duce envy in my bosom? No, Sir—increased gratification and delight, rather. Sir, I thank God, that if I am gifted with little of the spirit which is said to be able to raise mortals to the skies, I have yet none, as I trust, of that other spirit which would drag angels down. When I shall be found, Sir, in my place here, in the Senate, or elsewhere, to sneer at public merit, because it happened to spring up beyond the little limits of my own State, or neighborhood; when I refuse, for any such cause, or for any cause, the homage due to American talents, to elevated patriotism, to sincere devotion to liberty and the country; or if I see an uncommon endowment of heaven—if I see extraordinary capacity and virtue in any son of the South—and if moved by local prejudice, or gangrened by State jealousy, I get up here to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character and just fame, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth? Sir, let me recur to pleasing recollections—let me indulge in refreshing remembrance of the past—let me remind you that in early times no States cherished greater harmony, both of principle and of feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina. Would to God, that harmony might again return.—Shoulder to shoulder they went through the Revolution—hand in hand they stood round the Administration of Washington, & felt his own great arm lean on them for support. Unkind feeling, if it exist, alienation and distrust, are the growth, unnatural to such soils, of false principles since sown. They are weeds, the seeds of which that same great arm never scattered.

Mr. President, I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts, she needs none.—There she is—behold her and judge for yourselves. There is her history—the world knows it by heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill—and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for Independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia; and there they will lie forever. And, sir, where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives in the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit.—If discord and disunion shall wound it—if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at and tear it—if folly and madness—if uneasiness, under salutary and necessary restraint, shall succeed to separate it from that Union, by which alone its existence is made sure, it will stand, in the end, by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked; it will stretch forth its arm with whatever of vigor it may still retain, over the friends who gather round it; and it will fall at last, if fall it must amidst the proudest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The following is a copy of the joint address of the Council and Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick to the King against re admitting the United States to a participation in the trade to the West India Colonies.

'The Council and Assembly having heard with deep concern, that the American Minister at the Court of London had made, and was continuing to make, the most strenuous exertions to induce your Majesty's Government to rescind the Order in Council issued in 1826, by which vessels of the United States were excluded from his Majesty's West India Colonies, beg leave, with the most profound reverence and affection for your Majesty's person and Government, to address your Majesty on a subject which so vitally affects the interests of your Majesty's loyal North American Provinces.

Without adverting to the joy and exultation, which the passing of the order in Council immediately produced in the North American Colonies; and the confidence in the wisdom and firmness of Your Majesty's Government, which it inspired among all classes of Your Majesty's faithful subjects resident therein, it was universally believed that the measure was a permanent one; and that no relaxation of the policy that dictated that just and wise measure, would ever be made, especially in favour of a Government influenced in all its proceedings, by feeling of hostility to British Commerce.

The Council and Assembly beg leave to represent to Your Majesty, that in Your Majesty's North American Colonies, large and expensive ertablishments have been formed for a vigorous prosecution of the Trade, which has increased to a degree beyond their most sanguine expectations, resulting in the satisfactory consequences of affording the West India Colonies, a constant supply of Lumber and other North American productions, uniformly, on such terms as totally to have dispelled the gloomy anticipations in which some of the West India proprietors indulged, at the time of the promulgation of the Order in Council, as to its probable injurious effect upon their interests.

If by sacrificing the British North American Colonies to the selfish policy of the United States, the West India Colonies could be supplied with the requisite articles of American produce, on terms somewhat less than those at which they can be obtained under the present British system, the American Minister might urge, with some degree of plausibility, the expediency of conceding to the wishes of his government; but experience has proved that no such change would be produced thereby; but on the contrary, that the West Indies have been supplied as cheaply and as well by the North American Colonies, as they ever were by the Americans, and that the trade now prosecuted (which is purely a British one, inasmuch as it is carried on in British vessels, and produces a reciprocal exchange of commodities and a vast consumption of West India produce in the North American Colonies) has so greatly increased as to have become one of the most important markets for the productions of the West Indies.

So different was the nature of the Trade which existed between the United States and the British West Indies, when the vessels of the former were admitted into the ports of the latter, that sales were almost invariably made for cash, which was either carried to their own country, or taken in American vessels to foreign West India islands there to be invested in produce on more favorable terms, than such produce could be obtained in the Colony in which they respectively effected sales of their cargoes.

It has ceased to be a matter of doubt whether the United States will much longer require any of the productions of the British West Indies, their lately acquired territory furnishing annually the like productions, the cultivation of which is rapidly increasing encouraged and fostered as it is, by the steady policy of the American Government.

The Council and Assembly, therefore, beg leave most humbly to implore your Majesty to take this vitally important question into consideration, and to allow no deviations from the wise policy adopted by your Majesty's government, convinced as the Council and Assembly are, that, to re-admit the United States to a participation in the West India trade, would throw out of employment a vast number of British vessels, involve in ruin a considerable and influential portion of your Majesty's North American subjects, blast the prospect of others, and destroy the confidence, and paralize the exertions to all.'

HAYTI AND SPAIN.

By the brig Mentor, arrived at this port yesterday from Port au Prince, the editors of the American have received a copy of a Proclamation of President Boyer, relative to a demand made upon the Haytien government by the King of Spain, for the delivery of the former Spanish part of the Island. It commences in the following manner:—

"HAYTIENS! The King of Spain has demanded from the government of this Republic, the surrender of the eastern part of the island of Hayti.—The answer to this will be found in our Constitution, of 1805, which runs thus: 'The island of Hayti, (formerly called St. Domingo,) with the adjacent islands, dependent on it, shall form the Republic of Hayti.'

The founders of our government, in proclaiming at that time the wishes of the nation, did not encroach upon the possessions of his Catholic Majesty; they only followed the example set them by many civilized countries—they exercised a right which results from the principle of self-preservation, a principle on which is founded the existence and security of most nations.

The ancient Spanish colony, abandoned in a great measure to its own resources, became in 1795, by the treaty of Bale, an integral part of the French Colony of St. Domingo. In 1802, when an expedition was directed against it for the purpose of depriving the people of the liberty they had acquired at the cost of many sacrifices, the proscription was extended, as all know, even to the eastern part of the island.—There, as well as in the western provinces, the rivers and the seas were red with the blood of our unfortunate countrymen. Afterwards, when by the aid of Heaven, the glorious resistance of the Haytiens forced the enemy to capitulate, was it not the duty of a regenerated people to declare, for their preservation and their future security, that all the territory should be their own indivisible property.

This Island in old times habited by a single ingenious race, became the theatre of a long and bloody war as soon as the Spaniards invaded it; for they were obliged to defend themselves and their possessions against the French, who also wished to establish themselves there. Neither the close relationship of the sovereigns of these two nations, nor the most solemn treaties were able to restrain them. And if two people having the same form of government, could not live in peace in this land, the lesson will not be lost upon us; it teaches us that a growing people, created by liberty, cannot, without danger to their national existence, live in the neighbourhood of a nation governed by entirely different intitutions"

The President exhorts the inhabitants of the eastern part of the island and its dependencies to remain firm in their adherence to the constitution, &c. and promises his protection in case of danger. The proclamation concludes in these terms:—

"We have declared to the universe our desire to live in peace with all nations; we are bound to do this by our Constitution. It has always been our determination to let those alone who do not disturb us; but if our territory should be violated, we shall turn upon our aggressors, and place the destinies of Hayti in the hands of the sovereign arbiter of nations and of kings." The proclamation is dated on the 6th of February, 1830.

On the arrival of the Spanish frigate Casilda with F. F. de Castro, envoy plenipotentiary of the King of Spain, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from her, and returned from the national fort. She sailed again on the 3d February, and it is stated that on leaving the harbour, she was attacked by two Colombian brigs of war, the issue of which was not known.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, March 4.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, the President communicated a remonstrance from sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, against any interference on the part of Congress with the existing laws for the opening and transmission of the mail on Sunday; and Mr. Marks presented a memorial from the same state, praying that so much of the Post Office laws as requires secular labor on Sunday, may be repealed; and also a petition from 617 ladies of Pittsburg, praying that Congress may protect the Southern Indians.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Burlington, New Jersey, remonstrating against the removal of the Indians to the West. Several other petitions, memorials and resolutions, were presented, after which, on motion of Mr Ellis, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, which occupied the remainder of the day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Powers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, presented a report on the subject of the administration of justice within the District. Among the bills which came under the consideration of the House, was one reported by Mr White of New York, from the Committee appointed in the case of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased; which was referred to Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for this day. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Militia, presented a communication received from the Secretary, on the subject of that important arm of National defence. It was committed to a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. The resolution of Mr. Vinton, as amended by Mr. Foster, and subsequently modified, on the subject of the printing of the laws relative to the condition of the Indians, was then taken up.

The further consideration of the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur was postponed until Friday next, by a vote of 86 to 72. Upon the question of excluding the special orders of the day; to take up the report of the Committee, on the contested election case between Mr. Newton and Mr Loyal, a division took place, and it was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 96 to 60. Mr. P. P. Barbour was called to the Chair; and Mr. Storrs of New York, moved that the Committee rise, and re-commit the report to the Committee on the ground of its not giving precise information, with respect, to the names, and conditions in life, of the disqualified voters.

Mr. Claiborne strenuously opposed the motion, and urged the expediency of immediately proceeding to the consideration of the subject. Mr. Alston, the Chairman of that Committee, stated that, although the motion of Mr. Storrs was utterly unprecedented, yet, nevertheless, he would venture to state, that the Committee on Elections would be prepared, if it were considered necessary by the House, to state the reasons of their rejection of some of the votes, and their decision in support of others.

Mr. Buchanan said, that he deplored the fatality which appeared to pervade the House, in respect to preventing the progress of any business, without a long and fruitless debate occurring upon its introduction. Mr. Tucker, of S. Carolina, vindicated the course pursued by the Committee on Elections; stating, that the rule upon which they had approved or rejected the votes questioned, had been made equally applicable, and had been, in fact, equally applied to the voters for each of the competitors.

Mr Craig, of Virginia deprecated the continuance of the discussion, and argued in favor of the report presented by the Committee on Elections. Mr. Storrs, after some further discussion, withdrew his proposition; and Mr. Loyall, from the bar of the House, addressed the Committee until it rose, and an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, March 5.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hendricks presented two memorials from the Legislature of Indiana; one praying the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in that State, and the removal of them beyond the Mississippi, and another praying that Congress may not interfere with the existing laws in relation to the transmission of the mail. Several other petitions were presented by Messrs. Woodbury Naudain and Barnard. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the Senate took up the general appropriation bill; when a discussion arose on the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance, which strikes out the previso restraining the contingent fund of the two houses of Congress from the payment of any printing other than that usually ordered. The amendment was supported by Messrs. Chambers and Barton, and opposed by Mr. Kane. Mr. Clayton continued and concluded his speech in reply to Messrs. Grundy and Woodbury.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, presented, from that Committee, a report upon the subject of the transmission of the public mails upon Sundays; concluding with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the various memorials presented to the house respecting it. The report, which is of considerable length presents a luminous view of the arguments heretofore advanced upon the question; and will, we are assured, amply gratify public expectation upon this interesting subject. A debate arose upon a motion of Mr Chilton to print ten thousand copies of the report. Mr. McCreery, a member of the committee, stated that, inasmuch as he dissented from a majority of the committee in their report, it was his intention to present a report from the minority as soon as he should have prepared it.

The report of Mr. Johnson was, ultimately, ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr Coulter moved that the usual number, only, be printed, but before a decision was taken upon the question the hour allotted for the consideration of reports and resolutions expired. The House then in Committee of the whole, Mr. Philip P. Barbour in the Chair, resumed the consideration of the contested election case between Mr. Loyall and Mr. Newton, of Virginia. The former gentleman concluded his speech in support of his claim as recognized by the Committee on Elections, to assume his seat in the House; and was followed by Mr. Newton, in reply, until the committee rose, and the House Adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 6.

In the Senate yesterday petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Noble, Chambers, Barnard, Grundy, and Ruggles; the two latter on the subject of Sunday Mails. Mr. Benton, from the Committee to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill providing for the equipment of a mounted force, for the protection of the inland trade to Mexico. Mr. Hayne from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which has been referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the Navy, reported a bill providing for reorganizing the Navy.

Mr. Smith of Md. presented a memorial from the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Baltimore on the subject of deepening and clearing the harbor of that city: referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the merchants of Baltimore, which, on motion, was ordered to lie on the table. The principal part of the day was occupied in the discussion of the amendment to the general appropriation bill, reported by the Committee on Finance, for striking out the provisio in the bill which directs that no part of the appropriation shall be applied for the payment of any printing other than the ordinary work executed by the public Printer, unless sanctioned by a specific act for that purpose.—On this question, which was debated at great length, Messrs. Chambers, Foot, Johnson, Livingston, and Smith, of South Carolina, supported, and Messrs. White and Woodbury opposed the amendment. The question on striking out was divided, on the motion of Mr. Barnard: and the amendment was lost, by yeas and nays; 22 yeas, and 23 nays.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Chilton, for the printing of ten thousand copies of the report presented by Colonel Johnson from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, on the subject of the Sunday Mails, after some observations from Mr. Mallary, in support of the proposition, and a call from Mr. Wickliffe, for the previous question, was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 93 to 67. Mr. McCreery presented an adverse report on the same subject; which was read, and on motion of Mr. Chilton an equal number of copies was ordered to be printed. Upon the suggestion of Mr. M'gee, the latter report was ordered to be appended to the former one.

The subject of the Indians was then taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Goodenow to lay upon the table the proposition to recommit the resolution, with instructions to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Huntington, upon this, they were ordered and taken; and the motion was negatived by a vote of 111 to 67. Mr. Wilde arose to address the House; but the hour having expired, the discussion was postponed. The further consideration of the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur, was, upon motion of Mr. Alston, deferred until this day; and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Philip P. Barbour in the Chair, on the contested Virginia election.—Mr. Newton concluded his remarks in vindication of his right to a seat in the House. After a further and prolonged discussion, Mr. Loyall spoke in reply until after four o'clock.

Mr. Pearce made an unsuccessful motion that the Committee rise, report progress, and sit again, but, after some observations from Mr. Alston to the effect that in the event of the sitting member wishing to rejoin to the remarks of Mr. Loyall, he should be the last person to object to it; the motion was renewed and carried. The Committee then rose and reported. Mr. Spencer, of New York, moved that the laws of Virginia, applicable to the mode of conducting elections as bearing upon the present case, be printed; which proposition, after some discussion, was adopted by the House, by a vote of 80 to 36.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States have at their present term, settled an important and hitherto embarrassing question, in the case of Samuel D. Harris, Marshal of Massachusetts, plaintiff in error, v. James Dennie, deputy Sheriff of the county of Suffolk. It was a writ of error from the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and the question was respecting the validity of attachments under the State laws of goods imported *before entry*, and while in the custody of the custom house officers under the lien of the United States for the duties.—The cause was argued by the District Attorney for Massachusetts and the Attorney General of the United States for the Marshal, and by Mr. Webster for the defendant in error; and the Supreme Court of the United States have reversed the judgment of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, upon the grounds stated in the following letter from the Reporter:—

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1830:
Chamber of the S. C. U. States.

Andrew Dunlap, Esq. Boston:—

Dear Sir—The Court this day decided the case of *Harris* v. *Dennie*, reversing the judgment of the State Court, and ordering a mandate 'to that Court, with directions to enter judgment upon the special verdict in favor of the original defendant.' The opinion was delivered by the C. J. Mr. Justice Story having prepared it.

The principle upon which the decision is given, is, that property or merchandize arriving in the U. S., subject to duty, and the duties imposed are legally and *exclusively* in the possession of the U. S.—that the duties must be paid before the claims of any others can attach; that if the importer is *indebted* for other duties, he cannot *secure* the duties; and no other person but the importer is permitted to *secure* them. Such being the rights, and such the '*lien*' of the United States, the Court say 'any attachment by a State officer is an interference with such lien and right of custody, and, being repugnant to the laws of the United States is void.'

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
RICHARD PETERS Reporter.
[Boston Gaz.

From the Philadelphia Souvenir.

In the course of these later ages, a variety of inventions have been made, which render the present state of society altogether unparalleled in the annals of time.

From among the many, we find one which is peculiarly calculated to excite the attention, and awaken the energies of mind. Who does not perceive that the invention of Printing, has fixed the date of the most remarkable era in the history of man? Next to that of languages and letters, it is the most bountiful benefactor of our species. Before it was brought into existence, the multitude were immersed in ignorance and superstition, and suffered all their attendant horrors.

Though books were written, they were possessed exclusively by the scientific and wealthy. No periodical publications, no friendly volumes of truth, were dedicated to the instruction of the people, or ushered into being for the benefit of posterity.

Civil society was perpetually turning on its hinges. Political measures were for the most part directed by the insinuating arts of demagogues, and animated appeals to the passions. Despotism fostered the seeds of violent revolutions, in which neither property, liberty, or life, found security in the sanctuary of virtue. The political bark, was, with short intervals, ever plunging into the eventful elements of mutiny and tempest, and whilst its horizon became obscured with impenetrable darkness, the rash, ignorant hand seized the helm, and guided the vessel to destruction. The code of government was ferocity, her constitution prescription, and her edicts were in blood. The objects of vengeance fell lifeless, without recognizing the hand of the assassin striking the deadly blow. In this conjuncture of moral disorganization and social convulsion, there was no justice, no virtue, no principle, nothing was respected, consecrated, or secured, fear throbbed in every heart, distrust distracted the features of every countenance.

Should we look at Europe before the introduction of the press, we will find a state of things fully justifying what has now been advanced. The northern Barbarians, in their course, endeavored to extirpate every vestige of civilization and the sciencies. Their victories were followed by the institution of the feudal system, after which the annals of many centuries, exhibit a spectacle of oppression and suffering.

Now it is by dwelling upon ignorance, in its legitimate results, that we become prepared properly to appreciate the value of the PRESS, pointing to the progressive amelioration of society, by a hand unstained with blood.

Its influence upon the body politic is incalculable. By enlightening and expanding the mind, it polishes the manners, and humanizes the heart. In all it produces the conviction that a well organized state is a public good, and it is the perception of this truth that is the surest prop of government. No man of enlightened mind, when in his senses, will plunge into the confusion, the hazard, and the horror of domestic strife, unless he thinks it absolutely necessary to secure his rational liberty, or to shield himself from infancy. Contrarywise nothing renders a legitimate government so insecure as extreme ignorance in the people. It is this which renders them the easy prey of seduction, makes them the victims of prejudices and false alarms, and leaves them so ferocious, that their interference in a time of public commotion, is more to be dreaded than even the eruptions of a volcano. Upon examining the history of men, do we not find that insurrections are carried on by the most ignorant—the tools of designing men in desperate circumstances—that the malecontents are composed of the most illiterate, whose minds are not enlightened or cultivated in the practice of the social virtues? In the popular insurrections of France, who were the persons that as ruffians broke forth like a torrent, and overwhelmed the mounds of lawful authority—that sported with the mangled carcases of their murdered victims, and dragged them about with their teeth through the gardens of the Thuilleries? Were they refined in these barbarities by the influence of education and the press? Impossible. They were the scum of the populace, wanting all mental culture whose atrocity was equalled only by their ignorance as might be expected when the one was the legitimate parent of the other.

But to induce a man to do his duty, to exert himself and maintain the order of state, other things being equal, nothing more is necessary than that he should read it intelligently. Civil policy can be only permanently established in rational and dispassionate principles. They infuse into the subject a pious solicitude for the happiness of the whole, and a proper regard to the authority of state.

Like the Nile, the Press is succeeded by a luxuriant harvest. It widens the circle of science and civilization. It strengthens the basis of equitable government by increasing the number of those who understand their value, and are interested in their defence. It will secure the knowledge which is now extant, and perpetuate the improvements which may yet be made, to unborn millions. With facility it multiplies the copies of literary productions, and becomes the easy vehicle of instruction to the multitude. Finally, it is a sacred pledge, for the progressive fortunes of the human family and an eternal barrier against the rude attention of future Goths and Vandals. D. E.

ECONOMY.—The late Marchioness of—— always prudent and economical, at length grew penurious even to fatuity. A few years before her death, she went to spend a fortnight with a very old friend, the wife of a dignitary of the Church, at their hospitable mansion in Berkshire. The servant of the chambers of course put two clean hand-towels in the Marchioness's dressing room, but to her surprise they both disappeared.—The next day two more were put, and they likewise had vanished; and the two put the third day were equally invisible. What was to be done in such an awkard dilemma? To suppose that the Marchioness took the towels, was impossible, and yet it was at least as certain that prior to her arrival, nothing of this sort had occurred. The Marchioness had no personal servant of any sort to accompany her on such visits. The fact of the towels disappearing was, however, communicated to the mistress of the house, on the third morning, by her chambermaid. The lady said 'twas strange. 'twas passing strange, 'twas pitiful.' Like graver matters, it put human wisdom at defiance. The servant, however, was ordered by her mistress to continue to put two towels in the dressing room every morning as usual, and to take no notice of their disappearing.

At the end of a week, the Marchioness came to her friend, her face looking strange things; 'You know, my dear, as a very old friend, I can take any liberty with you,' said she to her hostess; 'especially when your welfare is concerned. I am going to give you a sad instance of the extravagance of your house, and how little your servants have your interest at heart. Your chamber maid, every morning since I have been in your house, has regularly put two *clean* towels in my dressing room. I have every day removed them and locked them up, and now here they are—(unfolding a parcel.) One has lasted me all the week, and the other thirteen are clean. Now only think what a saving this—the washing of thirteen towels out of fourteen in one week. I hope the same shocking extravagance does not go on in the other dressing-rooms of your family.' the lady was obliged to acquiesce in the humours of her wealthy guest, and the next week, only one towel was supplied to her.

Some of the benefits which have resulted from the act prohibiting the circulation of small notes, may be made evident by comparing the condition of the Banks of Pennsylvania, with that of the Banks of New York.

From the returns made to the Legislature, it appears that the whole amount of specie in the Philadelphia banks, (exclusive of the U. S. Bank,) was 1,542,964 80 Notes in circulation 3,559,479 82, or, two dollars 33 cents in paper, for each dollar in specie.

According to Williams' N. Y. Register, the specie in the vaults of the Banks in the city of New York, (including the U. S. Branch,) is 1,517,001. Notes in circulation 5 547,324, or three dollars sixty five cents in paper for each dollar in specie.

The country banks of Pennsylvania, have according to the return to the Legislature, 775,678 specie in their vaults, and notes in circulation to the amount of 3,633,600 dollars, being in the proportion of 4 dollars and 81 cents in paper for each dollar of specie.

The country banks of New York, have according to the New York Register, 827,354 in specie in their vaults, while their notes in circulation amount to 10,127,169 being in the proportion of 12 dollars and 21 cents in paper for each dollar in specie.

But this does not show the whole difference in the currency of the two states. Nearly all the specie in the state of New York, is in the vaults of the Banks.—You may travel in that country for a week, and not meet with one half dollar piece. In Pennsylvania, there is much specie in circulation among the people; all transactions of a less amount than five dollars being now carried on with a metalic medium.

Again an advantage has been given to the local banks of the city of N. York, in this estimate in imputing their specie and circulation, with those of the U. S. Branch Bank.

The Pennsylvania Banks stand on a much firmer foundation than those of New York, for no demand can be made upon them for specie for retail trade. All the channels of circulation in our sister state being filled with paper, a panic there would be attended with the most disastrous consequences. [Philad. Gaz.

NEW YORK, March 5.

FROM LONDON.

By the ship Cambria, Moore, we have received London papers of the 16th January, and Lloyds List and Shipping List of the 15th. The former is the same date as was received in the Paris papers, received by the Erie.

'The Blonde frigate, Captain Lyons, returned to Constantinople on the 18th October having landed about 300 Russian officers and men, who were made prisoners by the Turks, at Odessa. The Blonde, visited Varna, Bourgas, and Sebastopol: at the latter port the Russian fleet was preparing to lay up for the winter. Each ship was made fast to a wharf, on which is a receptacle for her stores. The officers of the Blonde were kindly received in all the Russian ports, and the Count Worrenzo, at Odessa, paid them the most marked attention.—The weather in the Black Sea was particularly tempestuous, and the cold intense, the mercury being frequently thirteen degrees below the freezing point.'

There is little doubt that Mr. Fitzgerald will retire from the Board of Trade—but not from any political cause.

EGYPT.—The following letter addressed to the *Moniteur* by Mr. Journalist, gives some interesting details of the changes which the Viceroy, of Egypt has introduced in this country, which he governs in the name of the Sultan:

'The provinces have been divided into departments, into arrandissements, and sub-arrondissements, provincial assemblies are established. A central assembly, or general divan, composed of deputies from all the provinces, to the number of more than two hundred members, is to meet in the capital. Some thirty officers civil and military, attached to the actual administration, are to form part of this divan. The Viceroy will submit to questions, of what nature soever they may be.

'The sittings of the Assembly are public.

'The sending of young men to France, in order that they may be instructed in the different sciences—in jurisprudence, and in the useful arts—has not been discontinued. Six Egyptions have been sent to Toulon to learn the art of building ships of war.

'The younger brother of the Noureddin Bey, a Major General in the service of the Pacha, and four new pupils, who were to apply themselves to the study of mechanics and various manufactures, have been sent to Paris.

'Recently thirty-four scholars, from the age of eight to fifteen have arrived at Marseilles, they are destined for the study of hydraulics, that of naval architecture; and fifteen other branches of mechanism. Thirty other pupils are to follow them. In fine, 115, other individuals, for similar purposes, are to arrive in France independently of those young Egyptians who are to prosecute their studies in England. To finish the picture of these innovations which are casting the light over Egypt, we must not omit to add, that there is now printed in that country a periodical publication. The title of this Journal is *The News of Egypt*, and it is inscribed on a pyramid from behind which the sun is seen to shed it rays.'

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

The Constitutionnel says—"Advices received from Mahon announce that the negotiations set on foot through the medium of England and Turkey, to bring about peace between the King of France and the Dey of Algiers, have just been broken off. The dey has now the impudence to demand of France twenty millions instead of seven which he before claimed. Hence an expedition against Algiers in the spring is said to have been positively decided upon.

A private letter from Toulon, dated Jan. 11th says:—"From the preparations making at Toulon, it is evident that the French government intend to strike a decisive blow at Algiers in the spring.

PARIS, Jan. 20.

We learn from Toulon that a great number of corsairs, have within a short time quitted the ports of Algiers, and been descried in different parts of the Mediterranean. A large merchantman, named the Mont Blanc, which had sailed from Cette with a cargo of wine, was captured off Cape Palos by the Algerines.—The captain and crew escaped in their boat.

In Massachusetts within the last ten years 10,000 persons were committed to jail for small debts The costs on these amounted to about $100,000.

The Georgia papers mention the death of Thomas W. Cobb, one of the Circuit Judges in that state, and many years a member of Congress.

In Pennsylvania there are said to be nearly 40 Anti-Masonic Papers; in Massachusetts there are 7, in Ohio 8, Connecticut 2, in Vermont 4.

A Poet during the late snow drove a horse and sleigh into a crockery store. This was carrying Poetic license too far. He broke several teapots.

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