From the N. Y. Sun Extra of Sunday.

28 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

We again welcome the universal favorite, the Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, to our shores. She was telegraphed in the eastern offing at New York, about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and arrived at the dock a little after 12, having made the passage in something less than 15 days.

She brings us full files of foreign papers up to the 2nd inst., her day of sailing, being twenty eight days later. The intelligence brought by this arrival is of immediate interest and importance.

Arrival of Messengers with Despatches. Among the passengers by the Great Western were the following special messengers:

Captain Wright has despatches for Lord Ashburton.

Mr. Hilliard has despatches from the American Minister in London.

Mr. De Verigne has despatches for French Minister at Washington.

Mr. Morlon has despatches from the American Minister at Paris.

There is no later news from China.

Lord Brougham has taken strong ground against the financial policy proposed by Sir R. Peel. Trade continues very much depressed. The cotton market is dull, and the distress which has so long prevailed among the laboring classes is not at all slackened in severity.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 25th ult., having made the passage home in 12 days. Her news had been anticipated by the arrival of the Oxford.

Her majesty and the Court were at Windsor Castle. Prince Albert has had several likenesses taken at Mr. Beard's Photographic Institution.

The Spectator, speaking of the death of the Earl of Munster, says, the town was shocked by the news that the Earl of Munster, the eldest son of the late king, had committed suicide. He had shot himself on the night of the 20th ult., at his house in Belgrave Square.—The jury returned a verdict, that deceased destroyed himself while laboring under temporary mental derangement. He was in his 48th year.

The Duke of Norfolk died on the 16th ult., in St. James' Square, London. Cherubini, the celebrated composer, died in Paris on the 15th ult. Sir George Arthur, it is said, will be the new Governor of Bombay. The Spectator remarks, that Mr. O'Connell prepares to defend his seat for Cork with a zeal as if he feared for the result.

On the 21st ult. the boiler of the steamer Telegraph burst, just after the steamer had left Glasgow, and eighteen persons were killed and many wounded by the accident.

The Queen held a levee at St James' Palace on the 16th ult. The attendance *was very numerous. The list of names* of those presented fills several columns of the daily papers. Her Majesty's drawing room was to be held on the 7th of April, and her first grand ball at Buckingham Palace, on the 11th.

The House of Lords adjourned on the 23d ult. to April 7th, and the House of Commons adjourned the same day, and was to meet again April 4, when Sir Robert Peel's financial measures would be brought forward.

The Right of Search.—The Times of the 20th ult contains Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Stevenson's note on the right of search, and its remarks upon this state paper, says: "Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor, Lord Palmerston;—he then explicitly repeats his former renunciations, on the part of this country, of all claim to a right of seach over American vessels in time of peace; and observes, that when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruisers are ordered to abstain from all interference with her, be she slaver or otherwise.

With American vessels whatever be their destination British Cruisers have no pretensions in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it to enjoy a monopoly of this unhallowed trade, but the British Government concludes Lord Aberdeen, will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations, by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire suppression.'

The over land mail from India brings most important and disastrous news for the English. Affghanistan, captured two or three years since after an immense slaughter of the natives, has been retaken by them, and about six thousand British troops cut to pieces. Sir William McNaughton, the British Envoy at Cabool, was treacherously assassinated, and according to the correspondent of the London Times, his head was cut off, and the mouth being filled with a portion of the mutilated body, it was decorated with the green spectacles which Sir William used to wear, and in that state paraded through the town, by order of the son of Dost Mohammed.

The latter, our readers will remember, is the native prince whom the British drove from his throne and carried into captivity when they invaded the country. The ladies of the envoy and several officers have been taken as hostages by the Affghans. Full particulars of the bloody battles, and the long train of disasters which have terminated so frightfully, will be found under the head of India.

The demands for vengeance are of course loud, both in England and India. A reinforcement of eight thousand troops has been ordered from England.

The revolutionary press of France is furious against England for withdrawing any acknowledgement of the French conquests in Algiers.

The disasters in Affghanistan and Sir Robert Peel's budget are the most important parliamentary proceedings.

Prince Paul Esterhazy has made up his mind to retire from the English Embassy, and leave public life altogether, in order to devote himself to the improvement of his vast estate in Hungary.

The late Marquis of Hertford died worth nearly two millions of money.

Temperance in Ireland—We are sorry to see Sir Robert Peel has stated in Parliament that the temperance pledges in Ireland appear to have failed, and that the consumption of whiskey had been increasing there since July last.

Parliamentary Proceedings—14th ult—Motion made to go into committee on the Corn Importation Bill, when the House went into committee, and the clauses, one to nine, were agreed to. Long debates followed the financial statement of Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell signified his determination to oppose the government measures of finance at every stage.

The Premier in reply stated that he expected to meet some opposition to his measures, but that on the 4th of April the financial resolutions would be brought forward, and proceeded with as speedy as possible. On the 5th he intended to take the Corn Importation Bill, with a view of sending it up to the other House at once.

With the exception of the following abridged account of the financial statement, the general parliamentary business of either House does not require, at present, further notice.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—The great length of the Premier's scheme of finance will not allow us to give it in detail.

Liverpool Corn Exchange,
Friday, April 1, 1842

The trade has been very firm since Tuesday, and at our market this morning there was a fair sale for Wheat at very full prices Some parcels of choice foreign were taken for shipment to Ireland, and 9s. 10d. to 10s. per 70 lbs. was paid for the best Stettin.

There was a moderate sale for American Flour; and in some instances an advance of 6d per brl. was obtained.

Since Tuesday, about 2,000 bbls. of flour, in bond, have been sold at 26s 6d to 27s per bbl. Yesterday a small cargo of Odessa Wheat, under lock, was sold at 6s 3d per 70 lbs. To day there was a good deal of inquiry, but no actual sales were reported.—[Ridyard & Leicester.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

AT BOSTON. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, bringing both London & Liverpool papers to the 5th April.

There had been no important change in the markets since the arrival of the Great Western.

The Ship Hibernia arrived at Liverpool from New York on the 2d April.

The British Parliament was still busy discussing Sir Robert Peel's proposed Income Tax.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Very active exertions are in progress at the East India House, and at the Horse Guards, to forward, without delay, troops to reinforce the army in Affghanistan. Within the last week the East India Directors have accepted tenders for 15 ships of large tonnage, and which have been regularly surveyed, to proceed to India to carry 1,000 men.

AL KORAN.—The nature of the Turkish creed is as little known to the people generally, as the Turkish character Some of the points are curious enough The Turks insist upon the unity of God—They believe that the Saviour was the son of the Virgin Mary and was conceived by the "Ranah," which is the breath of the spirit of God. They believe that he was a great prophet—that he had power of performing miracles—that he foretold the coming of Mahomet who is also no more than a prophet. They believe Christ shall come and judge the world—that he shall reign forty years in Damascus, during which time Anti Christ shall ascend into Heaven, and then the Day of judgment shall be held. They believe that the Gospel was sent to Moses, and the Psalms to David.

They believe all the prophets of the Old Testament—they believe in Paradise, in Hell, but not in Purgatory. Instead of this, they have a place called "Aref," to be inhabited by those who have led an insignificant life, in which the good and evil are equally balanced. The Paradise of Mahomet is sensual—lovely gardens, fair fruits, fresh fountains, flowing rivers of milk and wine, the song of the Houris—everything is addressed to the senses. So it is with their Hell—the wicked are to drink scalding water, and to eat the bitter fruit of Zacon. Still, for a while, they have hopes in their sins being washed away in the waters of Satzaboul, that they may be admitted into Paradise. But to those who have no faith the fires of hell are eternal. The Turkish belief in fatalism is well known; it is this, in connection with the reward of Paradise, to those who die in battle, which makes the Ottoman soldier a formidable foe.

[London Quarterly.

NAVAL.—The Annapolis Republican says:—We understand that our citizen, Commander Buchanan, has been ordered to the command of the steamship Mississippi, now at Washington.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.—Mr. Van Buren and Mr Paulding left Mobile on the 10th inst, for New Orleans. The Mobile Ledger says:—"They will spend some ten days at New Orleans, and proceed thence to Ashland, to accept an invitation from Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, after which they will join the "Old Hero" at the Hermitage."

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Washington, April 11, 1842.

The Whigs in Congress have a very unenviable position: they are made responsible for all that is done, and all that is not done; for all they do or do not do themselves, and all the Locos do and prevent them from doing. They have not only to stand the abuse of their opponents and all their papers, but the Whigs and the Whig press must, forsooth, vie with their opponents in berating them. There are too many babblers here, that's true, but three to one of them happen to belong to the Loco side of the House. Besides, if the people WILL send babblers here, whose is the fault? Shall men who labor incessantly, who attend closely to their business, and never occupy the time of the House—such men as Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Toland, Mr. Simonton, Judge Henry, Mr. James, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Russell, and other Whig members from Pennsylvania—shall they be chided for delays caused by Locofocos, who avail themselves of their privilege of speaking for the purpose of delaying business and embarrassing the proceedings that odium may be cast by the people on the Whigs? And will the Whigs, too, aid them in this plot? I am sorry to say, they do so.—For this they deserve to be rebuked, and I hope you will not hesitate to chide them.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH MINT.

The report of the Committee on Public Expenditures on the Branch Mint at N. Orleans, some extracts from which I gave you a week ago, was laid on the tables of members to-day. It is a document which ought to be re-published in all the papers of the country, that the people may see how their money has been squandered by hundreds of thousands, by the late administration. But if this shows now $822,000 have been thrown away, another report from the same committee will tell the same story in regard to millions. I mean the report on some of the expenses of the "Florida war," and some other branches of the service.

In 1837, Congress appropriated the sum of $210,000 to remove obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi River. Now what would you suppose would be necessary for removing these obstructions? You answer, "mud scows, or dredging boats, and men." That all?—"Yes: except provisions, wood or coal for the steam-engines," &c. Now how green you are: I see plainly you were never in the public service under *Democratic* administration; and to prove that you would not know any thing about fitting out an expedition to carry such an act of Congress into effect, I will give you a list of articles and their prices purchased by Mr. U. Talbot, the engineer detailed on that service, and paid for by that *Democratic* administration. Here they are—read, mark, and wonder what they had to do in removing obstructions from the mouth of the Missippi River;

Silver watches	$383 00
Repairing do.	45 50
Chronometers	28 00
Repairing do.	25 00
Muslin	77 00
Musqueto bars	120 00
Dry Goods	106 00
Carving	20 00
Painting office sign	9 00
Diving	10 00
Mess beef	106 00
Omnibus tickets	9 75
Hire of carriage	58 25
Hoisery	23 00
Refreshments for men	25 00
PORT WINE	29 25
OYSTERS	5 50
Fines to sheriff Charleston, S. C.	14 10
Glass funnels	5 59
Glass jars	3 50
Hardware	3.322 00

There, sir; I don't believe either you or any one of your subscribers, if you had been called upon to make an estimate of the cost of removing the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River, would ever have thought of putting down these articles, as part of the cost; nor did Congress—the ignorant fellows—and, therefore, the two hundred and ten thousand dollars thus appropriated ran out long before half the obstructions were removed.

This is a small dose, but I will give you another from the same medicine chest to morrow or next day—it is excellent to our *Democratic* incredulity: it is good too, for *filmy* eyes: it is capital also, for those whose eyes are prone to be shut. If this don't open them they had better send for Doctor Williams the celebrated "oculist."

The Hon. Joseph Lawrence, I regret to inform you, has been for more than a week, and is now, lying dangerously sick with the fever which has taken the typhoid cast; great apprehensions are entertained in regard to what may be the issue. His death would be a serious loss to Pennsylvania, as there is not a more valuable man in Congress.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

P. S. The Clay Ball takes place tomorrow evening. Previous to his departure for the west, Mr. Clay will go as far north and east as New York. O. O

P. S. I have just learned that the President has written to the Governor of Rhode Island to day, approving the course the constituted authorities of that State have pursued, and disapproving the conduct of the revolutionists or insurrectionists. A Mr. Brown, one of the principal leaders of the insurrectionists has been here, and seen the President, who told him to return and tell his friends to take care how they broke the peace.—This is right; and will probably prevent bloodshed.

O. O.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 14, 1842.

J. R. Chandler, Esq—The dull monotony of the House has been broken today by a kind of episode—a speech from Mr. Adams, on the subject of our relations with Great Britain. He never rises to speak on any subject without attracting attention; but on such a subject as this, all were eager to hear, and members crowded around him, that they might not lose a word he should utter.

I stated last night that Mr. Wise replied yesterday to Mr. Linn of N. Y. and Mr. Slade of Vt. His was emphatically a WAR speech, and standing in the relation to Mr. Tyler and the cabinet that he does, it was considered indicative of the feeling at the other end of the avenue, or of a wish existing in that quarter to stir up a war spirit among the people. To day Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll came out with what Mr. Adams wittily but aptly termed "a PACIFIC war speech." There were five points of difference between us and England, namely: the N. E. Boundary Question, the Right of Search, the Caroline affair, the Creole Case, and the Oregon Boundary Question. On all these England was in the wrong; he thought there was no need of any war—that there would be any war—he wished well to Lord Ashburton, would be glad to see him settle matters here and go home and be promoted to an Earldom; but he advised him to yield everything that we claimed and then peace would be preserved. As to a war, he did not think it such an evil as most people; there were many advantages in it. As to our not being prepared and all that, he said it had always been the case that the nation worst prepared for war was in the end victorious. The British might burn New York, but then it was as easy for us to burn London as for them to burn New York. As to the right of search, he declared there was no such thing in war or peace.

Mr. Adams replied chiefly to this speech, but incidentally also to Mr Wise's. Mr. A had not spoken two minutes before Mr. I. explained, and denied what he had said, and some altercation took place as to what he did say in the course of which, Mr. I got very angry and used the word *senile* as distinguishing Mr. Adams' remarks. Mr. A thus taunted with being an old man, replied with becoming dignity, but with a keenness that pierced the very joints of Mr. I. and made him writhe. Mr A. then went on, only occasionally interrupted by Mr. I., whom he fairly tortured by the scorching irony sarcasms, and ridicule which he poured upon him: He noticed & ridiculed the idea that the nation that goes into a war unprepared is sure to come out victorious. He said that Mr. I. had spoken with cold indifference of the burning of New York, which he seemed to admit would be a very probable thing, in case of a war—he was quite reconciled to this event by the supposition that if New York was burned, we could burn London, a city four or five times as large, and thereby settle the account with a large balance in our favor Sir, said Mr. A. if there was a man in this House who heard the gentleman from Pa., speaking of burning cities, in the manner he did, without a feeling of indignation and shame, he wanted no intercourse with him. Mr. A dilated upon this burning of cities till he had kindled a fire on Mr. Ingersoll's head, which if not as icy as Mont Blanc, must have felt a burning sensation.

Mr. A. said he attributed some importance to the remarks of the gentleman from Pa. in connection with the speech from the gentleman from Va., Mr. Wise; but he hoped Lord Ashburton would not; he hoped he would consider them made for a little display in this House, for home consumption—for "Bunkum," and that he would not go home, in consequence of them, but go on with his negociations with this government, just as if this speech had never been made. This irony was a dagger that went to the soul of Mr. I. and made him change color frequently, though, to do him justice, he joined in the hearty laugh, now and frequently, raised by Mr A. at his expense.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. A. gave a very interesting history of the negociation between this Government and Great Britain, in regard to a mutual concession of search, which took place in 1818-19-20. Before he left England to assume the duties of Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe, Mr. Wilberforce, he said, sought an interview with him; his object was to enquire whether this Government would be willing to enter into an arrangement for a mutual right of search on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of putting a stop to the slave trade. Mr. Adams told him, that such had been the manner in which the Government of England had exercised that right which they had claimed and we had denied, that he did not think his countrymen would ever agree to any such arrangement; but if they chose they could make the proposition. The proposition was afterwards, while he was Secretary of State, made. He opposed it vigorously and almost *alone*, in Mr. Monroe's cabinet—the members of the cabinet, who were slave holders, and Mr. Monroe himself, favoring it. Both houses of Congress too favored it, and passed resolutions recommending the President to enter into the negociation. He had a conversation with Mr. C. F. Mercer on this subject, and so widely did they differ that they had warm words about it; and another member from Virginia, Gen. Alexander Smyth, afterwards in a letter to his constituents, used as an argument against his election to the Presidency, the fact that he was opposed to abolishing the slave trade! He wanted to state the conversation he (Mr A.) had had with Gen. Mercer, but Gen. M. positively forbade him (Gen. S.) to do so, as it was a private conversation The resolutions recommending the President to enter into the negociation for the mutual right of search, passed this House with but NINE negative votes! Such was the feeling *then* on this right of search among slaveholders, a right about which we hear so much now.

The negociation was entered upon: as Secretary of State he was the organ, and the very reluctant organ of the Government in directing our Minister, Mr. Rush, to enter upon it. Mr. Rush opened the subject to Mr. George Canning who at once told him to draw up the convention in his own way and he would sign it. Mr. Rush did draw it up, and Mr. C. signed it without dotting an i, or crossing a t. It came here and was submitted to the Senate; in the meantime, a party hostile to Mr. Monroe had sprung up, and there was not the same disposition to support or go with the administration. Some little alterations were made in the Treaty by the Senate, and it was sent back to England for ratification; but Mr. Canning took umbrage at the alterations after being drawn up by the American Minister himself, and would not ratify it as altered, and thus it fell through.

During this recital, Mr. A. was listened to with breathless attention, especially by the Southern men into whose minds new light seemed to break—many of whom were entirely ignorant that any such negociation had ever taken place. But that Mr. Adams should then have been so opposed to this search, and the slaveholders in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet should have been its advocates, was a new phase of the subject altogether. It will be recollected that Mr. Calhoun was one of the members of that Cabinet.

Mr. Adams said that he saw no difficulty in settling the question of the right of search He had taken the correspondence between the two nations on this subject, and he had asked himself wherein they differed, and really he could not tell. England did not claim the right of search; she only claimed the right to visit merchant ships—it might be a British vessel,—to see that they were not pirates—and to see if they hoisted the American flag, that they had a right to do so. That flag should protect all who had a right to protection under it; but it might be used by those who had no right to use it, and all they claimed, and this we must concede to them, was that they sould go on the deck of the vessel and see if she were an American vessel. The same right as to all merchantmen which our cruisers meet on the ocean, is exercised by us, and by all nations.

Mr. Ingersoll had spoken of the influence which Gov. Cass' pamphlet had had in France, to prevent the ratification of the quadruple Treaty in regard to the mutual right of search. Mr. A. did not entirely concur in Gov. Cass' views, but if the pamphlet had had any such effect as Mr. I. had imputed to it, he very much regretted it. He regretted it, because it was inducing France to act to bad faith The Treaty had been negociated by an authorized public agent and was binding on France, and the refusal to ratify it by the French Chambers might involve Europe in a war. But he regretted if any such influence had been used, on another account; it was involving us in the war which must one of these days, come in Europe, and he wished to keep clear of all participation in European affairs. This was the policy of Washington and Jefferson, and it was the true policy of this country. He said that when a war should come it would not be for the right of search; but it would be for the destruction of the dynasty of Louis Phillippe. That was not avowed by those in France who opposed the ratification of the Treaty, but it was their object nevertheless, there were those in the French Chambers who were more hostile to Louis Philippe, than any party in this house were hostile to Martin Van Buren or John Tyler.

In speaking of war, in reply to Mr. Ingersoll's remark that it was not so much of an evil as it was generally considered Mr A. said that standing as he did, upon the verge of the grave it would matter but little with him personally whether we had war or peace, but he prayed God to avert such a scourge from our country.—He said he did not agree with the sentiment once given by an officer of our navy, when he gave as a toast, "our country; may she always be right; but whether right or wrong, may she always be successful." He preferred to say "Our country; may she always be successful, but whether successful or not, may she always be *right*."

At four o'clock Mr. Adams gave way for a motion that the Committee rise, which was carried, and the House adjourned. He will continue his remarks to-morrow.

The House was so attractive to-day that I did not go into the Senate to see what that body was doing.

Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, give a splendid dinner last evening, understood to be complimentary to Mr. Clay, he and Mr. B. being personal friends. It is said that Lord Ashburton will also give Mr. Clay a dinner before he leaves the city, which will probably be on Tuesday next.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN COLUMBIA, S. C.—The town of Columbia was visited by a most destructive fire on the morning of the 12th inst. which consumed the most beautiful part of the city including the business portion of the place. Twenty nine stores and dwellings, besides numerous out-buildings were consumed, comprising the most valuable houses

The loss is estimated at about $200,000, a portion of which is covered by policies in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, and the Augusta Insurance and Trust Company.

From the Baltimore Clipper Extra, of Saturday Evening.

EXPLOSION OF THE MEDORA—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We again, at an early hour this morning, visited the neighborhood of the calamitious occurrence of Thursday, with a view of gleaning such further information as would prove interesting to our numerous readers. The workmen engaged under the direction of the city authorities, in raising the bodies, succeeded in effecting their object so far as to be enabled to search under the boiler for any bodies that might be there, it being the impression that there was one body, at least, under it. After a strict and vigilant search, however, they found there was none there: and accordingly lowered the boiler again. The dredging machines, scows, &c., in use, were then sent away, so as to leave the river, clear, and a number of persons have been all the morning engaged in dragging with grapplings, and fishing with boat hooks for bodies, but without finding any, up to the hour of one o'clock, P. M.

Of those reported among the wounded, who were not dead when our paper was closed last night, the four last named in the list below died this morning. The list is complete up to one o'clock, P. M.

LIST OF THE DEAD—John C Moale, William Moale, Joseph Lecompte, Capt. John Vickers, Edmund Young, Benjamin French, John Boon, John Burns, Richard Linthicum, Robert Doyle, Geo. Enly, John Harper, John Haley, Andrew F. Henderson, John Boston, William Lewis, George Geddes, S. W. Hackney, James W. Lavers, James Mitchell, John Kemp, John Yeager. Jackson Reeder, John Speddy, Duncan Ferguson.—25.

Francis McLear, still missing.

Thomas Eldridge and George Hyde, reported in the American and Sun of this morning as among the dead, are still alive, though severely injured.

A Mr. Allen, ship joiner, and his two sons, not before mentioned, were among those slightly scalded.

Henry Lightner, not before mentioned, was also considerably scalded.

James Wilson, a young machinist, just out of apprenticeship, and in the employ of Mr. Watchman, was among the scalded.

James Mitchell, Levin Boston and John R. Boon were attended to the grave this afternoon by the Typographical Society, the Odd Fellows, the Watchman, Mechanical, Union, Friendship, Deptford, New Market, Columbian, United, Washington Hose, and Howard Fire Companies, and a large concourse of citizens.

From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.

MORE ABOUT THE MEDORA.

The wreck of this ill-fated vessel still lies in the basin, and the probability now is that the hull contains the body of McAlear, the only person yet known to be missing, and for whom a large number of men employed by the Calvert Benedicial Society, and under the direction of some of its members, yesterday dragged the basin in vain. We learn that some difficulty has arisen about the ownership of the boat, as to whether it is in the company or those by whom she was built; but as this is a matter which more immediately concerns the parties interested, we should make no mention of it, were it not for the fact, that if neither party, on notice given by the Mayor, through the port wardens, remove the wreck, it will be removed by "the proper authorities," and will then be held liable to the city for the expense of its removal. While on this subject, we may as well state briefly what we learned yesterday evening on authority which we have reason to consider good, viz: that Joseph Craig had confessed that he caused the explosion, by removing the weight on the lever of the safety-valve to its further extremity, and then putting on additional weight; and that Ramsay and Ferguson were cognizant of his doing so—that it was in fact the act of all three by agreement, though actually done by him, and that they did not intend to do mischief, but had intended, as conjectured by Mr. Watchman, to display the qualities of the boat to the best advantage. We also have it on the same authority, that Ramsay has confessed that he "was knowing" to what was done. These confessions, if established as true, will go to confirm the testimony of Mr. Brown and others, taken at the inquest, touching the great strength of the boiler.

The Wounded.—We learned yesterday evening, that Capt. Sutton was in a fair way of recovery. John Samuel Mitchell, brother of James Thomas Mitchell, is also doing well and expected to recover. Daniel Stevens, from the Eastern Shore, Dorchester county, who was badly scalded in the face; now lies at the house of Mr. Eaton, in Lee street, near Light, and, though suffering much, is well attended to, and expected to survive. Joseph Craig, in Light street, near Lee, is also slowly improving.

RHODE ISLAND.—There was nothing but excitement in this little State, at the last accounts From the Providence Chronicle of Saturday evening, we learn that the "suffrage" party, notwithstanding some important defections, had determined to persevere and elect their candidates. Mr. Titus, the candidate for Attorney General, had declined. The following account of the proceedings of a meeting of the suffrage men in Warwick, is about as pithy as anything we have seen lately. They met and adopted the annexed preamble and resolution:

Whereas, we the citizens of Warwick have not yet been frightened. Therefore

Resolved, That we *will not be frightened.*

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0028.jpg