THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York American thus speaks of the Congress whose public labors have just ceased:

The Whig Congress is remarkable for many peculiar circumstances distinct and apart from political characteristics or acts. It has now been in actual session more than one year and a quarter, being now in the sixteenth month of its legislative labors. No other Congress ever sat twelve months. This has set more months, more weeks, more days, and more hours than any other since the beginning of the Government. It has made more speeches, done more business received more petitions, examined more cases, made more reports, printed more documents, acted on more resolutions, passed more private bills, *rejected* more private bills, passed more public bills, into acts and laws *rejected* more public bills, had more bills *vetoed*, effected more and greater retrenchments, caused more reforms in the parliamentary rules, lost more members by resignation, lost more by death, than any previous Congress. Thirteen have *died* Seven have lost their wives by death during this Congress. Nine have *married* since their election. Twelve or more have lost their children by death during that time. *Seven* Senators and *twelve* Representatives have resigned.—Of the twelve Representatives so resigning, three have been re-elected to the same seats in this same Congress.

Of the more distinguished men in this Twenty Seventh Congress, one has been President and one Vice President of the United States; two have been Secretaries of State, one Secretary of the Treasury one Secretary of War, one Secretary of the Navy, one Postmaster General, two Attorneys General, four Ministers Plenipotentiary, two Speakers of former Houses of Representives, fifteen Governors and Lieutenant Governors of States and Territories. Six more have been the candidates of their parties for Governors of States. Three have been unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency.—Three are now avowed candidates for the Presidency. Two others have in former periods been the candidates of their party for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Of the Members of the two Houses of this Congress, three were Members of Congress more than forty years ago. Others have been Members for more than twenty years in unbroken succession. Several others were Members more than thirty years ago. Several others more than twenty years ago.—Three are more than seventy years old. One is only twenty-eight.

Of those who have been Members of this Congress and have been eminent in the public service, and who will not be Members of the next, I need only name Clay, Calhoun, Preston, Sergeant, Granger, Fillmore, Salstonstall, Morrow, (among the living,) Southard, Lewis Williams, and Lawrence, (among the dead,) to show that the next Congress cannot replace to the country what it loses in this. I might lengthen this list by the addition of many faithful, devoted, distinguished, honored and beloved patriots who now leave the public service, some for a brief interval, *no doubt*;—but too many forever. The aggregate of fame, stability, fidelity and worth which this Congress has exhibited to the country, has been "rarely equalled,—never excelled."

Of the doings of the twenty seventh Congress, says the Baltimore American, we may condense a brief abstract from the details given by this writer.

The Twenty-seventh Congress sat some *four hundred and fifty* days—passed more than *four hundred* bills into Acts, nearly twice as many as any previous Congress—made more than *two thousand* reports, and circulated several hundred thousand copies of valuable documents among the people for their information on public affairs.

The Whigs found the annual expenditures of the Government some thirty-nine millions of dollars. They reduced them last year to twenty one millions, and this year to seventeen millions. In this estimate the Post office expenditures are not included—nor the interest on the Van Buren National debt.

The Whigs found the Florida war raging, after having drawn millions from the Treasury and causing much loss of life. This war has been stopped and the object for which it was waged, attained.

The boundary dispute with England Relative to the North Eastern frontier has been satisfactorily adjusted. The difficulties with Mexico have been arranged The Navy Department has been re-organized, the Navy Board abolished, and economy introduced into the administration of the service. Retrenchment has been made in the Army expenditures and in the Civil Department, of the government. The Indian Department, the Land Offices & the Custom Houses have been visited with a wholesome scrutiny, many abuses corrected, & many extravagancies suppressed.

With the increased appropriations and expenditures of the preceding administration the Whigs found, upon their accession to power, a revenue diminished and continually diminishing; they found the Government depending on Treasury note issues to supply annual deficiencies; they found a debt of more than twelve millions already accumulated, with responsibilities unprovided for to a large amount; they found our domestic industry discouraged and broken down by the influx of foreign manufactures; our farmers cut off from markets; and the whole country distressed by the failure of the Government to provide for its own wants and to protect the people—neither taking care of itself nor suffering the people to take care of themselves.

To remedy these great and complicated evils the Whig Congress labored during twelve months in the production of six different Tariffs or revenue bills, elaborated, as this recorder of their services truly says, by the studies, examinations, and calculations of four different committees, composed of the ablest and most industrious men of the two Houses, who collected the evidence of many hundreds of practical men, merchants, planters, farmers, manufacturers; sifting, comparing, and condensing their statements at more than two hundred committee meetings—After the preparation of these bills with voluminous reports, and after the discussion of them for many weeks, in the Senate and in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, under debates amounting to several score of speeches from men of every party and sections, four of these bills passed the two Houses at different intervals to meet various exigences, temporary or permanent.

Of these four, two only became laws—one, the Act of 1841, temporary; the other, the Act of 1842, permanent. The effects of the latter have been highly salutary in affording protection to American industry and establishing a basis for a renewal of business. As a revenue measure its efficiency will doubtless be seen when a fair opportunity has been allowed for its operation.

The welcome tendered to Mr. Clay on the occasion of his recent visit to Vicksburg, Mississippi, was given in the following terms by the Hon. S. S. Prentiss:

Mr. Clay: On behalf of the public authorities and citizens of Vicksburg, I bid you a hearty welcome to our city. We are much gratified that on your return home you have afforded us the opportunity of exchanging salutations and offering to you those assurances of respect and regard which we were able, only in part, to tender, on the occasion of your former momentary visit. No portion of your fellow citizens have a higher admiration for your character, or a truer appreciation of your public services, than those in whose name I now address you. We behold in your reputation one of the richest jewels of the nation, which needs no setting off of office to exhibit its rare brilliancy and value. Your philanthropy has embaced in its benevolent grasp the cause of human happiness throughout the world: your eloquent breath fanned the flame of liberty as it burst forth, simultaneously, in two continents.

Along the classic shores of Greece, the votary of freedom

"Still mingles in his greatful lay,
Bozzaris with the name of Clay;"

and among the mighty volcanoes of the new world, even in the tops of the Andes, your fame has built for itself a nest by the side of the eagle's.

But your philanthropy has not destroyed your patriotism. You have never forgotten, in your regard for other lands, that you had a country of your own. It is your true and patriotic devotion to that country which more than aught else, challenges our esteem and admiration.—Beyond any other statesman, you have discarded local prejudices and sectional feelings. Your heart is entirely and thoroughly American, and your aim has ever been the advancement of the interest and glory of the whole Republic.

It would, perhaps, be *out of place*, on this occasion, to go into a recital of the eminent public services you have rendered, in the councils of the nation, during your long and splendid career.—But I cannot refrain from saying that I consider one of the greatest benefits you have conferred upon the country, to be the example you have furnished of what may be achieved under our institutions by the exercise of a patriotic and honorable ambition

Young men, as they read your history and trace you, from the poor boy leaving his Virginia home to seek fame and fortune in the forests of the West, to the mighty statesman, upon whose words "listening Senates hang entranced," will feel their breasts swell with new and strange emotion, and a noble emulation will urge them thenceforward to imitate the example of Henry Clay.

The highest reward of the patriot is the esteem and regard of his countrymen.—This reward you are now enjoying—station cannot command it; wealth cannot purchase it. The spontaneous tribute which has just been rendered to your character by men of all parties, fills the measure of public honor. Even that high seat which millions eagerly desire you to occupy, would not add one cubit to the stature of your fame.

Think not this is adulation. It is no less the interest than the duty of every country to acknowledge public worth, and we are proud in presenting Henry Clay to our brothers and sons as an example for their imitation, and to the world as a noble specimen of an American statesman

A large portion of those who surround you trust your public services are not yet completed; and that, as the first man in their regard, you may soon occupy the first place in their gift. They still exclaim with hope and confidence—

"Aye stand erect, the cloud is broken,
Above thee bends the rainbow token;
The shadow of thine onward way
Is brightening into perfect day,
And thou art still, as thou hast been,
The hope and trust of patriot men."

Permit me now, sir, to conclude my pleasant duty, and, in the name of that portion of your fellow-citizens who have deputed me, to bid you again a cordial welcome, and I know I express the sentiment of this entire assemblage in adding our united wish that your days may be long in the land, and that a serene and happy old age may crown your useful & honorable life.

MR. CLAY AT HOME.—The Lexington, Ky. Intelligencer of the 7th instant says—

Mr. Clay reached home on his return from the South yesterday, his health much improved by his travels. Although his journey was undertaken solely on private business, yet his progress throughout has had the character of a triumphal procession. Nor has this been the result of party feeling or an attempt at display for party effect. Party feeling seems every where to have been laid aside and forgotten in the anxious desire of men of all parties, to pay a deserved tribute of respect and admiration to a statesman and patriot, whose whole life has been spent in the service of his country, and who has contributed so much to the honor and glory of a country that we all, of every political party, love.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

The Great Western reached New York at 4 o'clock P M. on Sunday afternoon, bringing dates seven days late. It is not of much importance, but we regret that the very small space at our disposal permits only a meagre selection from the news.

The Great Western left Kyy Road at 5 P. M. on the 11th of February, and arrived at Feuchal (Madeira,)at 4 P. M. on the 19th of February—took in 70 tons coal, and sailed at 10 P. M. on the 20th—passed Sandy Hook on March 12th.—From 15th February had nothing but western winds, generally strong, with heavy sea. It is worthy of remark that the engines of the Great Western have been going just 20 days without an instant stoppage—and that she has steamed a distance of 4700 miles, with consumption of 660 tons of coal;—a feat believed to be without a precedent in the annals of steam navigation:

ENGLAND.

Right of Search.—House of Lords, Feb. 7—Lord Brougham entered into some explanations, with a view to remove a misapprehension entertained by the Attorney General of France (M. Dupin,) as to what had fallen from him (Lord Brougham) on a former occasion relative to the objections on the part of America to any treaty containing a clause recognizing the right of search. In 1842 the Americans had sent a treaty to this country agreeing to the right of search, but objecting to its extension to the American ports; a reasonable objection, because it was unlikely that slave vessels should be in the waters of New York as in those of the Thames. If this one point had been waived, the right of search might now have been in existance for the last nineteen years.

The Washington Treaty.—House of Lords, Feb. 9—Lord Campbell wished to put a question to the government which they would have no difficulty in answering; which was whether they intended to introduce a bill into Parliament for the purpose of carrying out the 10th article of the treaty of Washington, an article which he highly approved. It was respecting the delivering up of persons who had committed crimes in England or America. Unless a bill were introduced that article would be useless in this country, as by the common law of the land, no person could be given up.

Lord Ashburton said that although he was not so well acquainted with the law as the Noble Lord, yet he knew very well, that unless an act of Parliament was passed, the tenth section of that treaty would be useless. He had written to the American Secretary stating this therefore, there was no doubt but her Majesty's government intended to introduce an act for the purpose of carrying out that article. Although it required an act in this country, in America it did not.

House of Commons. Feb 9.

American Boundary.—Lord Palmerston gave notice that he should postpone his motion on the subject of the American Boundary from Tuesday the 21st inst. to Thursday the 23d.

Canadian Wheat.—Mr. Charles Wood, in the absence of Mr. Labouchere, moved for copies or extracts of any communications which have taken place between her Majesty's Government and the authorities of Canada, respecting the duties levied on wheat imported from the United States into Canada, or from Canada into the United Kingdom, since the first day of January, 1842.

Lord Stanley acceded to the motion, as it would enable the House hereafter to enter on the proper consideration of the subject.

Mr. Villiers, Mr. M. Gibson and Mr. Ewart pressed Lord Stanley to say whether or not the government intended to bring in a measure this session to alter the scale of duty on the introduction of colonial grain. But the noble lord declined to do so until the papers were before the House.

The Continent.

The Soult Guizot ministry is safe, at least for the present. It had a narrow escape, and the violence with which it has been assailed by many of the leading members of the Chambers, augurs badly some shrewd politicians think for its permanent stability. Nothing can be more erroneous than this reasoning. The firmness of Mr. Guizot, not only with reference to his bold and emphatic declaration that he would not negotiate for a modification of the treaties, but his peremptory stoppage of the discussion about Spain, in the present state of the relations between that country & France, showed a strong sense of his own position and a corresponding contempt for the opposition. Marshall Soult supported his colleague nobly in the trial. The papers gloat over the handsome things which Lord Brougham, on the first night of the session, uttered respecting France.

Spain,

The conduct of Gen. Seoane at Barcelona—his severity in exacting the contributions—his quartering the soldiery on all the principal inhabitants—his putting down the freedom of discussion in the press, and throwing the writers into prison and suppressing three journals—this system of severity is producing its fruits, and another revolt, not less formidable and bloody, may be anticipated.—Indeed, rumors were current in Paris that serious disturbances had made their appearance at Barcelona, but they do not appear to be well founded. The city was in a state of the greatest fermentation. Secret meetings were held, and all the preliminaries for another revolt were apparent.

Portugal.

The negotiations for the new tariff continue, but as Sir Robert Peel stated in the house of Commons a few nights ago, he is tired of the procrastination exhibited by the Portuguese authorities.

Russia.

Russian Treaty.—By this treaty Russian and English vessels are placed on the same footing on entering the ports of Russia and England. The commerce between the two countries is chiefly carried on in English ships. The treaty has no reference to the tariff.

Egypt and Syria.

The Overland Mail brings intelligence from Alexandia to the 23d of January.

It was rumored that the Pacha is preparing a military expedition to Darfour, that Hassan Pacha is about to leave Cairo with two regiments, to join a force of some 8,000 men already in the upper country.

The news from Syria is to the 9th of January. The Maronites have given up the cause of the Druses, and have joined the Turks. An engagement had taken place in which the Druses were defeated.

From the East.

The Overland Mail reached London on Sunday night, with intelligence from Bombay to the 2d of January, and from Macao to the 19th of November.—As regards China, events were progressing favorably. The Queen ship Herald had arrived at Hong Kong, on her way home with £1,500,000 more dollars, part of the first instalment. That place is ceded in perpetuity to England, and the Hong merchants are virtually defunct. A friendly feeling had succeeded the belligerent one, with which the English and the Chinese favorably regarded each other. Before leaving Nankin, the Imperial Commissioners gave a grand entertainment to the officers of the army & navy at which professions of amity were indulged in on both sides. The British forces were to be stationed in about equal divisions at Amoy, Hong Kong and Chusan. English merchants and their families are permitted, by the decrees of the Emperor, to reside at Canton, at Amoy, at Fowchowfoo, at Ningpoo, & at Shanghae. At the last mentioned place, Captain Balfour is to be stationed as British Consul General. Sir Hugh Gough, the military commander of the expedition, was about returning home, and Sir Henry Pottinger was expected in the beginning of December of Hong Kong, to arrange about a commercial tariff.

London Commercial Summary.

Commercial matters wear a dull appearance. The Money market is heavy—the Cotton market is in a state of stagnation—and the share market has been receding for some time, even in the established lines. The existing depression may be accounted for, to a great extent, by the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the commercial movements of the government. Engagements in many instances were postponed until it was definitely ascertained whether Sir Robert Peel would advance further this session in the direction of free trade. He has stated emphatically he will not.

Again, pending negotiations for new tariffs with France, Spain and Portugal, a good deal of capital is inert and trade is correspondingly paralyzed. In the manufacturing districts; where a month ago, matters were beginning to wear a more active and healthy appearance, the recent ministerial fiat has acted like a wet blanket, damped the energies, and depressed the hopes of the mill owners. Money continues abundant, and only waits safe channels for investment. A considerable amount of specie has been shipped of late to the United States, and every packet is taking out more or less. The average sales of cotton up to Thursday were 5000 daily, but the demand has received a partial check since, and prices have receded a trifle.

Mexico, owing to the non arrival of remittances for the dividends of the last packet, is in very bad odour on the London Stock Exchange. Many innocent people, who held the bonds of that Republic, will, it is said, be ruined, if faith be not kept with them. The South America reached Liverpool on the morning of the 10th instant from New York, with dates to the 19th January, the only arrival this week from the United States.

Liverpool Markets, Feb. 11.

Cotton.—The transactions in Cotton have been large this week, but prices have not met with steady support; on the contrary, the market has had a general leaning in favor of buyers; and we quote ordinary to middling American cotton 1 8d. per pound lower. Surats & Sea Islands are nominally unchanged.—The supply of American has been very plentiful. The sales together have amounted to 38,330 bales, of which nine thousand 5 hundred american have been taken on speculation, and 700 for export.

Tobacco.—We have had a fair inquiry for tobacco this month, but the demand has been mostly confined to Kentucky. Manufactures have taken about 200 hhds strips at barely steady rates, & nearly 200 hhs leaf, drawn from the London market, have been bought for exportation to Africa; of the latter description, we have more on hand at present. Prices generally remain unchanged.

American Provisions.—We have had a better inquiry for Pork since the 4th inst. & several parcels have been taken for exportation to the West Indies, with the view of their being landed there.—For sale previous to the 5th April, on which day the new Colonial Act will come into operation. Beef remains unchanged, and we have nothing further to report as regards Butter. At a public sale on the 6th inst. Cheese went off slowly at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. on the finer kinds. Lard is in good demand at full price. 490 kegs (qualities not first rate) were sold by auction yesterday at 4s per cwt.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The British steamer Tay, which arrived at Havanna, on the 20th ult. was off the Island of Antigua on the 8th Febuary. The commander reports that the shock of the great earthquake of that day was felt so severely that the progress of the steamer was retarded. On looking to the shores the hills appeared to be in motion and one Island disappeared altogether.

The officers of H. B. M. brig Ringdove at Halifax from Barbadoes, report that on the 8th of February, that the shock of the earthquake, soon after they had left the island. It lasted about three minutes, and shook the brig's masts and hull so forcibly that they thought her timbers would be rent assunder.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT GUADALOUPE.

A slip from the Norfolk Beacon states that the brig Sarah Jane, Capt. Gill, at that port, from St. Johns, P. R. brings advices to the 22d ult. Capt G reports that nearly four thousand bodies had been dug from the ruins at Point Petre, Gaudaloupe, and were lightered off and thrown into the sea.

Vessels had arrived at St Thomas from the windward islands, imploring supplies for the inhabitants who escaped distruction—they are without provisions of any kind.

Capt. G. further reports that Bassaterre, (Guad.) Nevis, St Pierres, and Port Royal, (Mart.) were nearly all destroyed.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge, Lieut Com Johnson, from New York via St. Jago de Cuba, arrived at St. Johns about the 15th or 16th ult.; officers and crew well. Lieut. J informed Capt Gill that he distinctly felt the shock—the noise resembling the rolling of shot fore and aft the deck.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Capt. Knowls, of the schr. Ellen, at New York from St Thomas, states that before he left news had been received from Point Petre, Goudaloupe, that by the great earthquake of the 8th of February, every building was thrown down and from ten to fifteen thousand persons killed. The American Consul was killed at Point Petre.

The scene was terrific. It was breakfast hour with the inhabitants. Captain Fisher, of an Am. vessel, when the shock commenced, was sitting in the lower story of a store fronting the water, and sprang for his boat at the end of the wharf. In an instant he was at the end of the wharf but the wharf and the boat both rocked so furiously that he hesitated. Just then the ground opened beneath his feet and with a leap he reached the boat and was saved. Several other Captains were with Captain Fisher at the time, and all saved. Vessels were so much shaken as to be in great danger

Mr. Ridgely, a comedian from Philadelphia, was on the lower floor of a hotel, and sprang into the street On all sides he saw men throwing themselves upon their faces on the ground. In another instant the stone walls fell and buried all beneath them, except a few who were so fortunate as to find themselves above it. When Mr R. recovered himself, he was unharmed, though all the persons he had just seen were hopelessly buried. His little son, a lad of seven years of age, was the first object he saw, springing to embrace his father.

How they came so near together Mr. Ridgley could not understand, as the lad was, at the commencement of the shock in the third story of a house four squares off. The boy says that all he remembers is, that when he heard the cry—Earthquake! he jumped out of the window. The boy was sitting at breakfast with the family, and all the family perished, except a small girl who, after the shock was standing by the side of young Ridgley.

The earth rocked so that a man could not keep his feet. It opened in several places and closed again, swallowing up people and buildings, and in some instances, the water flew up sixty and seventy feet. Many large openings remained. About two-thirds of the inhabitants perished. Of the garrison of eight hundred men, only seventy survived.

A furious fire broke out immediately after the earthquake, which raged for some days, adding greatly to the horrors of the scene.

Four thousand bodies had been dug out of the ruins of Point Petre by the sailors in the harbor, and taken out to sea in boats, in order to prevent pestilence.

Among the killed is the American Consul. He was taken from under the ruins with both legs broken and put on board an American vessel in the harbor, but died the next day.

The massive fortifications were a heap of ruins, and the mouth of the harbor was completely choaked up by rocks forced from the bottom of the sea. It was feared that the vessels in port would never be got out.

At St. Bart's the church and several other buildings were thrown down, and the earth opened in the centre of a street to the width of a foot, the fissure extending 600 yards in length.

Only 10 lives were lost at Antigua, although almost every building in St John's was thrown down.

At St. Eustatia the damage was confined mainly to buildings, some being very badly injured.

At St. Christopher's several of the public buildings were utterly destroyed. Only one person lost her life, but some others were badly hurt.

At Nevis and St. Bartholsmews's the earth opened and water with a sulphurous smell issued from the crevices.

Nothing farther had been heard from Monsterrat. When last seen the island was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke or dust. The sea around was violently agitated

At St. Vincent the shock was felt but slightly.

Great Fire at Worcester, Mass.—The Exchange, Worcester Bank, and York House burnt. We learn from the Boston Journal, that on Monday morning about one o'clock, a fire broke out in Worcester, Mass., in the brick building next door south of the Central Hotel, on Maine st. It was principally occupied by Messrs. Spears & Farnsworth, as a restaurat and boarding house, which with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The adjoining building, known as the central exchange, was soon on fire, and was entirely destroyed. This building was occupied by the post office. Worcester Bank, the printing and publishing offices of the Worcester Palladium, the Worcester Waterfall, the lawyers' offices, &c., and the amount of property consumed must be very large.—There was an insurance on the building of $15 000, partly in Worcester, and partly in Boston.

A livery stable situated immediately in the rear of the Exchange, was also burnt to the ground.

The "wool store," a large brick building in the rear of the one in which the fire was discovered, at present unoccupied, was also entirely destroyed.

A letter from a correspondent in Worcester, states that the books, papers' bills and specia of the Worcester Bank were removed to a place of security without loss. The printing materials belonging to J. B. Ripley, printer of Palladium, were mostly saved—but the contents of the Waterfall office were entirely destroyed and but partly insured.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Bridgetown, N. J. Chronicle says that Mrs Sarah Smith, who died in that place on the 28th ult., was a lineal descendant of the Royal family of Sweeden. Her g. g grandmother Elizabeth, in the turbulous times of that kingdom, was compelled to flee from her native country, when she was sixteen years old She was concealed in a hogshead on board of a ship at Stockholm, for some time, before the vessel sailed for America. She brought many valuable treasures with her across the water, which were also concealed on board the ship; but after the vessel had sailed over the Atlantic she was wrecked on the Jersey shore. This lady, with a few of the crew barely saved their lives. In her destitute condition on the shore of a vast wilderness, as New Jersey then was, she fell in with a hunter by the name of Garrison; their acquaintance grew into intimacy and ripened into love. She married him, and by him had ten children. It is said that her youngest son, William, was born when she was in her 55th year. She died in the 95th year of her age. She has a grandson now living in Bridgeton, who was brought up by her until he was about 9 years of age, to whom she related this narrative, and many of her interesting adventures. This gentlemen computes his grnadmother's descendants in the country at more than a thousand souls.

A Contrast by a Radical.

Despite the abuse which the leading Tory Journals continue to heap upon this country, in consequence of the culpable course of several of our States, the Radical prints eulogize a Republic, as far better than a Monarchy, and draw strong contrast in favor of the former. After giving the history of the financial career of Great Britain for some time, a writer in the London Dispatch says:

"Under these circumstances, all produced by Tory Government, what right have our Tory papers to revile the monetary system and the distresses of the American Republic? America has no debt and all she wants to borrow to restore her finances scarcely equals one-fifth of the loans, that used annually to be raised by us during the French revolutionary war, and none of which has been paid off except by means of otherwise increasing the debt. If the Republic borrows, it pays rapidly. If our monarchy borrows, it never pays at all. The Queen's civil list alone costs us more than double, or nearly treble, what would pay the interest at 5 per cent. of what the republic wishes to borrow, to restore its national finances.—What infatuated folly and impudence is it for our Tory writers to triumph in the present writers to triumph in the present monetary embarrassments of America!—Our own are vastly greater, for the interest of our national debt is ten times as much per annum as the capital which the American President wishes to borrow.—There is a beautiful freshness of feeling arises from perusing the addresses of Washington. This great man made nine annual addresses, and they show him to the utmost advantage. In his first address, delivered exactly 53 years ago, he tells the citizens to provide for their defence adding, "a free people ought not only to be armed, but diciplined," &c.—What a contrast is this to all that we hold to be safe & sound in this most enlightened country! But government would not for the world suffer our people to have arms in their hands, well knowing that they would then have power to assert their rights, and procure a redress of grievances, and a removal of corrupt abuses."

Protestant Episcopal Mission.—The New York Commercial of Saturday says—Thomas N Sanford Esq., the treasurer, acknowledges the receipt, during the present week, of $7311. for the domestic missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The treasurer of the foreign missions of the same Church acknowledges the receipt of $5389 for the week ending the 9th instant, making a total of $12,700.

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