FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the ship Liberty.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

4 Days Later from Europe.

Highly important news—resignation of the Ministry—tremendous excitement in England—further prorogation of Parliament—great political revolution in Great Britain—Ministerial crisis—advance in American cotton—state of the corn Market, &c. &c. &c.

By the extraordinary enterprise of the New York Herald, we received at an early hour yesterday the following important intelligence from England, brought by the arrival of the packet ship Liberty, Captain Norton, which sailed from Liverpool on the 13th ult. She was boarded on Sunday by an agent from the Herald nearly one hundred miles at sea, and the news brought over land by express to the Herald office.

American Rep.

"At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 10th day of December, 1845, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in council.—It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 15th day of December inst., be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 30th day December inst.

The corn law question has been the cause of this.

The effect that this news will have upon the relations between England and America cannot but be of the utmost consequence.

American cotton had improved.

The following statement was made in the Liverpool Mercury of the 12th:

The Message of Peace to America.—An inquiry has been earnestly addressed to us from London, as to whether the news touching the expected opening of the ports, really left England by the Acadia, from our river at noon on the 4th inst. Our reply is, and we can answer for the fact—it did so. We have entitled it a message of peace, because no one can doubt the effect of the announcement, especially if followed by realization, not only upon the Oregon question, but all other matters of discussion between the two nations.

This we know is a mistake. The announcement of the London Times did not come in the Acadia, although it was evidently intended for that steamer.

From the London Herald, Dec. 12.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

Sir Robert Peel's Government is at an end. All the Members of the Cabinet yesterday tendered their resignation, which her Majesty was pleased to accept.

It will be easily believed that we regret this determination of her Majesty's advisers: but we should much more regret their unanimous determination to sacrifice the industry of the country by stripping it of all protection.

The important fact now announced proves how completely wrong the *Times* was when it stated that the Government had decided upon proposing to Parliament, as a Cabinet measure, the repeal of the corn laws.

[From the London Chronicle, Dec. 11.]

An official announcement, in another part of our paper, confirms one part of the statement which we made yesterday—namely, that Parliament, instead of being summoned for the despatch of business, would be again prorogued. The other and more important part of our announcement is, we believe, equally correct. The Cabinet, we are assured, resigned yesterday. It is confidently said, that so far from the Cabinet having at any time come to a decision to recommend the repeal of the corn law, a large majority of his colleagues have throughout been opposed to Sir Robert Peel's recommended.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

The rumors which have been confidently circulated in the best informed quarters since Monday, and circumstances which have come to our knowledge since the return of the Ministers last night from Osborne House, leave scarcely any reasonable doubt that the reviving repugnance of the Duke to the decision of his colleagues has rendered it necessary for them to tender their resignations to her Majesty. An unforeseen difficulty of course there must have been somewhere.

The head of an aristocracy demands, it may easily be imagined, a little more time to act as not to resolve. It is not however always possible to adjust the interests of a Cabinet, much less those of a nation, to the convenience, the dignity, or the humor of an individual. An obstinacy which is assumed with a less serious intention, may be maintained a day too long to the ruin of both colleagues and cause. Meantime whatever may happen, whoever may be in the next month, very few hours can pass without proving to the nation the substantial truth of our first momentous announcement—viz., that the leaders of the cabinet were resolved upon proposing a total repeal of the corn laws. They were resolved to the utmost of their power. They were resolved to do this, or nothing—to repeal the corn-laws or be no ministers. If the duke sees peril in that measure, or feels reluctance to undertake it, he will have to realise the danger and disagreeables on the other side of the scale—the dissolution of the conservative ministry, and the interposition of a rival, and in some respects a more suitable agency.

[From the Liverpool Mail, Dec. 13.]

The nation by the resignation of ministers is in a much more serious dilemma than many persons think. The landed interest as it is called, would have almost insurmountable difficulties in forming an administration to carry out their views. The conservative party is divided; suspicion and distrust have long been in the camp; some murmur, some storm, many are sick; and not a few are disgusted.

Our opinion is, judging by the obscure light in which the defection is yet placed, that a dissolution of parliament must be the result, followed immediately by a general election. In this case the nation at large will be called upon to decide the great question at issue.

[From the London Sun, Dec. 11.]

The New Ministry—Immediately upon the refusal of the Duke of Wellington, on Friday last, to carry out what he had agreed to do—namely, to propose a repeal of the corn laws in the House of Lords—it became apparent that resignation of office by Sir Robert Peel must follow. Lord John Russell was recommended to be sent for and a messenger was despatched on Saturday last to command his attendance at Osborne House. His arrival there was expected yesterday, and Sir Robert Peel expected to have met him. Sir Robert, however, returned last night, without having seen Lord John.

This morning Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel had an interview of an hour's duration, after which Lord John Russell left town for Cowes. He had an audience of her Majesty, and has returned to town this evening, having had full powers given him to form a Government. He has sent for Lord Palmerston, and is taking it is believed, all the necessary steps to form an Administration.

[From the London Sun, Dec 11.]

Should a war take place with America neither Aberdeen nor Haddington could have carried it on with the spirit and skill suited to such a serious contest. The downfall of this heterogeneous Cabinet will be the worst news for Polk that he has received since his instalment into office.—The Syrian affair made an impression in America, which established the character of Palmerston for decision and national spirit, and Polk would rather see any man in the foreign office than a nobleman who, since the days of Canning, is the only minister that has asserted the honor of the country in all her foreign relations. The character of the remainder may be summed up in a few words. Since the Earl of Ripon was prime minister, & by his pusillanimity excited the ridicule of the Sovereign that called him to office, he has been utterly useless.

The Premier was almost alone in his views in his own Cabinet.

We understand that, in consequence of the resignation of Ministers, her Majesty will leave Osborne House on Saturday next, in order to be in nearer communication with those who are to become her new advisers.

[From the London Post, Dec. 12.]

On Wednesday last, at the council that assembled at Osborne House, Sir Robert Peel and every member of his cabinet tendered the resignation of their respective offices, and these resignations her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept.

The Queen has since entrusted to [illegible] John Russel the duty of forming a new cabinet. His Lordship appears to have received the very earliest intimation [illegible] since we find that, on Tuesday morning, immediately after the arrival of a messenger from London, the noble Lord quitted the neighborhood of Edinburg on his way South. Yesterday Lord John Russell was honored with an audience by the Queen, at her Majesty's residence in the Isle of Wight.

Such are the details—so far as we can collect them—of the statement we made in considerable portion of our impression of yesterday. The rumors in circulation up to a late hour of the evening will be found in another part of our paper.

The following is the most correct list of the new Cabinet:

First Lord of the Treasury Lord J. Russell.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottingham.

Secretary for the Colonies, Viscount Palmerston.

Secretary for the Home Department, Marquis of Normandy.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Barring.

President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne.

President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Labouchere.

Vice President, Mr. Sheil.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Minto.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Fortescue.

First Commissioner of Woods and Forrests, Earl of Bessborough.

Ambassador to Paris, Lord Beauvale.

Ambassador to St. Petersburg, Marquis of Clanricade.

The great objection to the correctness of this list is that one does not find in it the name either of Sir Robert Peel or of Mr. Cobden.

[From the London Sun, Dec. 11.

Lord John Russell having undertaken the task of forming a new administration, is proceeding with all despatch in making his arrangements.

Lord Palmerston has been sent for, and will quickly arrive in London. To him the Foreign office will be confided.

Lord Normandy, in all probability, takes the Home office.

Lord Grey the Colonial office

Mr. Baring resumes the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Lord Morpeth may possibly go to Ireland where his popularity would render him an admirable Lord Lieutenant.

Lord Cottenham resumes the Chancellorship of England.

Lord Campbell the Chancellor of Ireland Sir Thomas Wilde & Mr. Jervis will be Attorney and Solictor Generals.

Lord Minto takes the Admiralty.

Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Hawes, Sir George Grey and Mr. Tufnell will form parts of the government.

Sir C. Napier and Admiral Dundas are to join the Admiralty Board.

Such are the *on dits* of the day.

It is understood that before Lord John Russell's departure he addressed communications to several of his late colleagues only one of whom, we believe, Mr. [illegible] ng, happened to be in London.

We believe that Sir Robert [illegible] delighted at his freedom from [illegible] of office, and from [illegible] the last 12 months. All th[illegible] busy packing up the papers, [illegible] clear board for the new ad[illegible]

As parts—and important [illegible] the administration, public opi[illegible] strongly to Mr Cobden and M[illegible] No administration will be [illegible] plete in which the men of the[illegible] not included. The Peel gove[illegible] since its advent in 1841 has be[illegible] led to court popular opinion; a[illegible] necessity which Sir R. Peel felt [illegible] so still more, is the overthrow of t[illegible] servative party owing. Lord John R[illegible] cannot forget *what* he owes to the free trade party, nor *to whom* he owes his re[illegible] to power.

[From the Liverpool Mercury Dec. [illegible]1.]

In the present state of things, it would of course be premature to announce any arrangement as to the persons and places in the new government. The following list was, however, pretty generally credited last night in political circles:—

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord John Russell.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Cottenham.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Lord Palmerston.

Secretary of State for the Home Department—Lord Morpeth.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Lord Gray.

Under Secretary for the Colonies—Mr. Chas. Buller.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Baring.

Attorney General—Sir T. Wilde.

Solicitor General—Mr. Dundas.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—The Marquis of Normandy.

President of the Council—The Marquis of Landsdowne.

Ambassador at Paris—Lord Clarendon

[From the London Times.]

Most gratifying is the assurance which we are able to offer to our friends, that notwithstanding those difficulties which render a dissolution of the cabinet unavoidable, there is not the slightest danger of any schism in the great conservative party or of any desertion from it. The whole of the cabinet retires without a shade of personal hostility among its members, or any difference of sentiment upon the proper policy, except upon the one question of a repeal, or rather modification, of the corn laws. Upon this question, too, the differences is much less than has been supposed. It is, we believe, true that Sir R. Peel has even insisted upon a considerable relaxation of the laws in question, to be accompanied, however, by a compensation to the agricultural interests—landowners, farmers, and farm laborers—not [illegible]y adequate but ample. What this com[illegible] to guess; the [illegible] that it was [illegible] whole [illegible] agree [illegible] is [illegible] than those [illegible] what he considers an adequate compensation to the agriculturists; so that unless the new ministers proposed such an adequate compensation, they will find themselves opposed by the conservative majority of more than one hundred, undiminished by a single unit, and reinforced no doubt, by many honest whigs like Mr. Cayley. Even if they have recourse to a dissolution, they are more likely to loose than to gain, but they must gain more than fifty seats to replace themselves in their glorious majority of one, and it is perfectly impossible that they can gain the half of fifty. Again of one hundred votes will be necessary to raise them to the position from which Sir Robert Peel's government retires—so much for conservative prospects.

[From the London Globe, Dec. 11.]

Of the precise result of Lord John Russell's visit to Osborne House, little or nothing has yet transpired. Various rumors are of course afloat; but knowing that upon those points in which our readers are most desirous of being informed, nothing can at present be known, we refrain from giving them currency. Upon one point, we can, however, speak with confidence. We have reason to believe that, notwithstanding the manifest difficulties which a single glance assured him must inevitably beset his path, Lord J. Russell obeyed the summons of her Majesty with a determination to allow no consideration of a merely party nature to interfere with or limit the tender of his services to her Majesty and the county at the present juncture.

Whatever articles are now interposed in the way of a final settlement of the corn law question must come from his opponents.—If the House of Lords should, at the instigation of any portion of the late cabinet, place itself in opposition to the course deemed advisable by Lord John and those who may be prepared to act with him, the responsibility will be cast without reserve upon the right shoulders. This will of course result in a direct appeal to the sense of the country; of the result of which we can, in the present state of affairs have no doubt.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—Friday, Dec. 12. For the past week our market has been completely paralysed by the statements made in the *Times* as to the intention of ministers to propose an immediate repeal of the corn laws. The trade is still kept in perfect suspense, in [illegible]sequence of the resignation of ministers [illegible] the late interval of absence of dem[illegible]ost all grain has lost value, but it i[illegible] to say to what extent, as sellers [illegible]romote business by any reasonable [illegible]ion to buyers.—We are; therefore, [illegible] make any other report than very [illegible]ession & prices nominal.

LIVERPOOL C[illegible]ANGE—Friday, Dec. 12. [illegible] ministers, reported [illegible]n of yesterday, [illegible] a still more a[illegible]. At our mar[illegible], th[illegible] [illegible]posal of a few parcels of Irish new [illegible] all other kinds of both new and old [illegible]ining nominally without any quotable [illegible]ge in value. Flour, of all descriptions, [illegible]g very unsalable to day; declined at [illegible]t 1s per sack; and barrels, in which no [illegible]iness was apparent, may be considerably somewhat cheaper. Oats, although not [illegible]entiful, where in slow request, receding 1d per 45lb; and oatmeal, beyond a few parcels taken for Scotland, moved sparingly at last quotations. All other free articles, in the absence of demand were rather depressed in value. After the close of the market, about 8000 bbls States flour under lock, were put up to auction in lots; but 28s 9d being the highest price offered, was refused, and the whole subsequently withdrawn at 30s. Bonded wheat without inquiry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 12—Our market has been less abundantly supplied with American Cotton this week, and the decline of ⅛d per lb noticed last Friday in good ordinary and middling qualities, has been regained. Brazil and Egyptian are heavy of sale, and ⅛d per lb lower. Surats are without change, and Sea Island also. American have been taken on speculation.

The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this week for fair Cottons are —Bowed 4¼d, Mobile 4¼d, and Orleans 4¼d.

FLOUR—Flour of all descriptions, being very unsaleable to day, declined at least 1s. per sack; and bbls., in which no business was apparent, may be considered somewhat cheaper.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1846.

SENATE.

A message was received from the House, communicating the action of that body on Saturday last respecting the death of one of its members, Hon. Wm. Taylor of Va., and inviting the Senate to attend the funeral from the hall of the House this day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House the Speaker called to order at the regular hour, and soon thereafter the members of the Senate preceded by its officers, entered the Hall—The associate Justice of the Supreme Court, (the Chief Justice not being present) preceded by the officers of the Court, next entered. Then followed the President of the U. States and Heads of Departments.—The Chaplain of the House now entered, preceded by the officers of the House and followed by the funeral official escort.—The coffin was placed on stands in front of the Clerk's desk. From the Clerk's desk the funeral services were performed.

A benediction being pronounced the procession was formed at the east part of the Capitol, & moved to the Congressional burial ground in the order laid down in [illegible]. [illegible] of Congress immediately adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

The following extracts are from a letter in the Boston Atlas, under date of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1846.

I am even more persuaded than when I referred to the subject, several days ago that the Whig opinion of the Senate will not move unitedly upon the proposition to give the notice to England, and that there are most decided reasons for confirming the worst apprehensions in that respect. Considering my personal convictions upon this subject, which are against war or any movement contemplating such an emergency, without the last and most urgent occasion, it is painful for me to announce, that several, perhaps *four*, of the most prominent Whig Senators, at this moment are nearly committed to the policy recommended by the President, in reference to Oregon. Such is their deliberate judgment—and it is prompted by the highest and most patriotic considerations of public duty, under the circumstances. If they remain true to those sentiments, and their past history would seem to warrant but little hope of change, then the notice will be given, beyond any manner of doubt.

The Senators to whom I have alluded, and they are men who command the confidence and respect of all parties throughout the country, and whose opinions will be regarded as high authority on the other side of the water, have ascertained that the Administration is, and has been, playing a double-faced game upon this momentous question—and they are determined to bring it to that sort of crisis, by which it shall be taken out of the contest for the Presidency, for which Mr. Polk is now nursing it, and others in the Senate have mounted as a hobby to prosper their pretensions.

I have reason to know that the President has been *officially* notified, that the responsibility of this, or any other proceeding, involving the extreme measures, which are proposed, shall not rest with the minority in the Senate. The power, for good or evil, rests with his own friends—and it is their duty, under the Constitution, to excercise it; at all events, they will be compelled to receive or retreat from the ground taken by the Executive unless precautionary steps of a pacific character, are taken in the meantime to avert such a necessity.

It comes to me from sources which have been deeply and intimately concerned and interested in this controversy, since Mr. Polk came into power, that the intelligence of this unexpected movement, upon the part of Whig Senators, has entirely upset the calculations at the White House which expected to derive all the popular advantage from a war cry, without any responsibility of peace legislation—and that arrangements are or will be put into immediate execution, by which negotiation will consummate an adjustment, or the ac of the majority delay the termination of the treaty according to the stipulation.

The suggestion of extending the notice [illegible]ears, is still regarded with remark[illegible]ect; by those who have taugh[illegible] to believe that national digni[illegible]ty and honor require the most immediate and summary proceedings and any step tending towards a procrastination of the evil day, deserved to be visited, as an act of recreancy, on those who would sacrifice the interests of the country by hesitation.

The period has however passed when the majority can trade on the promises of security, derived from the action of others. Their war speeches can no longer be made under the assurance that there is no danger of hostile results—and, if war is to grow out of giving Great Britain warning that our joint agreement has ended, they will have all the satisfaction and the honor in their own hands. This change of appearances has already had its effect—for Mr. Hannegan, who offered the notorious resolutions a few days ago, was refused by his own friends, the poor privilege of calling them up. At least, he so represented the facts to the Whig side of the Senate, to whom he appealed for the courtesy of this consideration. He has gone I understand, so far as to denounce the administration, for "backing out" from its position—and there are others, too, who represent the inflammable opinion of the West on this question, that do not scruple to express themselves with equal positiveness against Mr. Polk, at every opportunity that offers.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who is said to be an eminent member of the legal profession, submits the following views on the Oregon subject:

The present posture of affairs between the United States and Great Britain is calculated to awaken the deepest solicitude in the bosom of every patriot, every philanthropist, and every Christian. Matters seem to have approached a crisis which cannot be contemplated without a feeling of solemnity and anxiety. The subject matter of controversy which now remains open between the two nations is a comparatively small portion of the territory of Oregon and it sinks into insignificance when compared with the magnitude of the consequences which may result from pressing this controversy to an extremity. Both parties have declared their readiness to yield a portion of their respective demands; both have advanced to a certain extent in the effort to obtain a compromise and the difference between their several offers may be regarded as the only substantial point in dispute. It is in reference to this narrow ground alone that they have been unable to come to an arrangement.

Upon this point the negotiation has been suspended, if not closed. All the ordinary means of adjusting differences between nations seem to be exhausted. Diplomacy has failed to accomplish the desired result. After years have been expended in setting forth and maintaining by argument the antagonist claims and pretentions of the parties, they have found themselves unable to agree upon any terms of accomdation. What then remains to be done or attempted to avert the fearful consequences which menace the two nations?

According to the usages which have prevailed in similar cases, no alternative presents itself but war. Two powerful gallant, and haughty nations each unwilling to yield a tittle of what it believes to be its rights, and planting itself on the platform of national honor, finding it impossible, as is supposed, to agree upon any plan of amicable adjustment, appear disposed to vindicate their respective claims by an appeal to arms.

This is at best but a sorry mode of determining a question of right between two Christian people, of deciding upon a title to land between any parties. The only question which remains open is a simple one of title to a particular territory. Both are by common consent in the joint and peaceable possession of the subject of controversy. The title on either sides rests on historical documents and written proofs. Are we, at this period of the world, to fall back upon the barbarous practices of the dark ages, to revive a mode of trial repugnant and abhorrent to the principles of our nature, and submit the decision of such a question coolly and deliberately to the arbitrament of the sword?

Who can look forward to such a catastrophe without a feeling of horror? The two parties are endowed with equal courage and with equal pride. In a righteous cause, and to accomplish adequate ends, both will be found prepared to encounter every hazard, to endure every extremity to submit to every sacrifice, rather than yield. Both possess immense resources, physical and moral; both wield large means of carrying on the work of mutual destruction. Can any man on either side of the Atlantic believe, in the wildest flights of his imagination, that either of these parties is so utterly prostrated by its mighty foe, so completely humbled by the superior strength of its antagonist, as to be compelled to surrender by capitulation what it had been unwilling to yield for the preservation of peace? No one gifted with ordinary intelligence can anticipate such a result. Yet is it not manifest that unless such a consequence should flow from a resort to hostilities, a war, though continued through thrice the period which has been consumed in negotiation, will prove equally ineffectual in terminating the controversy?

Is the war, then, to be interminable? Is it to descend as a bequest to our posterity and our children and children's children to be cradled in arms, nurtured amid the turmoil of battle, and to spend their entire existence in carrying on this bloody conflict? Is it to be a war of extermination, or is it at length to be brought to a close by an amicable arrangement? After exhausting each other's strength after expending those resources which, wisely applied might be made so magnificently to advance our common interests and mutual happiness, in enlarging the boundaries of civilization and widening the sphere of human enjoyment, in the dreadful work of mutual destruction and the infliction of mutual injury, are we at length, after years of calamitous suffering on both sides, with animosities sharpened by the conflict, with deeply exasperated feelings of embittered hatred, to conclude the struggle upon terms of concession and friendly compromise?—With such views of the consequences which impend over two such nations, originating in such a cause, and in such an object, the mind is prompted seriously and solemnly to inquire, is there no mode by which they may be averted? Is there no way in which the parties may be spared the crime of inflicting and the misery of suffering such calamities as now menace us? Is there no practicable course which the patriot, the philanthropist, the christian can devise to ward off these awful results? Have all peaceful means been tried, and have all proved abortive? It would seem that the parties can never approximate to a settlement through the ordinary forms of diplomacy. Arguments the most cogent are addressed, without producing conviction, to minds already rooted in a long established faith. Neither party can cherish the expectation that he will be able to effect a change in the opinions of his adversary. A submission of the question in controversy to the judgment of a foreign empire has been declined by the Government of the United States, & upon grounds which appear satisfactory. It may well be doubted whether any nation, particularly one placed in the circumstances in which the United States stands, ought ever to consent to submit questions involving its honor or its rights of sovereignty to the adjudication of any foreign potentate. It is hoped that the precedent thus set will rarely, if ever, be departed from under any contingency.

In this state of the business, without pronouncing that no other mode is practicable, and may not even prove more available, it will not it is hoped, be regarded as presumptious to suggest a plan by which the difficulties between the two nations may be accommodated, without subjecting either to any offensive or disparaging imputation. As has been remarked, the question is one purely and exclusively of title to land. The parties recognize the same principles of law as their rule of action. The case is one emphatically of a judicial character. Let a tribunal be created, constituted of five or six individuals of each nation, selected for their eminent juridicial attainments, and their exalted personal integrity. Let them be sworn impartially to examine the case, and to decide upon it in conformity with justice and equity. To that tribunal let the entire subject be submitted, with plenary authority, untrammeled by instructions, to employ such means as it may deem proper, and to adjust the controversy, in all its circumstances and details, as it shall deem expedient and right Let the judgment of this tribunal be forever binding and conclusive.

It will be remembered that difficulties as momentous in their character, & apparently as insurmountable, have heretofore been adjusted between the same parties by means strikingly analogous to that now suggested. The Board of Commissioners organized under the treaty of 1794 reviewed the deliberate acts of the British monarch, and the solemn adjudications of British courts, and awarded a just remuneration to American citizens who complained of the illegality of these proceedings.

The adjudications of this high tribunal were acquiesced in without a murmer by the Government whose acts were thus pronounced wrongful. If questions of so grave and delicate and complicated a character could thus be adjusted, little apprehension need be entertained of a failure to accomplish the same result in the case before us

Such a course as has been indicated is recommended by every consideration. It is in perfect harmony with the institutions of both countries. The foundations upon which those institutions rest are the broad, the universal, the enduring principles of law. The ordinary judicial tribunals of both nations are accustomed to investigate and decide legal questions involving the merits of the most solemn and deliberate acts of the Government, and in which the rights of their own and sometimes of foreign nations are deeply implicated. Their judgments even upon such momentous matters have been equally characterized by unquestioned impartiality, unbending integrity, and profound ability. Neither Government, if it be sincere in its assertion of right, could distrust the judgment of a tribunal thus constituted.

The plan thus suggested is not only thus in accordance with the established principles upon which the institutions of both nations rest; it is equally so with the spirit of the age. This is an era of enlightened and authoritative public opinion and progressive civilization. War has become an object of detestation and abhorrence throughout Christendom. The pacific adjustment of national controversies is demanded of the heads of all governments.—The United States and Great Britain are the great bulwarks of Christian civilization; they are engaged in an honorable competition in enlarging its boundaries, and in giving stability to its foundations. Their example will be of commanding influence in the Practice of nations. The consequence of their course in the present emergency will be widely spread and endure throughout age. Let them unite in the creation of such a tribunal as has been pointed out, and they will have made the noblest, the highest, the most magnificent contribution ever yet bestowed by finite power to the cause of human happiness.

Value of knowledge and observation.—The Maine Farmer relates an instance, showing the value of knowledge. A young man from Boston, who had employed his leisure hours in studying geology & chemistry, was travelling through the State, soliciting subscriptions for a newspaper, and passing through the town of Newtown, he saw a pile of bricks, from their peculiar colour, attracted his attention. He examined one of them—enquired from whence the clay was taken of which they were made—learnt the fact—found out the extent of the clay-bed; came to the conclusion that it was a mine of wealth—proposed to purchase the farm—finally succeeded in effecting a purchase, at *fifteen hundred dollars*—had the writings made—went to Boston, and there sold *two* acres of the farm which contained the "Metallic Lustre" for *four thousand dollars*!

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