

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

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

I think it exceedingly likely that Lord Gosford will be formally impeached by Parliament on his return home.

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 increase on the quarter of £213,173, but a decrease of £1,900,353 on the year, as compared with the receipts of the corresponding return for the year before.

There is little news from the continent. A report was circulated that some Göttingen student had shot the King of Hanover. It appears to be quite untrue.

The Spanish Government have not, as yet, succeeded in establishing themselves in the places of their predecessors.

From the same, March 10th.

Sixteen Days later from Europe.

We are this morning flooded with files from Europe, brought by the fleet of packet ships which the favorable weather has enabled to come in.

The absorbing theme in England is of course Canada, though here it has ceased to be spoken of but with ridicule.

Lord Durham has been appointed Governor General of British America, Sir John Colborne exercising the duties of the office until his arrival, and he then retaining the military command.

A Government steamer is stationed off Holyhead, to forward despatches for America.

The canals of England have been frozen, and vast numbers of poor thrown out of employ by the unusually inclement winter to February 1st.

Canada Affairs.—From the commencement of the session, Jan. 16, Parliament had been exclusively occupied with Canadian affairs.

In selecting Lord Durham to strip Canada, there was sound policy, as this nobleman passes off for a radical!

Mr. Warburton in the Commons, urged the policy of giving up the Canadas, and declaring their independence.

Specie Coming.—The additional funds which will be required for Canada affairs is a subject which already affects the money market.

Slavery Apprenticeship.—Lord Brougham in the Lords presented a petition of some 16,000 persons that negro apprenticeship and slavery in the West Indies might be abolished after August, which of course anticipates the time of the parliamentary act by two years.

From the Baltimore American.

Our special correspondent transmits to us the following notice of yesterday's proceeding in Congress:

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

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Pennsylvania against the practice of duelling. The memorial was read, ordered to be printed, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Wall, of N. J. presented a memorial from Newark, N. J. upon the subject of the late Duel in the District of Columbia, and duelling generally.

Mr. Crittenden presented a number of resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, expressing the opinions of that Legislature and of the State of Kentucky upon the subject of the currency.

Mr. C. defended the opinions expressed in the resolutions, and said he took pleasure in subscribing to all the sentiments they contained.

The resolutions were then presented, read and laid upon the table.

After some miscellaneous business the orders of the day, the SUB-TREASURY BILL, were called.

Mr. Webster was entitled to the floor, and commenced his remarks by saying—The functions of this Government afflicting its most important interests, were those connected with trade and commerce.

Mr. Webster enlarged upon this branch of his argument, and proved that for all undue excess the Government alone was responsible.

Mr. W. then made an argument to show the effect of contraction and the necessity of a liberal circulation of notes among the people.

Mr. Webster then came to the Bill before the Senate, and said he should consider it, first, as to its mode of keeping or guarding the Public Money; and secondly in reference to its effects upon the community.

The most aristocratic sentiment ever uttered in this country, said Mr. Webster, was that which said that "those who traded on borrowed capital ought to break."

the cotton growing States. And what is this interest more than that of the grain-growing man of Indiana—of the weaver and shoemaker of Philadelphia—of the manufacturer of the North—of the producer of provisions—of any interest equal with it in extent—of the \$60,000,000 which is the annual amount of the cotton produced in the South?

With 700,000 people, and 8,000 square miles, Massachusetts, a small State, has an annual product of \$160, to every man, woman and child in the State, and her annual manufactures amount to one hundred and forty millions.

And yet with these facts before us, an example of a multitude of such facts in many of the States—against this system a cry of "monopoly" was made.

Mr. Webster then entered upon an examination of the Banking System of the United States. There were, he said, in the United States 700 banks—between 3 and 400,000,000 dollars of capital—\$80,000,000 of specie, and \$100,000,000 of bank notes in circulation.

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ty of this bill, and the payment of specie. Mr. Webster said that the daily payments made in the City of New York from Bank to Bank, and from the People to the Banks and the Banks to the People, was not less than \$80,000,000, and that of the whole country not less than \$250,000,000!

The effects of this Bill formed another prominent part of Mr. Webster's speech. The tax-payer was to count out his specie to the receiver—the receiver to the disbursers—the disbursers to depositors—and depositors to disbursers—and the \$30,000,000 received for the revenue must be counted five times, or the amount of \$150,000,000—and thus we were to become a tinkling, jangling, generation of men, a nation of bell-ringers—symbol-tinklers—a hard money government.

Its effect on the business and commerce of the country will be that \$21,000,000 will always on an average, under the operations of this Bill, be hoarded and kept from public use.

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WASHINGTON, March 13, 1838.

Mr. Webster closed his remarks yesterday about the time I closed my package—not, however, having concluded his speech. Mr. W. before he concluded made some remarks upon a National Bank—of the propriety of having a National Bank in New York of fifty millions dollars capital—or if not in New York, in Philadelphia.

Mr. White, from the committee of Indian Affairs, reported a bill supplementary to the Acts of 1834, for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, to regulate the intercourse with the Indians, and to provide for the peace of the frontier.

After some miscellaneous business, the SUB-TREASURY BILL came up.

Mr. Webster said that upon this occasion, and upon former occasions, he had said nearly all he intended to say upon the subject of a uniform paper currency.

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with an eloquent exordium that claimed the undivided attention of all present.

It is now, said Mr. Webster, twenty-five years since I made the acquaintance of the honorable member from South Carolina. The honorable member preceded me about a year and a half. We entered, therefore, upon public life as young men. I found him then ardent, patriotic, nations, catholic, ambitious, but with high-minded and honorable ambition, not low or cravelling or with any love the leaves and fishes of office.

Mr. Webster continued, and said that the great experience—the long history—the public life and character of the Senator from South Carolina—render a close examination of all he says necessary.

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the party to whom he had wedded himself, and who had been wedded to him.

In a well known place in a certain section of this country, said Mr. Webster, in a place called the Hermitage, where a distinguished man now lives—you have been there, said Mr. W., and I have not. Suppose the occupant of that mansion were now to enter the door to the right, to stalk abroad through the Senate Chamber—his commanding figure in view of all, and his fiery eye upon all—would there not be some strange sights here—some rustling and huddling?

Some of Mr. Calhoun's former notions about the doctrine of Nullification were then examined, and here Mr. Webster said, in his remarks upon Nullification, that he had nothing more to say against the doctrine.

Mr. Webster then examined the last formal speech made on the 15th of February, by Mr. Calhoun upon this subject, and in the language of Mr. Clay, he left not a hair of it,—pulling it out by the roots.

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

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives arrived in this town on Wednesday evening, on a tour of visitation to this section of his Diocese.

We observe that the upper counties are sounding the trump of preparation, and beginning to marshal their forces for the summer elections.

Speaking of the sudden change made by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster said he had read that several years ago, some of the wits of England wrote a satiric regard to two Germans.

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