FOREIGN

LATEST FROM EUROPE. From the N. Y. Evening Star of March 10th. FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th, 1838. I think it exceedingly likely that Lord Gosford will be formally impeached by Parliament on his return home. Minis ters may shield him; but public opinion loudly condemns his weakness, indecision, and want of judgment.

The English troops to Canada will go by Halifax, not via New York, as has

been reported.

The Revenue accounts, to January 5th have been published. There is an in crease on the quarter of L213,173, but a decrease of L1,900,353 on the year, as compared with the receipts of the cor responding return for the year before. That is, the returns of the revenue for 1836 were L45,001,164, and for 1837 were L43,100,811. This falling off looks very badly.

There is little news from the continent A report was circulated that some Got tingen student had shot the King lo Hanover. It appears to be quite untrue. Austria is acting as mediator between Prussia and the Pope, in the business of the Archbishop of Cologne. In the French Chambers an attack was made on the Doke of Orleans, for having married Protestant. The Duke spiritedly defended himself, and said that his children should be Catholics.

The Spanish Government have not as yet, succeeded in establishing them selves in the places of their predecessors I believe they will make or are making, an effort to secure the services of the dis banded British Legion. if they gain them again, they must use them better than of yore.

> From the same, March 10th. Sixteen Days later from Europe.

We are this morning flooded wit files from Europe, brought by the fleet of packet ships which the favorable weather

course Canada, though here it has ceased favor, but had failed in the attempt to be spoken of but with ridicule. The Killarney steamer was lost near Cork on the 27th, and 24 lives lost, having struck on a rock in a gale of wind. Sir John orders of the day,-the SUB-TREA- bill before the Senate had introduced a Colborne has been made Knight of the SURY BILL, -were called. Grand Cross of and Bath.

been some large parchases of United States Bank Stock, at the improved rate lecting its most important interests, were Mr. Webster enlarged upon this branch of 15.

vernor General of British America, Sir the peace and prosperity of the country, responsible. retaining the mi itary command.

York to Holyhead in 20 days.

out of employ by the unusually incles amounted to not less than \$100,000,000. manner in which that order was executed ment winter to February 1st.

ment had been exclusively occupied with ed upon a revision of its financial pros- compelled to suspend specie payments. Canadian affairs. Lord John Russell, in perity-its currency, and the peculiarity | The paper circulation between the introducing the subject, proposed for the of its monetary system. Our currency United States and Great Britain was the future that the present constitution be en- was a mixed currency, part paper and part next topic discussed by Mr. Webster. tirely suspended. A Governor General specie. Our country, half a century old, The difference between the two countries, and a Council selected from the two had proved and tried this mixed currency and the causes of this difference, were Provinces, to do the duties of the defunct and found it sufficient for all the purposes stated at length, and with great ability. the Senate the morning hour. Reports, Assembly. The said new Government of life-for all the wants of the country- Mr. Webster proved that we had been memorials, and resolutions were presentto organize a new constitution, subject to for all the business of the country. the approval of Parliament.

Canada, there was sound policy, as this Webster then entered upon a lucid and so doing. In our intercourse with the from the New York Typographical Sonobleman passes off for a radical! One eloquent review of the credit system of Banks the interest of the Bankers is as ciety, remonstrating against the passage excellent point of policy is that of clothing the country. It was identified with the 100 to 1000. The interest of the people of any new law upon the subject of a him with general powers of amnesty.

the policy of giving up the Canadas, It made generally the labourer the capi- the country benefited the Banks. Be- dian Affairs, reported a bill supplementaand declaring their independence. Lord talist. There were exceptions to this, tween the People and the Banks, the fa- ry to the Acis of 1834, for the ora quorum : and they are to be empowered lidle. the two Provinces, and ten to represent or that gave activity to the country - away with all paper circulation? Was form the subject of Mr. Webster's first With respect to the persons who are con- capitalists would invest his capital in while, however, it was generally acknow- York. Kentucky sold to the South, and South Carolina. A year since, upon the sidered to have a representative charac- works of Public Improvement, and the ledged here that there must be some bank- bought of the North, and was compelled ter, those persons may be chosen from benefit would be immense to all. Wages ing in the country. the Legislative Assembly!

Specie Coming - The additional funds be seen in every part of England. which will be required for Canada af-

banks. titions, and inveighed against the extent Webster, has been said by the Senator brief space of one day. to which slavery was still carried on.

From the Baltimore American. proceeding in Congress:

WASHINGTON, March, 12, 1838. UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial rom Pennsylvania against the practice f duelling. The memorial was read,

Mr. Wall, of N. J. presented a memorial from Newark, N. J. upon the subect of the late Duel in the District of Columbia, and duelling generally. The memorial and the proceedings of the meeting in Newark were read in full, or-

dered to be printed, and laid on the table. Mr. Crittenden presented a number of resolutions from the Legislature of Ken-Legislature and of the State of Kentucky upon the subject of the currency.

pleasure in subscribing to all the senti- 400,000 dollars of this whole sum. ments they contained. Mr. C. contended her forty Representatives, had spoken unjust. pressed opinions against this measure. &c. &c. And if, said Mr. C., the members of the Mr. Webster then said that if there Calhoun's speeches, proving that he had

read and laid upon the table.

The functions of this Government af- and penalties.

In selecting Lord Durham to strip with the credit of the country. Mr. tutions, and had suffered two fold evil for Among the memorials present was one happiness of the country, It encouraged in the Banks is as 500 to 1000. The copy right. Mr. Warburton in the Commons, urged labour. It united labour with capital. Banks benefited the country as much as Mr. White, from the committee of In Brougham in the Lords made a slashing but as a general remark it was true. - vor shown to the People was as four to ganization of the Department of Indian the whig measures in the government of Webster. In your bank, -in your ca- rhapsody, unmeaning and erroneous - the Indians, and to provide for the peace Canada. The Council of Canada is not nals-in your rail roads-bridges-turn- and but for effect. to be definite in number, and five is to be pikes and public works -not in use but

would increase, and a revolution would What, said Mr. Webster, is to be the and South.

fairs is a subject which already affects the uttered in this country, said Mr. Web allow the payment of some portion of Government is bound to give the people money market. It is proposed to draw ster, was that which said that "those who the public dues in paper. Suppose this bread? God phal banner, quick as thought the Senabills on government at home and negoti traded on borrowed capital ought to time now come, and an exclusive specie forbid! said Mr. Webster. The people ate them in New York, giving rise of break." And what would be the effects payment to be legalised. I will venture of this country never asked for breadcourse to an accumulation of specie here, of this? said Mr. Webster. Capital the prediction, said Mr. Webster, let they never would ask for any thing of my. The opposite party to whom the to which the state of exchanges with Ame- would be hoarded and made a dead mass, such a measure be authorised to-morrow the kind. They asked for good governrice is now peculiarly favorable. This and not as before a living and active morning, and your bill to go into opera- ment, and if you will give them a good will also accelerate, it is thought, the re- principle. The effect was to make the tion to morrow morning, and before five government, they will ask for nothing and proper modesty and backwardness, sumption of specie payments by our labouring classes of this country but lit- o'clock to-morrow evening there will be more. They claim protection, not detle better than the serfs of Russia. It 300 private banks in the community .- struction. They ask you to make laws. Slavery Apprenticeship .- Lord Broug- was this borrowed capital that gave pros- Every broker will become a banker- wise, wholesome, just and equal. They ham in the Lords presented a petition of perity to the new States, and the repre- every body will bank, and people will do neither ask you to give them bread, nor some 16,000 persons that negro apprent sentatives of the new States should be among themselves what the Government will they receive it at your hands. Give ticeship and slavery in the West Indies the first to foster and encourage it. [Mr. will not allow to be done. might be abolished after August, which Webster pursued this inquiry at some In four and twenty hours, said Mr. what you have taken from them; and if of course anticipates the time of the par-length and with great interest, showing Webster, we should go back three hun-liamentary act by two years. He noticed the magic and beneficial power of a whole-dred years to the old Bank of Hamburg— voluntarily, they will compel you to give his intention of presenting 13 similar pe- some credit system.] Much, said Mr. making this retrogressive metion in the them an answer to their claims.

Our special correspondent transmits to is this interest more than that of the grain- Mr. Webster said that the daily pay- the undivided attention of all present. us the following notice of yesterday's growing man of Indiana of the weaver ments made in the City of New York It is now, said Mr. Webster, twenty- In a well known place in a certain secordered to be printed, and laid upon the \$45,000,000 are spent among the produ- sible.

ling facts was stated to the Senate.

was for boots, and shoes, and leather, and tinkers-a hard money government. books, and wool, and woollen, and for

spoken against it-Tennessee has spo- amination of the Banking System of the and the country distressed and destroyed. ble respect. ken against it-New Jersey has spoken United States. There were, he said, in The constitutional question formed the powents, united with those who had ex- reference to their arrangements, benefits, Mr. Clay on Saturday had left him.

The absorbing theme in England is of attempted an expression of opinion in its the full means which the deposites all nied, and denied now what he had before lead to this. lowed, giving as large discounts to the asserted. The resolutions were then presented, merchants as possible, consistent with other claims And yet for acting under After some miscellaneous business the and carrying out these instructions, the section of pains and penalties. The Go-Mr. Webster was entitled to the floor, vernment commanded a thing, the doing London, January 29th.-There have and commenced his remarks by saying- of which was to be punished with pains

those connected with trade and com- of his argument, and proved that for all Lord Durham has been appointed Go- merce. Identified as these were with undue excess the Government alone was

John Colborne exercising the duties of it was well to consider things as they Mr. W. then made an argument to the office until his arrival, and he then were. From nothing the country had show the effect of contraction and the nebecome great and magnificent. Our cessity of a liberal circulation of notes A Government steamer is stationed Exports were \$ 129,000,000, our Imports among the people. With but one exoff Holyhead, to forward despatches for \$ 128,000,000, -- \$ 2,000,000 was the ception, and that a recent one, he said amount of our tonage. Its manufactures there had not been a time when our cir-Capt. Britton, in the admired packet most important, and the country was not culation was too large for the wants of the Biddons, made the passage from New only vast in its trade but vast in its ex- country. The country would have got tents. Our Foreign Debt, -- not our along, Mr. Webster said, without a sus-The canals of England have been Commercial Debt, which was not now pension of specie payments had it not been frozen, and vast numbers of poor thrown more than \$12,000,000-but our loans for the Treasury order of July and the Mr. Webster, after stating in a concise There would without this order, no doubt Canada Affairs .- From the re com- manner, what was and what is the con- have been suffering and distress, but the mencement of the session, Jan. 16. Parlia- dition of the country, physically, enter- Banks he thought would not have been

This system of currency was identified dealings with Banks and monied insti- and dopted.

Mr. Webster then came to the Bill be- second reading. fore the Senate, and said he should conto pass laws, if necessary, during the sus- In England, continued Mr. Webster, sider it, first, as to its mode of keeping or the SUB TREASURY BILL came up. pension of the assembly. Sir John Col- the capitalists increase their capital by guarding the Public Money; and second- Mr. Webster said that upon this occaborne meanwhile to use extraordinary dividends upon the public debt of Great ly in reference to it effects upon the com- sion, and upon former occasions, he had powers if required. At present the coun- Britian. As capital, it favored no indus- munity. Mr. Webster asked if the bill, said nearly all he intended to say upon eil to be made up of three selected from try-it encouraged no industry-it was was intended to be succeeded by other the subject of a uniform paper currency. each of the present legislative councils of identified with nothing that was active, measures? Was the bill intended to do The Exchanges therefore would now each Province, making twenty in the Could the debt of England be paid off at it intended to have a gold and silver remarks to-cay. During the existence whole, which twenty are to form a con- once, the capitalists who now invest their circulation exclusively? Mr. Webster of the old U. S. Bank, bills were exsulting body to deliberate with the Go capital in the debt, and who receive their thought not, and yet that was the out-of- changed at the Philadelphia counter at vernor on the questions affecting the interest from dividends made upon the doors clamor. Down with the Banks- the rate of \$100,000 per day. He illus. Ship." The other party consented, and ginia" in pity, that her Legislators should whole interests of the Provinces, and public debt-could this, said Mr. Web- down with these 700 little monsters was trated as one of the examples of exchange which have caused so much disturbances. ster, be paid off to-morrow, the English the cry out-of-doors and sometimes here, the trade between Kentucky and New

Mr. Webster went on to illustrate the prominent part of Mr. Webster's speech. the loaves and fishes of office. We for there not be some strange sights hereinterests of his own State, and under the The tax-payer was to count out his spe- went on cordially together until 1824, some rustling and huddling? Would head of Massachusetts an array of start- cie to the receiver to the when we separated. During the last not the Senator from South Carolina feel With 700,000 people, and 8,000 square -and depositors to disbursers and the in opposing the power of the Executive. others not expect to hear the roar of the miles, Massachusetts, a small State, has \$30,000,000 received for the revenue We continued together until the events lion, even if they did not feel his paws an annual product of \$160, to every must be counted five times, or the amount of May. We separated—and it is a mat- upon him and them? The Senator from man, woman and child in the State, and of \$150,000,000 - and thus we were to ter of deep and sincere regret on my part | South Carolina is in strange, very strange, her annual manucfatures amount to one become a unkling, jinkling, generation of that we have separated. tucky, expressing the opinions of that hundred and forty millions This too men, a nation of bell-ringers-symbol-

Mr. C. desended the opinions express- like useful articles. The entire manu- of the country will be that \$21,000,000 to follow him. But we seperate, and about the doctrine of Nullification were ed in the resolutions, and said he took facture of jewelry amounted only to 3 or will always on an average, under the probably in our time of life, we separate then examined, and here Mr Webster operations of this Bill, be hoarded and never to be again united. The Senator said, in his remarks upon Nullification, And yet with these facts before us, kept from public use. You cannot re- will believe me that I part from him that he had nothing more to say against that the laws, the Constitution, and the an example of a multitude of such facts in sume specie payments—never—never—wishing him in truth and sincerity all the doctrine. He disagreed with those usages of the country, were opposed to many of the States-against this system I am willing to risk my reputation upon those personal good feelings-all that who thought it either sound or politic, the system of the Administration. Ever a cry of "monoply" was made. It made this assertion. You can never resume prosperity and happiness which character but, continued Mr. Webster, I reproach since last September a decided public "the fich richer, and the poor poorer," specie payments and continue the re- terised our first and earliest intercourse. The man. I impeach no man's motivesopinion had gone forth against the ex- was another contemptible and base and sumption, unless you contract almost all is- We part, Mr. Webster continued, much I believe the doctrine of Nullification erperiment proposed to the Senate for its unpatriotic declared opinion upon this sues necessary for the business of the to my regret; for in times like these I roneous, and believe also that it originaadoption. Not only petitions from thou- subject -a cry intended to have an effect community. Business could not go on, could wish he and I were together. sands of people, but the deliberate action on the worse and baser passions of men. and the beginning would end in another. Mr. Webster was most eloquent in this power, and in a great love of the rights of

against it-Ohio has spoken against it- the United States 700 banks-between 3 next subject of Mr. Webster's speech, the great experience-the long history- not a hair of it,-pulling it out by the and all these States represented by 121 and 400,000,000 dollars of capital and this was followed by an eloquent and the public life and character of the Sena- roots. Mr. Calhoun begged here and in members of the other House, one half \$80,000,000 of specie, and \$100,000,000 powerful reply in answer to Mr. Cal- tor from South Carolina render a close one or two other places to explain and of the whole number of members,—had of bank notes in circulation. Mr. Webster began with the be- examination of all he says necessary. Mr. reply briefly. Mr. Webster of course spoken against it, and other decided op- ster commented upon these statistics in ginning, and took Mr. Calhoun up where W. then took up Mr. Calhoun's Septem- consented. Continuing, he said the Se-

Mr. Webster read extracts from Mr.

giving you the close of Mr. Webster's South Carolina said "he rallied under Boundary Message, Bills, &c. were respeech. The leaving of your special messenger compels me to close where tive system and the Tariff." He rallied fairs, and the remainder of the day was

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petition day in the House-the usual budget presented on the ushal subjects and some others. A great many against dueling-some for a National Banksome in relation to the Sclosser outrage -a multitude on the Slavery question Nothing of importance was said or done.

From the same.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1838. Mr. Webster closed his remarks yeserday about the time I closed my pack age-not, however, having concluded his Bank-of the the propriety of having a dephia State House yard, as the friend National Bank in New York of fifty and remarked that an institution of this conclusion of it was that the original supkind in the District of Columbia would porters of General Jackson were composed be far less useful than in some of the commercial cities of the Union.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The usual morning business occupied two fold more rigid and severe in our ed, laid upon the table, passed, referred

of the frontier. Read and ordered to a

After some miscellaneous buisiness, to have an exchange between the North

consequence of this? Suppose we anti- The honorable member of Ohio. said The most aristocratic sentiment ever cipate the passage of the six years which Mr. Webster, (Mr. Morris) has asked if them what they ask. Restore to them

Mr. Webster then commenced a reply

the collen growing States. And what ty of this bill, and the payment of specie, with an eloquent exordium that claimed the party to whom he had wedded

manufacturer of the North, of the pro ple to the Banks and the Banks to the of the honorable member from South a place called the Hermitage, where ducer of provisions, of any interest People, was not less than \$80,000,000, Carolina. The honorable member pre- distinguished man now lives you have equal with it in extent-of the \$60,000,000 and that of the whole country not less ceded me about a year and a half. We been there, said Mr. W., and I have not. which is the annual amount of the cotton than \$250,000,000! And this to be car- entered, therefore, upon public life as Suppose the occupant of that mansion produced in the South? And it is a ried on in specie! How could it be young men. I found him then ardent, were now to enter the door to the right, fair calculation that of this \$60,000,000 done, and how can it be done? Impos- patriotic, national, catholic, ambitious, but to stalk abroad through the Senate Chamwith high-minded and honorable ambition, ber his commanding figure in view of cers, among the employer and employed. The effects of this Bill formed another not low or grovelling or with any love all, and his fiery, eye upon all-would disburser—the disbursers to depositors Administration we became again united strange at the appearance? Would the

I should be most happy not only to act mies. Its effect on the business and commerce with him, but to act under him-even | Some of Mr. Calhoun's former notions

of the whole States. New York, with Besides, nothing was more false or more suspension. The effect was inevitable part of his subject, and the crowd who the States. and undeniable. Contractions must be listened to him, did so with breathless | Mr. Webster then examined the last against this Bill-Pennsylvania has Mr. Webster then entered upon an ex- made to a ruinous extent under this Bill attention, and with the greatest conceiva- formal speech made on the 15th of Feb-

tember speech, proving that two sets of nator from South Carolina was the very doctrines inconsistent with each other first man who proposed the legalization were there advanced. In continuation, of the payment of Bank notes for public House voted according to the declared had been an expansion of the currency, - changed his policy on constitutional he showed that the effect of what Mr. dues; and here he read the law and the opinions of the States, there would be and he did not doubt but there had been, questions, and directly denied now what Calhoun had said was to unite the poliin the House of Representaives a majo. —the Government was the cause. Here he had as directly asserted years gone tical power with the money power. Mr The peroration was in reference to the rity of sixty-six against the Bill be- Mr. W. read a letter from the Secretary by. The powers of Congress was ano- W. showed this in a long, powerful and Constitution and all of all parties admit it has enabled to come in. Our dates are fore the Senate. But one State had spo- of the Treasury written just after the re ther part of Mr. Webster's answer to Mr. practical argument. The Senator there, was the most splendid and effective piece to February 1st. Among the packets are ken for the Bill-South Carolina, who movel of the Deposites. The letter in- Calhoun. Here, too, Mr. W. proved as he said, after arguing for years against of eloquence ever heard in the Conthe President, Independence, and Oxford, stood solitary and alone so far as an ex- structed the Deposite Banks to discount from written and printed testimony that this union—of its dangers and follies— gress of the United States. pression of opinion went. Others had to the full amount of their ability, and to be asserted now what he had before de- advocates a principle which is sure to Mr. Robbins, of R. I. moved the ad-

Mr. Webster then read a statement of I must close my report here, without Mr. Calhoun's where the Senator from

What, said Mr. Webster, does the manufacturing State of New Jersey think of this? What does the mighty State of Pennsylvania, which like New Jersey, rallied around General Jackson, think of this? Did Pennsylvania, whose mamanufacturing interest is as dear to her as her heart's blood, rally around General Jackson for the sake of breaking down the Protective System? Did the Senators from Pennsylvania and the Senators from New Jersey, said Mr. Webster, addressing himself to them, agree ed the duties of his visitation in the paspeech. Mr. W. before he concluded to any such thing? Did the Senator made some remarks upon a National from South Carolina, when in the Philaof the late Executive, say that he rallied millions dollars capital -or if not in New around Gen. Jackson to break down the York, in Philadelphia. Mr. Webster tariff? Mr. Webster pressed these inspoke of a National Bank in this city, quiries with great force and effect. The of the most heterogeneous party that ever entered upon any public enterprise.

Mr. Webster then apoke of Mr. Calhoun's Edgefield letter of the 3d November. It was, he said, a curious production, strange and wonderful in the exed and astonished to see. It read like a military despatch—was full of marches and counter-marches--retreats--coverings-a falling back here and a retreat there, reminding one of the seven years' Frederick-whose army was almost every where at the same time, with this remarkable difference, that he never-like the Senator from South Carolina-took Mr. Webster, at the sudden change-this turning about and going over-this novel position.

the wits of England wrote a sally in regard to two Germans. They met strangers and by accident, sat over their pot denly one of them broke silence by a loud said Mr. Webster, so is the Senator from the enemies camp, the Senator left us. Believing we much wanted a leader, and were willing to take the Senator, for our leader prior to the possession of our triumleft his friends, and went over to the enebut after reciprocal blushes, hesitation, this union have been solemnly and har-

moniously celebrated. Mr. Webster further pursued Mr. Cal houn, and Complimented him with much good taste upon the position he now held as the leader of the Administration party -the commander-in-chief of those whom sinners. The Senator from South Carolina was the Ajax, the Nestor, the Capt. Jones has re-assumed the comfrom South Carolina of the interests of Speaking further of the impracticabili- to Mr. Calhoun, which he introduced Ulysses, the all in all, and above all of

and who had been wedded to him.

and shoemaker of Philadelphia, -of the from Bank to Bank, and from the Peo- five years since I made the acquaintance tion of this country, said Mr. Webster, is company. He has left his friends, strange If he sloed now where he once stood, as it may seem, and gone over to his ene-

ted in a jealous watchfulness of Federa!

nuary, by Mr. Calhoun upon this subject, Mr. Webster continued, and said that and in the language of Mr. Clay, he left

journment, and has the floor to-morrow. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In that House, the North Eastern Gen. Jackson to break down the protec- ferred to the committee on Foreign Afunder Gen. Jackson to break down the consumed in the consideration of one of the regular Appropriation Bills. AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER

Wilmington, N. C. Friday, March, 23d, 1838.

IF The Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives arrived in this town on Wednesday evening, on a tour of visitation to this section of his Diocese. Lest evening the Bishop commencrish of St. James, with a discourse on the subject of Christian Truth, which we understand to be the first of a series on the same subject, and which will be continued through the ensuing week.

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We observe that the upper counties are sounding the trump of preparation, and beginning to marshal their forces for the summer elections. We sincerely hope. that pending the contest, the Whig party throughout North Carolina, may exertreme, and a letter which he was shock- cise that vigilance, zeal and discretion, which are so necessary to the success of any cause, but particularly so to theirs. We hope that they will ever bear in mind the importance of victory at the next election war of the King of Prussia-the great to rescue the country from its present depressed and forlorn condition, and to establish the ascendancy of those principles which are alone calculated to perpetuate a position to keep an ally in check, or the free institutions of this country. Whigs speech, full of withering sarcasm against Where is this capital now? said Mr. one. The cry against the Banks was a Affairs, to regulate the intercourse with to cover an enemy. I was shocked, said of North Carolina! the country expects you to do your duty; lose not then by listless inaction a victory which should be Speaking of the sudden change made purchased at any price. Remember you by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, said he have a subtle foe for your enemy, who had read that several years ago, some of permit no opportunity of attack to pase unimproved. Let the noble example set you by the Whigs of Orange stimulate of ale, and for a time said nothing. Sud you to action, and urge you on to victory.

like the Germans and the other party, be so faithless to her interest, and so incompetent to discharge the duties which very eve of a battle, when victory was devolve upon them. Governed by the most before us-when we were about to enter narrow-minded policy, and careful of nothing but that which is least worthy of care-their individual popularity with their constituents-mindful of their own petty importance, and regardless of the tor, like the German, turned about and best interests of the State, this body by a vote of 64 to 56, has indefinitely postponed the bill proposing a general system of internal improvement.

Rumour of Changes .- It is rumoured that Mr. Stevenson is coming home from England, to be Secretary of the Navy. and that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Howard, is to succeed him; that Mr. Butler, the Atterney General, will resign in April, and not long since he thought to be the chief that Mr. Gilpin, the Solicitor of the Treasury, will be appointed in his place; that mand of the Exp,oring Squadron.