From the Philadelphia Gazette of March 19th.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Coffee, of the Exchange, received by the Rail Road Line yesterday afternoon, London and Liverpool papers, received at the office of the New York Courier and Enquirer, by the Virginia, Capt. Harris, from Liverpool.

The most important news is the defeat of the Tories in the British Parliament by a majority of 41 in favor of the ministry, sustained by Lord John Russell and Mr. O'Connell.

There was a general turnout among the firemen and Engineers of the Liverpool and manchester Locomotives, but their place was soon supplied by persons from the shops, and those who turned out where left without work and without pay.

The ship Hibernia, with Cotton and Turpentine, took fire in the Princess dock, from spontaneous combustion. She was scuttled as the only means of checking the fire, and preventing an extensive conflagration.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of Feb 13.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The session opened with a signal defeat of the Tories and the annihilation of all the hopes of triumph which, for weeks they had been asserting would attend the first division that should take place. Having talked themselves into a certainty of success, they seized the earliest opportunity of proving their strength, and ventured an amendment to the address. Ministers, however, prevailed by a majority of forty-one, so that their hold of office is happily confirmed without having recourse to a dissolution of Parliament. On this occasion Ministers triumphed as much in the debate as in the division. On the side of the Tory faction, Sir Robert Peel was tame, spiritless, without even his usual share of plausibility. Lord Stanley's attempt at an oration was altogether a failure. Thank heaven! the cause of reform is no longer encumbered by the presence of this Norman aristocrat in the ranks of its supporters. He is now fairly embarked with the Tories, and we give them joy of their prize. Lord John Russell never appeared to greater advantage than he did in the opening debate, and Mr. O'Connel was absolutely splendid. Lord Howick also greatly distinguished himself. We need not add that the object of the amendment, moved by the Tories, was to cheat the people of Ireland out of the Municipal Reform, promised to them in the royal speech. Neither need we add that our honest and admirable representative, Mr. Ewart, was as usual, at his post on this occasion and voted on the side of the people, which Lord Landon, who has now altogether thrown off the mask, and is the declared and avowed enemy of improvement and reform, as a matter of course, sided with the faction whose very countenances fall at the bare idea of doing any thing which, at all promises to forward the public good. Of the House of Lords it is sufficient to say, 'Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.' Experience is lost upon the hereditary branch of the legislature. They will not let the question of their reform sleep. They stirred it up again into awful vitality on the very first night of the Session.

When "the Sailor King" delivered his speech in the House of Lords on the 3d of February, at the opening of parliament, it was very dark, and he could, with difficulty, read it. He made many mistakes, and called to Lord Melbourne, 'Melbourne what word is this?' and 'Melbourne, what the deuce is this?' At last, he said loud enough to be heard by the reporters—Melbourne, why the d—l don't they bring in candles?' At last one wax taper was brought in, the King then told the Parliament that as he had not, be feared, been able to make himself intelligible, he must commence reading the speech de novo, which he did.

SPAIN.

In Spain the Cortes have been dissolved by M. Mendizabel, who was outvoted in one of the clauses of the Electoral Bill by a majority of 70 to 60. It is expected that he will gain a considerable addition of strength by the new elections, and is at present engaged in fresh organizing the ministry. The usual contradictory statements prevail with respect to the state of the contest in the northern provinces. The Carlists have suffered severely since the engagement of the 16th and 17th. The fort of l'Hort has been taken an event which Mina announced in a proclamation setting forth the order of his troops, and the sure destruction of the enemies of the Queen. The governor, Mirales, was shot, and the garrison put to the sword. The Queen's troops are augmenting in numbers, and begin to observe a more rigid discipline, the Carlists, on the contrary, are without any resources save such as desperation is capable of supplying.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers have brought the intelligence of the resignation of the whole of the French Ministry, owing to a defeat on the question for reducing the interests on the five per cent stock. The discussion commenced in the chamber of Deputies on Thursday, M. Gouin having moved the reduction. The debate was resumed on Friday, and the motion strongly opposed by the Ministers, who moved and adjournment. The Chamber then divided, when the numbers were for the adjournment 192, against it 194, majority 2; on which the Ministers placed their resignations in hands of the King, which were accepted. The trial of Fieschi and his accomplices is still proceeding; Fieschi, who boasts of his own guilt, and who acts and talks like a madman in court, has given evidence against his brother prisoners, which they declare to be false; it remains to be seen how far it will be corroborated by other witnesses; at present it is supposed that Fieschi is the tool of Morey, who was the chief plotter. This is the man who attempted to starve himself in prison. Fieschi has charged Morey with loading the gun barrels in such a way as to cause some of them to burst, in the hope that he (Fieschi) would be killed by the explosion; if this be true, it accounts for the anxiety of Fieschi to implicate Morey in the plot. As far as the evidence furnished by the accused themselves goes, we see no reason to conclude that any men of note, or influence among either Carlists or Republicans, were cognizant or instigators in the conspiracy.

Death by Freezing.—The Haverstraw (Con.) Times of late date contains an appalling statement—no less than that of the death of a whole family, father, mother and two children, by freezing, during the late severe weather. They were discovered in and near a wretched cabin, on the mountain, near the Orange County line, on the 5th inst., by a person passing through the mountain. The mother and children in the cabin, the father a little distance off, in a sitting posture, with a shovel in his hand, with which he had been evidently laboring to open a passage from his snow-bound habitation—all quite dead, and their bodies frozen.

The great Zimmerman justly observes that there is always something great in that man against whom the world exclaims at whom every one throws a stone, and on whose character all attempt to fix a thousand crimes without being able to prove one.

A chance.—The following advertisement, from an eastern paper, is published for the benefit of the bashful:

"Any gal wha's got $500 and hasn't got the cash, can find a sweetmeat for life, by writing a little fair addressed to Z. Q. and sticking it in the crack of uncle Ebenezer's barn."

Harrison vs. Massachusetts.—That staunch democratic journal, the Northampton Whig, in hoisting the banner of Harrison and Granger, breaks out in the following eloquent and well merited eulogism, in favor of the hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames:

Gen. Harrison.—It cannot be denied by any reasonable, reflecting and discerning individual, that the popularity of General Harrison is fast increasing, and that the people are rallying around the standard of the Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, with a settled firmness of purpose to place him, one of our country's noblest sons, upon the Presidential chair of the Union.—Want we evidence of his devotion to his country's cause, when clouds of war, bloodshed and devastation hung dark over our frontiers, and the shrill war-whoop of the blood-thirsty savage, broke the stillness of the night and froze the blood of the frontier settler in his veins? Could the spirit of Anthony Wayne be called from the sleep of Death, it would name William Henry Harrison as having been one of the foremost to arrest the death speeding tomahawk in its course, and dash the Indian murderer to the ground, to save the lives of defenceless American citizens.

Turn now to the halls of Indiana legislation; ask them whose voice has rang through every arch, in full toned strains of manly and profound statesmanship; and every niche will proudly re-echo the name of William Henry Harrison. Go to the Senate and Representative halls of our country at Washington! there see among the names of wise legislators that of the hero of the Thames, to whom we are indebted for the beneficial plan of disposing of our public lands in small tracts, which has thrown millions into the national treasury, and enabled every poor man to be the owner of a western farm on easy terms of payment, without being subject to the nod and beck of a wealthy nabob.

Already the name of Harrison has sounded loud and spread far over our land; the people—the states and the nation, are moving to the rescue; his banner flutters high, and proudly do freemen enroll themselves in his cause; their motto is Harrison, Democracy, Independence, the Constitution and the Laws; and bright is the triumph which awaits them in placing the Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames, to preside over a nation of patriotic freemen.

General Harrison.—We are frequently asked how Gen. Harrison comes on? We say his prospects brighten; he is undoubtedly gaining ground; and if Virginia does not declare for Van Buren in April next, Gen. Harrison's success is certain.—*N. Y. Star.*

IMPORTANT BILL.

Mr. J. Krause, the representative from Lebanon county, has brought in a bill laying the foundation for the EXTINCTION OF THE STATE DEBT. Among the many excellent members that compose the present House of Representatives, Mr. Krause in point of usefulness and business talents, has no superior. Having been first clerk in the Auditor General's Office during the administration of Gov. Shulze, when our improvement system began, he acquired a knowledge of the resources and financial operations of the state, which renders him an important member. During the last two sessions, he has deservedly been considered the financier of the house. While others of not a tithe of the talent have flourished in the newspapers as the perpetrators of windy, unprofitable speeches, such men as *J. Krause* and *J. McSherry* and others, have been investigating the sources of public revenue, checking the expenditures of the public funds, and devising means to finally extinguish the public debt. During the last ten years, a public debt has been contracted of twenty-five millions of dollars, at an average increase of *two millions five hundred thousand dollars* annually, and state taxation was imposed upon the people. If the old policy had been pursued this year, three millions of debt more would have to have been contracted, or the public improvements would have stopped. A change came over the affairs of the commonwealth—a different policy has been introduced, and our public works are progressing to completion—our treasury will have received in one year, more income than during the last four—a permanent school fund is created—THE STATE TAXES ARE REPEALED—and the foundation is laid for THE EXTINCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.—Mr. Krause deserves great credit for his bill. It will create a nucleus, around which the several atoms, some of them small, will congregate into a great mass. Large items, such as a proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, will shortly find their way into the sinking fund, and if wise councils continue to govern Pennsylvania, she may look forward to the time when our improvements will be extended to every section of our commonwealth—a system of schools without taxation be established, and our state debt entirely paid.—*Penn'a. Intelligencer.*

Cord wood, which sold early last week for $20 per cord, was purchased on Saturday for $7.

Russell and *Crockett*, convicted of setting fire to a dwelling house, were hung in Boston last week.

The city of Baltimore has resolved to subscribe TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio rail road.

POTTSVILLE,

SATURDAY MORN. MAR. 26, 1836.

☞ Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description neatly printed at this Office, at the lowest cash prices.

We refer our readers to the remarks in another column of Mr. Webster, in relation to the condition of the Banks containing or supposed to contain the Public Deposits. The 30 millions of public money are unquestionably in an alarming state, the aforesaid Banks having about *one dollar in six* to meet their liabilities. It is high time that measures should be taken to secure this vast sum of money, if it be not already too late. The public money is doubtless in the hands of land speculators and money changers. Mr. Calhoun says the "statement of our financial affairs will be considered a phenomenon in the eyes of all Europe."

The Knickerbocker.—We have received the March number of the Knickerbocker.—The articles, as usual, are highly interesting. Among the number is a useful and ingenious one on Orthography, by Noah Webster, L. L. D. another on Comets and Eclipses. Letters from Palmyra, &c. We again recommend the work to public patronage.

Schuylkill Navigation.—There is little prospect that Coal Shipments will commence from this region before the middle of the ensuing month, owing to the unusually long continuance of the cold weather. The snow is still lying in considerable quantities upon our mountains, though we think that the danger of a freshet calculated to do *extensive* damage, is in a great measure removed. The weather throughout the present month has been wintry, and as yet there are no appearances of vegetation. March came in like a lion and has been going out pretty much in the same fashion. The navigation closed early and will open late, making the period of suspension this season unusually long.

Andrew Russel and Benjamin Coombe, were elected School Directors for the Borough of Pottsville, on Friday last.

Another Coal Company in this region.—We learn from Harrisburg that a Bill has been reported in the House, incorporating Blight, Wallace & Co. with two thousand acres of land, under the name of the Tunnel Coal Company. There is no probability of this Bill passing.

Cataract Coal Company Bill.—The Cataract Coal Company Bill was lost in the Senate on the second reading, by a vote of 14 to 12.

Our latest private intelligence from Harrisburg (up to the 23d inst.) refers to a prospect of the appointment of a committee of the Legislature, to visit the coal region, during the recess of that body, for the purpose of investigating the state of the coal trade, in accordance with a petition lately sent on to the House of Representatives.—We should be highly pleased to learn, that a committee has been appointed, since we believe that their enquiries and observations would inevitably result in a thorough conviction of the inutility and danger of incorporated companies. In this region, we should hail their arrival with pleasure, where all the information required, would be cheerfully given.

Legislative.—On Monday last the resolution attached to the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Henry W. Conrad, was considered.—Mr. Ovid F. Johnson, of Harrisburg, appeared as Mr. Conrad's counsel, and objected to the resolution in a speech of two hours and a half's duration, which, however, passed by a vote of 38 to 24. By this resolution Henry W. Conrad will be this day placed at the bar of the house, and publicly reprimanded by the Speaker.

The Convention Bill then came up on a second reading and passed. The Bill fixes the time of electing the delegates on the 1st Friday in November, 1836—and the Convention to meet on the third Tuesday in May, 1837.

In the Senate Dr. Burden has offered a resolution to provide for the printing of the Laws in German—three thousand copies annually.

The Limited Co-Partnership Bill has passed both houses.

On Saturday last the Girard Bank Bill passed the legislature by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, and has become a law, notwithstanding the *veto* of the Governor. The vote in the House was 60 to 26—and in the Senate 24 to 7.

The Berwick Bridge, on the Susquehanna, was carried away by the breaking up of the ice on the 14th inst. This bridge was erected about 21 years ago, and cost $40,000.

The students of La Fayette Manual Labor College, at Easton, have invited THADDEUS STEVENS, *Esq. to* deliver the annual address before them, on the 4th of July next. Mr. Stevens has accepted the invitation.

The Bill lately introduced into the New York Legislature, prohibiting the circulation of the notes of the Bank of the United States, in that state, has been voted down by a large majority—there being only 12 votes in its favor.

The late Whig State Convention in Maine, passed resolutions complimentary to both Gen. Harrison and Daniel Webster, and nominated an unpledged Electoral Ticket in opposition to Van Buren.

Smelting Iron with Anthracite Coal.—We have on several occasions urged this subject on the attention of our legislature, with a view to induce that body to offer a premium for the speedy accomplishment of the object in view, but we are now happy to announce to our readers that a single individual has stepped forward and offered, through the columns of the National Gazette, *One Thousand Dollars per ton for ten tons of good Iron, smelted with Anthracite Coal.* This individual is Burd Patterson, Esq. of our Borough, who omits no opportunity to do all that lies in his power for the advancement of the interests and prosperity of the Coal Region of this county.

FLORIDA.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war in Florida is, that Gen. Gaines has been reinforced by Gen. Clinch, whose forces in connection with the Alabama militia, amounted to about 800 men, and that with their united forces, amounting to nearly 2000 men, Gen. Gaines intended crossing the Withlacooche, his boats, floating bridges, &c. being all prepared. The Indians were expected to make a desperate struggle to prevent his crossing.—Cannon had been subsequently heard, and it was supposed that the battle had been fought. It is stated that in every instance of attack, whether by night or day, Gen. Gaines was prepared for the Indians, having anticipated the movement of Osceola, and in this way had made great havoc among them, killing several hundred.

In reference to the charge against Gen. Scott of unwillingness to render assistance to Gen. Gaines, an officer of the army, who arrived at Charleston from Picolata, represents this charge to be erroneous and without the slightest foundation, and that it was believed at the moment of his departure that Gen. Scott, who had concentrated at that point about 2000 men, would dismount as many of them as practicable, and for want of other sufficient means of transportation, load the horses with ammunition and provision, and make a forced march to succor the detachment under Gaines.

The Veto of Governor Ritner in reference to the Girard Bank, is spoken of very favorably, even by those who were in favor of the measure which the message opposed, and in our humble opinion it is one of the ablest papers on the subject of banking which has ever been issued from the executive department of this Commonwealth. The principles developed by it are of the soundest character, and should constitute the true beacons of Legislation. They are such as will give satifaction to the yeomanry and business men of the Commonwealth, however unpalatable they may prove to stock jobbers. We applaud the high minded and honest independence of feeling which impelled Gov. Ritner to employ his qualified negative against a measure of which his conscience could not approve. On the other hand, if our legislators are satisfied of the expediency of the measure in question, they have done right in adopting it, thereby assuming the whole responsibility, and being answerable for the consequences.

The Legislature of Mississippi have appointed an investigating committee of seven members, to examine into the late charge of bribery and corruption in the election of Mr. *Walker* to the U. States Senate. It is said that the most abominable means were used to secure his election. One member it is alleged, was offered $3000 a year if he would vote for Mr. Walker. Verily, bribery and corruption seems to be the order of the day among the Van Burenites.

The Texians have adopted a Flag—it is a single Star, and the Stripes—with the word *Independence.*

A letter writer from Harrisburg says:

The Girard bank bill passed both houses of the legislature, by a constitutional vote of two thirds, and has become a law.

This result is satisfactory to all parties—and we should be proud of it, for being attached to a party which has the mere merit in Pennsylvania, of being *independent.* Pennsylvania can now say, she has an INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE, and an INDEPENDENT LEGISLATURE. She is governed by men who despise fawning and sycophancy.

Saint Patrick's Day

IN POTTSVILLE.

The Anniversary of Erin's *Tutelar* Saint, was celebrated on Thursday the 17th, by the friends of Ireland, at O'Connor's Pottsville House; arrangements of tasteful description were made for the occasion, the shamrock sod was placed handsomely ornamented on the table.

The dinner was excellent, and was highly creditable to Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor.

WM. B. HULL, Esq. of Port Carbon, presided, and WM. HAGGERTY assisted as Vice President, on this joyous occasion. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were given from the chair.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate,—may we enjoy many happy returns of its anniversary.
Air St. Patrick's Day.

2. Ireland, our own dear native land,—when shall we hail thee free and independent.

3. The land we live in, our adopted country, the asylum of the oppressed, the land of the free and the home of the brave.
Air, Hail Columbia.

4. The President of the United States,—in war the defender of his country, in peace, the protector of the Constitution; an American scion of an Irish stock.
President's March.

5. Daniel O'Connell,—The pure patriot, the able eloquent advocate, the fearless champion of his country's rights; may he live to see Erin once more take her rank among the nations of the earth.
Sprig of Shillelagh.

6. The Army and Navy of the United States,—Our rock of safety in peace, our bulwark in war, who ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.
American Commerce and Freedom.

7. Thomas Moore,—Our own Tom Moore, his bright talents have been faithfully exerted to ameliorate the wrongs of his country.
The Bard's Legacy.

1st Volunteer Toast by the President of the day. The eloquent orator of the day, the Rev. Dr. A. Wainwright—His taste and talents, entitle him to our unbounded praise; long may he live in our mountains to display such rare qualities.

Doctor Wainwright replied by a few appropriate remarks, and concluded by offering the following toast.

Our worthy President, Wm. B. Hull. The kind, courteous, and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his station, entitle him to the gratitude and thanks of the company.

Vice President's toast. Matthew Carey, Esq.—The friend and benefactor of the oppressed of every nation; his prolific pen has shed lustre on the land of his birth and adoption.

John J. Shoemaker. Equal republican education—We hail it as the polar star of our hopes, and confidently anticipate the day is not far distant, when its beacon lights shall blaze on every hill in Pennsylvania, to show the world its friends have not been idle.

Peter F. Mudey. The Ameridan Eagle—His wings are ample, beneath which natives and foreigners, may find refuge and protection.
Song, Star Spangled Banner.

Hugh Kinsley. May the independence of the United States endure, while the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls a wave.
Song, America, Commerce and Freedom.

James Kinsley. The memory of Grattan, Flood, and Curran—Illustrious patriots, powerful advocates of Irish freedom.

Thomas Lynch. Education—The safe pledge, the preservation of our liberties and rights, its light will illumine us in the path of safety.

James Downey. The coal fields of Pennsylvania—May the enterprising capitalists, the operators, the colliers and boatmen, be liberally re-imbursed for their zeal and industry in that useful article, our staple commodity.

James Moorhead. Peace and plenty, love and unity.
Song, Auld Lang Syne.

Patrick Donahan. Thomas Moore, Esq. the bard of Erin—May his muse no longer have occasion to weep over the wrongs of his country.
Song, the harp that once thro' Tara halls.

Patrick Quin. The freedom of the Press—May no faction attempt to curtail its liberty.

Wm B. Hull, Esq. Pres't. Our guest, Benj. W. Cumming, Esq. and the gentlemen of the bar of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Cumming replied by a few remarks, expressive of his deep sense of the honor conferred upon him, *individually, by the sentiment of the President*, and as one of the humblest members of the Bar referred to, begged leave to return thanks in their name, for a compliment of which they were highly deserving; and concluded by offering the following toast:

The natives of Ireland, here assembled—Sprung from a land of eloquence, poetry and patriotism—May they, by their conduct, ever sustain the glory of old Ireland, and reflect new lustre upon their adopted country.

Tho's. Quinn. May the land of Shillelagh, always support the land of freedom, Columbia's happy land.
Song, Sprig of Shillelagh.

Luke Lanegan. Ireland—She is destined to rise again, she will yet soar aloft among the nations of the earth.
Song, Dear Ireland how sweetly.

Patrick Donoho. May the eagle of America, extend her wings to shelter the banished children of Erin.

John Gillespie. The ever green Isle, the land of the brave—May it henceforward ever be the land of the happy and the free.
Song, Gramachree.

Hugh Kinsley. Erin, the land of the bard, the patriot, the hero and the sage—May it soon be distinguished as the land of freedom.

Andrew Leary. The sons of Paddy's land, wedded to the daughters of America, a long and strong chain, never to be broken.
Song, Cushlamachree.

Patrick Langton. Here is to the sons of the Emerald Isle, who joined unanimously in celebrating the festival of our patron saint, Saint Patrick.

James Brennan. May Irish gratitude never cease, until the O'Connell tribute attains its great object, the repeal of the union.

Patrick Murray. The sons of Ireland, emigrants to this happy land; free, patriotic—May the fruits of industry reward their enterprize.

Joseph Coatsworth. The land we live in, free alike to native and foreigner—May it ever enjoy its present prosperity; palsied be the hands that would support a foe, to endeavor to subjugate it.
Song, A Medley by Mr. Wood.

James Cleary, Martial of the day. Old Ireland the place of my birth, but robbed of my birth right by a dark, misguided ministry. America the country of my adoption, for a free and religious liberty—May she go on and prosper like Dan'l. O'Connell.

By a citizen. The *rights of* man, our absent friends, and the girls again.
Song, The Rights of Man.

Patrick Stapleton. Have courage old Erin, thy sun is not set. Daniel O'Connell and the sweet county Clare, your rights he will proclaim, and those he will maintain.
Song, My Irish Boy.

Patrick Fogarty. May prosperity and fame never depart from the patriotic and genuine sons of Ireland.
Song, Savourna Delish.

James Dinahoe. Our happy land, America, she still retains a plaster for all sores, and a home for the banished sons of Paddy's land.
Song, The Big-bellied Bottle.

James Donnelly. May the present company solemnize in peace, many an anniversary recurrence like this, celebrating the natal day of Saint Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland.
Song, One bottle more.

By the Company. Our worthy host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor—May long life and happiness attend them, and may they always see as well pleased guests.

The company dispersed singing—We will a gang merry home.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Roger B. Taney, to be Chief Justice of the United States.

Philip P. Barbour, to be an Associate Judge of the United States.

Amos Kendall, to be Post master General of the United States.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, to be Minister to Great Britain.

John H. Eaton, to be Minister to Spain.

Arthur Middleton, to be Secretary of Legation to Spain.

Richard K. Call, to be Governor of Florida, vice J. H. Eaton.

The vote in favor of Mr. Taney was 28; in favor of Mr. Barbour 30; for Mr. Kendall 25.

Mrs. Sarah Arnold, widow of Benedict Arnold the traitor, died in Uxbridge, (Mass.) on the 14th ult. aged eighty three years.

Another Fire in New York.—Thirty four houses were destroyed, and three lives lost, by fire in New York, on Wednesday afternoon last.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, March 17, 1836.

DEPOSITE BANKS.

Mr. Webster rose to move for the printing of 3000 extra copies of the statement of the affairs of the deposite banks, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In making this motion Mr. Webster called the attention of the Senate to the document from the Treasury, showing the state of the deposite banks at the latest dates. He quoted from the tabular statement some of the leading facts. The immediate liabilities of the banks amounted, it appeared, to nearly *seventy-two millions* of dollars, viz: the public deposites, $30,678,879 91; the private deposites, $15,043,033 64; the bills in circulation, $26,243,688 36.

The amount of specie held by these banks, it further appeared, was $10,168,659 24; that is to say, there is less than one dollar specie for six dollars debt; and there is due to the government by those banks more than three times the amount of all the specie.

There are other items (said he) which swell the amounts on each side, such as debts due to banks and debts due from banks. But these are only equalling quantities, and of no moment in the view I am taking of the question.

Among the means of those deposit banks I see an item of "other investments," of no less amount than $8,779,228 79. What is meant by these "other investments," I am not informed. I wish for light. I have my suspicions, but I have no proofs. Sir, look at the reported state of the Farmers' and Mechanicks' Bank of Michigan, the last in the list. The capital of that bank is only $150,000. Its portion of the public deposites is no less a sum than $784,764 75. Now, sir, *where is this money?* It is not in specie in the bank itself. All its specie is only $51,011 95; all its discounts, loans, &c. are only $500,000, or thereabouts; *where is the residue!* Why, we see where it is; it is included in the item "*due from banks*, $678,766 37." What banks have got this? On what terms do they take it? Do they give interest for it? Is it in the deposite banks in the great cities? and does this make a part of the *other liabilities* of these deposite banks in the cities? Now, this is one question: what are these other liabilities? But, as to these "other investments" I say again I wish to know what they are. Besides real estate, loans, discount and exchange, I beg to know what *other investments* banks usually make.

In my opinion, sir, the present system now begins to develope itself. We see what a complication of private and pecuniary interests have thus wound themselves around our finances. While the present state of things continues, or as it goes on, there will be no lack of ardor in opposing the Land bill, or any other proposition for distributing or effectually using the public money, while this state of things exists, or as it goes on.

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

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

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

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

A debate ensued on this motion, in which Mr. Benton, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Wright, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Black, participated; after which,

The motion was agreed to.

From the Charleston Patriot of Monday 14th.

Latest From Texas.—We are indebted to an officer lately in the Texian Naval service who arrived in this city on Friday last via New Orleans, and who left *Victoria*, a port in Texas on the 8th ult. for several particulars in relation to the state of affairs in that Territory. Our informant states that Gen. Houston arrived there from the Mission de Refugio, (which at that time was Head Quarters,) on his way to San Felipe, the seat of Government, some difficulty having taken place between Governor Smith and the Provisional Government, who had not, however resigned. The troops were concentrating at *Copano*. They were to move on the 1st of March, and the forces consisted as well as can be recollected of the following: at the Mission, 180, at Labadie, 110, at Copano, 210, at Bexar, 80. 100 men had landed at Dimmot's point from North Alabama about the 10th February, 180 sailed from New Orleans about the 23d. They are the troops that left New York and were carried into Nassau, N. P. Col. Fanning, commands the forces at Copano. The gallant corps of Volunteer Grays from New Orleans had generally returned, disgusted with the service, saying that they would no longer fight to enrich a few land speculators; they went to establish the Liberty of the country. The general supposition in Texas was that there would be no fighting until the summer was far advanced, as the insurrection of two Generals of St. Anna's, occasioned a division of his forces, which at no time amounted to more than 8000 troops.—*Col. Bowie* had gone amongst the Camanche Indians to have a Talk and he will endeavor to keep them quiet.

Elections were going on at the time our informant left for members to the new Convention which was to assemble on the 1st March. On the 4th March the Texian *Declaration of Independence* was to be made at San Fellippe and the Provisional Government under the new order of things instituted.

The Texian Banner was the same as that of the United States, with the exception of a single Star in the centre, instead of the thirteen.

It is worthy of remark, that no one of Mr. Van Buren's supporters ever thinks of appealing to him, in any pressing necessity, to come forward and save the Union. No—whenever the party gets into trouble, an instant call is made for Hercules to put his shoulder to the wheel and help them out of difficulty. What a tribute to the moral influence of Mr. Webster's exalted character!

Mr. Preston, one of the most eloquent orators in our country, lately in the Senate, referred to the character of Washington as a vast table land, without the shadow of a valley—a succession of mountains and yet no depression; grand, lofty, sublime and by itself.—*Pen. Chron.*