when our produce fails, the debt can only be paid in specie, and the specie will be exported by laws of commerce, as fixed and certain as destiny itself. So certain, sir, am I of these results, that all other feelings are forgotten in a sympathy with the sufferings of the country, and if I had an enemy among the authors of this measure, I would desire for him no other punishment than that which awaits him in the wrath and indignation of an abused and deceived people. That day is comming, and is not far distant and I shall have no other, as I desire no other consolation than to be able to say to those who have confided their interests to me, that I have done all that I could to avert these calamities.

* * * * * *

One word more as to the nine millions yet to be deposited with the States. I like sometimes to look back as well as forward. It is often profitable to do so. We were told two years ago that the act was not repealed. Oh no! The payment was only postponed. and it was vaunted in my own State as a great achievement to postpone the payment instead of repealing the law. When are we to get it, sir? Not sir, until the day of judgment. Or, what is the same thing, until your present Secretary shall put an end to the Florida war. No, sir, I will freely forgive the balance of that debt, if the Government can only be kept along. I repeat, sir, that no intelligent man will say that the resources for the next and succeeding years will meet our wants. Those resources are greatly exaggerated, whilst the demands on the Treasury are underrated. From the excessive importation of the last year, and the universal pressure in the money market, added to our immense foreign debt, the revenue from imports for the ensuing year must be very small—less, I venture to say, than any one anticipates: it very much less than the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury. From the public lands I look hereafter for little revenue.—First, because so much of the public domain has gone into the hands of private speculators, who will supersede the Government in the market, because they own the best lands, and can sell on credit and for paper money; and, secondly, because these lands are like to be used by political speculators, as the corn in the public granaries was used in the days of the decline of the Roman empire. No sir, instead of reduced taxes, we shall be forced to raise the taxes, and, I believe, up to the extreme point fixed by compromise of 1832.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1840.

After I closed my letter yesterday, the Senate remained in session for upwards of an hour, engaged in debate on the report on the subject of State Debts and Credits. Among the speakers were Messrs. Southard, Grundy, Webster, Preston and Benton. The Report was finally recommitted, on motion of Mr. King, to the same committee, for modification.

In the House of Representatives, last night, in conformity to a resolution previously adopted, an election was gone into for a Printer to the House. The result was as follows:

Total number of votes given,	207
Necessary to a choice,	104
Of which—	
Blair & Rives received,	110 votes
Gales & Seaton,	92 "
T. W. White, (of Richmond, Va.)	2 "
Jacob Gideon,	1 "
S. Stambaugh, (of Philadelphia,)	1 "
Duff Green,	1 "

So Blair & Rives were declared to have been duly elected Printers to the House for the 26th Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRINTING.

This subject has been going on through the day, and the House are now electing by ballot five committee men, all upon one ticket. It has taken two hours already, and will consume another.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

PEACE AND WAR PETITIONS.

Mr. Clay presented two petitions, one from Pennsylvania and the other from Massachusetts, praying that measures be instituted by this government whereby a Congress of Nations should be established for the adjustment of international difficultics. A letter accompanied the petition, the Senator said, which requested him to move a Select Committee. Mr. Clay said he appreciated the motive of the petitioners, but he doubted whether public opinion was ripe for such an act as yet, either in Europe or our own country. He could not therefore move a Select Committee or recommend any action upon the subject.

In the mean time, Mr. Clay said, he must say to the benevolent societies of the day, that they were too much disposed to rush into legislation where and when they should confine themselves to other and different spheres of action.—These remarks, Mr. Clay said, did not apply so much to the present petitioners and the contents of their petitions as to other matters. He should not move for the appointment of a select committee because he did not and he could not favour the prayer of the petitioners. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATE DEBTS.

Mr. Grundy again brought forward his Report, recommitted last evening. Mr. G said that all the remarks objected to by the Whig Senators had been stricken out. Also, all the allusions to the State Debts as to their amount. The Committee were now of opinion that the amount of the State debts could not be defined, and they therefore said so in a paragraph which they added to the report.

Mr. Clay said there were some irregularities in this report, and manner of proceeding to which he should invite the attention of the Senate. The law of Parliament and the law of usage was that a committee was discharged after making its report. Again, Mr. Clay said it was the custom and the duty of the committee to report the specific amendments. The committee in making their report yesterday lost all control over it. It was the property of the Senate, and the committee could not in a Parliamentary way make another report.

Mr. Grundy, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. King denied this, and said that the recommitment and the new report were both in order. This too, Mr. King contended was according to usage.

Mr. Clay said he would venture to assert there was not a Parliamentary Book on record in which it was not stated under the head of Select Committees, that a committee was annihilated the moment their report was made. It was dead to all intents and purposes. The report, Mr. Clay contended, was irregular, and he wished to call the attention of the Senate and the Country to the fact. The discussion upon the parliamentary propriety of the act alluded to was continued at some length by Mr. Merrick and others.

Mr. Preston spoke again in reference to the action of the Committee upon the report. He thanked the Committee for the liberality with which they had acted. They had in one night stricken out several pages of their report, and following up this example of candor, he hoped they would take it back and still take from it many remaining objections. In the amendments which had been adopted, the Committee had diminished their political castigations and struck out many allusions to the States. He hoped the report would take back all inferences, all implications all inuendoes against the States. He hoped every intimation against the States would be withdrawn as it should. We were transcending our duties here in interfering in any manner with the States. The Committee should be exact in their statements in regard to the States, if they make them, but they ought not to be made at all.

Mr. Preston further commented upon the effect and influence such a report was calculated to have upon the community. He looked abroad and saw all around him wide spread disaster. In every hamlet and village and town and city there was a general cry of distress.—Why then make the disease worse than it is? Why, now, when the States are wounded, aim a blow which is calculated to strike them down? Or, if you will act in this manner, said Mr. Preston, I exhort you, in God's name, to act with the most scrupulous exactness when you speak of the States.

Mr. Grundy defended himself briefly. The committee did not mean to impugn the rights of the States. They had nothing to say against them, and upon a sober, second thought, they had concluded to say not that the debts were as stated yesterday, two hundred millions, but a large sum, the amount of which they could not tell. The committee Mr. Grundy said, had acted promptly because they considered the subject important. By and by he intended to argue the question when the *report was printed*, and he could make others better understand it. It was time, Mr. Grundy said, to speak. Mr. Grundy defended himself for bringing forward the report.—The reason was that the subject was brought forward in the other House—(alluding to the leave asked by Mr. Gentry, of Tenn to bring in a bill)

Mr. Preston reminded the Senator that this subject was brought forward in the Senate long before it was alluded to in the House. Therefore the report, or the resolutions of the Senate upon which the report was made, was not a cause for bringing forward resolutions or report.

Mr. Grundy continued, and alluded to the fact that Vermont had sent a resolution here asking for a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. If he was wrong the Senator from Vermont could correct him.

Mr. Phelps said that it was true that Vermont asked for her portion of the proceeds arising from the sale of National property, but what Vermont, which had no public debt, had to do with the report, he could not see.

Mr. Grundy continued, and said that the Barings had said that greater security would be required for loans.

Mr. Hubbard, as one of the select committee, sustained Mr. Grundy, and contended that the action of the States and other considerations required the opinion of the Senate to be embodied in the Report.

Mr. Southard followed, and the debate here, as at this hour yesterday, waxed warmer.

Mr Southard wished to remind the Senate of the position of things here.—Yesterday he had asked Mr. Grundy why he had made this Report, and his answer was that a measure asking that the General Government should assume the State debts, had been introduced in the other House. To day he says he was not guided by that.

Mr. Grundy explained—that he had been misunderstood.

Mr. Southard appealed to the Senate. In further discussing the report, he said that we volunteer by this act to say that the American States will not or cannot pay the debts of their contracting. We do this to protect a foreign Banker too. We give out a voluntary declaration to the capitalists of Europe not to trust the States of this Union. We do this unasked, unadvised, and the effect is to ask them to doubt the good faith of those who have trusted us.

As a Senator, said Mr. Southard, I complain of this injustice to a State. I say this—alluding to an article in the Globe this morning which censures Mr Webster for his answer to the letter of the Barings.)—What are the facts, said Mr. Southard. This Report came here yesterday—the Senators from Louisiana stated that the contents as to Louisiana were not correct. A rebellion arose then as to New York. Originally, the committee said in their Report that the debt of New York was $18,000,000.—Afterwards they corrected it and said it was $15,500 000.

Mr. Wright said that if there was an error he was responsible for it. The committee yesterday morning asked him the debt of New York, and he told them the sum stated, and wrote it in the report himself.

"Precious confession,"—exclaims one of the Senators.

Mr. Southard complains that Mr. Grundy did not ask all the Senators concerning their debts.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Patrick Henry, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 26th December. From the journals before us we make up the following summary of intelligence:

The British Queen arrived and landed her letters at Gravesend at 10 A. M. 25th December. Letters and passengers by her were at Liverpool the morning of the 26th. Her long passage was caused by strong head winds, having had her decks swept by a sea, &c. She was to sail again on the 1st of March. The packet ship Cambridge had not arrived; the winds having been easterly several weeks on the coast of England.

The Cotton market had sustained itself better, perhaps, than was expected, having declined only about 1-4d Sales were moderate. The money market in England continued in an unsettled state—U. S. Bank shares were quoted £18 5 a 10. Parliament was to meet on the 26th January. The Queen's marriage it was stated in the Times, would take place on the 4th February! Strenuous efforts were making all through the kingdom to repeal the Corn Laws. From Huddersfield, Leeds, Rochdale and Bradford, the accounts of the state of trade were discouraging in the extreme. In Bradford, one of the largest failures known in the trade, Messrs. Hinds & Co. spinners, had occurred, and had cast a general gloom over the town.

In France, the Chamber of Deputies has been opened by a speech from the King. It is only remarkable for its allusion to the good understanding existing between England and France on the Turkish Egyptian and on the Spanish question.—The prosecutions for conspiracy against the Government continue, and one of the conspirators, the Marquis de Crony Chanel, has made his escape. Some importance is attached to the presence, at Rome, of the Duke of Bordeaux, and the French legitimatists are said to be hurrying there in crowds to see him, which of course is viewed with an evil eye by the Government of Louis Phillippe. A misunderstanding has taken place, at a port in the Mauritius, between the commanders of an English and French ship of war, of which the Paris papers would make a national affair but which, no doubt, will be quietly settled by the two Governments

From the possessions of France, on *the Coast of Africa, the accounts are still* calculated to give great uneasiness to the Government. The French seem almost entirely confined to their military stations

In Spain, no military movements between the contending parties has taken place, but the position of affairs there seems growing gradually more auspicious to the restoration of tranquility throughout that Kingdom.

The London Money market presents no new feature. Severely cramped it still is, but that we knew it was before. Certain it is, however, its embarrassments have not increased, but in one respect diminished. There had been no export of Specie of Bullion to the Continent during the week preceding our advices.—This, it is true, is partly to be attributed to the wise policy of the Bank of England in furnishing Bills through the Messrs. Barings, and that they were able to do this, is at least so far a favorable symptom. Whether they will be able to continue to keep down in this way, the rates of Exchange, when the Baltic ports open with their avowed short crop of grain, appears to us very doubtful. Indeed as the season advances, and the deficiency in their crop becomes more severely felt, it is not unlikely that the supplies they will require from this country will, in addition to our full crop of cotton, being then at market, create a heavy demand on them for specie to ship to the United States. The Grain average remain the same

Nothing later from China.

The King William steamer was totally lost in August last, at the entrance of New Castle Harbor, New South Wales. She was built in England in 1826, and was about 400 tons burthen. No lives lost.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The following circular, which is without date, was issued by Messrs. Baring & Co., relative to the affairs of the United States Bank, and will be read with interest:

"The late loan made by the United States Bank for about two years, and for £800,000 on deposite of Pennsylvania and other States' stock, at a price which gives 10 per cent. annual interest to the subscribers, shows what rate of interest must be paid to obtain any amount of money on the best American securities, and serves, therefore, as a guide to the capitalists here for their purchase of State stocks. We quote the last prices of the principal securities at which business has been done, but must add that, even at these rates, only small and occasional sales are practicable.

"The continued fall in their value destroys speculation, whilst many years will be required for real investments to absorb all that is at present in our market. We do not doubt but that such gradual purchases will continue of the stocks of well known States which do not overissue, and which faithfully meet their engagements to their creditors, as the confidence in the resources and national honor of the United States remains undiminished in this country, as well as the conviction that by such investments England employs her annual surplus of capital both safely and profitably, encourages her best customer, and binds more closely the ties of mutual interest between the two countries.

"But if the old scheme of internal improvements in the Union is to be carried into effect on the vast scale and with rapidity lately projected, and by the means of foreign capital, a more comprehensive guarantee than that of individual States will be required to raise so large an amount in a short time.

A national pledge w[illegible] indubtedly collect capital togeth[illegible]ds of Europe, but the [illegible]ans made separately b[illegible]dual States, in reckless co[illegible]through a number of channels, [illegible]e terms more and more onerous for a[illegible]ld lower the reputation of American credit, and (as reliance is almost exclusively placed upon London market,) produce temporary mischief here, by absorbing the floating capital, diverting money from regular business, deranging banking operations, and producing an unnatural balance of trade against this country.

"It would seem, therefore, as if most of the States either pause in the execution of their works of improvement, or some general system of combination must be adopted.

"All Corporation Stocks are neglected nor do we hear of any transaction in Bank Shares, excepting those of the United States Bank.

"We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

(Signed)"BARING, BROTHERS & Co."

The French newspapers are filled with accounts of the distress prevailing in every part of France. Not only in the manufacturing towns but in the agricultural districts great numbers of people are reduced to a state of actual starvation.—Bands of wretched people traverse the villages, some begging but the greater portion breaking open houses and stealing whatever they find. It is estimated that no less than eighty thousand persons in Paris daily have recourse to the public bounty.

About 60 mills in the English manufacturing towns have stopped.

There were exported from London to China, during the week ending Dec. 19, 295,805 ounces of specie, and 38 000 ounces to Calcutta.

American flour in bond is 31 shillings.

Captain Collins, of the ship Roscius, is highly complimented for saving the crew of the ship Scotia, from Quebec, found water logged with 17 feet water in her hold.

Lord Durham is spoken of to succeed Lord Ponsonby to Turkey.

Mr. Cunard's line of steamers commence running on May 1st. The new steamship United States will soon take her place in the Transatlantic line, and leave Liverpool April 20.

GLASGOW.—Heavy failures continue to occur at Glasgow—within the last few weeks failures to the extent of between 200,000 and 300,000 pounds in that city alone.

[From the Banker's Circular.]

We have good ground for stating that the bullion in the Bank at this instant considerably exceeds £3,500,000. The amount of silver exported since the 4th of December, to Hamburg chiefly,—reaching above £200,000 in value—is for the regulation or the Exchange, and the highest authorities in the City on this matter express great confidence that the exchanges will be set to right without renewed difficulty and alarm.

The Liverpool steam ship was to leave Liverpool on the 20th of January.

The Great Western was advertised to leave Bristol on the 20th of February.

The Gazette de France announces that the Pope had issued letters *ad futurum ad memoriam*, prohibiting the slave trade. The apostolical letters are dated December 3.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Dec. 25.

American Stocks—Alabama, (sterling) 5; Louisiana, (sterling) 5 89; Mexican. 6 27¾; do. (deferred) 6—; Michigan, 6—; Mississippi, (sterling) 5—; Neapolitan, 5; New York, payable 1855) 5 85; Ohio, 6 90; Pennsylvania, 5 77 1-2; South Carolina, 5 82 1-2.

MARKETS.

Correspondence of the Jour. Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, 24th Dec. 1839.

Our last circular was under date of the 14th inst. For some days subsequently the quantity of Cotton pressing on the market continued to exceed the demand, particularly of the better qualities, and those further declined 1-2a¼d lb, while the depresson on all under fair was slight and has since been recovered; the demand having been more general for four or five days past, and less anxiety evinced by holders to realize.

The market has consequently assumed rather more firmness and steadiness, for, though the consumers still appear pretty generally to confine their operations to the supply of present wants, there has been some little speculative demand and some purchases for export which have produced a fair extent of business, but the fair and good qualities are still dull and difficult to sell, and the market altogether, though more steady, is by no means brisk.

The sales for the week ended 20th inst. amounted to 24.000 bales, of which 7340 were Upland at 5 3 4 a 7 1-4; 8410 Orleans at 5 3 4 a 8 3 4; 4800 Alabama and Mobile at 8a7 1-2 and 50 Sea Island at 20a30d per lb. About 1800 bales were taken on speculation, and 20,000 by export buyers. On saturday the 21st inst, the business was estimated at 3500 bales, yesterday about 4000, and to-day about 3000 bales have been sold. The import continues very light. Fair qualities may be quoted 6 5-8 a 7d lb.

Flour in bond is in regular fair demand at 30a31s. The most recent sales have consisted chiefly of the best parcels, Western Canal, &c. at the latter price. A parcel of American Wheat of good quality was in the market to-day, and held at 8s 4d per 70 lbs in bond it would no doubt sell freely at 8s. The duty on Wheat remains at 18s 8d per qr. and on Flour 11s 2 3d per brl.

From the quality and condition of the new Wheat appearing in the different markets an opinion is gaining ground that the late crops were more extensively damaged than was generally supposed some time back.

Turpentine continues dull. About 1700 brls sold to-day by auction at 11s 10d for middling to 12s 3d per cwt. for prime quality. The Tobacco market is flat.

PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

HALL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1839.

The Committee on Science and the Arts, constituted by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, to whom was referred for examination Dr. Edward Earle's Method of Preserving Timber,

"REPORT—

[The 'Report' being long, and a considerable portion of it, although a necessary part of the whole, being irrelevant to the main purpose; an abstract of it may suffice to show the proceedings of the Committee, and the conclusions to which their investigations experiments and reasonings have conducted them as to the nature and qualities of the means employed, and the probable advantages and value of the process. Composed of many of the most distinguished members of the Institute—such as President A. D. Bache, Messrs. Booth, Peale, Merrick, Frazer, and others, the above Committee may be considered as constituting, in matters of science, the highest tribunal in our country; and the sanction of its approbation must go far to establish the character of those inventions and improvements on which it is conferred.

Having adverted to the form of the "process"—the materials used and the mode of applying them—together with the different kinds of decay to which timber is liable, and which they agree with others in attributing to the gaseous, albuminous, and glutinous substances inherent in it; they give a short history of the attempts which have been made, in different countries, to prevent or cure this costly evil. They then proceed to detail their own experiments made to determine the relative effects produced on the putrefactive constituents of timber, by the sulphates of iron and copper, and by corrosive sublimate, which salts they find to act in a similar manner and equally—and are considered as the materials most powerful in their preservative agency; and, also, their experiments to ascertain the introduction of the sulphates, by the proposed "process," into the body of different kinds of wood. In the course of the experiments made for these several purposes, they satisfy themselves of the following results, most affecting the subject, which we give in the language of the "Report:"]

"1st. That if these salts—the sulphates of iron and copper—penetrate the wood thoroughly, according to the process adopted by Dr. Earle, we have an economical substitute for the mercurial compound—the corrosive sublimate;

"2d. That the solutions *are* carried through the pores of the wood, is conclusively shown by the experiments (detailed) on pieces taken from the interior of large pieces of timber which had been boiled with the solutions. The pieces were further split in half and the experiments made on the inner surface;

"3d. That heated solutions of various salts, such as corrosive sublimate and the sulphates of iron and copper, operate by expelling the gaseous matter, and rendering the albumen and gelatine inert in all the parts of the wood which they penetrate,

"4th. That they (the sulphates) penetrate different woods in different degrees; *ash* being more thoroughly impregnated; *hemlock* nearly the same; *hickory* less so; and *oak* still less;

"5th. That the sulphates of iron and copper produce the precipitation of albumen equally well with the perchloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate,) and that of gluten in a nearly equal degree; & that they are therefore to be considered as an excellent and economical substitute for that compound;

"6th. That therefore the penetration of wood by these salts, (the sulphates of iron and copper) renders it less subject to decay and the attacks of insects;

"7th. That although theory and experiment thus go to show the diminished destructabiltiy of the wood, experiments on a large scale should be instituted in order to ascertain the correctness of these views of the Committee, without which they are of little value; but that the subject is one of sufficient importance, and the probability of success sufficiently strong, to warrant the performance of such experiments with great care, and with less regard to the primary expense;

"8th. That lime penetrates wood in a similar manner"—but the opinion of the Committee as to the effect of lime on the wood being less favorable, their experiments and reasonings are not thought important to be communicated.

To the Report of the Franklin Institute it may not be unavailing to add that numerous other testimonials, consisting as well of facts as of the opinions of scientific and practical individuals, might be adduced by the Patentee in favour of his "process;" and especially that the "Committee on Public High Ways"—after having used it to some extent in paving with blocks, during the summer and autumn of 1839,—have made a "Report" on it to the Councils consonant to that of the Institute: presenting it in the most favorable manner to the attention of the Councils whenever they shall consider it expedient to proceed further in the employment of wooden pavements, &c.

The process is conducted by means of boilers and wooden tanks, which, in size and cost, may be accommodated to timber of any dimensions and quantity, whether it be to prepare posts for fencing, or the largest ship-timber: and is capable of reducing it, in a few hours, from a perfectly green to a perfectly seasoned state. The efficiency of this method, it is believed, will prove equal, at least, to any that ever has been tried; while the facility with which it may be practised, and the trifling expense attending it, give it powerful claims to general acceptance. The materials employed being inexhaustible too and not liable to fluctuation in price, can never occasion an augmentation of the cost.

Communications to the Patentee may be directed to the care of Jno. C. Montgomery, Esq., President of the Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, or to Wm. Rawle, Esq., Counsellor at Law, Philadelphia

EDW EARLE.

Philadelphia January 14, 1840.

GENERAL HARRISON.

Eighteen Reasons why General Harrison ought to be Elected President of the United States.

1. Because he is pledged to serve, if elected, but one term.

2. Every prominent act of his life proves him to be a friend and servant of his country, & a sterling Democratic Republican, in theory and practice.

3. He would confine the action of the Federal Government to its own appropriate sphere, check its monarchical tendencies, and maintain the balance of the Constitution.

4. He would be the President of the Many, and not the agent of the Few.

5. He is one of the People, and for the People. He sympatnizes with their wants, and understands their interests. He agrees that "acquiescence in the decision of the majority is the vital principle of Republics." He would exercise "a jealous care of the right of election by the people," and impart "equal and exact justice to all men," and all sections. It is regarded as an evidence of his belonging to the people, and their enemies call him, in derision, "*The Log Cabin Candidate*," *and* '*the Poor Man's President*."

6. He would have the public purse, not united with the sword, but kept in safety under the control of Congress as intended by the Constitution.

7 He agrees that Executive power has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished, and will give his disinterested efforts to remedy the evil.

8. He would preserve, or apply, the public lands, as a common fund, in accordance with the compact, for the benefit of all, and not a part of the States.

9. He would restore the constitutional and republican course of legislation, act as the executor, not the originator of laws, and limit the veto power generally to cases of constitutional doubt.

10. He would, to use the language of Jefferson, 'support the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.'

11. He would not seek an Executive Bank, nor renew the exploded system of Government paper money.

12 He is the friend of labor, of commerce, and of trade, and the advocate of a sound and uniform constitutional currency.

13. He has spent forty years of faithful toil in the People's service, which he began in youth and affluence, and ended in poverty without reproach.

14. He would bring to the administration of the Government an enlightened mind, comprehensive views, a magnanimous policy and an honest heart, and rest the merits of his administraton upon the degree of good accomplished for the greatest number;

15. He is the father of the beneficent land system of the West, and the author of numerous laws and treaties worthy of an eminent statesman and diplomatist.

16. His life is a history of the West—and for his pre-eminent and self sacrificing service, as a soldier, as a Territorial Secretary, as a Delegate Representative, and Senator in Congress, as a Governor, as a General, a hero, a diplomatist, a statesman, a scholar, an honest man and patriot, he deserves the gratitude of his countrymen.

17. He would reform and purify the departments of government, appoint honest and capable men to office, and stop the leaks in the Treasury.

18. In view of the great importance of the crisis, General Harrison is the man reserved and quallified, as it would seem, by Providence, for the occasion, to fulfil the high hope and destiny of the country.

We might add more. But here are reasons enough to justify every man in the Republic, who desires to see the Constitution preserved, the Union perpetuated, and the public liberties transmitted, unimpaired, to posterity, in rallying for the patriot farmer and statesman of North Bend.

In the New Jersey House of Assembly, on Monday, Mr. Sanderson offered a resolution, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether any alterations are required in the law respecting divorces. The mover stated that he was induced to make this inquiry from the frequency of the applications made to the Legislature on the subject.

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