

things continue, or as it goes on, there will be no lack of ardor in opposing the Land bill, or any other proposition for distributing or effectually using the public money while this state of things exists, or as it goes on.

We have certainly arrived at a very extraordinary crisis: a crisis which we must not trifle with. The accumulation of revenue must be prevented. Every wise politician will set that down as a cardinal maxim. How can it be prevented? Fortifications will not do it. This I am perfectly persuaded of. I shall vote for every part and parcel of the fortification bill, reported by the Military Committee. And yet I am sure that, if that bill should pass into a law it will not absorb the revenue, or sufficiently diminish its amount. Internal improvements cannot absorb it: these useful channels are blocked up by vetoes.

How, then, is this revenue to be disposed of? I put this question seriously to all those who are inclined to oppose the Land bill now before the Senate.

Sir, look to the future, and see what will be the state of things next autumn. The accumulation of revenue may then probably be near fifty millions; an amount equal perhaps, to the whole amount of specie in the country. What a state of things is that.—Every dollar in the country the property of Government.

Again, sir, are gentlemen satisfied with the present condition of the public money in regard to its safety? Is that condition safe, commendable, and proper? The member from South Carolina has brought in a bill to regulate these deposit banks. I hope he will call it up, that we may at least have an opportunity of showing for ourselves what we think the exigency requires.

Mr. Benton said that he rose to second the motion made by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts. This was a subject worthy of the attention both of the Executive and of Congress. There was a vast expansion of paper currency, and gentlemen would perceive that the United States Bank was very far from being the regulator of the currency, for the reason that it had set the example of such expansion. This was unjustifiable on the part of that institution, and not the less so on the part of these deposit banks. He utterly condemned the conduct of both.

He was at present amicably disposed, but held himself prepared for war against all banks. He should not now either defend or extenuate their conduct; but he had a hand as ready to strike against them as it was in the case of the United States Bank. He objected to a national paper currency in toto; and he had a series of measures on the subject carefully prepared, and which, at a proper time, he should present for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Clay said that he had attentively examined the document to which the attention of the Senate had just been called, and was seriously impressed with the alarming state of the thirty millions of the public money which was reported to be in the deposit banks. It appeared that the aggregate amount of all the capitals of those institutions was only forty-two millions of dollars, whilst the Public had, or ought to have, in their vaults thirty millions. In various instances the amount of the public deposits far exceeded the capital of the banks. Among others, the capital of the Savings Institution at Louisville was stated to be \$96,460, whilst the sum of \$337,377 43 was deposited to the credit of the Treasury, besides the sum of \$80,500 98 on account of private depositors. Of the two banks in Michigan, one had a capital of \$228,698 60 in public deposits, and the other a capital of \$150,000, and public deposits to the amount of \$784,764 75. And if we look at the commercial metropolis of the Union, where near ten millions of public money are deposited with three banks, in every instance, the amount of the public deposits exceeds the capital of the bank.

New the security of this vast sum of public money is an object of great importance. Let us see what it is. These deposit banks are under total liabilities to the enormous amount of nearly seventy-eight millions of dollars, for payment: of which they may be called on any one of the 365 days of the year. And what amount have they to meet these liabilities, in the event of any such immediate call? Only about ten millions of specie! Only one dollar in about eight! The principal part of their other means consists of notes discounted and bills of exchange negotiated. But if there come any sudden pressure—if that convulsion in the paper system of which every considerate man feels a consciousness shall take place, these means will be found altogether unavailable to enable the deposit banks to fulfil their engagements. Suppose a failure in the Southern crop, or a great reduction in the price of Southern staples, the wants of commerce would require the exportation of specie to supply the deficiency. The banks would have to furnish this supply, which they could only do by calls on their debtors. The example of one bank calling in for such a purpose would become contagious. Great distress would ensue; and a crash, if the demand for exportation of specie should be great, would be inevitable, and ruin and bankruptcy the necessary consequences. In such a state of things, where would be the ability of the deposit banks to refund the amount of the public deposits? What would become of the thirty millions of the public treasure now in their possession?

There is another interesting view of this subject. We have collected from the People, and now have in these banks, \$30,000,000. Who is the real debtor to the Public for that sum? Not the banks. They are, indeed, the nominal debtors; but they are, in fact, mere agents. The real, substantial debtors to the Public are the debtors to the banks who have borrowed the public money. And we do not know who they are. The Public is in the most singular condition of being a creditor to the large amount of thirty millions of dollars, without even knowing the names of its actual debtors. But it is not the insecurity only of this vast amount which ought to challenge the

serious attention of Congress and the Public. The distribution of it among the different parts of the Union, whilst it remains unappropriated by law, is a most material circumstance. No one can believe that, unless some such scheme as the Land bill is adopted, there will be a less sum constantly on deposit, for some time to come, than the present sum. Assuming it to be thirty millions, the annual interest at six per cent. upon it would be one million eight hundred thousand dollars. Now, who ought to have this interest? The Public, undoubtedly. Who gets it? The deposit banks, and their shareholders. And how is this thirty millions distributed? In the State of New York, with about one-seventh of the population of the United States, there is deposited one-third of the whole sum of thirty millions; and in Kentucky, which, on a fair division, would be entitled to about a million and a half, there is deposited only \$337,000. In other States and sections the disproportions were equally striking.

He was aware of what might be said. He was aware that it might be alleged that the deposits of the public money were made where the collections were made. But surely the incidental as well as the direct advantages in the administration of this Government are worthy of consideration. The accidental circumstance of the place of collection ought not to give to that place peculiar advantages, to the exclusion of all other parts of the Union. It was not so when the Bank of the United States was the financial agent of the Government! Then, by means of its branches the benefit of its being the depository of the public money was diffused throughout the Union; and the Government, as a stockholder in it, received a fair proportion of the profits. And the true remedy for the inequality which he had stated would be found in the distribution proposed by the Land bill, and in avoiding always the accumulation of any unnecessary surplus.

Mr. Clay said that he had intended to call the attention of the Senate to this document, in the course of the debate on the Land bill, and for that purpose had directed the preparation of a table. But as the subject, unexpectedly to him, had been adverted to by the Senator from Massachusetts this morning, he felt it due to the occasion to make the observations which he had submitted.

Mr. Calhoun said that, until he saw this document, he had no conception of the great and imminent danger which awaited us. No man now, however, could deny or shut his eyes as to the cause of it. Its commencement took date some three or four years back; and its results had been distinctly foreseen, by himself at least. The disease is on us, and there is a fearful responsibility somewhere as to its cause. This is the point. Something must be done, and done speedily. Delay till this session has passed, and a wound will be inflicted on our currency and our country, from which neither will recover. All who have any of this worthless capital in their possession will be rushing to invest it in the public lands. And shall we stand calmly by, and permit this fraud? Shall this Senate enlist on the side of speculators and swindlers? Sir, a worse state of things is, we are on the eve of a frightful political catastrophe—a catastrophe which will terminate in nothing but the government of the strongest. He understood these military shemes; they were leading, by a rapid and fiery process, to absolute despotism. The Government was no longer elective; it had become hereditary. The demoralizing influence of gold has been already exercised: the age of steel is coming; and with steel will the conflict close. Vain will be the efforts of patriotism, of virtue, of eloquence, to withstand the advances of arbitrary power. The great and durable interests of society will be destroyed, and Executive power will rise over them, strong in the ruin of every countervailing authority; strongest in the possession of consolidated power.

Some honest and equitable manner of getting rid of this surplus revenue must be devised. He put it to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wright), whether fifteen millions of money, belonging to the whole country, ought to remain at the disposal of his particular constituents? Will he, as a friend of his country, permit this robbery? He was confident that the Senate would not adjourn without applying some remedy. Let all party feeling be put aside. Let Senators consider themselves as citizens of the confederated States, sent here to legislate for the whole Union. He felt under great obligation to the Senator from Massachusetts for the motion he had made. He trusted it would prevail. Let the document be printed, and take my word for it (said Mr. C.) it will be considered as a phenomenon in the eyes of all Europe.

The disease which is spreading over the whole body politic demands and should receive our notice. Let us break up this stagnant pool, and throw back upon the People the treasure which is legally and equitably theirs.

Mr. Wright said the gentleman from South Carolina had asked him one most important question, and he had asked it most improperly. He had asked me, was I a friend to my country? In the position (said Mr. W.) in which I stand, the answer to that question is not with me. I am willing to my conduct to reply. Proudly will I place myself by the side of the Senator from South Carolina, and let our acts be canvassed together, and let them give the answer; I will not answer. The Senator from South Carolina had complained loudly of the inequality of the deposits, as they were now distributed. Would he not throw back his recollection, and remember what occurred only two years ago, when we were told, and by no Senator in more emphatic terms than by that gentleman, that the transfers of drafts by the Secretary of the Treasury were violations of the Constitution? Did not the strongest denunciations come from that Senator, as well as from the Senator from Kentucky, on account of a transfer of Treasury drafts from one bank to another? Yet now the complaint is that

these deposits have not been transferred. The argument could have no other bearing. Was not all the money which lies on deposit in the New York banks collected in the port of New York? Gentlemen do not believe that this could have been transferred. Is the Department to be complained of because the public money has thus accumulated in those banks? The money has been suffered to accumulate, for there was no authority by law for the Department to transfer it, and the greater part of it has been collected in New York. Hence arises the inequality in the distribution of the deposits, and not from any action of the Executive Department. He had been greatly astonished to hear this complaint of the gentleman from South Carolina, treading so closely on the heels of the other complaint, that drafts had been unconstitutionally transferred by the Department. If there had been no law passed to regulate the deposits, was the Executive to be made responsible for that omission? It did not seem to be just that he should.

It was far from his purpose, coming into his seat, as he had done, after this motion had been made, and not having had an opportunity of looking over the document, to enter into an argument as to the security or insecurity of the public money. He had, as yet, made up no opinion of his own on the subject, but he might be allowed to say that he did not feel so much apprehension on the subject as some gentlemen appeared to feel. Perhaps he did not feel enough of apprehension. But, certainly, whatever the danger in this case may be, it would not be ascribed to any fault of the Executive.

Mr. Calhoun said that the Senator from New York had displayed his usual tact and ingenuity in the remarks which he had just made. He (Mr. C.) had stated the existing evil as it stands. He had said that there was fifteen millions of the People's money in the deposit banks of New York, and that these funds were used without interest. He did not question the Senator's patriotism: he only appealed to it. The gentleman, however, had given to his remarks a totally different turn. As to transfer drafts, he would rather the money should remain where it was, than give to the Secretary of the Treasury the power of issuing them.

The gentleman wishes to know why a remedy was not offered before. Did not (Mr. C.) offer one? Did he not introduce a bill which would have met and obviated these evils; and was it not lost in the other House? As to any comparison of his political life with that of the Senator from New York, he was perfectly willing to go into it at any moment when the gentleman saw fit. He should not shrink from any comparison which should involve forecast, patriotism, and a manly meeting of responsibility. The majority in this body had changed, and in some measure he rejoiced at it; for the Executive and those who supported him had now the whole responsibility.

Mr. Wright begged to disclaim anything like personality of allusion. It would be vainly indeed in him to put his humble services in competition with the long and valuable services of the Senator from South Carolina. But he had understood that gentleman as characterizing the great accumulation of the deposits in the New York banks as a robbery of his constituents. If the bill of the last session had passed, would there have been any alteration in the present state of things? He would read an extract from that bill: it ran thus: "That the public funds shall not be removed from the banks in which they are now, or may hereafter be deposited, without the consent of Congress, except in cases where the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his opinion, have good cause to apprehend that the funds are insecure, or where a bank of deposit shall neglect to comply with the provisions of this act, or refuse to perform the duties, or conform to the conditions or regulations which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereinafter authorized to prescribe."

This was the regulation of the bill on that part of the subject. Would the situation of the deposits then have been in any way altered if this bill had passed? Their distribution, it was true, would have been regulated by law, which would have been highly proper, but the situation of them would have been in no degree changed. This was the part of the subject in which he most particularly desired to be understood. As to the fault of the accumulation of the deposits in New York, it was not in the Executive Department. The Senator had asked why some measure of regulation had not been proposed? He should have recollected that the Secretary of the Treasury had recommended to Congress the course of action on this subject which he had supposed to be the best.

Mr. Calhoun said that the Executive had a fixed majority in the other House: we poor Senators, who were called a factious majority, had done all that was possible to avert these evils: why were we not seconded by the friends of the Administration in the other branch of Congress? The Senator could answer that question if he chose.

There were three measures introduced in this body which would have had the desired effect: one to take away from the Executive the power, by means of the public treasure, of disciplining and regulating the ranks of his party; another, to regulate the deposits of the public money; the third, a proposition so to amend the Constitution as to permit the distribution of the surplus revenue equitably among the whole People. All his reasoning on this last subject was pronounced wild and visionary. There was no prospect of pushing it through at the last session: and he had thought it better to let it sleep over until the amount of the surplus was ascertained.

The Senator from New York wishes us to turn our eyes upon the past. He (Mr. C.) wished to consider the future; and it was for this purpose he had endeavored to awaken the attention of the gentleman. The subject was indeed full of interesting considerations. It was the greatest and

most momentous question that had ever occupied the attention of the nation.

Mr. Benton said he could not help interfering in the debate. He could not sit there without pointing out that this affair of thirty millions of surplus revenue was all an illusion. There was no such surplus. There appeared to be such a surplus, because Congress had reached the fourth month of their session, and the appropriation bills had not yet been passed. The money which appeared to be a surplus was all pledged to various objects, the appropriation bills for which were yet to be passed. He thanked gentlemen for reminding him that the majorities had changed in the Senate. And he meant now to admit to the American People that the majority should be responsible, hereafter, for the public business. Yes, four whole months had passed away, the time for laying in the materials for erecting fortifications was going by, and no appropriation bills had been passed. He was determined hereafter to ask the yeas and nays on every question, in order that it might be seen who would obstruct the public business. At the very moment when a vote was about to be taken on the Fortifications bill, it was decided, by a vote taken by yeas and nays, that this bill should be stopped for the purpose of taking up the bill to give away the public lands. It was an illusion to talk of thirty millions surplus revenue. It was an illusion because the appropriation bills had not been passed, nor even the Cumberland road bill; for, although that bill had passed the Senate, it did not pass until after an account had been made out by the Department and the most injurious delay, had taken place. And now, having made up a showy account, we are to tell the People that this money is improperly distributed, that ten millions are given to one State, and a million and a half to another. It was all an illusion. It was putting out a golden fly, a false bait, to catch the People. He had determined to call up the defence bills early next week, and see if the public business was not carried on, now that the Jackson party had the majority.

Instead of calling on the Treasury Department for a return of the amount of the revenue in the Treasury at the date of the last examination, why did not gentlemen call for the amount of surplus revenue which there would be after all the appropriations of the session shall have been paid. The appropriation bills had been delayed for four months to swell this mass of apparent accumulation; and when it had been swelled so much as possible to the highest point, it is held out to the People that there is a surplus of twenty-seven millions to be divided among them. Although there seems to be so large a sum in the Treasury, before the adjournment of Congress appropriations must pass which will dispose of fifteen or twenty millions. Let no gentleman decide, even for himself, how much will be appropriated. Let no gentleman decide, even for himself, what will be required in our navy yards, and for our fortifications. Hitherto, a few works have been commenced at a time, and those have been finished before others have been commenced. But it may now be necessary to begin at once at many different points. A resolution has been passed calling on the President for a return of all the points on our coast at which fortifications are required. The report, in answer to that resolution, may be expected daily. Gentlemen, therefore, should not commit their opinions on these points. Every thing which could be spared ought to be expended on the fortifications.

The evil of the infliction of paper he would only touch for the purpose of referring to a remedy. That remedy would be found in the first act of Congress after the formation of the Constitution. The act of 1789 provided that nothing but gold and silver should be received in payment of the public revenue. He hoped this would be the case again. He hoped the Senate would not rise without being called on to give a vote on this question.

The danger which had been referred to was not so great as gentlemen seemed to apprehend. About a year ago, it was astonishing to see the amount of gold and silver which came into this country. Since that time we had seen no such accounts, because the country had been flooded with paper, which at first prevented the inundation of specie, and then drove out of the country what had found its way here. He should call on the Senate for a vote on this question before the adjournment.

Mr. Ewing did not concur in the views of the Senator from Missouri, that a full treasury was necessary to meet the appropriation bills. If there were put five millions in the public exchequer, it would be perfectly safe to go on, make the appropriations, & pay as the money came in. These appropriations would not lessen the amount of the surplus. Not at all. It were idle to suppose so. On the contrary, it would continue to increase. About twenty-three millions were to be appropriated, and that would be easily derived from the customs and other sources, while the sale of the public lands, constantly flowing, in would remain untouched.

As to the fact of the appropriation bills being kept back: why was it? The Senate could not originate these bills; it was the duty of the House to send them here, and they had failed to do so. The state of things was exactly, to the very letter, as it had been represented by gentlemen on this side of the Chamber.

He would suggest one thing more. There were thirty-five deposit banks, and only eight of them were able to pay the amount in their hands on demand. It is in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, then, to crush the remaining twenty-seven. See, then, the influence which this circumstance gives the Executive over the stockholders, the directors, and those under their control. A golden chain binds them all together, the ends of which are in the hands of the President, and that officer resembles Pharaoh when he gathered into his own granaries all the corn in Egypt, and compelled the people to sell themselves for bread.

Mr. Walker said he did not rise to enter into the discussion, but merely for the purpose of stating a fact. The remarks of the Senator from Ohio seemed to lead to the conclusion that the public money in the deposit banks might be used for political purposes. He felt himself called on, therefore, to state that such was not the fact so far as Mississippi was concerned. The Planter's Bank of Mississippi had more of the public deposits than any other bank in all the western part of the country. The directors of this bank were gentlemen opposed to the party which is called the party of the Administration. The gentleman who stood at the head of the opposition ticket (Mr. Lynch) was the president of the branch of the deposit bank; and the gentleman who stood as a candidate for Congress at the head of that ticket (Mr. Wilkins) was the president of the deposit bank. After the result of that election was decided against him, he was run as a candidate for the U. S. Senate. So far then as the Mississippi Bank was concerned the public money could not be said to have been used for political purposes by the party called the party of the Administration. He believed that the same would be found to be the state of facts in relation to all, or most of the other banks. In fact, the whole of this paper system was against the party called the party of the Administration—it was against the People. And whether the public money shall be deposited in a national bank, or in deposit banks throughout the States, instead of being likely to be used for the People, it will be used against them. If money, if dollars and cents, were to control, instead of the votes of the freemen, there would be a different party at the head of the Government than that which is now placed there. Count dollars and cents, instead of votes, and the Government of the country would be in different hands.

Mr. Black said that politics had nothing to do with the election of the directors of the deposit banks in Mississippi. He believed, indeed, that they were opposed to the present Administration and that this was true of the moneyed interests in his State generally. Money was no test with them, nor did it influence their elections.

Mr. Walker explained that he did not mean to cast the slightest censure on the Planter's Bank of Mississippi.

Mr. Ewing said that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walker) misunderstood him. He did not say that the Executive had exercised this power, but that he could if he chose. There was a difference between the having of a power and the exercise of it.

The motion was then agreed to.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

On the 24th March, Mr. Calhoun offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing proper measures for the safe keeping of the journal of the two Houses and other public records, and of protecting them by proper legal enactments from being mutilated, obliterated, erased, defaced, expunged, disfigured, altered, or otherwise destroyed or injured.

Mr. Grady introduced a bill to authorize the Post Master general to contract with rail road companies for the transportation of the mail, the officers of the Post office department and the officers of the army. Referred to the committee on Post Roads.

The bill for the relief of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria was passed to a third reading yesterday, 17, says 16. It appropriates \$681,120 to pay a debt contracted by these corporations for the purpose of taking Chesapeake and Ohio canal stock. The stock to be transferred to the United States; but the corporations may redeem it within ten years. This bill passed its third reading next day.

On the 25th Mr. Calhoun's resolution offered yesterday was laid on the table says 19, says 15. On Saturday the 26th the Senate did not sit. On the 28th a resolution to adjourn on the 23d May, passed, says 34 says 8. The evening resolution was taken up, when Mr. Rives of Virginia made a speech in favor of it, and Mr. Leigh signified his intention of replying as soon as he should have time to examine the authorities on the subject. The resolution, was on his motion, laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 25th March, Mr. Hall of Connecticut offered a counter report from the minority of the Post office committee, which takes the ground that Congress has not the constitutional power to restrain by legislation the circulation by mail of incendiary publications. But the House refused to receive the report.

A great part of the 24th and 25th of March was spent in discussing the case of contested election but no vote taken.

On 26th the same subject was taken up when a debate arose which lasted till half past four o'clock on Sunday morning, and produced very great excitement. Mr. Wise of Virginia and Mr. Bynum of N. C. indulged themselves in harsh and offensive expressions of each other, to such an extent as induced the House to interfere, and procure mutual explanations and retractions. No question was taken when the House adjourned.

On the 28th the case was again taken up, when Mr. Graham addressed the House at great length in support of his claim to the seat now held by him, and Newland rose to reply, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Much praise is bestowed by letter writers upon Mr. Rencher of N. C. for the ability displayed by him during this debate. They say that nothing but the blinding influence of party prejudice could resist the force and clearness with which he demonstrated the right of the sitting member to his seat. A bill was reported to increase the army by adding one regiment of artillery, and two of infantry.

From the Correspondence of the Lynchburg Virginian.

WASHINGTON, March 6th, 1836. Rumors are plenty as black berries. It is said, that Governor Cass is before the Senate, as Minister to France, and that Speaker Polk goes into the War department. That Cass will go to France, during the summer I expect is quite likely. The crisis which I demand his cool, discriminating judgment, his powerful intellect, and his unbending integrity, is over, and he can be spared. Lewis Cass is one of the greatest men of the age. When he takes up a subject, he seizes it by the horns; darts, as if by magic, into all its ramifications and bearings; presents it to you in its most overwhelming form, clothed in language the most chaste and classic, and compels you to yield, even

though it be against your will. He is a decided friend of the administration, but moderate and dignified, and charitable towards the opinions of his opponents. He would adorn any station in the gift of his countrymen. This may seem extravagant, but it is due; and though I differ from him in some of his political opinions, I cannot withhold it from him.

From the National Intelligencer. THE DEPOSITE BANKS.

We have made room to-day for a special document of great interest, which will be found on the preceding page. It is a Tabular Statement of the condition of the Banks in which the public money has been placed; from a particular examination of which, every intelligent reader will derive information, some of it curious, and all of it instructive. The following is a recapitulation of the aggregate of the table:

Table with financial data including Capital, Deposits of Treasurer U. S., Do. Public Officers, Due to Banks, Contingent fund, Profit and loss, discount and interest, Circulation, Private deposits, Other liabilities, Difference, Loans and discounts, Domestic exchange, Real estate, Due from Banks, Notes of other Banks, Specie, Foreign exchange, Expenses, Other investments.

FOREIGN.

THE U. STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The session of Parliament has commenced in a manner the most auspicious for the ministry. His Majesty opened it in person on the 18th, a speech that has given the country the greatest satisfaction. In alluding to the foreign relations, there is a passage that cannot fail to interest your readers, and which I shall, therefore, extract, so as to bring it more immediately under their attention. After alluding to the state of amity which exists between himself and the continental sovereigns, he thus introduces the difference between the United States and France: "Desirous on all occasions to see my friendly endeavors to remove causes of disagreement between our Powers, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French; the answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received, but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high-minded will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings and consistent with the honor of both."

In the course of the debates that ensued, the Duke of Wellington expressed his approbation of this line of proceeding, and remarked that "the true policy of England was, not only to be at peace herself, but to use her best influence to preserve the peace of the world, and more particularly at this moment than at any other period." This sentiment was loudly cheered by both Houses of the House, and declared by the Premier, Lord Melbourne, to be that system of policy which the Government were determined "to support and preserve." Sir Robert Peel's observations on this part of the speech became important, so much from their peculiarity, as by his own distinguished station. "He was anxious," he said, "that the subjects of those two countries should understand that the two great parties, and indeed all enlightened persons in this country, took a much more enlarged view than was generally supposed, of the interest which they had in the termination of those differences. He believed there was scarcely one man in England, who would contemplate but with pain the commencement of hostilities between France and the United States, (hear, hear); and he believed that there was no man who would not think that any petty temporary advantage which might in the first instance be derived from the commencement of such hostilities between those two great Powers, was dearly purchased by the hazard of a general war arising out of the contest between them, and by the danger which industry, morality, and humanity must sustain under such an emergency, (hear, hear.)" Lord John Russell, in reply to this portion of the Premier's speech, observed that "He had heard with pleasure the right honorable gentleman's declaration, and felt sure that the whole country would respond to his observations on that point. He was persuaded that the mediation of England would tend to prevent war between two great countries on a point of honor, and that there was every pledge of a continuance of peace and harmonious intercourse between France and the United States."

From the Charleston Courier of April 19. LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.—DIRECT. The ship Cornelia, Capt. Exton, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 18th February.

The political news is of little importance. The Cotton market has advanced 4d. The London papers are engaged in discussing the charges against Mr. O'Connell, and the late Carlow elections, which are about to be brought before the House of Commons.

The news from the armies in the North of Spain does not amount to much more than that both parties are manœuvring to take up advantageous positions.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS FRASER, whose death was prematurely announced some months ago, died a short time since in Dublin, at the advanced age of 78 years.

TEXAS.

The last accounts from Texas say that the attack upon San Antonio was under the command of Gen. Cos, and that he was repulsed with the loss of 500 killed. The Texans suffered no loss as they did not allow the enemy to approach nearer than the reach of their own cannon shot.

FLORIDA.

One white man and two Indians have been taken up at Indian Key on suspicion of being spies. A letter dated Fort Drane, March 13, giving an account of the suffering of Gaines' men, says: "They were living on horse flesh which was starved to death, and the dogs in the Camp; one dog's leg sold for \$5. Not a particle of bread had been seen there for many days, and the Indians kept up a regular fire, night and day, for eight days, on the entrenchment." The same letter adds, "Lieutenant Izard was the only officer killed, but several others were wounded, and about 30 men, principally of the Louisiana Volunteers under General Smith. The Indians are on the same river, but a