

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP LIBERTY,
FROM LIVERPOOL,
Four Days Later.**

[From the New York Herald.]
The Liberty sailed from Liverpool on the 13th ult., and brings papers to that date.

The news which we have thus received, is of the highest importance—of more consequence than any we have received in the last ten years.

It is no more nor less than the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, and the organization of a new Cabinet by Lord John Russell.

The announcement of this important fact—important to the United States, in a commercial point of view, as well, perchance, in political aspect, threw the whole English public into a state of the greatest excitement.

Its effect was tremendous.
In addition to this, and as a necessary consequence, Parliament had been further prorogued as the following exhibits:

"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 16th day of December instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 20th day of December inst."

The Corn Law question has been the cause of all 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 is 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 11th instant. 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.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

[From the London Herald, Dec. 12.]
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 beyond all doubt 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, 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 recommendation.

[From the London Sun, Dec. 11.]
The Ministry of Sir Robert Peel has resigned. The country at large may be startled by a circumstance so unexpected, but such is the fact.

Yesterday morning the majority of the cabinet, comprising the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Mr. Goulburn, the Earl of Lincoln, and Mr. Sidney Herbert—in all, nine out of twelve or thirteen composing the entire cabinet, proceeded by special train to Southampton, and were conveyed by the royal steamer Fairy to the Isle of Wight.

At a court held at Osborne House they tendered their resignation to her Majesty, which was graciously accepted! Here is a sudden and abrupt termination of the Conservative cabinet, and that, too, at the very moment they were supposed, and even semi-officially announced, to have become the converted organs of free trade policy in all its ramified bearings.

It were idle to speculate on the cause of this unlooked for disruption of a cabinet whose whole career has been that of fighting under false or assumed colors. But one circumstance is rather significant. It might have been observed that the Duke of Wellington did not attend the Cabinet Council held on Monday, after the return of Sir Robert Peel from Osborne House on that day. The Duke had made up his mind far better for worse, and left the cabinet to take its course. It sat only an hour, and during that eventful hour had decided on resigning the government.

The decision, was, of course, conveyed to the Duke of Wellington, who, prompt to his duty, accompanied the doleful train to Osborne House to resign, what he had often asserted he did not possess, his ministerial office. The Duke had no direct ministerial office, but shared responsibility with his colleagues. As commander-in-Chief of the Field Marshal is no Minister, but only commands the army, responsible to the Crown and the Parliament. But, in his ministerial capacity as a Cabinet Minister, he wielded more negative power, perhaps, than Sir Robert Peel himself, from the fact that he held the majority of the House of Lords in his pocket.

This circumstance, alone was quite enough

without the doubtful aid of hesitating friends, to have decided Sir R. Peel on resigning an office which had become as thankless as it was irksome. But he has resigned in a good and righteous cause, and his reward will be in accordance with his merits.

Should 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; 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.

Report says that Sir Robert Peel's resignation was received by her Majesty without hesitation, although Sir Robert Peel's line of intended policy would have had her Majesty's support. Lord John Russell was at once sent for; but, as the noble Lord is at present in Edinburgh, some days must elapse before he can obey the summons.

In short, with the exceptions of Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham, the country is well rid of the "strong Ministry." Its demise will give additional impulse to the principles of free trade and salutary reform, and rouse a spirit of resistance to Tory principles, which bids fair to establish a new era in the government of this vast empire.

Parliament cannot now meet so early as was expected; and upon the course taken by Sir R. Peel, will depend the prospect of a dissolution. It is believed that Sir Robert will support Lord John Russell in his general policy. The Premier was almost alone in his views in his own Cabinet.

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 was there expected yesterday, and Sir Robert Peel expected to have met him there. 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 with 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 Post, Dec. 12.]
On Wednesday last, at the council that assembled at the 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 Lord John Russell the duty of forming a new cabinet. His Lordship appears to have received the very earliest intimation that his services were likely to be required, since we find that, on Tuesday morning, immediately after the arrival of a messenger from London, the noble Lord quitted the neighborhood of Edinburgh 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 a 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 Cottenham.
- Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Earl of Clarendon.
- Secretary for the Colonies, Viscount Palmerston.
- Secretary for the Home Department, Marquis of Normandy.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baring.
- President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne.
- President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Labouchere.
- Vice President, Mr. Stiel.
- First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Milton.
- Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Earl Fortescue.
- First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Earl of Bessborough.
- Ambassador to Paris, Lord Beauchamp.
- Ambassador to St. Petersburg, Marquis of Clanricarde.

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 Mr. Colclen.

COAL BASIN ON THE BROAD MOUNTAIN.—We learn that Messrs. ROGERS, SINNICKSON, & Co., have leased the isolated Coal Basin on the top of the Broad Mountain, about three miles above the head of the Mill Creek Rail Road, on property belonging to Messrs. Bennett and Chambers. This Basin is about three hundred yards wide, and several miles in extent, entirely disconnected with any other portion of the Coal Region. It is the opinion of many that the Broad Mountain was originally covered with Coal, but owing to its flat surface the Coal was all washed off with the exception of what is contained in this Basin, which was protected by spurs in the mountain running parallel with the deposit. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of about 20 feet in the Coal, which is of a superior quality of White Ash.

Two Catholic Priests recently passed through Warsaw on their way to Nauvoo, to examine the Mormon property, and ascertain on what terms it can be bought.



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, January 24, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his Office No. 160 N. 5th St., New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

A few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be had at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

We are indebted to the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Hon. Simon Cameron and Hon. James Pollock, for public documents.

Our acknowledgments are also due to E. Y. Bright, Esq. and Dr. Wagoner, for public documents.

Snow.—We had another fall of snow about ten inches in depth, on Tuesday night last. The sleighing had been rendered almost as good as could be desired by a slight snow on Saturday last. This last edition, ensures its continuance for some time longer, at least. We have been thus favored with a season of continued and uninterrupted good sleighing, since the first of December last. The river is now more securely locked up in its cold embrace, than previous to the late thaw. The ice, we presume, is not less than 15 inches in thickness. The weather on Monday and Tuesday last, was severely cold.

The news from England, which our readers will find in another column, is highly important and interesting. The Peel or Tory ministry, have resigned. This result has been occasioned by the Corn Law question, which has greatly agitated that country for the last few years. Lord John Russell, the great leader of the whig party in England, has been sent for by the Queen, to form a new cabinet. The present Parliament will, no doubt, be dissolved, and a new election ordered. In the present Parliament there is a majority of about 100 opposed to the views of Lord John Russell, on the corn laws. The new elections will, no doubt, result in a majority in favor of his policy. The contest, however, between the corn law advocates, who are generally the Land-holding Aristocracy, and those in favor of a repeal, will be unusually severe. Millions of money will be spent on these elections, by the wealthy Land-holders, as well as by their equally wealthy and more energetic commercial and manufacturing opponents. Peel has been for some time in favor of the corn law reform, but has been invariably opposed and overruled by his Tory colleagues. He therefore abandons the reins of government, rather than be instrumental in opposing the rising spirit of the people. What effect this may have on the Oregon question it is hard to say. The new Premier is as fully committed on this question as his predecessor. It may, however, form an excuse for a renewal of negotiations.

MONTEUR HOUSE.—By an advertisement in our columns, it will be seen that Gideon M. Shoop has taken charge of the Hotel formerly kept by Mr. S. A. Brady, in Danville, Mr. Shoop is an obliging and attentive Landlord, and will, no doubt, see that his hotel fully maintains its previous good character, acquired under the direction of Mr. Brady.

NEW POST OFFICE.—We are pleased to hear that the citizens of Rush township, have at last a Post Office established at the Liberty Pole. Joseph Patton, Esq., has been appointed Post Master. The appointment is a good one. Mr. Patton was formerly Commissioner of this county.

A new post-office has been established at the Mount Carmel Inn, on the turnpike, 22 miles from this place, and Paul Roth appointed Post-master.

Resolutions in favor of the present tariff were adopted in the Senate, by a unanimous vote, and our delegation in Congress as instructed to support it. The same resolutions, we presume, will be adopted in the House, in place of those offered by Mr. Bright. Their tenor and effect are precisely the same. It is said, Mr. Wilmot, of Bradford county, is the only member from Pennsylvania who will vote in favor of altering the present tariff.

The Miltonian of late, frequently puts forth small paragraphs containing imputations injurious to the character and standing of the democracy of the Lower End. We would like to know the *quid pro quo* the editors received for this business, and whether they are employed by whigs or professing democrats.

Another disastrous fire occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday evening last. The fire commenced at No. 57 South Wharves. The fire was not arrested until a number of large store houses and their contents were consumed. The loss is about \$150,000. Nearly all of which is covered by insurance.

FROM TEXAS.—The New York Express has the following paragraph:
"The letters received in this city say, the two Senators from Texas will not be in their seats in Washington before the middle of February—but in time to vote on the Oregon question. 'Whoever they be,' it is added, 'they will vote against the notice.' This is important, if time confirms it, as we think it will."

A correspondent from Shamokin, who signs himself *Leumas*, appears in the last Miltonian with "A revision of the Carrier's address of the Sunbury American." We certainly can't say that he has much improved on the rhyme or rhythm of the original by his parody, although there was ample scope for the pen of a critic. But we must let our readers judge for themselves from the following extract:

Our Eagle doth much space inhabit.
But his courage soon will blot,
When he finds instead of a Rabbit
A large Kilkenny Cat he's got.
Our Northern members must be frail
To admit slave States, thus to vex us—
The Southern interest will prevail
When backed by sister Texas.
A squint eyed maid is wanted yet,
Her character is had they say,
But still we'd hug her as a pet,
And call her sister California.
Oregon, too, for her we are bent,
If it costs ten millions for her seal,
Tho' she's not worth a single cent
To us, or to Sir Robert Peel.
But now I'll cut my story shorter
And end a miserable rhyme.
A Tariff man gives me a *quater*
An anti-Tariff but a *dime*.
Shamokin, January 7, 1846." *LEUMAS.*

The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday, containing the foreign news, for the first time in five years, was among the missing, both here and at Danville. The Ledger seldom ever fails.

Legislative Proceedings.
[Reported for the American.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22d, 1846.

In the House, on the 14th inst. Mr. Magellan moved to amend the 47th rule so as to prevent any but members and officers of the House from going behind the Speaker's chair or into the transcribing room. Mr. M. said he made this motion because there had already been a larceny committed there.

Mr. Magellan said that when the stolen bill (Mr. Bright's tariff resolution) was called up, if it was not produced, he should move to expel the transcribing clerks. He then withdrew his motion for the present.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual reports of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad, and the Western Penitentiary. Of the latter the usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hill offered a resolution for the removal of the Legislature to Oregon until the discussion on that subject should close, but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. Hill should have persisted in his resolution. The discussion of this matter in the Legislature is, probably, intended to convince the world, that certain members are qualified for Congress, who are now practising at the expense of the state.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from James R. Moorehead, transmitting the proceedings of the Railroad Convention, which were read.

Mr. Merrifield, (Select) reported as committed, a bill to erect a new county out of part of Luzerne county, to be called Lackawanna.

Mr. Johnson read in place a Supplement to the Charter of the Sunbury and Erie and Pittsburg and Susquehanna Railroad Company—extending the time for its completion.

This is an important matter, and is the only route that would benefit the people of Pennsylvania, without injuring the public works.

The Speaker in the Senate also, presented the accounts of the affairs of the W. Penitentiary, the Danville and Pottsville Railroad, and the proceedings of the Railroad Convention. Petitions were presented for a law more effectually to prevent kidnapping; for the completion of the Eastern Reservoirs; in favor of the right of way to the B. and O. Railroad; for the incorporation of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at Allentown; for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, &c.

Mr. Dunlap offered a resolution instructing the committee of Internal Improvements to bring in a bill to extend the time for completing the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Dimmick offered a resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote against any act to increase the present rate of postage.

On the 15th Petitions were presented for the granting of the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to go to Pittsburg; for the completion of the Eastern and Western Reservoirs; for a new county out of Chester, Montgomery and Berks, to be called Jackson; for the release of Seventh Day Baptists from fines for Sabbath breaking; for an investigation of the official conduct of the Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, (Judge of the Fayette District); for the restoration of the rights of suffrage to the negroes; for a new county out of Venango, Jefferson and Clarion counties, to be called "Forrest;" for the abolition of capital punishment; for an alteration in the license law; for a new county out of parts of Crawford, Erie and Warren; one asking that the piers of Marcus Hook, on the Delaware, be repaired; for the right of way to the New York and Erie Railroad to pass through Pike county; for a continuous railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

Mr. Bigler, of Clearfield, who has been detained by sickness at home, arrived and took his seat this morning, in the Senate.

Mr. Chapman presented a memorial from the officers of the Doylestown Bank, asking for a charter. Mr. C. moved that it be referred to the Committee on Banks, with instructions to bring in a bill with the individual liability principle.

This principle will, most probably, be incorporated in every bank charter hereafter.

Mr. Cornman presented a petition from 11,000 citizens of Philadelphia city and county, for the passage of a law giving to the people of the State the right to vote for or against the sale of intoxicating drinks in their respective wards, boroughs and townships.

The convention went into an election for State Treasurer, when James R. Snowden, had 83 votes, Ner Middlesworth, 46, and Parkhurst Sherlock, 1.

Mr. Snowden was thereupon declared elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American.
NUMBER IV.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1846.

The sum and substance of last week's work, by the honorable servants of the "dear people," when summed up, amounts to little more than the discussion of giving Great Britain the 12 months' notice. The "sayings" upon it, thus far, have been truly great; but as for the "doings" they have been very inconsiderable, and, if the "signs of the times," are indicative of anything, the discussion will continue for several weeks more, or at all events, until the arrival of the Hibernia.

In the House, this week, resolutions have been adopted, authorizing the committee on Naval Affairs, to ascertain the number of vessels in the merchant service that may be available to the government, in case of necessity, as ships of war. A bill has also passed the second reading in the Senate, which repeals the act limiting our naval force to 7,500 men, and authorizes the immediate construction and equipment of ten iron steam ships, appropriating a considerable sum for that purpose.

The resolutions to give Great Britain 12 months notice, have been postponed in the Senate, for final action, until the 10th of February. This gives the "most potent, grave and revered signiors" time, as they say, for reflection.

We are waiting, not all very patiently, for the arrival of the steamer, which will be here by the 23d or 24th inst. Some fret and chafe as much as a green school-boy when first initiated into the "mysteries of a flannel shirt," in anticipation of the lashings of the British press, while others, with a little more wisdom, "take it coolly." Members, who have not the patience of a Job, nor the courtesy of a D'Orosay, sometimes abruptly leave their seats, while some of their fellow members are in the act of pouring forth their most eloquent strains and soul stirring appeals to the patriotism of the country, which plainly means:

"You cram these words into mine ears, against The stomach of my sense."

In fact, there has been so much done in the way of discussion, upon this question, that it has become oppressive to those who are obliged to listen. Nearly all have the same tale to tell, which leaves some, as Mr. Chipman of Michigan said, when he rose to express his opinion on the question, in the predicament of the beggar girl he once saw on a cold stone step, crying:

"What is the matter, my girl," said he.
"Oh," said she, "another beggar girl has stolen my story."

This is precisely the predicament in which many of the members are in just now.

It is a lamentable fact, but I believe none the less true, that men from whom the country might expect more, are trying to makethis question a hobby for the political advancement of greedy aspirants. This is applicable to the leading whigs here. With a view to the future advancement of their party, a double handed game is being played. While they are secretly working in favor of giving the notice, (for they know they will be politically ruined if it turns out to be beneficial to this country, they give it their opposition), the press of their party, generally speaking, are endeavoring to create a war panic, and denouncing the democrats for the same measures that some of their principal men are in favor of. Peace and prosperity is as much the motto of one party, as the other.

None believe, no matter of what party, that there is any danger of war, let this country pursue what course she may upon the Oregon question. Let England go to war with us, and it must inevitably lead to her ruin at home and abroad.

She has Ireland to attend to, from whence she draws a very important and essential part of her naval force. Ireland would, as certain as it is a future, in case of war between the U. States and Great Britain, revolt and set up for herself if no independent legislature was granted her. England would, therefore, have to calculate upon the loss of Ireland or that of Oregon if she should engage in war. This is a consideration that would receive the serious attention of British statesmen, before plunging their nation into a war.

They would also look, and rightly too, at the exclusion of the raw material now shipped into her dominions, from the U. S. in case of war, which actually gives employment to millions of her starving and down trodden people. France too, needs a watchful eye from Great Britain. Since the Waterloo defeat, the French people have been looking upon England with some jealousy, and are only waiting a favorable opportunity to wipe off this stain upon her national honor. Her commerce would necessarily be interrupted by a collision between the U. States and Great Britain. This she would not tamely submit to, and would ultimately lead to a war with England.

Canada too, which is also ready now to throw off the forced allegiance of a power that has always been oppressive, would not long remain a British province after actual hostilities had been commenced. These things with the recollection of her former conflict with us when we were less able to cope with her, would forcibly present themselves to British statesmen, before entering into such a suicidal course. All this war panic, then, has a greater tendency to bring on the things they seem so much to fear, than the giving of the notice.

In my last, I mentioned the arrival here of a messenger from Mexico, bringing despatches from Mr. Sidel, our minister. The rumor has been contradicted by the Union. Nevertheless, some are of the opinion that a messenger did arrive.

The Union of Saturday evening says, that a rumor is prevalent in the city that Mexico has

declared war. It also says, "War may ensue, but has not yet been declared." The man with the "white hat," it is said, left these parts about the time Mr. Sidel took his departure for Mexico.

Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, a member of Congress, died here on Friday night. He had been considerably indisposed since the opening of the present session. Mr. Dromgoole, his colleague, did justice to the qualities of the deceased, in an eloquent manner. He is said to have been a man of superior abilities. The House of Representatives, on the melancholy announcement, after passing the usual resolutions in honor of his memory, adjourned. The funeral took place on the 19th, in consequence of which Congress will not be in session until Tuesday.

The nomination of Mr. Horn, as collector to the port of Philadelphia, and that of Judge Wood ward to the Supreme Bench, have not yet been acted upon. The doubt I expressed in my last, in regard to these nominations, have not been lessened any. If any thing, they are increased. Some say, but I will not vouch for the truth of these sayings, that if the President had been familiar with the peculiar opinions expressed by Mr. Woodward in the reform Convention of Pennsylvania, on the Native American question, he would not have made the nomination. This may, and may not be the case. But the Judge's friends say these opinions were given in his younger days, of which he has long since repented.

I see, by the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature, that your member, ever faithful in the discharge of his duties, has offered resolutions instructing the members and Senators from Pennsylvania to support the tariff of '42. I am sorry they received the doom they did,—that of being laid upon the table. It is regarded here, by some, as a stand against the tariff, and might ultimately have an effect to lessen the affection that some of the members from the Pennsylvania delegation have for it.

The small pox is raging here to some extent. It has carried off a number of persons. This disease is taking the round, in all of the principal cities. A great number, it is said, have been victims of this disease at Baltimore.

Signor Blitz and Herr Alexander, with their conjurations and mighty magic, are here exhibiting themselves. The original McConnell, the great Alabamian, at the exhibition of Signor Blitz's, swore that he beat the d—l by one.

Dr. Hollick, at Concert Hall, is giving lectures upon the "reproductive organs." They are useful and full of instruction.

State Debts.

Amount of the Debts of the several States—Mostly according to the last official Reports.

States.	Amount of Debt.	Ann. Int.
Maine	\$1,500,000	\$94,000
Massachusetts	6,134,245	399,000
N. Y. balance about	5,000,000	1,050,000
Pennsylvania	40,709,866	2,035,032
Maryland	11,986,785	
Interest in arrears	1,450,000	655,341
Virginia	3,908,047	358,052
South Carolina	3,021,672	175,000
Georgia	1,727,769	104,043
Alabama	9,215,555	471,907
Mississippi	12,400,000	
Arrears, about	2,000,000	675,000
Louisiana	16,850,000	900,000
Arkansas	3,500,000	
Arrears of interest	704,830	160,250
Tennessee	3,244,418	172,853
Kentucky	4,269,000	248,990
Ohio	19,280,412	1,107,144
Indiana	15,687,790	607,770
Arrears of Interest	2,177,320	
Illinois (including arrears)	14,633,969	712,533
Missouri, (balance)	654,672	45,500
Mich. (including arrears)	4,849,438	260,000
Florida	4,850,000	275,000
Total	\$296,546,729	\$10,558,728

*Including bonds for \$5,000,000 repudiated.
†Including bonds for \$500,000 repudiated.
‡Including \$1,650,017, due South Fund.

IRON.—We find in the Harrisburg Argus the following table, showing the amount of iron and steel of all kinds annually imported into the United States for the last sixteen years. We think more conclusive evidence than is afforded by this table, of the great benefit of a permanent and protective tariff in the whole country, could not be found.

Years.	Tons.	Value.	Per tons.
1828-'29	36,314	\$2,417,292	\$66
1829-'30	40,644	2,340,964	56
1830-'31	51,581	2,235,563	49
1831-'32	73,079	3,697,380	49
1832-'33	80,289	3,371,867	41
1833-'34	78,190	3,988,398	51
1834-'35	77,597	3,719,105	47
1835-'36	96,220	5,359,131	55
1836-'37	102,865	6,363,183	62
183			