What a confirmation of the deductions of reason, both in the swelling tide of prosperity and the turning ebb of adversity. The sketch of the latter is not unsuited to the present time; good seasons, and productive years, and every element, apparently, of plenty and prosperity, and yet deep wide spread distress; though, at that time, there had been no removal of deposites, nor had the Sub-Treasury been heard of, to which gentlemen are now disposed to attribute all the calamities which afflict the country.

The author of the report could give no satisfactory answer to this question, whence all this sudden and unlooked for calamity; but he has furnished us with the means of tracing it clearly to the tariff of 1828. It went into operation on the 1st of September of that year, and the next year felt the swelling, but delusive tide of an expanding currency; the exchange turned in our favor, gold and silver, following the impulse, flowed in; banks began to enlarge their discounts and circulation. It continued to swell with a stronger and stronger current, through all the subsequent year, and the first part of the next, nearly three years, according to the usual period, when it began to ebb; and then followed the reverse scene, so feelingly described by the author, and which to him appeared so unexpected and unaccountable. It was at this point; had not the movements in the South arrested the farther progress of the system, that there would have been another clamor for additional duties. The distress, as usual, would have been attributed to over-importation, and that to the want of adequate protection, and in 1832, (the usual period of four years having intervened,) another protective tariff would have been inflicted, to be followed by the same train of consequences and with equal disappointment to its authors.

Now, sir, to show that the flowing in of the precious metals, in consequence of the tariff of '28, is not a mere assumption, I have extracted from the public documents, for the years 1829 and 1830, the imports and exports of gold and silver, which I hold in my hand. The import in '29 was $7,403,612, and the export $4,311,134, making an excess of imports over exports of $3,092,478, and for 1830, $8,155,964 against $1,241,622, making an excess of imports of $6,914,342; making, in the two years, an excess of imports of $10,006,810. By turning to the report already cited, it will be seen that the estimated amount of specie in the country on the first of January, 1830, was but $25,000,000, of which $5,000,000 were in circulation, and $20,000,000 in the vaults of the banks; so that the addition to the specie in the two years was forty per cent on the whole amount.

It now remains to be shown what was the effect of this great proportional increase of specie, and the favorable state of the exchange which it indicates had on the banks in the manufacturing States. The report will furnish the information, not fully, but enough to satisfy every reasonable man. It gives the following statement of the amount of bank notes in circulation in 1830 and 1832, respectively, in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania, including the Bank of the United States, which will show the vast increase in the short space of two years.

Here Mr. C read the following statement:

	1830	1832
Massachusetts	$4,730,000	$7,700,000
R. Island	670,000	1,340,000
New York	10,000,000	14,100,000
Pennsylvania	7,300,000	8,760,000
Bank U. States	15,300,000	24,600,000
	$38,000,000	$56,500,000

These are, it will be borne in mind, the principal manufacturing States. In the period of two years, we find their bank circulation, taken in the aggregate, expanded from thirty eight to fifty-six and a half millions of dollars, equal to forty-four per cent. But this falls far short of the actual increase.—The year 1829 is not included. It must have been one of great expansion, as the import of specie greatly exceeded its export; which, with the favorable state of the exchange implied, must have greatly increased the business of the banks and the circulation of their notes. The reverse must have been the case in 1832, which is included, as we know by the report itself, that year and the latter part of the preceding, was a period of severe contraction. If a return could be had of 1829, '30 and the early part of '31, I venture nothing in asserting that we should find the comparison, compared with 1828, the year of the tariff, far greater in proportion.

That there is no mistake in attributing this great expansion to the tariff, might be farther shown, if additional proof were necessary, after such conclusive evidence from the fact that it is impossible to assign any other adequate cause. As far as can be seen, there was no other cause in operation, political or commercial that could have produced the results. It was a period of profound peace, and the exports and imports of the country steady to an unusual degree.

Should doubt, however, still remain in the mind of any one after all this accumulation of evidence, I will next call the attention of the Senate to a fact which must be conclusive with all disposed to receive the truth. By turning to the table showing the extent of the bank circulation in '30 and '32 in the four States already referred to, it will be seen that the expansion was greater or less, just as the States, respectively, were more or less manufacturing. It will not be doubted that R. Island is the most manufacturing of the four; and we accordingly find there the greatest expansion; and that for the simple reason that there the causes assigned must have been in the state of the greatest activity.—Her bank circulation doubled in the short space of two years, as appears by the table. Massachusetts is the next; and we find here is the next highest, being sixty-five per cent. New York is still less so, and here is but forty per cent; and Pennsylvania the least of the four, had, excluding the Bank of the U. States, increased only twenty per cent. If the statement had extended farther South, and taken in the staple States, I venture little in making the assertion that, instead of expansion, their bank circulation would, for the same period, have been found in the opposite state, for the reverse reason. It will be seen the Bank of the United States had expanded sixty-seven per cent. This great increase, compared to the local banks of Pennsylvania, may probably be attributed partly to loans negotiated farther East, and not improbably because her accommodations were somewhat enlarged, from causes connected with her efforts, at the time, to obtain a renewal of her charter.

I trust that I have now established to the entire satisfaction of the Senate, the truth of the great principle which has been laid down—that every increase of protective duties is necessarily followed, in the present condition of our country, by an expansion of the currency, which must continue to increase till the increased price of production, caused by the expansion, shall be equal to the duty imposed, when a new tariff will be required.—Assuming, then, the principal as incontrovertable, it follows that the natural tendency of the protective system is to expand in seeking to accomplish its object, till it terminates, in explosion. It would be easy to show from what has already been stated, that this tendency must continue till the exports shall be so reduced as to be barely sufficient to meet the demands of the country for the articles not included in the protection; as it must be obvious, so long as they exceed that amount, so long must specie continue to be imported, and the exchange to be in our favor, till the protection is broke down by the expansion of the currency.

The consummation, therefore, of the system, must be one of two things: explosion, or reduction of the exports, so as not to exceed the amount of the unprotected articles; but either termination must prove disastrous to the system; the former by a sudden and violent overthrow, and the latter by the impoverishment of customers and raising up of rivals, as they ceased to be customers. To have a just conception of its operation in this particular, it will be necessary to bear in mind, that the South and West are the great consumers of the North and East; and that the capacity of the South to consume, depends on her great agricultural staples almost exclusively; and that their sale and consumption depend mainly on the foreign market.—What, then, would be the effect of reducing her exports to the point indicated, say to forty or fifty millions of dollars? Most certainly to diminish her capacity to consume the products of the North and East in the same proportion, followed by a corresponding diminution of the revenue, and the commerce and navigation of the country.

But the evil would not end there, as great as it would be. It would have an equal or greater effect on the consumption of the West. That great and growing section is the provision portion of the Union Her wide and fertile region gives her an unlimited capacity to produce grain and stock of every description; and these for the most part, find their market in the staple States. Cut off their exports, and their market would be destroyed; and with it, the means of the West, to a great extent, for carrying on trade with the Northern and Eastern States. To the same extent, they and the staple States would be compelled to produce their own supplies, and would thus, from consumers, be converted into rivals with the other section.

(To be continued.)

From the Washington Globe.

GENERALSHIP.

A tabular statement of the results of the battles during the last war, given by NILES in the 10th vol. of his Register, shows—

1. That Harrison had more men killed and wounded at Tippecanoe, (where, according to his own statement, he had a superior force over the Indians) than Gen. Jackson lost in killed and wounded in either of his great battles of the 23d of December and 8th of January, at New Orleans.

2. That Harrison lost only thirteen less, killed and wounded, at the battle of Tippecanoe, than General Jackson lost in both his battles at New Orleans.

3. The loss of the British in the last battle before New Orleans, was about four times as great as in all the battles fought under the orders of Harrison.

4. The Indians lost more men, killed and wounded, in the single battle of the Tallapoosa, fought by General Jackson, than in all the actions in which Harrison commanded.

5. HARRISON lost within sixty eight of as many in the single battle of Tippecanoe, in which he gained nothing for the country, as General Jackson did in all his battles with the indians, which made the conquest of the Southwest.

6. General Harrison lost more men in the single battle of the Rapids of Miami, than General Jackson lost in all his battles with the Indians and British.

7. General Harrison lost more, in killed and wounded, in the battle of Fort Meigs, against a force of eight hundred British and Indians, than General Jackson lost in either of his battles before New Orleans, against the whole force of British regulars, exceeding ten thousand.

8. More men were lost in the massacre of the river Raisin, (produced by the failure of Harrison to send up a reinforcement, as Messrs Madison and Garrard testify,) than in all the battles fought by General Jackson against the British and Indians during the last war.

In view of the state of the account ending with the second battle of French Town, on the river Raisin, Niles concludes his tabular statement of the war with the remark that—

"The first campaign ending with the second battle at Frenchtown, was little else than a series of defeats and disgrace."

Of the second campaign, the Register says,

"In the second campaign our arms were, in a considerable degree, successful. But [mark the but] still the 'Failure' of the Northern division was disastrous."

This is history, (partial history to our country and its Generals,) setting down the truth just after the conclusion of the war; and it makes Harrison the hero of defeats and failures.

The Register speaks in a more exulting tone, when it brings down the account to the battles fought "under that inimitable commander, General. Jackson." He speaks of him as "the conqueror of the conquerors of Europe," as presenting 'an impenetrable front to the invading army;' and he concludes his remarks with saying: "Thus the close of the war was more glorious to our arms than its commencement was disastrous." Harrison began it—Jackson ended it.

From the Annapolis Republican.

MR. DONOHO'S ADDRESS.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to correct, through your columns, an erroneous report that has gone abroad concerning my political course for the last two or three years. In the Spring of 1837, my friends nominated me as a candidate to represent them in the first congressional district. Governor Carroll, and John Dennis, Jr, Esq., were also candidates at the same time. Every eye was turned to the spring term of court, for the purpose of ascertaining who of the three was to be the candidate to stand a poll.—There was a notice given to the Somerset Herald to that effect. Mr. J. Dennis objected to a meeting, and stated that Governor Carroll's pecuniary circumstances forbid him from being a candidate; and as to Donoho, he was not in his way; and that he wanted no convention. Now it had been conceded that Somerset county should furnish the candidate to represent that district. Mr. John Dennis, after taking a tour through Dorchester, returned home, and immediately Thomas J. H. Eccleston, Esq., and Dr. Joseph Nichols, become candidates, also. Mr. J. Dennis then dispatched a messenger to Worcester county, for the purpose of getting a call on Somerset and Dorchester for a general convention, to be held in the town of Salisbury, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent the district in the Congress of the United States. At the same time, Mr. Dennis ordered the voters of Somerset to meet in his district to elect 7 persons to represent Somerset county in the General Convention. Now all this was a secret to me and to my friends, until we saw it in print; and to this course my friends objected. They were willing to have district meetings however. The 21 members met in General Convention and nominated Samuel J. K. Handy. Mr. Dennis objected to the whole course, and was the only man that would not abide the decision of the convention; and he immediately took the field against Mr. Handy—called to his aid the Van Buren party, and succeeded in defeating Mr. Handy.

In the fall of 1839, Mr. Dennis made his appearance as a candidate again. The true Whigs of Somerset became alarmed, as they had been informed that the magicians of Dorchester and the orator of Worcester had been juggling together. They then pressed me to become a candidate, and to say from the stand if Mr. Dennis would abide a Convention, or any party regulation, and was selected that they would support him; or if he would leave the field, that I should leave it also. Now, as soon as I became a candidate, the Cambridge Chronicle demanded a convention; and before the Whigs of Somerset could get the news, the Rail Road Herald, in Princes Anne, answered for the county, and pronounced it too late; and the next week that paper and the Cambridge Chronicle turned their whole force against me, notwithstanding James A. Stewart, a Van Buren candidate, was in the field. At the same time, we were well aware that *T. Holiday Hicks had pledged his serfs*, some time about the last of May or the first of June, to go for Mr. Dennis.

Now, Mr. Hicks appeared to be the sole minister to Somerset; and on his last visit, my friends made the above propositions, and went further:—they named some seven or eight Whigs in the district, any of whom they were willing to support, and withdraw us both. To this, they stated none would serve. My friends then pledged themselves to go for Mr. Dennis, if none of the persons would serve. When Mr. Hicks returned to Dorchester, in the face of all this, he stated that I, and my friends would abide no regulations of the party and that Mr. Dennis and his friends were disposed to do any thing that was right, and the Whigs of Dorchester must vote for him (Mr. Dennis.) I find Mr. Hicks's report is ginerally believe throughout the State. Now this report I pronounce false, and appeal to every high minded and honorable man in that district to bear me out in the assertion. And further, could I have had justice done me in this thing, it should have been checked at another point. Col. Wm. R. Stewart, of Baltimore, came to Somerset, to endeavor to reconcile the party. He there heard the above propositions from me and my friends; but on his return, we heard no more from him. Still an erroneous report went abroad, such as Mr. Hicks had made. However, we must excuse Mr. Hicks, for whenever he misrepresents any thing, his friends beg you will excuse him—that it grows out of his party zeal; and when he makes false representations we must bear it with the fortitude of a philosopher. Now, I wish the people of Maryland to understand me, that I never had any of this kind of fortitude; and when I discovered this array against me, from my own party, I advised my friends to look out for themselves, and I would do the same. Now, I ask what has been my course from the first organizing of the party in Maryland, in my own county, or in the legislature, (where I have been more or less for 12 years,) if any act of mine would justifiy such treatment? If I have been an imposter in the party, it was not my fault. I was invariably brought out by the party. Whenever they were losing ground in the county, they sought me. I have never been in a situation to embark into public life—my pecuniary means having been too limited—having been embarrassed through life, and I regret to say, in a great measure, by my own party. Now, how it is that Mr. Dennis is such a favorite, I cannot tell. We, as a party, in Somerset county, have never been able to carry the county but once since Mr. Dennis broke through the party arrangements, and that was in the fall of 1838. We then carried the county by a meagre majority, and I assure the public that we had not Mr. Dennis's aid.

If I were disposed to measure out villiany with Mr. Hicks, I have had him in my power since; but I will leave the sin to fall upon his own head; and I will endeavor to pursue a fair and honest course, which must be distressing to him, and to the Rail Road Herald he commenced, whining for conventions, the moment he got over the panic he received at the results of the election. The last news I heard from him, he was begging the Cambridge Chronicle would wait for him; and the young man was in such a great hurry that I am apprehensive he will not stop, for fear he may get shot before he can call his serfs together.

ALEXANDER DONOHO.

March 6, 1840.

Correspondence of the Balt. Republican.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1840.

In the Senate, to day, Mr. Benton, of Missouri, presented a petition, praying for the establishment of a general bankrupt law. He availed himself of the occasion to offer a few remarks, in relation to the subject, and declared himself in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of his State, instructing him and his colleague, Mr. Walker, to vote for the Sub Treasury Bill. Mr. Henderson took occasion to say that he should not obey the instructions, or resign his seat. He deemed the whole doctrine of instruction as an absurdity, anti republican in its design and operation.

A bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with the surities of Samuel Swartwout, was passed and sent to the House, where it will probably pass that body without difficulty.

After the miscellaneous business of the morning had been disposed of, the orders of the day were called up, and Mr. Grundy took the floor to finish a speech he commencee yesterday, in support of the report on the non-assumption of the States' debts. He was on the floor when I closed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Ways and Means, asked leave to present a resolution to set apart to morrow at 1 o'clock, and each succeeding day, till the subject is disposed of, a bill in relation to the issuing of Treasury notes.

Mr. Graves of Kentucky, objected.

Mr. Jones moved a suspension of the rules; but the motion was not sustained.

The Speaker now called on the Standing Committees for Reports. Numerous bills were reported, and referred to the proper Committees.

A motion was made to suspend the Rules, to enable Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Elections, to make a report on the New Jersey contested election, but in consequence of the very strong objection that was made, the motion was not pressed.

The orders of the day being called for, the ayes and noes were demanded on the motion to take them up, and it was lost, ayes 83, noes 104.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

After my letter of yesterday was closed, at about 4 o'clock, Mr Campbell, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Elections, made a report, on the subject of the New Jersey contested election. The report avows, that the democratic gentlemen, from New Jersey, who claim seats, received a majority of all the votes of that State; and, therefore, they are entitled to the places in the Congress of the United States which they claim.

After the report had been made, the whigs attempted to stave it off, till to-day, in which by the way, after a struggle that continued till 9 o'clock, they were successful, and the subject got the go by, till this morning

This morning, the report of the Committee on Elections, was again taken up, and after a variety of questions or order had been raised and decided

Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts, moved a series of resolutions, the substance of which was to postpone the whole subject till the 2d Monday in April, and in the mean time notify the parties, of the action of the House.

Objection being made on all sides,

Mr. Briggs demanded a suspension of the Rules, to enable him to get his resolutions up; but the House refused ayes 95, noes 112.

Mr. Rives of Virginia, moved to made the subject of the report, the special order of the day, for next Tuesday, and for every succeeding day, till the subject was disposed off.

Objection being made,

Mr. Rives moved the suspension of the rules, but the House refused, ayes 110, noes 94, two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The Chair asked permission to lay before the House sundry documents and messages from the Executive Departments, and from other sources, which was agreed to.

Among other things he offered, was a communication he had received from South Amboy, New Jersey, in relation to the votes given in that town at the last Congressional election, which was ordered to lie on the table, by unanimous consent.

THE FIRE SPREADING IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Democrats are winning some cheering victories in the township elections. In the county of Schoharie, they have carried 8 townships out of 12; and obtained a nett Democratic majority of 650. In Watertown, the county town of Jefferson, they have doubled their majorities since last year. In Chenango they have triumphed in 9 towns, and the Federalists in only one. Lewis county is entirely redeemed. The Democrats have carried 9 out of the 11 towns, and have a thumping majority in the aggregate vote of the whole county. In Florida township, Montgomery county, they have carried every officer by a triumphant majority. In Elmira, Chemung county, the Democrats have elected all their supervisers except one; nine out of ten.

A very large Democratic meeting was held at Tammany Hall, New York, on the 24th. The New Era states that it "exceeded in numbers and enthusiasm our highest anticipations. The large rooms were both filled to the brim with the sturdy Democracy of the city. The best spirit was evinced by the assembled thousands, and their cheerful countenances evidenced their firm resolution to achieve a glorious victory in the coming contest. The names of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON were received with a warmth and a heartfelt applause "which showed the high regard in which these distinguished men are held by the people. We consider the meeting as a most auspicious opening of the spring campaign."

In *Ohio* the Democracy are rousing up.—In Hocking county on the 28th they held the largest political meeting ever known there. A correspondent of the Lancaster Eagle says that "not a solitary Van Buren man has changed, or manifested the least intention of withdrawing his support from the present Administration and giving it to Granny Harrison—but, on the contrary a number who voted *for Harrison* at the last Presidential election, have declared that they will vote for VAN BUREN at the ensuing election. The Federalists have told us about great changes in "Old Fairfield" in favor of *Harrison*, which is as much entitled to belief and credit as the silly and ridiculous tale that the Federalists have been publishing, that Gen. Jackson has "come out" for Harrison—and it is really believed by some of the Federalists that Van Buren will turn and become a Harrisonian. Mark down old Hocking at 600 majority for Van Buren and Shannon.

[*From the Richmond Enquirer.*]

AFFINITIES BETWEEN HARRISONISM AND ABOLITIONISM.

The following articles are from the last Ohio papers. They are squally enough; and unless General Harrison comes out like an independent man, and clears his skirts of suspicion, the objection that he is the candidate of the Abolitionists, will stick to him like the shirt of Nessus:

(*From the Chillicothe Advertiser Feb. 22.*)

The following is an extract from the Philanthropist (principal Abolition paper in the State of Ohio,) of the 14th February instant, published in Cincinnati:

"To the Public.

"Fellow citizens—Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the calumnies which are in circulation concerning me.

I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment I have been the ardent friend of Human Liberty. At the age of 18, I BECAME A MEMBER OF AN ABOLITION SOCIETY, established at Richmond, the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. My venerable friend Judge Gatch of Clermont County was also a member of this Society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was one. *The obligations which I then came under I have faithfully performed.*" * * *

WILLIAM H. HARRISON."

[Appended to this letter is the certificate of Judge Gatch of Clermont county, that the Harrison family *were wealthy and respectable*, and that Gen. Harrison was admitted a member of the Abolition Society of which he also was a member.]

"ALL THE DECENCY" LEGISLATURE.

A motion of Dr. Risteau on Tuesday last, to provide for a longer day's session of the house, gave rise to a discussion, in the course of which, Mr. Frazier of Dorchester, let out a little secret as to the manner in which the evening sessions of the house were occasionally conducted when in possession of the "all the decency" party. Mr. F. stated in his place, that he was opposed to these after dinner sessions, and assigned as his reason, that he had witnessed scenes during such sessions in past years, which were most disgusting and disgraceful to any legislative body. He had seen paper pellets falling in a shower in the hall, spit boxes thrown over the heads of members, the glass in the windows broken, and all this, while bills were being passed, of the merits of which, as he said, he did not believe five members knew any think about at the time This is truly a beautiful specimen of the manner in which whig legislation has heretofore been conducted, and will account in some measure for the passage of bills which have so onerously burdened the people of the State, mortgaging every acre of land of the honest agriculturist, bankrupting the public treasury, and *threatening the community with a* DIRECT TAX, which in some sections will more than double the present county taxes. Of the truth of the picture, it will not do for the whigs to doubt—it was drawn by one of their own party in the house, and is not over-colored in a single point.—Let this matter be borne in mind by every man in the State, and thereon let each make up his conclusions.—Annapolis Herald.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship Talbot has arrived at N. York from Canton, and Captain Storer, says the Courier and Enquirer, gives the following account of the affair between the English and Chinese.

It appears that a supposed adjustment of the difficulties between the Chinese & English had taken place, in consequence of which two British merchant ships sailed up to Whampoa, Captain Elliot accompanied them with two British sloops of war. Arrived at that place, the Chinese Governor expressed a wish, that all the British ships should resume their trade as formerly, but insisted that they should give up a British sailor, who they asserted, had killed a Chinese in a village some time before. This Captain Elliot peremptorily refused, and immediately sailed for the Bogue, in the sloop of war Le Vogue, the other sloop of war accompanied him, to stop all other British vessels sailing to Whampoa. He then sent a letter ashore to the Cumshi, which was returned unopened. Shortly afterwards, the Chinese war junks, to the number of 300, came around the sloop of war, on board of which Capt. Elliot was, and he concluded that they intended to attack him, sent them word that if they did not go off in thirty minutes, he would fire into them. The thirty minutes expired, and the war junks remained immovable. The sloop of war then opened her fire upon them, sunk two of the war junks, blew up two others, and it is believed, killed five hundred Chinese. The Chinese made no resistance, did not even fire a single gun, but at last made off as fast as they could. Capt. Elliot, it is added, intended to blockade the port of Canton immediately with what force he had, and more was daily expected.

Captain Storer obtained this information just before he sailed, from English and American Captains who were eye witnesses of the fray. We therefore presume there can be no doubt of its truth. And the conclusion we come to with these facts before us is, that the English have now gone to such lengths, that no pacific adjustment can be expected, unless the Chinese immediately submit, which is not impossible.

Well Thought On.—The editor of the Philadelphia Gazette admonishes his party that they are approaching the campaign with too lofty a tone of exultation. Every sensible, well informed man must be aware of that fact. There is nothing in the signs of the times calculated to give them any grounds of hope, and we all know very well that boasting of fine prospects, without reason, never enables a party to win victories. The editor of the Gazette tells the Whigs their attempt to elevate Gen. Garrison to the Presidency "is no trifling enterprise." He speaks like a man of some sense; and shows that he is not quite so silly as soms others of his party.—*Balt. Republican.*