...ore, by way of giving my estimate of the Presidential election. I have taken great pains to get the most accurate information. I have not only consulted members of Congress, but I have had a very extensive correspondence throughout the Union. My sources of information may be implicitly relied on; and I say to you, with the utmost sincerity, that, in my judgment, General Harrison will be elected by a more triumphant majority than Gen. Jackson received in his palmiest days. In writing to you as a friend, I have not only no motive but no disposition, to mislead or exaggerate. I give my estimate below on which I place the most implicit reliance, and sincerely believe the result will fully justify it.

Harrison		*Van Buren.*	
Massachusetts	14	New Hampshire	7
Vermont,	7	South Carolina	11
Connecticut,	8	Arkansas	4
Rhode Island	4		
New York	42		22
New Jersey	8	DOUBTFUL.	
Pennsylvania	30	Maine	10
Delaware	3	Mississippi	4
Maryland	10	Alabama	7
Virginia	23	Missouri,	4
North Carolina	15		
Georgia	11		25
Louisiana	5		
Tennessee	15		
Kentucky	15		
Illinois	5		
Indiana	9		
Ohio	21		
Michigan	3		
Harrison	248	V. B. & doubtful	47

The whole number of electoral votes is 295—necessary to a choice 148. You will perceive, then, that Harrison will have 100 votes beyond the number requisite to elect him. I have given Mr. Van Buren New Hampshire, which I know will be a matter of complaint with our friends there; for they have determined to make battle in a way to shake even the granite hills. Perhaps I ought to make a similar apology in regard to Arkansas. I have also given him South Carolina, which will go for him, unless, by December, when the vote is to be cast, Mr. Calhoun shall think the interests of the country require it to be given to a third man as heretofore! Of the 25 doubtful votes, I think Harrison's chance decidedly the best for a majority of them; and if the tide of public sentiment continues to set as strongly as it has done, Mr. Van Buren, by November next, will scarcely have a State he can call his own.

I look forward to the above result with the most perfect confidence, and with the most pleasing anticipations. What a rebuke it will be of the attempted usurpation of all the powers of this Government, and the practical subversion of its fundamental principles! What a triumphant restoration of the powers of Congress when freedom of thought and of action shall be once more vouchsafed to the Representatives of the People and of the States!

Excuse the haste with which I have written, under the pressure of numerous engagements, and believe me very truly yours.

N. P. TALLMADGE.

GEN. HARRISON, A SINCERE REPUBLICAN.

The great argument employed by the Loco Focos, against Gen. Harrison, is, that he refuses to answer the questions that are proposed to him, in private letters. Mr. Amos Kendall, in his extraordinary address to the office holders, calls him the "gagged and guarded candidate," and says the people are asked to take him, for better or for worse, without knowing any thing about his political principles, and his views of national policy.

As a fair reply to all this, we say, that we have General Harrison's opinions upon all the great questions now before the people—and it is better to judge of his fitness for office by what he *has said*, and what he *has done* in times past, than by what he may promise to do, under present influences. The people always regard with well founded suspicion the PROFESSIONS of candidates for important offices, previous to election. General Jackson promised much and performed little.

Mr. Van Buren also came into power upon *promises* which he has failed to observe Gen. Harrison is brought before the people solely upon his personal merits. We ask the people to support him on account of the valuable services which he has rendered to his country—on account of his eminent abilities, and his sound, republican views of government. We do not offer mere professions and promises, made under the hope of gaining the high position of President of the United States. We desire the people to look at the private and public history of General Harrison's life—at his acts and his opinions, which are now matters of record. There is no conceivable subject connected with the Government and the business of the country, upon which he has not given his opinion, fully and frankly; and those opinions are all of a plain republican character. We can, therefore tell what General Harrison IS—not what he WOULD BE.

We have just met with a document which presents Gen. Harrison in a new light. In the year 1819—when he was not a candidate for any public office—some of the most respectable citizens of Cincinnati and its vicinity formed themselves into a society, styled the "*Cincinnati Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Domestic Economy.*" Gen. Wm. H. Harrison was called upon to act as Chairman at the first meeting of the Society, and was afterwards elected President. The following republican declaration—or REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES—was adopted by the Society, and published in the newspapers of the day, signed by Gen. Harrison as chairman, and Jesse Embre, as Clerk.

Being convinced that A RETRENCHMENT IN THE EXPENSES OF LIVING will be an important means in alleviating the difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments which exist in every section of our country, we concur in adopting and recommending to our fellow citizens, the following declaration, viz:

1st. We will not purchase, or suffer to be used in our families, any imported liquors, fruits, nuts or preserves of any kind, unless they shall be required in cases of sickness.

2d. Being convinced that the practice which generally prevails of wearing suits of black as testimonials of respect for the memory of deceased friends is altogether useless, if not improper, while it is attended with heavy expense, we will not sanction it hereafter in our families, or encourage it in others.

3d. We will not purchase for ourselves or our families such articles of dress as are expensive, and are generally considered as ornamental rather than useful.

4th. We will *abstain from the use of imported goods of every description*, as far as may be practicable, and *we will give preference to articles that are of the growth and manufacture of our own country* when the latter can be procured.

5th We will not purchase any articles, either of food or dress, at prices that are extravagant, or that the citizens generally cannot afford to pay; but will rather abstain from the use of such articles, unless they can be obtained at reasonable prices.

7th We will observe rigid economy in every branch of our expenditures, & will in all our purchases be influenced by necessity rather than convenience, and by utility rather than ornament.

8th. We believe that the prosperity of the country depends, in a great degree on the general and faithful observance of the foregoing declaration—we therefore promise that we will recommend it to others.

Thus, we find that General Harrison has been a sincere Republican for many years; and we have reason to believe that he will continue true to his early faith. This REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES, which he signed in 1819, marks him more than ever, as the POOR MAN'S CANDIDATE. He was willing, it seems, to deny himself the comforts of life, for the sake of promoting the general welfare of the people. What were the means which he adopted and recommended to his fellow citizens, as a remedy for pecuniary embarrassments? RETRENCHMENT IN THE EXPENSES OF LIVING.—That is good democratic doctrine, little understood, we suspect, by the present incumbent of the White House. How was this retrenchment to be effected?

First, by refusing to purchase, or to use, any *imported luxuries*, except in cases of sickness. This is a cardinal principle, with all thrifty farmers, all industrious mechanics, and all inmates of log cabins in every part of the Union. General Harrison was a poor man, and he understands the poor man's interests.

Second, by declining to follow the useless and expensive fashion of wearing suits of black, as a testimonial of respect for the memory of deceased friends.—That was a *good example*. The fashion which Gen. Harrison pledged himself to disregard, bears most heavily upon persons of small means, in seasons of distress like the present, and the color of a garment is no certain indication of the depth of a mourner's sorrow.

Third, by refusing to purchase expensive articles of dress, which are generally considered ornamental, rather than useful. This resolution will commend itself to every person of good sense, as wise and prudent. It is eminently democratic.

Fourth, by abstaning from the use of imported goods of every description & by giving preference to articles of domestic growth and manufacture. How strikingly does this resolution contrast with the practice of Martin Van Buren at the present time! Instead of setting an example of economy in his private affairs, he has filled the Executive mansion with georgeous French furniture,—he adorns his table with French ornaments and gewgaws, and Gold Spoons—and rides in a splendid BRITISH COACH!

Fifth and sixth, by purchasing no articles, either of food or dress, at prices that are extravagant, or that the citizens generally cannot afford to pay; and by a rigid economy in all expenditures, being influenced by necessity rather than convenience. These articles are also very good. They remind us of Dr. Franklin's excellent maxims of economy, in his Way to Wealth. Gen. Harrison is certainly a remarkable man. He has filled some of the highest stations in the Republic, and some of the most humble and has acquired honor in all. His REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES is worthy of the attention of the people. If elected to the Presidency, he will have an opportunity to put his principles into practice, on an extended scale, and we believe that great good would come of it. We commend him to the democracy of the country, as a SINCERE REPUBLICAN of the old school, and the POOR MAN'S CANDIDATE.

At the recent Whig meeting at Sharpsburg, the crowd that gathered on the occasion was large enough to excite some apprehension as to accomodations in the way of entertainment—the town being small. We understand that the difficulty was entirely obviated by the prompt hospitality of the citizens, including the VAN BUREN RESIDENTS of the place.—The claims of hospitality overcame the prejudice of party, and the Whigs were invited to become the guests of their political opponents. We take pleasure in mentioning the fact; and we hope that many such acts of courtesy mutually done will tend to soften the asperity of the coming contest.—American.

General Harrison's Speech at Columbus.—On his way to attend the celebration at the site of old Fort Meigs, Gen. Harrison passed through Columbus, Ohio. He arrived on the afternoon of one day and left on the morning of the next. During this short stay, finding it impossible to hold conversation with each one of the great multitude of his fellow-citizens that wished to pay their respects to him, Gen. Harrison addressed the assemblage, collectively, just before his departure.—The Ohio Confederate, gives the following report of his speech.

GENERAL HARRISON'S REMARKS.

Gen. Harrison said he was greatly indebted to his fellow-citizens of Columbus and Franklin county—the most cordial hospitality had at all times been accorded to him by them. So long ago as the time when he was honored with the command of the "Northwestern Army," and held his head quarters at Franklinton, on the other side of the river, it was his fortune to find in the people of Franklin county not only good citizens but patriots and soldiers. Their unvarying kindness to him laid him under many previous obligations, and their generous attentions on the present occasion he cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged.

He said he had no intention to detain his friends by making a speech, and he did so in obedience to what he understood to be the desire of those whom he addressed. He was not surprised that public curiosity was awakened in reference to some things which had lately been published concerning him, nor was he unwilling to satisfy the feelings of his fellow citizens by such proper explanations as became him, in his present position before the country. He confessed that he had suffered deep mortification, since he had been placed before the people as a candidate for the highest office in their gift—nay, the most exalted station in the world—that any portion of his countrymen should think it necessary or expedient to abuse, slander, or vilify him. His sorrow arose not so much from personal—dear as was to him the humble reputation he had earned—as from publicconsiderations. He might draw consolation, under this species of injury, from the revelations of history, which showed that the best of men, who had devoted their lives to the public service, had been the victims of traduction. But virtue and truth are the foundations of our republican system. When these are disregarded, our free institutions must fail; he looked, therefore, at symptoms of demoralization with sincere regret, as betokening danger to public liberty. A part of the political press, supporting the existing administration, and certain partizans of Mr. Van Buren, also a candidate for that high office, to which some of those whom he addressed desired to elevate him, had invented and propagated many calumnies against him, but he proposed on the present occasion to speak of one only of the numerous perversions and slanders which filled the columns of the newspapers and misrepresented his character and conduct. He alluded to the story of his famous, "*Confidential Committee*," as they called it. "The story goes," said Gen. Harrison, "that I have not only a committee of conscience-keepers, but that they put me in a cage, fastened with iron bars, and keep me in that." (To one who looked at his bright and sparkling eye—the light which beamed in its rich expression—the smile which played upon his countenance, blending the lineaments of benevolence and firmness—who remembered also that he was listening to the voice of a son of old Governor Harrison, one of "the signers," the pupil of old Mad Anthony," the hero of Tippecanoe, the defender of Fort Meigs, the conqueror of Proctor—the idea of William Henry Harrison in a cage! was irresistibly ludicrous:

When the laughter had subsided, the General proceeded: "I have no committee fellow-citizens, confidential or other. It is true that I employed my friend, Major Gwynn, to aid me in returning replies to some of the numerous questions propounded to me by letters But to such only as any man could answer as well as another. There is scarcely a question of a political nature now agitating the public mind, on which I have not long since promulgated my opinions, by speeches, published letters or official acts. A large majority of letters addressed to me purported to seek my views of Abolition, United States Bank, and other matters concerning which my views were already in possession of the public. The most suitable answer to these—and to well intentioned persons the most satisfactory was a reference to the documents in which my opinions already expressed were to be found. Such answers I entrusted to my well-tried and faithful friend, Major Gwynn. Letters requiring more particular attention I answered myself. Every body who knows Major Gwynn, knows that he is not one whom I would employ to write a political letter. He is a self made man—a soldier and a gentleman—but neither a politician nor a scholar. I asked the service of him, because he was my friend and I confided in him, and it was plain and simple. My habit is to receive, open and read my letters myself. Such as require special attention, I reply to myself. Such as may be easily answered by another, I hand to my friend, with an endorsation indicating where the information sought may be found—as thus—"Refer the writer to speech at Vincennes"—or, "the answer is seen in my letter to Mr. Denny, &c. But it seems that Major Gwynn was Chairman of a Committee of citizens of Cincinnati or of Hamilton county. When the famous Oswego letter was received, it was read, and as usual with such letters, I endorsed it and handed it to Major Gwynn. But it seems, when the answer was prepared it was signed also by his colleagues of the county or city committee. Of all this I knew nothing—nor in their capacity of committee had they any thing to do with my letters. Yet by a little mistake and much perversion these gentlemen have been erected into a committee of my conscience keepers, and made to shut me up in a cage to prevent me from answering interrogatories.

Gen. Harrison remarked, that, had he, indeed, called to his assistance the services of a friend in conducting his correspondence, he would have had high authority to justify him in the measure. It had been said of Gen. Washington that many of the papers which bear his signature were written by others, and he believed it had never been contradicted; and Gen. Breckenridge, aid to General Jackson in the late war had represented himself to be the author of much of Gen. Jackson's correspondence. But he had not done so, to any extent or in any other sense than as he had now explained it in requesting Major Gwynn to refer those addressing inquiries to him, to the public sources of information. And he would here say, that in all his public life, civil and military, there was no letter, report speech, or order bearing his name, which was not written wholly by his own hand. He said, to open, read, and answer all the letters received by him was physically impossible, though he should do nothing else whatever. To give his hearers an idea of the labor it would require, he said, a gentleman then present was with him the morning he left Cincinnati, when he took from the Post office 16 letters—there were usually half the number at the Post Office, near his residence—24 letters per day. Could any man he asked, give the requisite attention to such a daily correspondence, even to the neglect of every other engagement? True it was, that many communications were sent him which were not entitled to his notice—sent by persons who had no other object but to draw from him something which might be used to his injury and the injury of the cause with which he was identified—yet, there were enough of those which claimed his respectful consideration for the sources from which they came and the subjects to which they referred, to occupy more time and labour than any one man could bestow upon them.

Gen. Harrison said he had alluded particularly to this matter of the Committee because it had so recently been the occasion of so much animadversion by his political adversaries. But it was one only of many mis-representations of his conduct, his principles and his opinions with which the party Press was teeming. He said it would occupy him many hours to discuss them, if it were necessary or proper for him to do so. He referred, however, to the Richmond Enquirer—and expressed his surprise at the manner in which his name and character had been treated by that paper. He did so, as it afforded an example of the prostitution of the press to party purposes.—That paper, which formerly did him more than justice, and paid him the highest compliments as a soldier and civilian—whose editor at one time could designate no other man whom he considered so well qualified for the responsible place of Secretary of War—was now lending it self to the circulation of the most discreditable calumnies against him, and endeavoring to persuade his countrymen that he was a coward and a federalist. He alluded to the evidence upon which the Enquirer sought to fasten the accusation that he was a *black cockade federalist*—i. e.—the remarks of Mr. Randolph in the Senate of the United States. He said that the attack of Mr. Randolph was met at the moment it was made and effectually disproved. He passed a high encomium upon the genius of that remarkable man, and said, that those who knew Mr. Randolph, knew that he never gave up a point in debate, or receded from his ground any where until convicted of error. The fact that he made no reply to his answer to the charge, is proof to any familiar with his character that he himself was satisfied that he had erred. General Harrison explained the foundation of Mr Randolph's charge, made at a moment of temporary irritation. He said that old Mr. Adams, refused to adopt against France the measures which his party desired, and showed himself in that respect, at least, more an American than a Partizan It was that course of policy of Mr. Adams which commanded his approbation and induced him so to express himself, at the time. Mr. Randolph remembered the expression, but probably forgot the particular subject of it, and thus the very fact which proved him to belong to the Republican party of 1800, long years afterwards, is separated from its attendant circumstances, and used to prove him a Federalist. Gen. Harrison expressed himself with much earnestness on the injustice which was thus attempted to be inflicted on his character in his native State, in which, when truth and virtue, and honor had suffered violence every where else, he had hoped they would survive.

Gen. Harrison alluded to several other instances of gross misrepresentations or absolute falsehoods—industriously and shamefully propagated by a party press. "It seems almost incredible, fellow citizens," said he, "but it is true that from a long speech, filling several columns of a paper, two short sentences have been taken from different parts of it,—these two sentences, separated from their context, are put together my name attached to them, and published throughout the land, as an authentic document." He deplored that the state of public sentiment which could tolerate such a system of party action, and trusted for the honor of his country, and the hopes of liberty, that the reformation of such abuses would soon be wrought out by the force of a pure and healthy public opinion.

"Why, fellow citizens," said Gen. Harrison, "I have recently, in that House, (pointing to the State House) been charged with high offences against my country, which, if true ought to cost me my life.—"Yes," continued he, "accusations were there laid to my charge, which being established, would subject me, even now, to the severest penalties which military law inflicts—for, I have always held that an officer may not escape the responsibilities of misconduct by resigning his commission. These charges are not made by my companions in arms, by the eye-witnesses of my actions by the great and good and brave men who fought by my side or under my command. *They* tell a different story. But *Their* evidence clear unequivocal and distinct—the testimony of Gov. Shelby, the venerable hero of King's Mountain, of the gallant Perry, and of many brave and generous spirits who saw, and knew, and participated in all the operations connected with the battle of the Thames—the evidence of impartial and honorable men, the concurrent records of history, and authority of universal public opinion, are all cast aside, in deference to the reckless assertions of those who were either not in being or dandled in the arms of their nurses! General Harrison said he acknowledged that these calumnies were disagreeable to him. His good name, such as it was, was his most precious treasure—and he did not like to have it mangled by such calumniators. Were it his land which they were seeking to destroy, were it the title deeds to his farm that they were endeavoring to mutilate, he could bear their efforts with patience and smile even at their success. But he confessed, notwithstanding his perfect confidence in the justice of his country and the decision of an impartial posterity, that these ruthless attacks upon his military character affected him unpleasantly. This policy of his adversaries constrained him to consider himself as now on trial before his country. He was not reluctant to be tried fairly. The American people being his Court and Jury—his adversaries held to those rules of evidence established by common sense and common right—he feared not the results of the strictest scrutiny, and would cheerfully submit to the decision of a virtuous and enlightened community.—He asked but for fair dealing and final justice—no more.

General Harrison alluded to several other instances of gratuitous and unfounded calumny, having no shadow of apology in any fact for their invention and publication. He spoke of the battle of Tippecanoe—of the death of the brave and lamented Daviess, whose fall had been ascribed to him. He said the whole story about the White Horse was entirely false and that the fate of the gallant Kentuckian had no connection whatever with his own white mare which by accident, was no more on that occasion by any one. In remarking upon the slanders connected with the battle of Tippecanoe he said their refutation one and all, was found in the proceedings of the Legislature of Kentucky, and especially in the extraordinary confidence reposed in him by the gallant Governor and the people of that State, when they subsequently honored him with the command of their army, composed of the choice spirits of the land, the best blood of Kencucky. Gen. Harrison spoke with deep emotion of the trust reposed in him by Kentucky on the occasion alluded to, and said, that the commission which made him the Commander-of that brave & patriotic army of Kentuckians, he had always held as the most honorable commission which it had been the fortune of his life to have conferred upon him.

He referred to a very recent story—got up in his own neighborhood—and sent forth to the world, corroborated by the sanctity of an affidavit—which represented him as confessing to a young man on a steamboat that he was an abolitionist, and that, although he voted against restrictions on Missouri, he did so in opposition to the suggestions of his conscience, &c. He said the narrative bore on its face the proofs of its absolute falsity—and when he pronounced it a fabrication, without the semblance of a fact or a word for its basis, it was not because he thought it required a contradiction, but to evince the recklessness & desperation of his political enemies, who seemed to have given up every ground of hope, save that which they found in vilifying his name. "It is a melancholy fact, fellow citizens," said Gen. Harrison, "that the advocates of Mr. Van Buren should so far forget what belongs to the character of an American citizen, & do so much violence to the nature of our free institutions; as to place the great political contest in which we are now striving upon an issue such as this. I would not accept the lofty station, to which some of you are proposing to elevate me, if it came to me by such means. I would not, if I had the power to prevent it, allow the fair fame of my competitor to be unjustly assailed and wounded even for the attainment of that lofty aim of a noble ambition. Nay, I have often defended Mr. Van Buren against what I believed to be the misrepresentations of my own mistaken friends and others.—Fellow citizens, if Mr. Van Buren be the better statesman, let us say so—I shall be the last man to raise an objection against it, or to desire to impose restraints upon the utmost independence of thought and action, and the freest expression of feeling and opinion. I love a frank and generous adversary—such a man I delight to embrace—and will serve him according to my ability, as cheerfully as my professed friend. But that political warfare which seeks success by foul detraction, and strives for ascendancy by the ruin of personal character, merits the indignation of honest men, is hateful to every generous mind, and tends too surely to the distruction of public virtue, and, as a consequence, to the downfall of public liberty." Gen. Harrison apologized for occupying his fellow citizens so long. He said he would but mention one more of the latest slanders which had come to his knowledge. A German paper, published in Cincinnati, almost under his own eye, puts it forth, with apparent sincerity, that "Gen. Harrison, now a candidate for the Presidency of the U. States, was, many years ago, when a young man, an aid to Gen. Wayne during his Indian wars—and that, whenever young Harrison found that a battle was coming on, he always ran off into the woods." (Again there was loud and irrepressible laughter.) The editor forgot, said the General, when he served up this little dish, that the only possible security to young Harrison's scalp, on the approach of a battle with the Indians, was in *keeping out of the woods*. Such a story as this can only excite a smile here, it is true, said General H., but this paper circulates not alone in the United States—copies of it are probably read in Europe, where our history is less known, and where the contradiction of such silly falsehoods may possibly never come.

"It has long been proverbial of old soldiers, fellow citizens," continued Gen. H. "that, they delight to go back to other days and fight their battles over again. When I began this address to you, I intended only to speak of my far famed "COMMITTEE OF CONSCIENCE KEEPERS" and the "IRON CAGE" in which they confine me, but I have unwittingly taken advantage of your kind disposition to listen to me, and extended my remarks to other though kindred topics. I will only add that, although they have made a wide mistake who make me dwell in an "Iron Cage," the unlucky wight who put me in a Log Cabin was a little nearer the truth than he probably supposed himself to be. It is true that a part of my dwelling house is a log cabin, but as to the hard cider—(the laughter which followed the allusion to the "hard cider" branch of the story drowned the voice of the speaker.)

But, said Gen. Harrison, admonished by the proverb, that you may ascribe my long speech to the common infirmity of an old soldier, and bring me under the suspicion of the loquacity of age, I will conclude these hasty and unpremeditated remarks by thanking my fellow citizens of Columbus for their politeness on the present occasion, as well as for the friendly feelings of which they have unformaly and often heretofore given me so many gratifying proofs.

The General retired, leaving the crowd, which had continued to accumulate while he spoke, delighted with the prompt and satisfactory manner in which he had met the wishes of the citizens. The uppermost idea in the mind of every one with whom the writer interchanged a thought was the wish that every man in the Union had heard the unpremeditated and extemporaneous address. Upon every candid mind it impressed the conviction that the opposition candidate for the Presidency was the last man in the world to be made the instrument of a committee of "conscience keepers," or to conceal his opinions of public measures from sinister motives, when the disclosure of them was called for by the propriety and fitness of things.

The General left the city about 10 o'clock, escorted by a numerous cavalcade on horseback, and attended by the Mayor and the Chairman of the State Central Committee. The escort parted with their guests a mile or so from the city, on his journey northward.

The General was addressed on parting by the Mayor in a brief valedictory on behalf of the citizens of the Capital to which he replied in his uniformly happy manner.

RELIQUES.—The corner stone of the old Christ Church, a building which is now undergoing the process of levelling, was found a day or two since.—There was a hollow in it, in which were the remains of a copper box, which contained a few rotten leaves, probably the remains of some printed or manuscript documents which had been deposited there when the foundation of the church was laid, about fifty-two years ago.—From the decayed appearance of the reliques of former times, we should imagine it was quite useless to make deposites of this kind when corner stones of public edifices are laid—decay will approach them as soon in their bed of stone as if they were exposed to the air, and posterity will remain in as much ignorance as ever.

CAUTION. We understand that within the last few days, says the National Intelligencer of yesterday, a number of individuals, storekeepers, clerks, butchers, &c., have been summoned before the Grand Jury, and interrogated as to their knowledge of persons who may have tendered in payment and passed notes of a less denomination than five dollars in the county of Washington since the passage of the act of Congress prohibiting the circulation of such small notes in the District of Columbia It will be seen, by reference to our report of the cases tried in the Criminal Court, during the present term and published in this day's paper, that the penalty has been imposed by the Court in five cases, in which the same individual has offended against the provisions of the above mentioned law.—Whatever, then, may be thought and said with respect to the hardship of the law, it appears that the law is not inoperative, as many persons have erroneously believed. We make these remarks by way of caution. The only safe rule, it seems to us, is to avoid tendering or passing away as currency, in the District of Columbia all small notes of a less denomination than five dollars. Strangers and citizens will do well, then, to keep themselves strictly within the provisions and meaning of the law

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A STRIKE. The St. Louis Bulletin of the 6th inst. says: Our owners of steam boats have found themselves compelled to reduce the wages of those employed on board about 25 per cent. as the present depression in business does not warrant

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