a clamour against the late Bank of the U. S. because these same “Lords and Ladies” held 7 or 8 millions, out of thirty-five millions of its stock! Consistency, thou art a jewel!

—THE VOTE IN THE H. R.—

AYES—Messrs. Ashby, Atchison, Bullinger, Bunting, Bradshaw, Brown, of F. Canole, Canolfax, Carson, Chiles, of F., Clark, of L., Corbill, Card of A., Dethier, Elston, Elobe, Emmerson, Emmons, Fisher, Frost, Fulkerson, Gore, Hancock, Hickox, Holliman, Hadspeck, Hughes, Huston, Jackson, of A., Kincheloe, Mason, Miller, Minnis, Montgomery of B., Montgomery of F., Morin, Tolk, Redman, Reese, Russell, South, Williams of C. G., Williams of D., Williams of F. B., Woodson, Young of L. and Mr. Speaker—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Boggy, Bough, Brown, Bradshaw, Bradhart, Caldwell, Casterphen, Caulk, Clark of St. Louis, Coalter, of C., Fullerton, Geyer, Gordon, Hall, Harris, Hickman, Jones, Kelly, McLaughlin, McLean, Morris, Netherland, Penn, Persinger, Pratt, Primm, Richie, Rollins, Sappington, Thompson, Wright, and Young of C—38.

—THE VOTE IN THE SENATE.—

YEAS—Messrs. Alford, Ashby, Danforth, DeGuerre, Gilliam, Glasgow, Gorham, Grimes, Hunter, Jones of C., McDaniel, Miller, Morin, Monroe, Montgomery, Noland, Penn, Rawlins and Steriger—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Byrd, Campbell, Conger, Darby, Gentry, Hyatt, Jones of F., Maupin, McVain, Pratt, Varner and Watts—12.

These marked in italics are Whigs—the others Locos. It is thus seen, that it was carried by Locos, the few Whigs who voted for it all residing in that section of the State which was interested in procuring stock on almost any terms with which to set up another branch. Who are the British Bank party? Acts—not words. We rejoice to add that the bonds could not be sold in England, notwithstanding the high rate of interest allowed. We are thus clear of a British bank, in Missouri, thus far, but no thanks to the Locos, who offered them the bonds of the State, and who have paid the President thousands for taking them to them, all he was unable to sell them. If the people approve these things, they will of course again vote for Dr. Redman and the gentlemen associated with him on the Caucus ticket.

THE VOTE ON THE CURRENCY BILL.

—IN THE HOUSE—PAGE 380.— AYES—Messrs. Acock, Ashby, Atchison, Bullinger, Brown, of Franklin, Canole, Canolfax, Chiles, of Franklin, Chiles of Jackson, Clark of Lian Corbill, (the Morson,) Cowan, of Wayne, Dethier, Elston, Emmerson, Fisher, Frost, Fulkerson, Hancock, Harrison, Hickox, Helle-

man, Holliman, Huston, Jackson of Audrain, Jackson of Howard, Kenn, Kincheloe, Mason, Miller, Minnis, Montgomery of B., Montgomery of P., Morin, Polk, Redman, Reese, Russell, Smith, South, Thompson, Watson, Williams of C. G., Williams of V. B., Wilks, Wright, Young of Lafayette and Mr. Speaker—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Boggy, Bough, Bunting, Bradshaw, Durt, Burges, Burkhardt, Caldwell, Carson, Casterphen, Caulk, Clark of St. Louis, Coalter, Curd of Callaway, Curd of Marion, Enloe, Emmons, Fullerton, Geyer, Gore, Hall, Harris, Hickman, Jarrell, Jones, Kelly, Manning, McLean, Morched, Morris, Netherland, Penn, Persinger, Pratt, Primm, Richie, Rollins, Sappington, Young of Callaway—10.

Absent, sick—Mr. Hulsphoth.

Absent—Messrs. Brown of Scott, Gordon and Woodson.

—IN THE SENATE—PAGE 347.—

AYES—Messrs. Alford, Ashby, Byrd, Danforth, Gilliam, Gorham, Morin, Monroe, Montgomery, Noland, Penn, Rawlins, Scott and Thompson—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Conger, Darby, Gentry, Glasgow, Grimes, Hunter, Hyatt, Jones of Cooper, Jones of Pine, Maupin, McDaniel, Melvain, Miller, Pratt and Watts—10.

Absent, Messrs. Dequire and Turner, with leave. Mr. Steriger resigned.

THE CANVASS BRIGHTENS.

We have letters and statements from various quarters, and can assure our friends that, unless all appearances are deceptive, there are the strongest grounds for hope that we shall carry Missouri. Reynolds has again been beat down in face to face encounters with Clark, as we are assured not only by our own, but the correspondence of our contemporaries, and again, at our latest dates, he had fallen in his rear, and was trailing the man who had proven himself so much his overmatch.

In a letter to a friend in this place, Gen. C. himself alludes to this gross and cowardly unfairness, and speaks of his determination to force the Judge to go along with him from Morgan throughout the South Western Counties, or at all events to keep him off his trail. Such a course has become absolutely necessary in reference to a man who, as published in the Correspondence of the New Era two weeks ago, denounced even the quotations, to the fairness of which his neighbors of the Central Committee, had pledged their names and their honor, as “a pack of false lies!” Such a man, by such means will win the office of Governor (if at all) at a sacrifice which no one is fit to fill it could be forced to make—while the honorable and manly course of Clark, has reared up for him friends in every county similar to those he has left at home—men who will vote for him as well because they can honor and trust him, as because they believe him best fit to fill the station of Chief Magistrate of the State.

Courage, friends! TWO WEEKS MORE—and if your candidate is even beaten (which we do not believe) he will come out of the contest with clean hands, unsullied honor—and with the proud consciousness that the flag of the Whigs has not been tarnished, but rendered brighter by his bearing. Nil desperandum!

WHO REFUSES TO SPEAK?

All our candidates are now before the people in plain and explicit language, and it remains to be seen whether the Loco Focos—who charge every thing and prove nothing—who charge the Whigs with concealing their principles—whether they will come forth and condescend to lift the veil from their faces. The people will not take those men on credit, and they had as well unmask themselves at once. Let us have their views upon one term and a four years tenure—upon a new and properly guarded National Bank—upon Mr. Van Buren's army bill—and upon the currency bill—distinguishing whether they are for the bill as introduced by Dr. Redman—or as amended and voted for by Mr. Rawlins—or in accordance with the back-out proposition of Judge Reynolds. The people are determined to have the views of the Loco Focos on these propositions at least, and a lot others which they may deem interesting. Come out gentlemen, in black and white.

SAVE HIMSELF WHO CAN.

One of the Party already gives it up!

In our last number we requested the Whigs to make a bold charge upon the reckless and dragging Loco Focos, and predicted “crieging and knuckling,” instead of “insult and dictation,” before a week. Two days, instead of a week, made good our assertion in the person of Mr. OWEN RAWLINS, who read from the journal on Monday, at MARSHALL'S, to show his vote in opposition to one of the most obnoxious sections of the currency bill—the investigation of which has aroused the entire people! Three weeks ago but few knew, and a still smaller number believed, that the representatives of Howard had introduced and voted for a law to put free men IN JAIL for offering or receiving an Indiana, Illinois or Kentucky note; but the Whig candidates have proved it upon them, and the Locos are literally flying before the indignation of a highly insulted people!

We urge it, therefore, upon the Whigs to charge the bragging loco foci. Prove to thy voters that our late representatives voted for a law to put them IN JAIL for offering to pay or receive a non-specie paying bank note. Show up the ravenous tendency of this disgraceful measure, and our guess for it, the people of Howard will permit these currency tinkers to remain at home—not ONE, but ALL of them. We go for a clear deck.

THE DEED IS DONE!

The Sub Treasury bill, passed the House on the 30th ult., it having previously passed the Senate, and now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. Thus one of the most odious and ruinous measures ever proposed to a free, sovereign people, has been forced upon us. The last St. Louis Argus, proclaims its passage with the out of a Log Cabin in ruins at the head. Very emblematic. A more true and striking picture could not be given, of the effect this scheme will have upon the Log Cabins of the country—it will cause their downfall, their ruin. Mark this prediction, ye who live in Log Cabins—unless this vile measure, be blown up, the measure will blow you up, and unless Van Buren's administration be blown up it will continue in full force.

The last Democrat affects to desire that “what may be elected to the Legislature, from whom a committee were selected to examine into the books and papers of the Bank. Of course Dr. Redman will suit them, after reading the statement of Col. Patten, and others, in another column. Its indirect insinuation against Col. Birch ought to sink its character for fairness with all honorable men who know him—for it is but the common sentiment of all, that the county of Howard does not possess a citizen more wholly irreproachable, on the score of personal honor, than James H. Birch.

The construction which the Democrat undertakes to place upon the notice taken by Mr. Karro, of the notorious interference of the office holders in our elections, is unfair and unjust—as no man of sense can come to the conclusion that a public candidate, in speaking of the public character of individuals, intended to implicate their private characters or feelings. The article in the Democrat is therefore no go, and must heap additional disgrace upon its authors.

LOCO FOCO MEANNESS.

The following statement may be relied upon, and should mantle the cheek of every honest Locos, with shame. When a party, or set of men are driven, to the perpetration of such dirty acts as blowing up canons, destroying farmers, &c. it is high time the more reflective portion of the community should apply the proper remedy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the night of July 5th, my mill was entered by some ruffian, and a banner with the inscription “Harrison & Tyler” on it, which I had hung on the outer wall, was feloniously riddled. I don't know who the rogue or rogues are, but, as I fastened the doors of the mill that night, it must have been some person, who was somewhat acquainted with the premises. Not that I place as much value upon the banner, but I wish to let the world know, how mean some men are, who see their best starting place in the race, that I thus make public statement. I wish to have this act of this public statement, with all its consequences, as a permanent record, so that after the present political excitement is over I can refer to it as a specimen of the spirit which characterizes a party struggling to retain power, by such contemptible means. The first is the Locos, are so hard pushed about these times, that few good qualities they have, are completely subdued by their more numerous and strong bad ones, and therefore their real meanness will show itself.

ALONZO BLACK.

Keokuk, July 10, 1840.

GEN. CLARK.

By a letter to the Editor, we hear that our Log Cabin candidate for Governor, is still battling for the rights and interests of the people, in the South Western portion of the State, with success to the cause and honor to himself. He spoke at Warsaw, Benton Co. on the 11th inst. Judge Reynolds was, at that time, with him. They were to proceed the next day to Polk Co. The General is in high spirits, and commences his labors each morning with increased confidence.

THE “SAGED CANDIDATE”—HIS “FEDERALISM”—HIS “IMBECILITY”—HIS “ABOLITIONISM”—HIS “CONSCIENCE COMMITTEE,” &c.

The shameless slanders of General Harrison have already bewailed the day that they aroused the sleeping Lion. His speeches at Columbus and Fort Meigs, his letter to Williams and to Lyon (the last of which was published in our last, and the three first to-day) will maintain the last hope of the men who seek to represent Howard County on their own merits, or the property of their own measures—but because they have been nosed in their slanders of the soldier and statesman of Ohio! Let them be read and handed from neighbor to neighbor until the day of the election.

WHIG BARBECUE AT GLASGOW.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that the Whigs are to have a Barbecue in the very heart of Loco Focosis, and that unlike our opponents, they have invited ALL to partake of the waters of life freely, and without charge. “Render good for evil,” say they, and not (because our opponents saw proper to exclude us from their festival the other day) prohibit them from partaking with us, as neighbors. This is right, and a party possessing such a spirit must, and will, succeed eventually.

ANOTHER GATHERING OF THE FREE PEOPLE.

The Whigs of Northern Missouri are to have a great meeting on the 28th and 29th inst. at Zumbul. Go it, ye Whigs, the spots men already tremble.

Mr. Dawson, agent for the St. Louis Bulletin, is now in town, and may be found at Mr. Handley's Hotel, for a few days. The Bulletin, is next to the Times, the best paper in Missouri. Col. Churchill, its editor, is “a gentleman and a scholar,” and his paper is characteristically correspondent. Mr. Dawson, informs us, that the Whigs in the upper counties, from which he has just returned, are daily adding strength to the cause both by renewed exertions and constant accessions.

FEMALE SCHOOL IN FAYETTE.

We are much gratified to notice, by an advertisement in another column of to-day's paper, that Mr. PATTERSON, has so far yielded to the wishes of the citizens of this town, as to consent to establish a female school here. Such an institution is most assuredly required here and our citizens should lose no time in effecting this purpose.

“Our pure blooded” correspondent must excuse us. Nothing in reply to so dirty a comment as the “Holy Club” can appear in our columns; it is even blacker than the subject of which he treats.

Several communications are omitted to-day for want of room. Our correspondents must excuse us for a few weeks.

Harrison at the Battle Ground.—A distinguished gentleman, who attended the late celebration at Fort Meigs, writes as follows to the Wheeling Gazette in relation to Gen. Harrison's great speech on that occasion:

When Gen. Harrison arose, in answer to the call on him, no ear ever heard such denouncing shouts as were sent up from that multitude. They were repeated again and again, until the heavens themselves seemed riven. When these had subsided, and I looked at the stand and beheld his venerable form, firm and erect, his eye lighted up as if with the fire and order of battle, and heard his clear, strong voice, how much I pitied the wretched fellows who daily represent him as a poor decrepit creature in the last days of dotage. I wish every voter in this country could have been present and heard his address. He alluded in feeling and eloquent terms to the early history of that battle ground, and drew, with much feeling and patriotism, on the character and merits of Wayne, the field of much of whose fame might be seen from the stand. He then spoke of our Constitution and its powers, expounding to the satisfaction of all who heard him. He then gave a full and clear expression of his opinions upon the leading topics that divide the people of this country. I listened to him with more pleasure than I ever did to any other man, because I found him what I had hoped, and all that I had hoped. No less the gallant soldier now than in the days of his youth, and no less a profound statesman than the first act of the country.

GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER TO JUDGE BERRIEN, FOUND.

We take from the Charleston Courier the following letter, written by General Harrison, on the 4th of November, 1836, to Judge Berrien, of Georgia. This letter knocks the last hope from under the feet of the Loco-focos. As General Harrison has within the last month endorsed all his political opinions formerly expressed, he stands now before the American people, not only pledged to go as far as Mr. Van Buren will go in discountenancing any attempt to disturb the rights of the South on the question of slavery, but to go a great deal farther; for Mr. Van Buren never has denied the constitutional right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without consulting either the inhabitants of the District, or the States of Virginia and Maryland.—Petersburg Intell.

Copy of a letter from General Harrison to J. M. Berrien, Esq.

NEW LANCASTER, 4th Nov. 1836.

My Dear Sir—This is the first day of leisure that I have had since I had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th September—and I avail myself of it to answer the three questions you propose to me, and which are in the following words, viz: 1st. “Can the Congress of the United States, consistently with the Constitution, abolish slavery either in the States, or in the District of Columbia?”

2d. “Do not good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union require that the act for the Compromise of the Tariff, commonly known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention?”

3d. “Is the principle proclaimed by the dominant party, that the spirit only goes to the voters, consistent with an honest and equitable administration of the office of President of the United States?” I proposed to answer these questions in the order they are proposed—

1st. I do not think that Congress can abolish, or in any manner interfere with slavery as it exists in the States, but upon the application of the States—nor abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District. The first would be, in my opinion, a violation of the Constitution—and the latter, a branch of faith towards the States I have mentioned, who would certainly not have made thecession, if they had supposed that it would ever be used for a purpose so different from that which was its object, and so injurious to them, as the location of a free colored population, in the midst of their slave population of the same description. Nor do I believe that Congress could deprive the people of the District of Columbia, of their property, without their consent. It would be reviving the doctrines of the Cortes of Great Britain, in relation to the powers of Parliament over the Colonies, before the revolutionary war, and in direct hostility to the principle advanced by Lord Clarendon—that “what was not the man's, was absolutely and exclusively his own, and could not be taken from him, without his consent, given by himself, or his legal representative.”

2d. Good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union, do, in my opinion, require that the compromise of the Tariff, known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention.

3d. I am decidedly of opinion, that the power of appointment to offices vested in the Executive of the United States by the Constitution, should be used with a single eye to the public advantage, and not to promote the interests of a party. Indeed, that the President of the United States should belong to no party.

You are at liberty to use this letter for any purpose you may think proper.

I am, dear sir, with great regard and consideration, Your humble servant, W. H. HARRISON.

STATE OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AND ITS BRANCHES, ON THE THIRTIETH OF JUNE, 1840.

RESOURCES.

Bills dish'd at parent bank	1,278,417 36
Do. at Br. Fayette	107,740 00
Loans on State Bonds at parent bank	27,539 85-1,534,706 30
Domestic bills of exchange at parent bank	168,755 12
Do. at Br. Fayette	17,700 00
Suspended debt at parent bank	65,191 59
Do. at Br. Palmyra	9,499 77
Real Estate at parent bank	51,369 15
Do. at Br. Fayette	7,045 62
Personal property at parent bank	4,310 18
Do. at Br. Palmyra	50,364 95
Expense account at parent bank	29 50
Do. at Br. Palmyra	5 00
Expense account at parent bank	16,746 44
Do. at Br. Fayette	2,928 78
Due from banks at parent bank	2,038 63
Do. at Br. Palmyra	20,853 85
Due from banks at parent bank	203,482 81
Do. at Br. Palmyra	59,447 37
Protest account at parent bank	288 97
Do. at Br. Fayette	48 09
Do. at Br. Palmyra	80 73
State of Missouri at parent bank	13,482 53
Bank notes on hand of other banks at parent bank	290,025 00
Do. at Br. Fayette	2,350 00
Do. at Br. Palmyra	3,000 00
Specie	375,025 00
Do. at Br. Fayette	80,760 77
Do. at Br. Palmyra	83,293,706 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock owned by State	913,063 61
Do. by individuals	239,420 00
Treasurer United States	1,152,488 61
Bills payable	1,102,129 74
Individual deposits at parent bank	9,871 87
Do. at Br. Fayette	202,251 79
Do. at Br. Palmyra	8,072 29
Unclaimed dividends at parent bank	5,444 83
Do. at Br. Palmyra	211,200 82
Interest and exchange at parent bank	4,069 22
Do. at Br. Fayette	58,014 78
Do. at Br. Palmyra	6,917 06
Contingent fund at parent bank	3,250 00
Do. at Br. Fayette	68,161 80
Circulation of parent bank	5,000 00
Do. of Br. Fayette	170,850 00
Do. of Br. Palmyra	121,200 00
Due to banks by parent bank	124,440 00
Do. at Br. Fayette	197,511 30
Do. at Br. Palmyra	31,390 51
Other	2,158 15
Specie	267,158 16
Do. at Br. Fayette	80,263,796 68
Do. at Br. Palmyra	1,371,921 30

H. SHURLDS, Cashier.

STATE OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI ON THE THIRTIETH OF JUNE, 1840.

RESOURCES.

Branch Bank at Fayette capital	109,000 00
Do. Palmyra do	101,616 18
Bills discounted	1,278,417 36
Loans on State Bonds	30,000 00
Domestic bills of exchange	168,755 12
Suspended debt	65,191 59
Real estate	54,009 15
Personal property	29 50
Expense account	16,746 44
Due from banks	159,119 57
Protest account	288 97
State of Missouri	13,482 53
Bank notes on hand of other banks	290,025 00
Specie	693,551 07
Do. at Br. Fayette	82,959,182 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in owned by State	913,063 61
Capital stock paid in owned by individuals	239,420 00
Treasurer United States	1,152,488 61
Bills payable	1,102,129 74
Individual deposits	202,251 79
Unclaimed dividends	1,069 22
Exchange and interest	58,014 78
Contingent fund	5,000 00
Circulation	170,850 00
Due to Banks	197,511 30
Specie	82,959,182 28
Do. at Br. Fayette	82,959,182 28