From the Delaware Gazette.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The Delaware Journal has again commenced singing the old song about the extravagance of the present administration, notwithstanding the charge has been disproved over and over again; and that, the opposition members of Congress, and not the President are responsible for the increase of expenditures within the last three or four years over those of former years. The Journal says that, "when General Jackson left the Presidency, there were $45,000,000 in the Treasury;" and asks: "where is it now, and what has become of it?" He also asks: "where is the amount of revenue from imports and sales of lands the three years past;" and answers "All that is gone too; and now the administration has to issue its promissory paper payable at a *future* day to meet the expenses of the nation." Now we assert without the fear of contradiction, that there was not $45,000,000 *in the Treasury* when Gen. Jackson left the Presidency. So far from it, there was only $12,866,778 89 in the Treasury when Mr. Van Buren came into office—because $28,101,644 97 had been deposited with the states on loan, which has never been refunded, and perhaps never will be, $1,100,000 had been due from old insolvent banks, ever since the organization of the government, and which perhaps never will be paid, and $400,000 had previously been appropriated for the use of the mint.—and all this to meet expenditures amounting to $35,282,381 67. The receipts from revenues, &c. during the year 1847, with the *alleged* balance on the 1st January of that year amounted to $60,468,504 86, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1838 of $34,187,143 29, from which must be deducted $33,101,644 97 which was then, and still is *unavailable*, having previously been deposited with the states, due from banks, and appropriated for the use of the mint; so that there was in fact, only $1,085,498 32 in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration. But supposing that there were $45,000,000 in the Treasury when General Jackson left the Presidency, the Journal alleges, (but which it will be [illegible] was not the fact) in reply to the ques[illegible] "where is it now and what has become [illegible]," we answer that over $28,000,000 has [illegible]en deposited with the states, 1,100,000 is due from insolvent banks, and $400,000 has been used in the mint—and what is more, Mr. Van Buren is no more responsible for the expenditure of this amount of 33,101,644 97 than the editor of the Journal himself.

It will be recollected that, during the 24th Congress, there was a surplus in the Treasury of about $40,000,000. At that time, there was a majority of whigs in both branches of Congress, and a law was passed to loan the surplus money in the Treasury to the different States, which was to be refunded at any time the Secretary of the Treasury might direct, and whenever it might be required to defray the expenses of the government. About two thirds of the surplus has since been deposited with the states, and as this comes under the denomination of a loan, it is so accounted, as so much in the Treasury, although it has long since been expended by the different states for various purposes—and consequently is *unavailable*, as it has never been refunded, and perhaps, never will be. The opposition disliking the idea that, Gen. Jackson had so conducted our public affairs, as to swell the receipts beyond the expenses of the government to more than $40,000,000 in a single year, adopted the plan of draining the Treasury at once, by depositing this amount with the different States; and to prevent the same amount from again accruing, introduced in the different appropriation bills large amounts for different objects of no earthly use to any one, except to benefit themselves and a few of their friends. Hence, at the first session of the 25th Congress, a large majority of the whig members, not only *voted for the whole estimates of expenditures, but for more than* six millions *beyond the estimates*—and they likewise voted for *ninety millions* beyond the estimates, in the course of five or six years. We have before us a list of resolutions introduced by whig members during the second session of the 25th Congress, appropriating over six and a half millions dollars more than the estimates for no other purpose than to benefit a few of their personal or political friends. Among other items, we observe $40,000 for cleaning and improving the port of Louisville, Ky. and for erecting a light house near that place, introducad by Mr. Graves. Another authorizing the Postmaster General to bargain and contract with a company or companies to take a mail from the United States to and across the isthmus of Panama to the Pacific ocean, introduced by Mr. Reed, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and appropriating $150,000 for that purpose. Indeed, almost every whig member introduced some project of a similar kind, for the purpose of squandering the public money, and to drain the Treasury, so that they might be furnished with an opportunity to denounce the President for his extravagance, and waste of the public money, when, at the same time, they alone were responsible for it. With this view they press these proposed expenditures on Congress, at a session when they were proclaiming the Treasury bankrupt. They knew that the Florida war, the purchase of immense tracts of Indian territory, the distribution of nearly thirty million dollars among the states, the reduction of the revenue by the stagnation of commerce, and stoppage of the sales of public lands, consequent on the bank suspension, had rendered it impossible for the Treasury to provide for six or seven millions beyond the thirty odd already appropriated by Congress—but what did they care for that? So much the better for them, as they would then be able to denounce the administration for its extravagance, notwithstanding they had voted for over six and a half millions more than was required to carry on the operations of the government. We say that a majority of the whig members voted for these appropriations; and they would have succeeded in adding six and a half millions to the thirty millions already appropriated, had it not been that some of them less reckless than the *majority*, united with the administration members, and defeated their schemes—and until our neighbor can prove the contrary, he may prate about the extravagance of "Van Buren" and the administration, as much as he pleases, and no unprejudiced individual will believe him.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTHERN FRONTIER.—We discover that Mr. Wise complained in pretty emphatic language some days ago of the defenceless condition of the Atlantic coast, whilst he was debating the resolution of Mr. Hand, of New York, calling on the Secretary of War to report to the House a plan of defence for the Northern frontier are in this defenceless condition, whose fault is it? Has Mr. WISE forgotten that Mr. Benton proposed using a part of the surplus revenue that had accumulated in the Treasury prior to 1836, in erecting strong & impregnable fortifications along the entire Eastern, Southern and North Western frontier, and thus place the nation in a condition to repel the attacks of the most powerful foe, and that his proposal *was voted down by the Whigs?* At that period the government possessed abundant means to erect all necessary fortifications without resorting to a loan or the issue of treasury notes, and it was the duty of Congress to have ordered their erection at that auspicious period. But instead of doing that, the Whigs combined with a few disaffected leaders in the democratic ranks, and proposed a scheme to distribute the surplus in the hands of the several States. For the advantage that the said distribution has been to the States, the money might as well have been thrown into the sea. To that unwise and unfortunate scheme of distribution the people of the several States are indebted for the undertaking of those useless works of internal improvement, which have involved them so deeply in debt, and mortgaged their estates to foreign capitalists to secure its payment. If that distribution had never been made the different State governments would have been more cautious in undertaking works of internal improvement, and confined their resources to those that would pay the interest on their cost. But the receipt of one largess from the general government filled them with hopes of its frequent repetition, and thus induced that spirit of extravagance, which is to be regarded as the foundation of the immense debts now owing by the States. Nor is this the only evil which has grown out of the distribution. The withdrawal of so immense a surplus revenue from the vaults of the Deposite Banks and distributing it among the States, was a powerful instrument in producing the suspension of 1837, and the lamentable consequences to the commercial community that accompanied it. This injurious effect of the distribution is now admitted by a great portion of the whig party, and if such a scheme were proposed *de novo*, it would meet with their decided opposition. Such is the verdict which experience would pronounce upon all the favorite measures of the Whigs. Though they appear very plausible and seductive in theory, they never fail to prove ruinous or inefficient in practice. How much better it would have been for the general government—the different State governments & the people of the States, as well as the Banks of the States' creation, if Mr. Benton's proposition to apply the surplus revenue to placing the nation in a proper state of defence, had been acceded to. Now that it is too late to repair the evil, the bitterest opponents of that proposition at the time it was made, now come forward and attest the correctness of that policy by proposing to do the very same thing when the government is destitute of the means.—Such are the sad results to the nation of the legislation of the Whigs!

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE "HERO" OF TIPPECANOE.

SIR:—General Harrison has been so repeatedly called a "Hero," that I have put myself to some trouble to examine his military career, for the purpose of seeing what battles, seiges, and fortunes he had passed, that would entitle him to so high sounding an appellation. He has been styled the "Hero of Tippecanoe;" but I think when the affair which gave rise to the title if looked into, he might more properly be called the "dupe of Tippecanoe." What man or general of common prudence would permit an enemy, in an enemy's country, to select the spot and ground for him to encamp on, and that enemy too, an Indian? A pretty officer indeed, to be inveigled and deceived by the unsettled and unpracticed red man of the forest. As little as he knew, he ought to have known that stratagem and surprise were the Indian mode of warfare; and without which their arms are never successful. William H. Harrison was the Governor of Indiana, who, marched at the head of militia of that State, in connection with the 4th regiment U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. John P. Boyd, against a Shawnee who styled himself a "Prophet," for the purpose of reducing him to terms—a restoration of the plunder and to secure the future peace and safety of the territory. When within four miles of the Prophet's towns, he was met by several chiefs who stated to him, that he should encamp for the night, and that in the morning the Prophet would treat with him. They told him that this was the best ground that could be found between there and the town. This the credulous and bloodless Governor General believed, and encamped accordingly. About four o'clock the next morning, the camp was attacked with great fury, and had it not been for Col. Boyd, whose experience in the Mahrattah service qualified him for the combat, the now called victory of Tippecanoe, would have been a total massacre of the American troops. As it was, three such victories would have left Governor Harrison without a soldier. Thus a stupid, blundering, credulous piece of conduct, that would have disgraced the veriest militia captain, has, by politicians, been manufactured into a brilliant victory, and Gen. Harrison, who never uttered a word of command on the occasion, metamorphosed into a "Hero." What astonishes me is, that he was ever appointed to the command of the army, after such an exhibition of stupidity and folly. And this man has now become a "Hero!"

JOHN TAYLOR.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the notice given, the Delegates to this body met precisely at twelve o'clock yesterday morning, in the Hall of the Musical Association. Felix Grundy, Esq., called the Convention to order, and then moved that Governor Hill, of New Hampshire, take the Chair, and that General Dix, of New York, be appointed Secretary, *pro. tem.*, which was agreed to.

On motion, the Rev'd, Mr. Burke offered up a prayer to the throne of Grace.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, a committee consisting of one member from each State was appointed to nominate candidates for President, four Vice Presidents and a Secretary.

The Secretary then proceeded in the call of States, and having completed it, it appeared there were Delegates from 21 States in attendance, which are as follows:

[We were unable to procure the names of the Delegates in time for this morning's paper.]

Mr. Frazer expressed his hope that the Delegate from Tennessee, [Mr. GRUNDY] would proceed with his remarks. He referred to the number of Delegates from the State of Pennsylvania, and remarked that it gave a majority of 50,000 for General Jackson, and asserted that at the coming Presidential election, the Democracy of the land of Penn, could not be beaten by Tory Federalism. The whole Democracy of the State, were here represented, and they would speak trumpet tongued to the people. "We," [continued Mr. F.] "hanging our banner on the outer wall; we proclaim the eternal principle that man is fit for self government, and by the aid of Almighty God, the people shall and will rule. They will triumph, and they shall triumph. And that party who are afraid of their principles, are unworthy of the suffrages and the confidence of the people of this glorious Republic.

Mr. Grundy rose amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering, said: In one thing, fellow citizens, you are not mistaken. I am a veteran in the cause of Democracy; I was born so and have lived so, even beyond my three score years. I have often met in political conflict men of the other party, and am still ready to meet them wherever and whenever they may present themselves, on proper and fit occasions. Yes, sir, an old and sound vessel, that has stood the quicksands, the shoals and the sawyers of the Mississippi—that has met in the open sea, the proudest force of the enemy, and never struck her flag, and has often been compelled to meet their little skiffs and bark canoes, is still as sound as ever, and prepared for a new contest. I stand here, fellow countrymen, as a Tennesseian should stand here—as an old Democrat, and not only that, but I bring with me one who has done his duty in the field [this allusion to General Carroll was received with an universal burst of applause.] Here we present ourselves to the democracy of the union, not fearing to speak to them as boldly as we have done in the field and the cabinet whatever it becomes patriotic citizens to say and do. This, however, had little to do with the present question. What then is our duty? What are the principles of which they stand? We say that we are the friends and advocates of equal rights, or in other words that every freeman shall stand on the broad platform of liberty and equality—we want an open field and a fair argument—we want no adventurous aid either from exclusive privileges or Banking corporations.

But let me admonish you, fellow citizens, that we must take care of this institution called a Bank of the United States. Do you say that you will put it under such restraints as will prevent it from usurping the liberties of the country? Will you put restraints on this unshorn Sampson, that will rise up and snap the feeble bands you have put upon him? They want to rise up, my fellow countrymen, and set themselves above the constitution and the institutions of the country. Look to that instrument by which our liberties are secured and where in it do you find any thing to authorize the belief that our wise forefathers intended that money should rule where freemen only should do so. Is it money that makes the man, or honest industry? It is honest industry aided by virtue, and let me tell you that it is the Democracy who are the working men of the country. Show me the man who wants to live on his wits alone or by the injuries he can inflict upon his neighbors, and I will tell you that that man is not one of us. He dont belong to our party at all. He is a federal aristocrat and modern whig besides.—There was a time when the name of Whigs sounded delightfully and pleasantly to every patriot's ear, but the time has passed by.—They were the whigs of the Revolution—the friends of the country. There was no British gold diffused among them for they would not take it. There was no British influence acting upon them for they loved their country too well to be swayed by foreign influence. Now I do not charge this against the present whig party, for it is not safe or just to deal in such harsh denunciations, but this I must say that when you do find such men, nineteen out of every twenty of them do not belong to our party—and that is not all. Men who do the evil shun the light,—they do not want their deeds to be seen. Now, whether it was a consciousness or not that they were acting wrong, he would not say—but so it was, that the Whigs were unwilling to disclose to their countrymen the principles which governed them, or indeed whether they had any principles at all. Was it not fair to infer that they well knew that if they disclosed their opinions and the objects for which they were contending, that the people would never put them in office? While casting my eyes around the room, I see my Ohio friends—and this reminds me of Cincinnati and the manner in which the Whigs manage their affairs there. At the close of the late war with Great Britian, was there a man, woman or child in that city who ever thought of taking up the present Whig candidate for the Presidency? Now, I do not wish to detract from the merits of that individual, for I wish that he was wiser and more meritorious than he is; but let us see how he is to be made President. It will be recollected by all of us that when the name of Andrew Jackson was announced for the Presidency, that the nomination like a blaze extended through the whole country, and never ceased to show its light till the illustrious hero and statesman was elevated to the Chief Magistracy. It is true that art, contrivances, &c. prevented his election at the fist trial;—but the next time, all the devices of the Federal party were ineffectual to prevent it. But to return to the State of Ohio and the city of Cincinnati.—The whigs there had a candidate whom they wanted to make President, and of whom four years ago very little was heard; but within the last few months no mortal man had ever grown so vastly as he. From a plain honest clerk of a county court, who intertered with nobody, and with whom nobody interfered, he had grown to be an astonishingly great man, destined in their opinions to carry all before him. But notwithstanding all this, no one can by any possibility come at his opinions on any of the great questions interesting to the country, nor obtain any information in regard to him, by which they can measure his fitness and capacity for the high station to which he aspires. What have his friends done in regard to him? Why they wont let him be measured at all. They have shut him up, I will not say in a cage, but he might as well be in one, and will not let him have the use of pen, ink and paper, while his conscience keepers say that he shall neither speak nor write, and they will not do it for him. Now I ask this Convention, as sober, reflecting men, if this is the way to make a President for the people of the U. States?—I want to push this matter a little further.—Mr. Burke, the Postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I intend, before I leave this place, to ask him to state whether this committee does not regularly attend their candidate to the Post Office, when he goes for letters, to see that he gets none that are not such as they are willing that he should receive. It is true, that there are many wags in this country, and that some of them may probably write hoaxing letters to the old gentleman; and his Whig advisers may wish to save him the mortification of reading them, and as they may wish to save postages, as the postage is always refunded on returning such letters to the post office. But they open all his letters for him, and whether his opinions were right or wrong, he expressed them openly & fearlessly, without being dictated to by a human being. This was the custom of all our former Presidents, from Washington down to the present time; and it is the custom of our present Chief Magistrate. When his opinions were asked on important questions of State policy, he gave them openly and distinctly. On the subject of abolition which the whig Committee will not let their candidate speak out upon, Mr Van Buren had been most explicit. He had declared his opposition to that fell spirit, in the strongest terms; and stated in advance, that he would veto any bill passed by Congress, interfering with the question of slavery, either in the State, or in the District of Colnmbia. But how was it with the whig candidate? There were vast numbers of Abolitionists at the North, and though they are a troublesome set of people, their votes count as well as those of other people. Now the Whig Committee of Cincinnati, have come to the conclusion that a letter written to them, unfavorable to their views, would cause the loss of their votes, while a letter of a contrary character would cost them the votes of the South. Hence the necessity, on their part, for avoiding all correspondence on that subject, for whether they wrote one way or the other, they would be placed in an awful predicament.

After a few more remarks, Mr. G. concluded by pledging himself that the people of his State would never vote for any man whose principles and policy was not openly and fearlessly avowed to them;—and that, well knowing and having the fullest confidence in the present Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy, they would give him a hearty & efficient support.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, from the Committee of twenty one, to recommend suitable persons for officers for the Convention, reported.

For President—Gov. Wm. Carroll, of Tenn.
For V. Presidents—Wm. T. Rogers, of Penn.
" " Gov. C. P. V. Ness, of Vermont.
" " W. N. Edwards, of N. Carolina.
" " Dr. Charles Parry, of Indiana.
" " John Nelson Esq. of Maryland.
" " Hon. Alex. Mouton, of La.
For Secry's—Geo. A. Starkweather, of N. Y.
" " C. I. McNulty, of Ohio.
" " G. B. Andrian, of New Jersey.
" " Albert F. Baker, of N Hamp.

The Report of the Committee was unanimously concurred in; and the President was conducted to the Chair.

Mr. Rogers moved that when the Convention adjourn, it do so to meet again at 4 o'clock.

The President [Mr. Carroll] then took the Chair.—When

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met again at 4 o'clock pursuant to adjournment.

The President then rose, and addressed the Convention to the following effect:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I should do injustice to my feelings if I were to omit the expression of my gratitude on this occasion for the unexpected honor conferred on me, in calling upon me to preside over the deliberations of this body. I beg leave to remark, however, in injustice to the Convention and to myself, that I feel as if I was disqualified for the discharge of the duties of the station in which I am placed; for although I have spent twenty years of my life in the service of my country in peace and in war, yet it has so happened that I never belonged to a deliberative assembly. Of course, then, it is not to be expected that I should possess such a knowledge of the rules to govern their proceedings as is necessary to the discharge of the duties of the station I have been called upon to fill. I beg leave to remark, however, that I shall throw myself on your indulgence, and when I am at a loss, I shall ask the aid of those who have had more experience, and are able to guide me in that respect. And in truth, when I consider the cause which has brought us together, I can expect nothing but unanimity in our proceedings. There will, therefore, be very little demand for any thing like talent in the presiding officer. When I came here, I did not expect to be elevated to this office, and I felt my incompetence, and I had a desire this morning that the committee would not present my name. However, as I came here resolved to do my duty in whatever station I might be placed, either as a soldier or an officer, I have submitted to them.—With a single additional remark, I shall trouble you no further. The cause which has brought us together this day, is the cause of the American people, and it is one in which every Republican feels a deep and abiding interest. It is a cause, if we succeed, to promote the happiness and prosperity of the yeomanry of the country—the great body of the people.

We have nothing, then, to do but that which intimately concerns all who belong to the Republican party, and that is, to take post in the ranks, wherever it be, and to fight the battle manfully till November next. And if we do that, the victory will be ours. But, gentlemen, rely upon it, we must stand shoulder to shoulder—there must not be one single inch left in our ranks for the enemy to make an inroad. If we do, defeat may be the consequence. But I say, again, let every Republican in the United States, and more especially those now present, determine to do his duty, and victory will be the inevitable consequence. [Loud and reiterated cheers.]

Mr. Grundy here announced that he had discharged his duty on the committee on Nominations, who had already made their report, and that the Convention was now duly organized.

The Rev. Mr. Hancock, at the suggestion of Mr. Grundy, came forward and offered up a prayer to the throne of Grace.

Mr. Hill submitted the following resolutions, which, after a few remarks by Messrs. Kauffman, Grundy and Gillett, were adopted—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft resolutions declaratory of the principles [illegible]

The follow[illegible] called for, severally addressed the meeting, in warm & enthusiastic speeches—Messrs. Howard of Indiana, Duncan, Walker, and Smith, when the meeting adjourned.

Reported for the Baltimore Sun.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND.- *Wednesday*, May 6th.—The convention met this morning at 9 o'clock, at Fairmount. The several districts were called over, and the nomination of electors was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Rhea Frazier, Esq., of Pennsylvania; Dr. Duncan, of Ohio; Col. Ely, of Baltimore county, and William P. Preston, of Baltimore city, severally addressed the assembly, and the meeting adjourned at 2 o'clock.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—*Wednesday*, May 6th.—The convention met at the Assembly Rooms at 11 o'clock, and the committee appointed to propose suitable persons for the presidency and vice presidency, reported a series of preambles and resolutions. The one nominating Martin Van Buren, was unanimously adopted. Another, declaring that as the people of several States had expressed a preference for different individuals for vice president, and as all the states were not represented in the convention, the nomination of a vice president should be left to each state, excited some debate. A letter from Richard M. Johnson, the present incumbent, was read, in which he urged upon his friends the necessity of forbearance & compromise, and waiving all preference for himself, and denying that he had any claims upon the convention, he begged them to agree to such a nomination as would suit the purposes of union and harmony, and prevent dissention or division. The resolution was finally adopted. The other committees mentioned yesterday, also reported, and the convention adjourned until four o'clock. At four the deliberations were resumed and continued until 7, P. M.

WHO ARE THE SUPPORTERS OF GEN. HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT.

The party that support Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, and who style themselves the "Democratic Harrison Party," is termed or composed of the following factions or parties, viz:

1. The "Black Cockade" party, of "gag-law" memory.
2. The faction opposed to the late war, and Madison's administration
3. The advocates of a U S. Bank, which would give to a few rich men the control of the monetary affairs of the country,—thereby enabling them to destroy the purity of our free institutions, and make slaves of the laboring part of the community.
4. The brokers and gamblers, who own the "rag factories," and shinplaster swindling shops, with which the country is infested.
5. The abolition party, who are in favor of setting the negroes free, and allowing them to go where they like and do as they please.
6. The JUDASES who have deserted from the Democratic party, on account of being reformed out of office, or because they could not get into office.
8. Those men who cannot put their fingers into banks, and get what money they want, and as a matter of course, blame Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren for making hard times.
9. Hungry office hunters, who've kept up a constant howl against the Democrats for starving them for the last 12 years.
19. The odds, ends, and scrapings of all parties who are opposed to democracy, and Mr. Van Buren's administration.

Is it not strange to see and hear this motely crew, huzzaing for Harrison and their country—men who are opposed to the best interest of the country; who care not if Gen. Harrison was at the bottom of the ocean, if they did not think him a fit tool for their purposes. These are the very same half-famished hungry crew who fought under John Q. Adams in 1828; under Mr. Clay in 1832; and under their present gallant leader in 1836, against the people and Democracy; and suffered defeat in each successive battle. The great Democratic Harrison party—alias the Abolition Anti-masonic party, alias the Whig party, alias the U. S. Bank party, alias the Federal party, &c., are now in the field, resolved to try for a Bank once more.—They swear terribly, and look dark; but it will not do; again defeat awaits them.—Cin. Advertiser.

John C. Wright, Esq. has become one of the Proprietors of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.—Phil. Inq.

Aha! John C. Wright, one of the weird sisters who preside over the destinies of Mister Harrison—one of the heads of that Cerberus, which snarls at every inquisitive stranger who dares to ask *improper* questions through the chinks of the fence which preserves the sacred person of the 'hero,' from the vile contact of the *fæx populi*, as David Hoffman has most elegantly expressed himself—this John C. Wright is to serve out through the columns of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, regular rations from the groaning tables at North Bend. Be thankful, O ye people that you may by this act of condescension, approach so near the person of your royal master. The Cincinnati Gazette is the Court Journal of the West end, and John C Wright the editor. Well, we shall look with some interest to the rays of this blue *light*.—*Balt. Post.*

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