Carthago" against the whole system, in the sweeping declaration that—"these consequences are inherent in the present system—they are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments—they are the result of the irresistible laws of trade and credit."—He follows up this declaration with much more about the evils of a credit currency,' and the injuries inflicted 'by the resistless laws of credit currency and credit trade,' and finally, after earnestly urging the policy and duty of the general government, to collect its dues and pay its debts in gold and silver, he says, very significantly, that its example in so doing, would serve as 'a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to the safe and honored standard.' Now this certainly sounds very much like an exclusive hard money currency. It is true that the President in another part of his message says, that 'in a country so commercial as ours, banks, in some form will probably always exist;' but it is evident from what he says, in the same connection, that, he means to exclude banks of circulation, as now existing, and if we have banks at all, they are to be banks of deposite, confined in their operations to their specie basis, or something of that sort, which would virtually operate to all intents and purposes, as an exclusive hard money currency.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

WHO IS GEN. HARRISON?

If any one is still disposed to inquire as if yet in doubt, who Wm. H. Harrison is, we hardly know to which of the many different evidences of his unsurpassed merits which crowd upon us on every side, to point to in reply. On the outside of to-day's paper will be found an answer from no less a person than the illustrious Father of his country.—We can there refer them to the repeated evidence of the confidence reposed by the immortal WASHINGTON, and subsequently by John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and John Quincy Adams, in the object of their pretended doubt, under their own signature. DO HIS CALUMNIATORS WANT MORE? Let them read, if they do, the masterly address of Hon. Caleb Cushing to his constituents of the third congressional district in this State, entitled "*Outlines of the public services, civil and military, of William Henry Harrison of Ohio.*' They will find it utterly unanswerable. We intend to give it at length the first moment we can find the room. We give the following conclusion of the address as evidence of the lucid and able manner in which it is written. We defy an impartial reader to rise from its perusal without feeling his own veins affected to some extent with the "Harrison Fever."

Such, without enlarging to refer to other trusts of less general importance at different periods confided to General Harrison, have been the great public employments, which, in the course of his diversified and eventful life, he has been called to fill, with honor to himself and the Union.

The traits of character, which distinguished him in these employments, have been described briefly, as they came successively in review. Some of these traits, of a personal nature, deserve to be more distinctly spoken of by themselves.

Disinterestedness and integrity in pecuniary matters have marked all his actions.

As Governor of Indiana & as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, large sums of money passed through his hands to be disbursed at his discretion, and with few of the checks now provided in reference to such things. He gave no security, and the Government had no guaranty for the faithful application of the funds entrusted to him, but his prudence and honesty. But he was conscientiously true to his duty; neither accumulating wealth by speculation upon the public money or lands, nor becoming a debtor of the Government.

During the war, as commander-in chief in the North west, he had liberty to draw on the Government to an unlimited amount, and was daily passing large sums of money through his hands, but not a cent did he ever divert to his own use; and at the close of his military services, there was no charge against him on the books of the Treasury, except for moneys faithfully and truly accounted for by him, and allowed as such.

Meanwhile, his situation in life, more especially when Commander-in-Chief, subjected him to many and great personal charges; not only those directly incidental to his military duties, in travelling and otherwise, but charges, also, of a different kind, imposed by the peculiar description of the forces he led and the consequent necessity he was under at times, of keeping free quarters for the reception of his fellow citizens, whom his duty to the Government and the dependence of the country upon volunteer troops, made it important he should conciliate. Add to which, that at his own expense, he continually supplied clothing and other needful comforts for his sick and wounded soldiers. Hence, though he lived as frugally and fared as hardly in the field as any soldier in the ranks of his army, yet his expenses at that period exceeded his pay, and the balance came from his private property.

Since the war, General Harrison has been the principal representative of the military class of our citizens in the region in which he lived; and the old soldier the veteran, who had served under Wayne, St. Clair, and others, and still more, they who had served under himself, came to him to present their claims for lands and pensions, and regarded him in the light of a protector and a friend.—Hospitable by nature and habit, the old soldier always found a welcome at his fireside. Not only were his expenses increased, but much of his time also employed, in the duties of charity or friendship, to these his brave companions in arms.

Nor did he at any time seek to avail himself of those means, which came in his way, to add to the regular appointments of the stations he held. While Governor of Indiana and Indian Superintendent, he refused to accept any of the perquisites, which before his time had been customarily paid; and for his services as commander of the expedition to Tippecanoe, he never received or asked compensation.

Though having a numerous family,—and with official patronage long at his command,—and high claims in his own right and otherwise, to such favors—he has educated his children at his own expense, and waived opportunities of providing for them in the public service, that he might give his influence to others.

Thus disinterested in his public relations, (and not less so, indeed, in his private,) he has carried with him into retirement no spoils of office; continuing to possess only the competency which belongs to independence and that richest of all possessions, the enviable reputation of an upright life.

Whether in civil office or military command, General Harrison was always just, moderate and conciliatory, though firm; and whether in public or private life, generous and considerate in his disposition, cheerful and affable in his intercourse with all: and though warm in his affections, yet never violent nor vindictive in his enmities. By this rare union of ability, courtesy, and moderation, it was that he swayed those about him. He himself, on being asked how he could control the militia he led to victory, disclosed the secret of his influence. "By treating them," he said, "with affection and kindness, by always recollecting that they were my fellow citizens, whose feelings I was bound to respect, and by sharing on every occasion the hardships they were obliged to undergo."

His published writings, which are numerous, are distinguished by clearness facility of composition, and indicate beyond dispute, that he posseses great cultivation of mind, as well as a great natural intellect.

It is not the purpose of these Outlines to speak with particularity of the political opinions of General Harrison —These are best learnt by inspection of his writings, his speeches, his official or public correspondence, and by observation of his life and actions. One fact, however, in this relation, it is material to bear in mind. Though honored with the confidence as well as of the Washington and Adams as of the Jefferson and Madison administrations, and though heartily attached to the republican principles of the latter, and one of the electors of Mr. Monroe, yet his public services have been rendered to his country rather than to a party, and he stands free and unfettered, with claims to the confidence of his fellow citizens founded not on narrow party or sectional peculiarities, but on the broad basis of tried patriotism and capacity, unblemished integrity, and his unquestionable devotion to the great public interests of the whole Union. And it needs only to add, therefore, that since his return from Columbia, he has lived in comparative retirement, upon his farm at North Bend, on the Ohio, a short way below Cincinnati, in the enjoyment of the unimpaired vigor of body and mind, with his active and temperate habits of life have secured to him, and in the conscientious discharge of all the relative duties of the just man and the sincere christian.

PROOFS.

Here is proof that Harrison has been honored with the confidence of every President of the United States from the organization of the Government down to the accession of President Jackson

In the Executive Journal, 1791, page 86, we find the following:

'UNITED STATES, Oct. 31, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate: Certain offices having become vacant, since your last session, by death, resignation, or appointment to other offices, of those who held them, I have, in pursuance of the power vested in me by the Constitution, appointed the following persons to fill those vacancies, viz:

* * * * *

FIRST REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, *Ensign*, vice Thompson, promoted.

GEORGE WASHINGTON"

In the same Journal, page 88, the following:

"Monday, Nov 7, 1791.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of the President of the United States, contained in his message of 31st Oct. 1791: and resolved, that they advise and consent to the appointment of the persons therein named, to the offices to which they are respectively nominated," &c.

In the same Journal, 1793, page 132, the following.

"UNITED STATES, Feb. 22, 1793.

Gentleman of the Senate: I nominate the following persons for promotions and appointments in the Legion of the United States, viz.

* * * *

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, *Lieutenant*, vice Prior, promoted.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

In the same Journal, page 134, the following:

"Saturday, Feb. 23, 1793.

The Senate took into consideration the message of the President of the United States, nominating persons for promotions & appointments in the Legion of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointments respectively, agreeably to the nominations."

In the same Journal, 1797, page 250 the following:

"UNITED STATES, July 10, 1797.

Gentlemen of the Senate: I nominate the following persons for promotions and appointments in the Army of the U. States.

* * * * *

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, *Captain*, vice Kingsbury, promoted.

JOHN ADAMS.

* * * * *

On motion, it was agreed, by unanimous consent to dispense with the rule, and that the said nominations be now considered. Whereupon,

Resolved, That the Senate do advise and consent to the appointments, agreeably to the nominations."

In the same Journal, 1798, page 292.

"Tuesday, June 26, 1798.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Malcom, his Secretary:

Gentlemen of the Senate: I nominate, &c.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Esq. of Virginia, to be *Secretary of the Territory Northwest* of the River Ohio.

JOHN ADAMS.

Thursday, June 28, 1798.

The Senate took into consideration the message of the President of the U. States, of the 26th instant, and the nominations contained therein, &c, Whereupon,

Resolved, That they do advise and consent to the appointments, agreeably to the nominations respectively."

In the same Journal, 1800, page 353, the following:

'UNITED STATES, May 12, 1800.

Gentlemen of Senate: I nominate WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of the North Western Territory, to be *Governor of the Indiana Territory.*

JOHN ADAMS'

Tuesday, May 15, 1800.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the message of the President of the United States, of the 12th instant and the nomination contained therein, of WILLIAM H. HARRISON to office.—Whereupon,

Resolved, That they do advise and consent to the appointment, agreeably to the nomination.'

In the same Journal, 1803, page 411 the following:

'Thursday, Feb. 3. 1803.

A written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lewis, his Secretary.

'Friday, Feb. 4. 1803.

The message of the President of the United States, communicated on the 3d February, was read as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate: I nominate, &c. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, to be *Governor of Indiana Territory*, from the 13th day of May next, when his present commission as Governor will expire.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Indiana, to be a Commissioner to enter into ANY treaty or treaties which may be necessary with ANY Indian Tribes North [illegible] of the United States, on the subject of their boundaries or lands.

THOS. JEFFERSON.'

'Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1803.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the message of the President of the United States of February 3, nominating John Martin Baker and others, to civil and military appointments: and

Resolved, That they advise and consent to the appointments, agreeably to the nominations respectively.' &c.

In the same Journal, (vol. 2,) pages 44, 45, the following:

Monday, Dec. 15 1806.

The following written messages were received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary.

To the Senate of the United States: Vacancies having happened during the last recess of the Senate, in the following offices, I granted commissions to the persons herein named, to each respective vacancy: which commission will expire at the end of the present session of the Senate. I now, therefore, nominate the same persons to the same offices, respectively, for appointment.

* * * * * *

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Indiana, to be *Governor of Indiana.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1806

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nominations contained in the messages received from the President of the United States on the 5th instant, and resolved that they advise and consent to the appointments of B. Livingston, M. McClary, P. Curtenius, P. D. Shenck, J. Barnes, W. W. Parker, J. Page, W. Durham, E. Mounger, W. H. HARRISON, &c. agreeably to their nominations respectively.'

In the same journal, pages 130, 131, the following:

Tuesday, December 19, 1809.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Graham.

To the Senate of the U. States: The commissions heretofore granted to the following persons, being limited in their duration, and now about to expire, I nominate them to the same offices respectively annexed to their names:

* * * * * *

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, whose commission as *Governor of Indiana Territory*, will expire on the 16th January next, to be Governor of the same Territory, for three years next ensuing that date.

JAMES MADDISON.

Wednesday, Dec. 20 1809

The Senate took into consideration the message of the President of the United States of yesterday, nominating Joseph Crockett and others, to office. Whereupon resolved, that they do advise and consent to the appointments of Jno. Willard and WILLIAM H. HARRISON, agreeably to the nominations respectively.

In the same Journal, 1812, pages 296, 300, 308, the following:

Monday, November 9, 1812.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary.

To the Senate of the United States: I nominate the persons who are stated in the list, annexed to the enclosed letter from the Secretary of War, for the promotions and appointments respectively proposed, &c.

JAMES MADISON.

November 9, 1812.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 6, 1812

Sir: I have the honor to propose, for your approbation, the following promotions and appointments in the army of the United States.

W. EUSTIS.

Indiana Territory—WILLIAM H HARRISON, *Brigadier General*, to rank from the 22d August, 1812.

Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1812.

The Senate resumed the consideration of certain military appointments, named in the last mentioned message, and resolved, that the Senate do advise and consent to the appointment of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, agreeably to the nomination.

In the same journal, 1813, pages 320, 330, the following:

Saturday, Feb. 17, 1813.

The two following messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary.

To the Senate of the United States: I nominate Brigadier General James Wilkinson, Brigadier General Wade Hampton, William R. Davy, of South Carolina, Morgan Lewis now Quarter Master General, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Indiana Territory, and Aaron Ogden of New Jersey, to be *Major Generals* in the Army of the United States, &c. JAMES MADISON.

February 25, 1813.

Monday, March 1, 1813.

The Senate took into consideration the message of the President of the United States of the 27th February, nominating James Wilkinson and others to offices.

* * * * * *

On the question, 'will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of WILLIAM H. HARRISON?' it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 23, nays 4 On motion, the yeas and nays having been required by one fifth of the Senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are—Messrs. Bayard Bibb, Brent, Brown, Brandford, Cutts, Franklin, Gillard, Giles, Goodrich, Howell Magruder, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Maryland, South of New York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum and Worthington. Those who voted in the negative, are—Messrs German of N. Y., Lambert of N. J., Leid of P., and Lloyd of Mass.

During Mr. *Monroe's* Administration, a Joint Resolution complimentary to Gen. [illegible] was passed by Congress and approved by Mr. Monroe.

In the same journal, (vol. 3) pages 612, 617, as follows:

Thursday, May 22, 1828

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. John Adams his Secretary:

WASHINGTON. May 22, 1828.

I nominate, &c. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Columbia, &c.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Saturday, May 24, 1828.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, contained in the message of the 22d inst., Mr. *Benton* being, at his request, excused from voting it was (without division on the ays and noes,) resolved, that the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, agreeably to the nomination.

There are not many such 'Grannies' as *Wm. H Harrison* is, by this record, proved to be: and we can form no better wish for our country, than that it may always find some one such to place in the Presidential chair.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

FORTY-FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday, at half an hour past noon, having left Bristol on the 20th February. From the New York Herald, Extra, and the Star of Saturday afternoon, we copy the following summary of intelligence by this very late arrival.

We have also been favored with a Liverpool letter of 19th February, which will be found below, containing toll and the latest accounts of the Cotton & Breadstuffs market.

LIVERPOOL, 19th February, 1840.

The stock of COTTON in this port is estimated at 208,000 bales, of which about 152,000 is American, being very nearly as it was at the end of last year. The import since 1st January is 175,000 bales of which 111,000 is from the U. S. and the sales of all kinds during the same time have amounted to 190,000 bales; about 160,000 of it taken by consumers, 20,000 by speculators and 16,000 for exportation.

Though the business has thus been rather extensive and the demand nearly all the time regular and steady the tendency of prices has been downwards, and during January they declined about 1-2d per lb. Since the 1st inst, the complexion of the market has not changed—the demand being just sufficient to maintain prices about as they then were—and at present the state of the Manchester Market would not seem to warrant higher rates; there is consequently little or no speculative demand.

Inferior qualities still maintain relatively higher rates than the better classes—as 5 1/2d is about the lowest quotation for any merchantable American Cotton while 6 3/8d is about the highest price to be obtained for good Upland, and 7d for good Orleans and Mobile; there is nothing selling above these rates except fancy lots and brands. Fair qualities 6 1/2 a 6 1/4d per lb.

The sales for the week ended 7th inst. amounted to 30,500 bales, and for that ended 14th inst they were 27,670 do; of the latter 6,500 were Upland at 5 1/4 a 6 7/8d 15,500 Orleans at 5 3/8 a 7 1/4d; 4660 Alabama and Mobile at 5 3/8 a 7d, and 50 Sea Island at 13 1/4 a 22 1, with 40 stained at 6 a 10d per lb. On Saturday the 15 inst. the business was about 3500 bales. On Monday the 17th about 5000 and yesterday about 3000 bales. The demand is steady to-day but the accounts of yesterday's Manchester market are gloomy.

The duty on wheat is now 21s. 8d. per quarter, and on flour 13s. 4d. per barrel—nor is there at present any indication of a change. The latter part of last month the most of the American Flour then in the market was disposed of at 29s. per bbl. in bond—since when the price has fluctuated between 29s. 6d. and 30s. 6d. and it is now rather dull at 30s. per bbl. The future course of the Corn markets must depend mainly on the prospects for the next crops.

Turpentine is in moderate demand at 19s. 9d per cwt for inferior, to 12s. 3d. per cwt. for good quality.

The Tobacco market continues on the decline and prices are in a great measure nominal.

Yours respectfully,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.

Money matters are slowly reviving—interest is reduced to 5 per cent—circulation is increased.

The Queen of England was married to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg on the 10th February.

The sales of cotton in Liverpool on the 19th Feb. amounted to 2,500 bags chiefly American.

In Manchester, 14th Feb. prices of cotton were as low as they were six months ago.

The rate of interest is reduced to five per cent.

Newport Chartist.—Frost, Williams and Jones have been found guilty and sentenced to transportation or labor at the hulks, at the Queen's pleasure.—They reached the hulks at Portsmouth Feb. 15th.

The packet ship Stephen Whitney has arrived at Liverpool.

The packet ship Havre was burnt off the coast of Cork, Feb. 10th; she had 1561 bales of cotton on board. Twenty souls were saved; the rest lost. She was from New Orleans.

The Duke of Wellington has had two or three alarming fits of illness; so much so as to be considered hopeless.—Daily bulletins are issued from Apsley House.

The steamship Liverpool arrived out safely, Jan. 10th.

Parliament met Jan. 10th, and was still sitting on the 19th February.

The packet ship New York left Liverpool Jan. 8th, and put back into Cork from stress of weather.

The packet ship Sheridan arrived out on Feb 12th, a passage of 18 days.

The latest dates from China, in Liverpool, on the 19th February, were up to Nov. 21st, from Singapore.

Prince Albert was appointed a Field Marshal of the British Army. His commission was dated Feb 8, 1840.

Dr. Raffles's celebrated chapel at Liverpool, has been burnt down.

The Britannia, the first of the Royal Mail Steam Ships from England to North America, was launched Feby. 6th.

The circulation of the bank for the quarter ending on the 4th February, had increased £110 000—the bullion had increased £519,000.

CHINA.—The fighting between the English and Chinese continues. The Canton Press of Dec. 2, reports that accounts have been received from the west coast of an affair between opium smugglers and the Mandarin boats in which one of the latter was sunk, and seven of the survivors sent back with their tails cut off!

INDIA.—The fighting here between the British and natives waxes hotter and hotter. The British stormed Kholat Nov. 13th, took it, killed Mehrab Khan, the chief, all of whose principal Sirdars were killed or taken, and hundreds of other prisoners.

Anticipated Changes.—Lord Melbourne retiers from office with Lord Lansdowne. Lord J. Russell is to be first lord of the treasury, and Lord Durham joins the cabinet, with Mr. Ward and Mr. C. Buller in Office. Parliament will be dissolved, and the repeal of the corn laws and ballot will be made cabinet questions.

On the last Monday in January, the Ministry were defeated on the question of the allowance to Prince Albert.—Lord John Russel moved that the allowance be £50,000 per annum, to which Col. Sipthorp moved, as an amendment, to make it £30 000. The amendment was carried by 104.

Strength of Ministers.—On certain diversions in parliament the ministerial majority after the Queen's marriage had increased considerably.

U. S. Bank shares were sold at £18 to £18 10, equal to 70 per cent. American currency.

The negotiations pending between France and Holland are also, according to the *Debates*, drawing to a close. Holland has demanded that her vessels be treated in French harbors on the same footing of reciprocity as the English and American shipping are, and France has acquiesced in that demand on condition that Holland opened her markets to various productions of the French soil and industry, excluded therefrom at the time when Belgium formed part of that kingdom. Holland, it appears, has likewise consented to open to France the navigation of the Rhine and Moselle; and 'Strasburg,' Metz and Shierck are to be assimilated, for the importation of foreign products, to maritime harbors.'

The British Ambassador, Lord Palmerston, at Constantinople, has refused his assent to the proposition of Russia to send 50,000 of her troops into Asia Minor, across the Taurus. Affairs look warlike between Russia and the other powers.

At Tois in France, 40 lives were lost in a conflict between the troops and the country people, growing out of the high price of corn.

Mehemet Aly is fortifying Alexandria.

There were 900 of the Chinese killed by the British ships of war that fired on the Junks.

Captain Elliott returned to Macao after the action; the Chinese were fortifying Hong Key Bay.

Spain.—The Cortez, it was believed, would meet Feb. 18. Madrid was quiet. In the Gazette we find the report of an engagement which took place on the 29th ult. in Catalonia, between Carbo's division and 3000 men under Brujo. The latter, driven from their position, left 43 killed on the field. The Christinos had only six killed and about 30 wounded.

Cabrera is not dead but recovering.

The Arabs had not appeared in the plain of Algiers since December 31.

There were 56,000 French troops in the neighborhood of Algiers preparing for the expedition against Abdel Kader.

The Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace Feb. 18th, and received the addresses of both Houses of Parliament to Victoria and Albert, to which they both briefly replied, and promises to fulfill the favorable hopes expressed from their union.

The Alexandria letters of the 17th ult. describe the great preparations for hostilities on the part of Mehemet Ali, and his determination not to give way in the dispute with the Porte.

The Board of Trade has decided that teas taken from China in foreign ships and put aboard British any where will be considered as having been imported in British bottoms.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN TO PRINCE ALBERT.

Queen Victoria was married to Prince Albert Feb. 10th. The following are some of the particulars:

WHITEHALL, Feb 6. The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Prince Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg & Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall henceforth, upon all occasions whatsoever, be styled and called "His Royal Highness," before his name and such titles as now do, or hereafter may, belong to him.

And to command, that the royal concession and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

Arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—At half past twelve precisely, the drums and trumpets sounding along the passages leading to the chapel announced the approach of the procession of the royal bridegroom.

The entrance of the Prince, after the music had ceased, was the signal for the whole assemblage rising; he came up the body of the chapel, accompanied right and left by his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburgh, his father, and his brother the hereditary duke.

Arrival of the British Queen.—The Queen's arrival was announced by the band &c., playing the National Anthem. During the interval between the commencement of the music and her Majesty's arrival, the Prince frequently looked back to the Chapel entrance to watch the approach of his angel bride.

Her Majesty on her entering the chapel was received by all within its walls standing.

Her Majesty having advanced to the *haut pas*, took her seat on the faldi-stool to the left hand of the bridegroom, and the service was commenced, the Archbishop of Canterbury leaving his seat and advancing to the front of the altar railing, with the book from which he read the service in his hands.

Of the ceremony itself it is only necessary to say that it differed in nothing, except the exalted rank of the principal personages, from that used at the marriage of any of her Majesty's subjects.

Her Majesty's Costume.—Her Majesty's dress was of rich white satin, trimmed with orange flower blossoms. Head dress, a wreath of orange flower blossom, and over this a beautiful veil of Houlton lace, worn down. The bridesmaids or train bearers were also attired in white. The queen dowager wore a dress of violet colored velvet, with train to correspond.

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on Saturday last, after an active session.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on the 21st ult. The Senate rejected the amendments of the House to the bill in relation to the Banks, and the House finally receded. The bill as it passed does little more than to leave the banks as they were, and subject only to the action of the next Legislature. The penalty for non-payment of notes hereafter issued is reduced to six per cent. In other respects the banks are left in the same position as before.

A SIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg Telegraph states that the Tippecanoe Club, Number one, recently organized at the Capital of the Keystone State, is, "composed entirely of gentlemen heretofore friendly to Van Buren, but who have recently renounced their allegiance to that party, and enlisted under the board banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe."

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0744.jpg