FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We are again indebted to the N. York Herald for an extra containing intelligence from Liverpool to the 16th January, brought by the packet ship Europe. We copy from it the annexed items:

Cotton has advanced since our last accounts full ⅛d of penny sterling—being one cent per pound in one week. In the previous fortnight the aggregate advance in cotton was two cents per pound, being equal to an advance in the value of cotton of America fully twenty millions of dollars.

Another most important piece of news is the semi-official announcement, by the London Morning Herald, that Mr. Packenham is coming out with full instructions to settle the Oregon question. Here it is:—

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—Mr. Packenham, the newly appointed British Envoy to the United States, carries out with him, it is confidently stated, full instructions to negotiate a settlement of the Oregon territory dispute.—Morning Herald.

Mr. Packenham may be expected here or at the Chesapeake every day, having sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th ult. the same day the Europe sailed from England.

Atlantic Steam Navigation.—The mammoth steamship Great Britain is at length definitely appointed to proceed on her first voyage from England to New York, on the 25th May next. Some conception of the vastness of her size may be formed from the fact that her burden is 3,500 tons, and her engines 1000 horse power, whilst those of her sister ship, the Great Western are respectively 1 600 & 450. Captain Hosken, the late able commander of the Great Western will take the command of the Great Britain, his place being supplied in the Great Western by Mr. B. R. Matthews, the experienced first officer of that vessel. It is a source of much disappointment to the Bristol people, that although their city has all the honor of projecting and constructing the Great Britain, Liverpool will have the credit of first sending her to sea.—We understand the great Britain will visit the Thames in the course of a few weeks, in order to display her gigantic proportions and superb internal fittings to the inhabitants of the metropolis.

IRELAND—THE STATE TRIALS.—On Thursday Mr. Moore, Q. C., applied to the Court of Queen's Bench on the part of the traversers, that the pannel of special jurors be quashed and set aside, or cancelled, and that a mandamus in order in the nature of a mandamus, should be issued, directed to the Right Honorable the Recorder of the city of Dublin, commanding him to place on the list of jurors for the year 1844 in the county of the city of Dublin, in their proper order, the names of divers persons—to wit of twenty seven persons, whose qualifications respectively, to be placed on the list, was legally proved before and allowed by the Recorder as special jurors.

The Attorney General said he could not abstain from expressing his opinion, in alluding to the affidavit made by Mr. Mahoney if it were true what was stated by him and Mr. Ford, that sixty four were left out of the list of which only fourteen or fifteen were Roman Catholics it at he should not mention that in the affidavit in question. What was the meaning of making it appear by the affidavit that all the parties whose names were omitted were Roman Catholics, but to create an excitement which was not just, and to create a feeling against the officers of the crown by the suppression of facts which ought to have been fairly set out and stated in court. The affidavit did not state that these were the entire of the names omitted but it implied as much; while the allegation in the affidavit was that sixty four names were omitted; fourteen or fifteen of which were Roman Catholics; it was sought to be conveyed to their lordships that only the names of Roman Catholics were omitted, and not those of any other creed; and that was followed up by a charge that the omission was effected corruptly, although Mr Mahoney, who swore the affidavit, did not attempt to state on whom the charge lay, or venture to prove it.

After a lengthened argument, the chief justice proceeded to give judgment, viewing the question in all its bearing fully & fairly, the court could not but arrive at the conclusion that the present application was a very unprecedented one, and at variance with reason and principle.—Things might have occurred with respect to the jury lists the occurrence of which was to be regretted; but he was not sure that a fair ingenuous representation had been made in support of that application in the particular instance relied on by Mr. Kemmis and particularised by the solicitor general. He alluded to the fact of Mr. Kemmis having in his affidavit alledged that when first a complaint was made upon this subject by Mr Ford, that gentleman stated that 65 names that had been allowed by the Recorder had been omitted from the list. Of these 65, 15 only were Roman Catholics, and this circumstance was one which ought certainly to have been fairly and candidly stated if the party coming before the court to make his application desired to act an ingenuous part. It ought not to have been unequivocally stated to the public that 15 Roman Catholics whose names were on the revised lists, were omitted from the sheriff's book without making the slightest allusion to the fact that the residue of the 65 were Protestants, and that their names also were omitted, for this would have completely altered the character of the imputation.

Mr. FORD.—We did not know the names of the other persons omitted, and consequently could not particularise them.

Mr. Justice Perrin said he agreed with the learned Chief Justice that the application should be refused, but he could not help adding that there was matter for great suspicion in the case, of gross neglect somewhere; and it was to be regretted that there was not more care taken with that authenticated document.

On Saturday the Attorney General moved, on the part of the crown, for an order that, in the event of the trial in this case not having terminated on or before the 31st instant, that Thursday, the 1st of February, and ever day until next term, or as many as shall be necessary, shall be fixed by the court for the purpose of said trial, and be deemed and taken to be part of the present Hilary Term. He could not say the precise time that would be necessary for the trial, but he thought it well to have the order made.

The motion was granted, Judge Perrin dissenting, but saying it was unnecessary for him to give his reasons.

The Attorney General asked at what hour their lordships would sit on Monday (Yesterday) when the Chief Justice replied, that the court would sit punctually at ten.

Aggregate Meeting.—This assemblage was held this day in the Music Hall, Lower Abbey street. The hall was crowded from an early hour. Amongst those present were Daniel O'Connell, Sir T. Esmonde, Sir J. Power, Sir Valentine Blake, and the Lord Mayor, who was called to the chair.

One of the Principal speakers was Mr. R. Shiel, and, after several addresses, the following resolutions were agreed to.

Resolved, That we the Roman Catholics of Ireland, yeild to no portion of the Queen's subjects in true loyalty to the throne; or strict observance of the religious obligation of an oath.

That the Officers of the crown, in striking from the special jury panel all the Roman Catholics who were placed thereon by ballot, have inflicted upon our body a wrong and an insult, and that it becomes our duty in the face of the empire to vindicate our character for worth, loyalty and honor.

Resolved, That the omission of sixty three names of special jurors, including a large proportion of Roman Catholics, as well as liberal Protestants, making up the special jurors' list affords grounds for more than suspicion that fair dealing has not been practised, and calls for a full parliamentary investigation.

That an humble petition be presented to the Queen, praying her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to direct her attention to the conduct of the Irish Government in carrying on State prosecutions, under the circumstances afore said.

That a petition be presented to both House of Parliament setting forth the facts embodied in these resolutions, and praying for enquiry into the facts:

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 15—On Saturday forenoon the Hibernia Boston packet, was telegraphed off Ormshead, and the intelligence by her was looked for with considerable interest. It was very evident the brokers would not dispose until the upshot was known, and as soon as no sooner did they receive her papers than a very brisk demand sprung up for speculators account, and 5000 to 6000 bales were sold at full & advancing prices. This morning the market opened with a very active inquiry. Prices fully ⅛d. per lb. was readily paid, and in some instances ¼d. per lb. was asked at this advance.—About 20 000 bales have been sold, 14 000 of them to speculators; the remainder to the trade, and at this advance holders seem unwilling to bring out their stocks. Consumers have been taken by surprise and it yet remains to be seen in what light they may view it. An advance of ⅛d. per lb. has been established on the prices ruling last Friday week.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 12—The duties on all kinds of Foreign and Colonial Grain and Flour continue without change.

Having but few buyers from the country at our Corn Exchange to day, and our local millers being very inactive, the sales of any description of wheat this morning were extremely limited in amount; holders notwithstanding, continued equaly firm as heretofore, and a little Irish of very choice quality rather exceeded the rates of Tuesday; in the ordinary runs of Irish, however, or in the value of English and free Foreign no alteration was perceptible. Flour generally, though not in so lively demand as at an early period of the week, fully supported our last quotations.

PRIVATE MAILS ON POST ROUTES.—We publish for information the following sections of the law regulating the Post Office Department.

Sec. 19 AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That no stage or other vehicle, which regularly performs trips on a post road, or on a road parallel to it, shall convey letters; nor shall any packet boat or other vessels, which regularly plies on a water declared to be a post road, except such as relates to some part of the cargo. For the violation of this provision, the owner of the carriage, or other vehicle or vessel, shall incur the penalty of fifty dollars.—And the person who has charge of such carriage, or other vehicle, or vessel, may be prosecuted under this section, and the property in his charge may be levied on and so d, in satisfaction of the penalty, & costs of suit: PROVIDED, That it shall be lawful for any one to send letters by special messenger.

Sec. 24. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That every person, who, from and after the passage of this act, shall procure, advise, or assist, in the doing or perpetration of any of the acts or crimes by this act forbidden, shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments as the persons are subject to, who shall actually do or perpetrate any of the said acts or crimes, according to the provisions of this act,

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1844.

IN SENATE.

FRENCH SPOILATIONS

Mr. Fairfield of Me. presented a series of Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Maine, invoking the immediate action of Congress in behalf of the claimants for spoliations committed prior to 1800.

Mr. Fairfield reminded the Senate that this was the third time the Legislature of Maine had spoken upon the subject, and he hoped to be excused for briefly delaying the action of the Senate while he asked attention to it.

The French claims prior to 1801, accrued after 1793. During the time from 1793 to 1800 there were between six and seven hundred sail of vessels seized and the proceeds of both the vessels and the cargoes were estimated to be worth fifteen millions of dollars. This amount had been cast into the treasury of the French government, and never but once had there been any legislation by Congress upon the subject. The Senate in 1834 passed a bill appropriating five millions for the settlement of these claims, but there the matter ended. Mr. Fairfield was compelled to ask if this was just.

Mr. F. in closing remarked that he hoped that no further delay would be permitted and that the Committee having charge of the subject would report favorably upon the memorials and resolutions, which had been presented upon the subject at this session of Congress.

The resolutions were then read.

IOWA AND THE UNION.

The President of the United States sent a communication from the Governor of Iowa, covering the proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, asking that Iowa may be admitted into the Union as an independent State. The whole subject was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FOUR STATES.

The Speaker called for the orders of the day as soon as the Journal of Saturday was read, and the debate upon the Report of the Committee on Elections was at once continued.

Mr. French of Ky. commenced the discussion for the day. He argued that the second section of the law of the last Congress was no law at all, and therefore without any authority upon the States which had been arraigned under it. He regarded the section as a command upon the States which Congress had no right to make.

[While Mr. French was speaking Gen. Clinch, the new member from Georgia, appeared at the bar and was dusworn by the Speaker to support the Constitution of the United States.]

Mr. Dickinson of Penn is addressing the House in behalf of the District system as I close & answering two of his colleagues who have made party speeches upon the subject. The question will not be taken before to morrow, many members being anxious to obtain the floor.

WASHINGTON, Feb y. 13, 1844.

IN SENATE.

GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE TO BE PAID.

Mr. Allen called up the House Bill—No objections were made, and the bill was soon favourably disposed of.

Mr. Bertien, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, gave his reasons in a few words for reporting an amendment to the Bill which had passed the House. This amendment was simply a Proviso, that the payment of General Jackson's fine should not be construed into a censure upon Judge Hall who had imposed it. The members of the Committee who agreed to the amendment wished that this act of grace or justice, or whatever it might be termed should not be regarded as an unjust imputation upon the public officer whose fame was connected with the transaction. The Committee had done this, and simply this, they had endeavored to shield the memory of one who had gone to his long home leaving no representative to defend his fame. That fame had become part of his country's, which for aught that had appeared he had faithfully served as one of her Judicial officers.

Mr Walker (also a member of the Judiciary Committee) was opposed to the amendment. He did not think that the reputation of the Judge was assailed by the simple Bill as it passed the House.

The end soon came, and the yeas and nays were ordered upon the amendment—Yeas 18 Nays—26.

The Bill was then passed over for the present. And in the course of the day a Bill establishing an Insane Asylum in this District, was passed.

The Senate returned to the Special order of the day between one and two o'clock. Mr. Huntington continued what is regarded upon all hands a very able and conclusive argument upon the Tariff—He defended it, as a system necessary upon the part of the Government to meet the hostility made and designed against this country by the manufacturing Governments of Europe.

Mr. McDuffie gave notice of his intention to say yet more upon this subject, and the bill was passed over for the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FOUR STATES.

The House of Representatives were in session to a late hour again last evening without closing the debate upon the Report of the Committee on Elections. The speech of Mr. Dickinson of Tennessee, which was particularly pungent, in answer to his colleague, as to the origin of this law and the political uses made of it in Tennessee, was followed by a speech from Mr. McClelland of Illinois. The debate closed between five and six o'clock with a speech from Mr. Rathburn, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1844.

A Resolution was adopted granting the Hall of the House to the Congressional Temperance Society for Thursday evening next.

The debate was then resumed by Mr. Haralson of Georgia, in a protracted speech upon the action of Congress upon the subject under debate, and the relative merits of the General Ticket and District system, as well as the law of the last Congress. This law Mr. H. said was unconstitutional.

Before Mr. H. sat down he said he should keep his seat until violently wrested from him by the action of this House. As Mr. H. took his seat nine or ten members sprung from theirs.

The successful competitor was Mr. Bowling of Missouri, who took strong ground against the law of Congress, and argued that this law was mandatory upon the States, and therefore of no effect, as Congress has no power to pass such a law.

Another rush was here made for the floor, and

Mr. Davis of Ky. (another of the minority Report) was the successful claimant. Mr. Davis made a close and very able argument as to the Constutionality of the act of Congress.

Mr. Stiles of Georgia continues the discussion as I close, and is defending the four States against the law of Congress.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia is making some strong retorts, and argues as I am compelled to close.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 12, 1844.

I continue the proceedings of the Legislature to-day.

The bill for the enforcement of the State tax was taken up.

Mr Poultney moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to amend the same by providing for an additional tax to pay the interest on the debt.—This is a feint of the Loco Focos to put on the appearance of anxiety to pay the interest. Why did they not increase the tax last year when they had the majority in the House?

Mr. P.'s motion was rejected on the ground that until the State enforces the collection of the present tax, it would be unwise to increase it.

Mr. Murray then moved to strike out the second section of the bill. This section provides for the special appointment of collectors by the Governor, or, he failing to make an appointment, by the Treasurer.

This motion of Mr. Murray was advocated by himself and Mr Wootton, and opposed by Messrs Carey and Johnson.

The House was in session until near four o'clock and adjourned without taking the vote;

I think the bill will be gotten through and the vote taken upon it by Wednesday, at farthest. The friends of the bill seem disposed to stick to it until it passes and not lay it aside to take up any other order of the day. A motion was made to-day to postpone the bill until Thursday next, for the purpose, as was stated to give some of the members an opportunity to leave here, who were desirous of being home at the Congressional election, but the motion was rejected by a large vote.

The Coupon resolution which passed the Senate on Saturday evening was received from the Senate to-day, and is now a law.

Considering the election is so near at hand, there are a great number of persons in the city from different parts of the State. I noticed to day several distinguished gentlemen from Cumberland in Alleghany county, all of whom appear to manifest great anxiety about the fate of the Canal bill, which is the next order of the day, and which will be taken up as soon as the tax bill is disposed of. This bill seems to excite quite as much if not more interest than the tax bill. The members from the Western counties and the counties bordering on the Potomac are anxious for some bill for its completion, while the members from the Eastern Shore and Baltimore, &c, are hostile to it—They contend that by the late communication of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in answer to an order of the House, Coal can be transported on said road from Cumberland to Dam No. 6 for 1½ cts. per ton per mile, superseades necessity for the immediate completion of the Canal to Cumberland.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 13, 1844.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

REPORT OF STATE FINANCES.

Mr. Johnson from the committee to whom had been referred so much of the annual message of the Governor, as related to the finances of the State, made a long report, setting out with the emphatic language that from a review of the resources of the State there was afforded the most flattering proof of its capacity to meet all its liabilities. Though some of the counties have failed to carry out the laws to accomplish that object, yet there does exist a desire among its citizens generally that the State should meet all its obligations—principal and interest.

The committee enter into a minute detail to show how this may be done, from which I gather the following:

The funded debt is	$15,204,784 98
Amount held by Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, which is no burden to the Treasury	3,200,000 00
Leaving the actual debt	$12,004,784 98
Productive capital of State, independent of Bank Stock: with Baltimore and Washington Rail road $412,500; Balt. and Ohio Railroad, $195,000; and other Stocks, $10 000 making	617,500 00
	$11,387,284 98

Being the actual debt of the State, deducting productive capital (other than Bank Stock) at prices which it will command in market.

The Bank Stock is not included, because it is proposed to sell it to pay arrears of interest due by the State.

Besides this productive capital, the State holds a large amount at present unproductive, or which must be so at no distant period.

The amount of capital and credits thus held independent of interest accrued upon them, on 1st Dec. 1843, deducting stock of Balt. and Ohio railroad, for $3,000.000 included in it, for which State bonds for $3.200.000 were given, the bonds not having been used.—is $10 628 322 77

The largest portion of this balance consists of bonds and stocks of Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, Baltimore & Susquehanna railroad Company, and the Susquehanna & Tide Water Canal Company.

The committee believe that under the most unfavorable circumstances, the capital and credits of the State now unproductive could pay five millions of the state debt.

If this be so, what is her actual condition? The debt, deducting productive capital, at present market price, is $11,387,284 98

She holds unproductive capital and credits 5.000,000 00

Leaving only a balance due of $6,387.284 98

And of this balance of debt there belongs to the sinking fund $1,160,075 09

$5,227,209 89

The result therefore is, that the whole debt of the State, deducting her capital and credits, at present market prices, and deducting likewise the sinking fund which constitutes a part of the debt, but whose office is to extinguish the balance amounts to no more than the sum of $5 227,209 89

The committee then proceed to point out, in what manner the annual interest on the debt can be paid as also the arrearages to 1st Dec 1843.

The annual interest on that portion of the debt not secured by specific pledges is	$626 821 16
Assuming the taxes will be collected in all the counties, it will produce	420,000
Estimate also an increase of taxes properly levied	40,000
The Tide Water Canal is expected to pay interest, on the amount loaned which would make	55,000
Dividend from stock held in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is applicable to payment of interest on public debt, not less than	10,000
From Balto. and Susquehanna Railroad Co	20 000
The auction duties now free from other charges	20,000
A bill will be reported to tax collateral inheritances, bequests, and distributive shares, producing	20,000
The bill allowing the sale at public auction of State and City Stocks and stocks of all joint stock companies, &c by paying a commission of one-half of one per cent, is estimated to yield	15,000
To which may be added a tax on protested notes, bills of exchange, silver plate & watches, on different classes of brokers, theatrical and other exhibitions, imposed by law of 1841, not less than	30,000
Making in all an annual revenue of	$640,000

Should these estimates be realised, and the Committee think they will, there will be abundant means to enable the State to meet the demands of the public creditors.

The committee then proceed to show how the arrears of interest may be paid to the close of the last fiscal year:

The amount being	$1,171,872 87
The Bank stock which it is thought may now be spared amounts to	$510,966 66
The arrears of taxes due for 1841 & 1842	269,703 29
Sums due from public officers; W. Shore exclusive of interest,	95,126 45
Do. for E. Shore,	28,746 41
Interest due from Tide Water Canal Co.	167,000 00
	$1,071,545 81
Leaving a balance to be provided for or to be funded, or satisfied in some other way.	$100,327 06

Mr. Murray and Mr. Stewart said as members of the Committee, they dissented from many of its views.

COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES.

The bill providing for the collection of the direct taxes, was taken up, the question pending being to strike out the sections providing the appointment of agents.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, it was provided that the Sheriff should have the preference in such appointment. After debate the question was then taken upon striking out the provision for appointment of agents by the Treasurer, and decided in the negative by a vote of 26 to 40.

The House then adjourned.

In Senate.—A bill from the House in favor of the collectors of taxes for Baltimore county, was passed.

Also, House bill supplement to the act incorporating Franklin Bank of Baltimore.

SOMETHING NOVEL.—Four Christian women have been baptised and entered the Jewish church, and within the last week have each been married to persons of that persuasion.—N. Y. Sun.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Feb 17.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

The proceedings of the Hillsborough Clay Club, were received too late for publication in to-days paper.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Districts.	No. 1	2	3	4	Total.
T. A. Spence,	91	126	107	38	362
Scattering					99
Blank					5

CAROLINE.

	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.
Preston.	159	193	183	535
Constable.	134	189	213	536

Constable's (L. F.) majority one vote.

THE COUPONS—The Senate on Saturday passed the resolutions from the House authorising the sale of the coupons of the Sinking Fund.

The vote in the U. S. Senate, on the nomination of Mr. Wise of Virginia as Minister to Brazil, was as follows:—Yeas 30—Nays 10.

LOUISIANA.—Gov'r. Johnson, a stanch Whig, has been elected a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Louisiana to supply the vacancy created by the decease of the lamented Judge Porter.

On this election the National Intelligencer says:

It gives us great pleasure, after the misgivings on the subject which we have had, and which we have imparted to our readers, to announce the choice of a Whig Senator by the legislature of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Senator PORTER. The Hon. HENRY JOHNSON was, on Monday, the 29th ult. elected to that office, by a majority of one vote, (being, we believe, the whole Whig majority on joint ballot of the two houses every member being present.) On the first balloting Mr. Johnson received 38 votes, Mr Walker, (Loco) 37 votes and 2 votes were in blank. On the second balloting Mr. Johnson received 39 votes, (& was elected.) Mr. Walker 36 votes and 2 votes, were again in blank.

The term for which Mr Johnson has been chosen extends to the 4th day of March, 1849.

MR. CLAY.—The Louisville Journal learns that the late Judge Porter, of Louisiana, who manifested through life the most unwavering and enthusiastic attachment to Mr. Clay, left at his death a considerable portion of his large property to his distinguished friend.

A gentleman from Louisiana has informed the editor of the Savannah Republican to the same effect.

DEATH OF JUDGE MAGRUDER.

We have a melancholy duty to perform in announcing the death of the Hon. RICHARD B. MAGRUDER, one of the Associate Judges of the 6th Judicial District. He died suddenly this morning at half past one o'clock, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, of an affection of the heart. He had been, for a long time in weak health but never, for a day, neglected the arduous duties of his office, even after it became manifest that they were fast wasting his remaining physical powers. Of him it may be said as was said of the late Judge Gaston, he died in the harness, working to the last moment of his existence. He was in Court on Saturday, and transacted, with his accustomed punctuality, the business which came before, and left his seat on the bench, never more to return to it,—but the memory of his courtesy, his devotedness to his profession, and his exalted character, will remain, as a rich heritage to the bar, of which he was one of the purest ornaments.

A more amiable, kind hearted man is not left behind him, nor one in whose honesty the people more confided. In all the relations of life, he fulfilled his duties faithfully, and goes down to the grave universally respected and esteemed.

Balt. Pat. 12th.

A KEEN CUT.

The New York Evening Post, after mentioning the interference of the police to break up a prize fight in that neighborhood, says:—'It is not said whether the parties belligerent were members of Congress, but the presumption, from recent events, is that they were.'

THE FRESHET AT THE SOUTH.

We clip the following from the N. Orleans Picayune, being the substance of a conversation held with a gentleman from Albama, which fully explains the cause of the long interruptions of the mail communication with the South—

'He represents the country on the Warrior, Noxubee and Bigbee rivers as lying under a very deluge of water when he left it, some four days since. The face of the country was one sheet of water, enveloped in a covering of unpicked cotton. Every thing was afloat. Even cotton in the bale had to be laden upon passing steamboats by floating it to them across the fields. Chickens & other fowls were as ill off as the first dove Noah sent forth from the ark—the trees were their only refuge. Fences have been carried away gullies cut through cotton fields, corn in cribs washed away, and in every variety of mode mischief has been done.—The amount of loss it is impossible to estimate, but it is undoubtedly immense.'

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