

The laws of trade, which regulate and control prices and currency throughout the circles of trading nations, are as searching, as all-pervading and as irresistible as the laws of nature.

Vain, indeed would be the attempt to hedge in the circulating medium of a country, and pump it up to fullness by the ministry of banking institutions. Tariff laws for this purpose, and all other expedients, would prove but ropes of sand, while trade and the exchange of commodities with other commercial nations as it permitted. The commercial fluctuations and variations in the quantity of gold and silver in a country, when undisturbed by the exports of paper money, are but the wholesome circulation of the commercial system. They invigorate enterprise and benefit all. But the artificial irregularities and fluctuations produced by paper money, first innoxious enterprise and then enfeeble it, and spread disease and uncertainty to the whole system of trade so far as their financial base extends. The enlightened statesman has always and of this country, who have advocated the system of banks of issue, have never placed them on the ground of being necessary for the purpose of supplying a more abundant circulating medium. On the contrary, they inform us that "it is the opinion of the best writers on the subject, that the most perfect bank circulation would be one which would be precisely equal in amount to what the circulation in the same country would be in the precious metals, were no other circulation permitted."

Banks create debt, but not capital. Actual capital is produced only by the productive labor of the country. An increase of bank paper and bank loans, is evidence of an increase of debt in the country. A good bank produces debt, and not capital, yet by its insidious operations of the paper money system, they give a false and deceptive appearance of wealth, and take from the productive industry of the country, and take from it a large portion of its profits. This is shown by the fact that although the additional capital to the wealth of the country, yet they accumulate large amounts of it from the products of labor. The amount paid to banks, and the losses sustained by them in their ultimate results, fall upon the products of labor.

It would be useless to attempt to define all the possible and mysterious expedients by which the machinery of bank debt, paper money, and the rights of labor, and usurp the legitimate rights of labor in the distribution of the wealth of the country. The direct tendency of the system as heretofore conducted in this country, is to lead to the oppression of the few, and the pauperism of the many.

Some ideas can be formed of the oppressive and desolating effects of the paper money system, from some authentic reports on the subject of the country, and the fact that which should never be lost sight of in attempting to establish a new system of banking. It appears from a special report made by the present bank commissioner of this State, to the Legislature, at the last session, that since the year 1819, nineteen banks in this State have been closed up and found insolvent, and the loss of the community by the low price at which their paper is taken up, is estimated at one million four hundred and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and ninety-one cents, and the loss by the depreciation of the stock at six hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-six cents. It is also estimated in the same report, that the amount paid by the people of Ohio for the price of exchange in the business of the country above the proper rate, on account of the depreciation of the paper currency, is ten millions five hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and five cents, making a total loss, within the last eleven years, to the people of Ohio, of over twelve millions and a half. This calculation does not include the losses sustained by the paper of broken banks in the surrounding States; nor the amount paid to the banks by the way of interest or discount, nor any of the losses sustained by the people in the bank revivals, which spread desolation and ruin throughout the State, between the years '14 and '24. It appears from a report made to the Senate of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the number of banks which have become insolvent in this country, between the years 1783 and 1841, amount to 395, and the aggregate amount of the loss sustained by the government of the U. States and the people, is computed at three hundred and sixty-five millions four hundred and ninety-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars. It also appears from the same authority, that the total amount paid by the community, by the way of interest on the ten years preceding '41, in the U. States, has been the enormous sum of two hundred and eighty-two millions, which would average annually twenty-eight millions, two hundred thousand. Accurate statistical and financial journals of the times, furnish us with the following computation of the losses resulting from the recent bank revivals in this country, to wit:

On Bank credits and deposits	\$34,000,000
Bank capital failed & depreciated	2,000,000
Company Stock	80,000,000
State Stock depreciated	100,000,000
Real estate	300,000,000
Total loss	\$732,000,000

Starting as these facts may appear, when grouped together, they do not include any thing like all the injury and suffering produced by the immense fluctuations in the standard of value. And, it is correctly said, that "the greatest injury to society resulting from this state of things, is the upturning of the elements of social order, and the utter demoralization of men by the temptations to speculation, which end in swindling to retain their ill-gotten riches." In attempting to frame a new system of banking, it becomes us to profit by these bitter fruits of experience, and provide against those evils and abuses which have heretofore been inflicted upon a suffering people.

A proposition has been recently made in this State upon the consideration of the Legislature at the last session, somewhat new in its character to the people of Ohio. It proposes the establishment of a banking system based upon Government stocks, with the special powers and exemptions of the old system under the provisions of a general law. The capital of the banks is supposed to be invested in State stocks as an alleged security to the billholder, or, in other words, the banks are to be founded on the basis of Government stocks, and bank debts are to be made dependent on the debts of the Government for their security. Of all the schemes for banking which have been devised, this is the most objectionable, and the most dangerous in its tendencies to the independence and purity of the Government, and the liberties of the people. It rests fundamentally upon the same principle upon which was established the bank of England, the capital of which was originally, and has ever continued invested in the stocks of the Government. It proposes a union of bank and State—the formation of an incestuous and cabined moneyed interest, and the civil power upon which the people depend for the safety of their liberties.

The debtor is correctly said to be the slave of the creditor, so the State under the system would become the dependent and subservient instrument of the banking interest. The establishment of this sys-

tem would at once create and build up within the bosom of our own State a combined and extended moneyed power, having a direct and inherent interest in perpetuating and enlarging the debt of the State. The stock of the State would not only be found to be a profitable investment for the capital of the banks, but an investment in political power. The government would become a cloak for the frauds and follies of the banks. The State debt would grow with the growth and strength of the banking interest. And, in the lapse of time, the insidious encroachments of this power, holding the entire property of the State subject to taxation, under a pledge from the State to discharge the interest on the public debt, would ultimately transform the government, as it has done in England, into a mere engine in its own hand for the collection of the profits of labor by the process of taxation. Furthermore, the paper currency in this State has been found already in a great measure dependent on the money market and state of the credit system in the Atlantic cities, and in England. By the proposed system of banking, this humiliating chain of dependence would be augmented, and the value and basis of our banking capital would be dependent upon the fluctuations in the stock markets in New York and in London. The currency which forms the standard of value in Ohio, would be made subject to the control of the devices and ledger-main practice in stock-jobbing in Wall street, New York, and Treadwell street, London.

The investment of the capital of the banks in government securities would be no shield against fraudulent banking. The stockholders by arrangements with the brokers in New York, could purchase stocks upon credit, upon which to establish their banks, and then lend out to themselves the funds with which to pay for the stocks upon which the banks were founded. Thus, by indirection, the banks can manufacture the means of creating their own capital without drawing one dollar of actual capital from the pockets of the stockholders themselves.

The investment of the capital in government securities urged under the plausible garb of security to the billholder. This, however, is delusive. The public domain and the credit of the government, was pledged for the redemption of the French assignats and mandats, and yet these paper currencies, because they could not, at all times, be redeemed in specie, depreciated and became pests to the country. The notes of the bank of England have always been secured by a pledge of the national wealth, by means of the capital of the bank being a part of the public debt; yet this bank suspended specie payments, and continued in a state of suspension for twenty-three years at one time, and its paper fell below twenty-five per cent. discount. An accumulation of government securities, or pledges of real estate for the ultimate redemption of bank paper, can never secure it from depreciation. Nothing but certainty in its punctual conversion in specie, on demand, by keeping the capital always at par per cent, and using it only on short loans, on strictly commercial paper, can keep paper money within bounds, and prevent its depreciation.

The State debt is a subject of deep solicitude and vital interest to the people of Ohio; and to which your attention cannot be too carefully directed. The following, so near as it can be readily ascertained, is the condition of the State debt, as it will stand on the first of January next:

Foreign Debt.	
Per cent.	Year.
5 1/2% red.	\$400,000 00 \$20,000 00
5 1/2% red.	150,000 00 7,500 00
6% red.	70,403,658 76 242,619 53
6 1/2% red.	3,412,779 24 204,766 75
6 3/4% red.	6,856,181 00 411,310 85
6 1/2% red.	70,067,063 50 40,023 81
7 3/4% red.	1,500,000 00 105,000 00
Total	17,028,882 59 1,031,220 95
Sink'd 'n' s'k' deducted,	83,000 00 4,980 00
Foreign debt,	16,215,983 59 1,026,240 95
Domestic Debt.	
Amount due the several school funds,	\$1,424,842 64 \$86,330 14
Outstanding domestic bonds,	734,889 36 44,092 10
Surplus revenue paid in by counties,	59,523 66 3,571 42
Same, loaned by State to counties,	62,401 61 4,944 10
Domestic scrip of various kinds,	29,432 01 1,765 92
Grand aggregate State debt	19,276,751 78 int. 1,167,444 63
The amount of the interest on the public debt, the present year, is about equal to one-half of the entire burden imposed upon the people of the State by way of direct taxation. This public debt has been contracted for the sole purpose of the construction of public works within the State. The total actual expenditures of the State in the public improvements, including the Miami Extension Canal, amounts to \$10,755,76 00, which is less than the amount of the public debt. The amount of the actual cost of the investments in public works, was, in part, paid by a direct tax levied for some years for that purpose; in part the grants of land by Congress, the proceeds of which amount to \$1,357,733 43. About \$200,000 of the bonds of the State have been redeemed by the proceeds of land sales. And, besides all this, the premiums received on some of the loans, and the donations of lots and subscriptions, may be safely estimated at \$500,000. It appears, therefore, that the amount of the public debt contracted on account of the public works, amounts to between two and three millions more than the amount of the actual investment of the money borrowed in the public works. This amount, of between two and three millions, has been, in some manner not as yet fully explained, dissipated and sunk in the operation of financing in the creation and management of the State debt. <p>At the close of the year 1835, the Ohio and Miami canals were completed, and the debt of the State was then \$4,500,000. The chief part of the State debt has been contracted during the late swell and</p>	

reflux in the paper money system, commencing in 1836, and ending in 1842, and showing, what similar occurrences in other countries and at other times, have never failed to exemplify, that government debt has been the unfeeling concomitant of the growth and expansion of the paper money system.

The honor and public faith of the State has hitherto, been strictly preserved, and will, doubtless, ever continue to be preserved, by a punctual compliance with all our public engagements. The public virtue of our people, and their patriotic regard for their liberties and the character of republican institutions, is a sufficient guaranty that the integrity of the State will be kept inviolate. This public debt, however, imposes onerous burdens on the people, and creates a humiliating dependence on foreign capitalists, regarding the independence and character of freedom. More than a million of dollars is drawn from the substance of the people of the State annually and sent off to discharge the interest on the public debt, which, in its tendency, retards our prosperity, and keeps up the balance of trade against us. And every farthing or fifteen years, the entire amount of the debt will be paid in interest, while the debtous principal remains, and continues its perpetual drafts on the products of labor. The system of government debt, when continued in conjunction with a paper money system, becomes an engine of immense political power, and the more dangerous because, from the subtle deceit and complexity of its operations, it builds up a fabric of fictitious wealth, which compels the productive labor of the country to become its humble and obedient subject, in a manner not readily seen or understood. It is an exemplification of the fact, that man can be subdued and enslaved more effectually by the subtle operations of money, than by arms. For centuries the feudal system in Europe controlled the distribution of property, and enabled the few to live in idleness, luxury and afluence, and to keep the mass of people in poverty, ignorance and servility. Since the chains of feudal bondage have worn off the integrity of man has devised the more refined and insidious machinery of government stocks, paper money and special privileges, by which a few are enabled to live on the profits of the labor of the mass of the people.

The fatal consequences of such a system of policy, to the liberties and financial interests of the country, teach us the necessity of taking measures, in due time to arrest its progress in this State. It is yet within the power of the people of Ohio to pay off their public debt. The present time is peculiarly propitious for adopting a course of measures tending to the accomplishment of this desirable object. I recommend therefore, to your special attention the paramount importance of devising vigorous, decisive and efficient means for the ultimate and entire extinguishment of the debt of the State.

Civil government has no higher or more sacred function to perform than to protect every person in the full enjoyment of his own property, and the just reward of his own labor. The bill of rights, in the fundamental law of this State, declares that "private property ought, and shall never be held inviolate," and that the right of "acquiring, possessing and protecting property," is a "natural, inherent and unalienable right." An artificial system of policy which, by its subtle and imperceptible operations, creates inequalities in the means for the acquisition of property, takes from labor a portion of its rewards, and usurps its legitimate rights in the distribution of wealth, by the machinery of government stocks, and paper money, the latter of which has been truly said to be "the most effectual means of fertilizing the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow," is a flagrant violation of the spirit of the constitution, and prostrates in the dust that sacred right of property which lies at the very foundation of all civil government.

The affairs of the Ohio Penitentiary have been conducted with usual economy, fidelity and success. The number of convicts is 463, being one more than the number a year ago. The product of convict labor for the year past amounts to \$41,191 36, and the expenses amount to \$23,091 19; leaving the clear profits of the institution at \$18,101 17.

The Ohio Lunatic Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Institution for the Education of the Blind, are each in a flourishing condition, and during the year past have been managed with consummate skill and ability. These institutions are highly creditable to the people of Ohio, and are manifestations of that enlightened spirit of philanthropy which is a distinguishing characteristic of the present age. The number of patients who have been inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, during the last year is 216, and 116 males and 100 females; and the whole number discharged is 70. Of these 40 were recovered, 5 improved, 18 remained in a stationary condition, and 6 died. The disbursements of the State during the last year, in the support of the Lunatic Asylum, amount to \$13,463 99, and the expenditure on the new addition to the building to \$11,190 14. The receipts of the institution during the year amount to \$3,581 91. There are 95 pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The disbursements of the State in behalf of this institution during the year past, amount to the sum of \$15,234 68. There are 65 pupils in the Institution for the Education of the Blind. The disbursements of the State in the support of this institution amount to \$9,021 95. Mechanical pursuits have been successfully introduced among the pupils of the two last mentioned institutions.

The public buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature and the several public officers of the State, are in a dilapidated condition; in some respects inconvenient and uncomfortable, and furnish unsuitable and very insecure departments for the archives of the State. For several years the State has been paying rent for rooms, in different parts of the city of Columbus, for the safe keeping of a part of the public documents and records, and the transaction of a part of the public business. And an investment of some sixty or seventy thousand dollars in the foundation of materials for the contemplated new State House is lying wholly useless and unproductive. It is evident that the buildings now in use cannot answer the purpose required by the State many

years longer. I therefore recommend to your favorable consideration the propriety of taking measures, in due time, for the erection of a suitable edifice for the transaction of the business of the government and the safe-keeping of the important public records and papers of the State.

The Constitution of Ohio, for wise purposes, has reposed the chief and most important functions of the civil power of the State in the legislative branch of the government. The high and solemn responsibilities which devolve upon you in the exercise of those powers, in legislation for the whole people, and the great interests of the State, will doubtless be fully appreciated. In conclusion, however, it may not be inappropriate for me to remark, that the benefits of legislation are not to be measured by the great number of acts passed at a session, and that it is more difficult to restrain the propensity to do too much, than too little. Inconsiderate and hasty legislation has sometimes given rise to well grounded apprehensions that the grand results of the acts of an entire session would prove more detrimental than beneficial to the interests of the people. Frequent departure in legislation from the true end and great purposes of civil government, has given rise to the maxim, that "the world is governed too much."

Deeply impressed with the importance of confining the functions of government to their only true and legitimate sphere of action, the framers of our Constitution, in the bill of rights, enjoined upon the people of this State, "that a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." This great truth, which we have all sworn an adherence, should be the polar star in guiding the deliberations of legislation, and the touchstone by which to test the merits of all measures in the policy of the government. With an inflexible adherence on our part to the only legitimate objects of civil government, in a manner calculated to protect the rights of all, and insure the greatest happiness to the greatest number, and a firm reliance on the benign protection of an Overruling Providence, the liberties of the people will doubtless be safe in your hands.

THOMAS W. BARTLEY.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 3, 1844.

From the bottom of our heart, we pity your Solitary situation! Tom CORWIN, the wren who cracks his whip (and jokes too, for he is great a joker!) in the U. S. Senate, while you sit on an old wheelbarrow on the top path of the Ohio Canal, or on the bleak, wintry shores of Lake Erie, and soliloquize thus: "Our citizens are a solid and our lakes a desart waste of waters." Poor "Solitude" Ewing!

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The result of the recent election in this State for congressmen and members of the State legislature, (who choose the presidential electors, as follows):

	Democrats.	Whigs.
Senate,	42	61
House,	124	60

Dem. maj. on joint b. l. 163

Of the congressional delegation, the democrats have elected the whole. The popular vote stands—democrats about 59,900; whigs 3,754; democratic majority about 47,600.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The elections so far indicate a Whig gain of three members and a Democratic loss of nine. Eighty-eight members are yet to be elected. We find in the Journal of Commerce the following table, showing the position of parties in the portion of the House already elected, viz:

29th Congress.		Old Congress.	
Dem.	Fed.	Dem.	Fed.
81	48	6	90

The States and districts yet to elect, are represented in the present Congress by 30 Whigs and 58 Democrats. The State which next elects, unless to fill vacancies, is New Hampshire, in March, 1845.

The following paragraph, which stands by itself in the Providence Herald, is full of touching significance:

"We understand that when Dr. Crocker began to read the Governor's Proclamation for Thanksgiving, on Sunday last, the father of the persecuted Dorr got up and left the Church."

"ONE EFFECT!"—It is seriously rumored that when the news of the defeat of CLAY was made known in Philadelphia, that one of the marble lions crouching at the Exchange was distinctly seen by several persons, to raise his paw and wipe a tear from his royal nose!

Marble-hearted creature! Thou didst weep for the first time!

AN IMPRESSIVE LESSON.—History does not furnish a more impressive lesson than is to be found in the late election of James K. Polk, Silas Wright, and Thomas H. Benton. Pure and unadorned integrity, plain, unassuming, downright honesty, and manly independence, found in them their fitting representatives, and have proved, in an unparalleled contest, an overmatch for all adversaries. In the President of the United States the Governor of New York, and the Senator of Missouri, examples are furnished to the young and rising politicians of the land.

In their doctrines may be seen manifested the true principles of democracy, and in their successes, may be witnessed the honors bestowed on those who are true and steadfast to those principles; while the defeat of Clay, the overthrow of the whig party, and disgrace of their confederate factions, furnish a warning to the false and treacherous.—*Statesman.*

"Henry Clay is the only quarter nag in a political race," said Tom.

"How so?" said Ned.

"Because," said Tom, "he has only run for a quarter of a century!"

THE CADIZ SENTINEL.

EDITED BY L. HARPER.

"HE IS A FARMER WHOSE TRUTH MAKES FREE."

CADIZ, OHIO:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1844.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Keep your hats on for a week or two—our columns are too crowded at present to find room for your favors.

We issue the present number of our paper in advance of our usual publication day, so as to give our readers the Governor's Message and Inaugural Address. This will give our hands a little rest, and they need it, for they labored faithfully, day and night.

Read the excellent Message of THOMAS W. BARTLEY, in this day's paper.

The Inaugural Address of Mordecai Bartley, Governor elect, will be found in our columns to-day. There are things in this document, coming from a whig Governor, that please us very much. His remarks on Banking are so nearly democratic, that the federal party are already fearful that their governor is but a second edition of JOHN TYLER! We heard a leading whig in town the other day say he had not a particle of faith in Mordecai Bartley—that he would only be a tool in the hands of a baser man!

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Monday Evening's mail brought us three numbers of the Daily Statesman, and in looking over the day's proceedings of the Coon-easy times-making-Legislature, our microscopic eye has been unsuccessful in finding a single subject of idea worthy of special notice.

But hold—we were a little fast and big pardon! The House is now opened by prayer, and what is better, the clergy have agreed not to charge for their orisons.

—Yes, and there is a little more news: Here it is:

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

In the House on Thursday, the 5th inst., the Senate came down from their chamber and the two Houses then proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator, Mr. Anderson acting as a teller on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Ewing on the part of the House.

When upon counting the ballots it appeared that

Thomas Corwin received	60 votes
David T. Disney	46 "
Ebenezer Lane	1 "

THOMAS CORWIN having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly elected a Senator of the United States for the term of six years, from and after the 4th of March next.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The two Houses next proceeded to ballot for one Judge of the Supreme Court; Mr. Disney acting as teller on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Ford on the part of the House.

When upon counting the ballots, it appeared that

Ebenezer Lane received	62 votes.
William Kennon, Sen.	45 "
Scattering	1 "

Ebenezer Lane having received a majority of the votes given, was declared by Speaker of the House, duly elected.

MISSOURI SENATORS.—The Legislature of Missouri has re-elected the Hon. T. H. BENTON and Judge ARTHURSON to the United States Senate, the former for six, and the latter for four years. The vote, as reported, stood for Benton 74; Thos. B. English 32; Scattering 25. For Arthurson 101; Scattering 38. The whigs, although they hyperbolically professed much friendship of late for Col. Benton, took good care not to vote for him. Judge Arthurson received some whig votes, but he asked of them no favors, nor did he promise them any.

NEW YORK SENATORS.—We learn from the Albany Argus, that on Saturday afternoon, Gov. Bouck appointed the Hon. Henry A. Foster, U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Silas Wright; and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge. These vacancies having occurred during the recess of the Legislature, the Executive appoints, under the constitution of the United States, until the action of the Legislature.

The Republican, an anti-Native paper, in excusing itself for supporting Gen. Scott, the Native Candidate for the Presidency, says it has yet to learn that Gen. S. is a Native American.

Well, neighbor, Gen. Scott is either a Native or he is not. Won't you admit that? Then, if he is not a Native, and is opposed to the movements of the prescriptive church-burners, do you suppose the Native organs at the east, where he is known, would support him? Eh? The inevitable conclusion is, that Gen. Scott is a church-burner, and being such, neighbor Allison, how can you consistently support him, if you are opposed to Native Americanism? Come, answer that!

PRESIDENT ELECT.—James K. Polk visited Nashville recently, and met with a splendid reception by his democratic fellow citizens. He proceeded from thence to visit his venerable friend of the Hermitage, Gen. JACKSON.

Clay's best and warmest friends are to be found among the Algerines of Rhode Island. This is the only State in which the federalists have held their own since 1840, and here they have actually gained over 570 votes.

The New York Tribune publishes a letter which it says is "from an eminent friend in Kentucky"—stating that "Mr. Clay will never again return to public life."

CONGRESSIONAL.

REPEAL OF THE "GAG LAW."

In the House, on Tuesday, December 3d, Mr. ADAMS, pursuant to notice given, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 25th standing rule for conducting the business of this House, in the words following:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

and the same is hereby rescinded.

Mr. ADAMS asked for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. THOMPSON moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Messrs. GIDDINGS and ADAMS simultaneously called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. ADAMS said he hoped the calling of the yeas and nays would be proceeded with.

The roll was then called, and the motion to lay on the table was negatived—yeas 81, nays 104.

The question recurred on the adoption of the resolution on which the yeas and nays had been ordered, and they resulted—yeas 108, nays 80, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barnard, Benton, James Back, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Brewster, Bryant, Bayliss, Clayton, Jeremiah E. Cary, Collins, Clingman, Clinton, Calmes, Conant, Davis, Darragh, Dean, Dickson, Dillingham, Jr., Duncan, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Fish, Folsom, Foot, Fuller, Giddings, Byram Green, Grinnell, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward S. Hamlin, Harlan, Harper, Hanks, Herrick, Hubbell, Hudson, Hunt, J. B. Hunt, J. H. Ingersoll, Irwin, Jenks, Parley B. Johnson, Andrew Kennedy, John P. Kennedy, Daniel King, Kirkpatrick, Leonard, Lyon, McCluskey, McClelland, McDowell, Melville, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Joseph Morris, Andrew H. Morse, Nathan Neal, John S. Phelps, Charles J. Pettit, Ebenezer P. Polk, Elisha R. Potter, Pratt, Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, Ritter, Robinson, Rockwell, Rodney, Ross, St. John, Sample, Schenck, Severance, Thomas H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, J. T. Smith, T. Smith, C. B. Smith, Stearns, Andrew Stewart, John Stewart, Tyler, James, Franklin Wentworth, Webster, Wharton, John White, Benjamin White, Williams, Whitaker, William Wright, Joseph A. Wright, Yost—108.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Ashe, Adkinson, Bailey, Barringer, Babbitt, Edward J. Back, James A. Back, Rockwell, Howell, Boyl, Milton Brown, William J. Brown, Burke, Bart, Caldwell, Canine, Reuben Chapman, A. A. Chapman, Wilson, Cobb, Daniel, Garrett Davis, J. W. Davis, Dawson, D. Berry, Dillet, Drougou, Ficklin, French, Goggin, Gilder, Hamilton, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbard, Huxley, Charles J. Ingersoll, Johnson, Cayce Johnson, Andrew Johnson, James P. Jones, Labanuch, Lucas, Lums, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Neelan, Norris, Payne, Payton, Reid, Bellie, Reile, Rhea, Roby, Samsel, Senter, Simpson, Silas H. Smith, S. Sisson, Stephen, Sibley, James W. Stone, A. P. Stone, Taylor, Thompson, Thompson, Tibbats, Weller, Woodward, Yancy—80.

Whigs denoted by Italics.

So the resolution was adopted.

We are right glad that this everlasting 25th rule has been repealed. As to the Constitutional question whether Congress has the right to legislate on petitions of a certain character, or not, we shall now say nothing. Congress have wasted one-third of their time each session quarreling about the reception of petitions which had for their object the extinction of the institution of slavery, and very often—indeed too often—the prayers of the people have been treated by insult, neglect, and contempt by their servants. Petitions, come from whatsoever source they may, should be presented by the people's servants, duly considered, and referred to the appropriate committees.

ALLEY AND SENTINEL REVIVED.—Mr. J. R. Ingersoll gave notice that he would hereafter move to bring in a bill to alter and amend the naturalization laws of the United States.

DISBURSEMENT.—Mr. G. Davis offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay over to the treasurer, or other proper authority of the several States of the United States, the sum of \$9,337,214 99, the fourth instalment of the money in the treasury directed to be deposited with the several States by the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money," approved June 23, 1836; the distribution hereby directed to be made quarterly in equal instalments, according to the provisions of the act aforesaid.

Which was laid on the table—yeas 105, nays 63.

In the Senate, Dec. 4, the Rev. Mr. Tustin was elected chaplain.

In the House, Mr. Danen introduced his bill to establish a uniform time for holding the election of electors of President and Vice President of all the states of the Union, which (after considerable discussion as to referring it to a committee before the standing committees were appointed), was referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of Union. We hope this bill will be speedily passed into a law. The whole nation demands it.

A resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to inquire if the District Banks have exercised Banking privileges, &c. since the expiration of their charters.

On the third ballot the Rev. Mr. Daily was elected chaplain.

In the SENATE, Dec. 5, no business of importance was transacted. After the introduction of several bills of a private character, which were forwarded to a second reading, the Senate adjourned over till Monday next, as is usual on the first week of the session, to enable the President pro tem, to make his appointments of committees.

In the HOUSE, a number of notices were given of bills to be introduced at a future day. Mr. Steenrod offered a resolution, providing for the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Select Committee at the last session, on the memorial of certain members of the Rhode Island legislature. Mr. Cavin objecting to the consideration of the resolution, Mr. Steenrod moved the suspension of the rules, which motion was lost, yeas 92, nays 75, there not being a vote of two-thirds in the affirmative. The result on, therefore, lies over one day. The House adjourned over to Monday.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

ARKANSAS.—The Legislature of Arkansas commenced its biennial session at Little Rock on the 4th inst. John Williamson was chosen President of the Senate, and John S. Roane Speaker of the House. Acting Governor Walker's Message is published in the Little Rock papers.

In the Senate, there are four Whigs and twenty-one Democrats; in the House, eleven whigs and sixty-four Democrats.

On the 8th inst., the Legislature unanimously elected Chester Ashley, Esq., as United States Senator from that State, for the unexpired term of Gov. Fulton, deceased. Mr. Ashley is a man of talent, and a thorough-going Democrat.

The State has a surplus in the Treasury of more than \$100,000; but it is said she is not in a condition to pay the interest on her public debt. She now owes for interest, \$504,507.

The Texian papers state that Capt. David Boon, of the United States Army, attended the recent Indian treaty as a Commissioner from the United States, and also that Lieut. Stephens, of the U. S. Army, arrived at Washington, Texas, on the 12th ult., with despatches from the Government, represented to be favorable to Texas.

The Illinois State Register gives the returns from nearly all the counties in that State, which indicate an increased majority for Polk over the State election.

John Van Buren, Esq., son of the ex-President, it is said, will probably be the next Attorney General of the State of New York.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The United annual incomes of the people of Great Britain have lately been estimated at from £290,000,000 to £310,000,000, about two years of which would pay off the entire national debt. In six years, 1700 miles of railroad have been completed, at a cost of £54,000,000. The length of the navigable canals in England exceeds 2200 miles. The number of inhabitable houses is 333,311—nearly double that of 1831.

A FEMALE VOTER.—A letter from a resident in Leicester, Livingston county, N. York, states that a female, dressed in man's clothes, swore in a wig vote, at the recent election in that town. She subsequently sold a horse, was pursued, arrested, and is now in jail.

Quincy, the home of John Q. Adams, gave a Democratic majority at the late election, as did also each of the towns of Lexington, Charlestown and Concord, far-m'd for the early part they bore in the Revolutionary struggle.

THE PROPHECY OF DANIEL FULFILLED IN THESE LATTER DAYS.—"Thy rank Mr. Clay, is impossible; to sink with him, if the attempt is made, is inevitable. He may complete the ruin of the whig party, and flatter himself with deceitful hopes of the future, but that promised hope will never come—no, never."—*Daniel Webster.*

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.—The Louisville Journal, one of the most virulent and rabid papers in Coudonin, in September last uttered the following prediction:—"The Nashville Union is calling for justice to Jas. K. Polk." "If the Locos will be good enough to wait patiently, the people will do justice to James K. Polk" in about six weeks."

WRIGHT AND FILLMORE.—Wright runs ahead of his ticket in every county in the State. In Erie county, where Fillmore resides, he gains larger than in any western county. He even carries the city of Buffalo, and beats Fillmore on the regular ticket in his own Ward.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of North Carolina convened at Raleigh, on Monday last. In the Senate, ineffectual attempts were made to elect a Speaker. Hon. Edward Stanly was elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

THE PORK QUESTION.—The Cincinnati Chronicle says: "The great winter business of cutting pork has commenced. On Friday the weather became cool enough, and since then some six or eight thousand have been slaughtered. The quantity of pork packed here will of course be large, much larger than at any other point in the U. States. Judging from present indications, the quantity will be about the same as last season."

GEOLOGY OF THE U. STATES.—In the lecture on the Geology of the United States, recently delivered by the celebrated Mr. Lyell, he stated that the Ohio coal field extends for a length of 700 miles, and that of Illinois is larger than the whole of England. The coal is formed of workable beds of considerable thickness, and in one instance, there is a bed of coal 46 ft. thick which comes up to the surface & is quarried like stone.