FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP HIBERNIA AT BOSTON.

10 *Days Later from Europe.*

Depression in the London money market—Firmness in the Cotton market—Arrival of the Overland Mail—Bad Harvests anticipated—The terrible steamer collision, over one hundred lives lost, &c.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Sunday in less than 12 days from Liverpool—having sail on the 5th inst. We make up the following summary from the European Times and the extra New York Herald.

The news is not of much importance.

Large sales of cotton at previous prices.

Among the passengers, are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and Mr. Hackett. They will remain a year. It is said the terms of their engagement are the highest yet given to any actors from England.

The transactions in American securities have been very limited, and prices are still depressed.

The Cotton market is not so active, but prices are without change. The lower qualities of American are being forced upon the market.

Mr. McLane, the newly appointed minister from the United States of America to England, has arrived at Thomas' Hotel, Berkely square.

The annexation of Texas to the United States has not at all excited surprise.

Mr. Charles Ware, formerly of this country, died recently at Liverpool. He had been engaged in mercantile business.

The wife of George Catlin, Esq., the celebrated painter and delineator of Indian customs, died in Paris on the 30th ult.

Mr. Jenifer, the minister at Vienna, from the United States, has received his order of recall.

Commercial.—Serious fears of a failure of the harvest now begin to be felt. The weather has been far from favorable for the harvest.—The supply of grain at present in the country is very limited, and a failure of the coming crop would be a serious inconvenience. The stock of United States flour in Liverpool, under lock, consists of 96,385 bbls; of which about 15,000 are sweet, the remainder sour; should the new wheat want help, this article, owing to the low coarse quality of the Baltic wheat, will be of unusual virtue, as it will give strength and color also.

The elements continue to be an object of serious apprehension, and fears for the safety of the harvest are daily on the increase. The weather continues broken, the temperature is low, there is little sunshine, and the absence of warmth is supplied by occasional falls of rain, which in some districts have done serious injury to the growing crops. Up to the present moment the amount of injury, taken in the aggregate, has not been heavy, and with the return of fine weather, the produce of the fields would speedily ripen, and the result would equal, perhaps exceed, the yield of any recent year. The danger is as to the future. The harvest, under any circumstances, must be late, and a late harvest is always perilous. In the meantime, the stock of Grain in the country is daily dwindling away, and calculations are being made that there is not actually more than a fortnight's consumption in hand.

The weather has already began to influence the Corn markets. In London the rise has been considerable, and the quotations indicate not so much the business done as the fears which prevail. In the Liverpool market, on Friday and Saturday, prices improved considerably, and the market closed firm at an advance on the previous quotations. The same influence has and will be experienced in the other great Corn markets of the kingdom.

The upward price of Grain during the last month has been steady and uniform, and the article is dearer now by 12s. to 14s. per quarter than it was at the corresponding period in July. At Liverpool, on the last market day, Foreign Flour improved from 2s. to 3s. per barrel, and Wheat upwards of 3d. per 70lbs. As a large supply will be looked for from North America, where the recent accounts represent the new crops as being prolific, the subject is of the last importance to our commercial readers, and to it we direct their special attention.—Even with fine weather, it is believed, so low are the stocks, that the recent advance will be maintained; and, if the worst apprehensions are realized, Wheat, in less than a month from this time, may be at 80s. or even 90s. per quarter.

If dependence is to be placed in the accounts from the Baltic ports, the produce of Wheat in the districts where it is most extensively grown is likely to be very deficient. At Danzig a good deal of speculation has been going on, and prices equal to 42s. per quarter, free on board, have, it is said, been paid. For supplies received from the interior, down the Vistula, 34s. to 36s. has been realised. At Rostock and the lower Baltic ports 34s. per quarter, free on board, have been given, and even at these rates only a limited quantity could be had. At Stettin nearly the same rates have ruled. In short, the least additional excitement would send up the price of Wheat alarming all over Europe.

The state of the weather has been making itself felt in the Cotton market. The gloomy atmosphere of last week chilled all disposition for business, and prices on the middling kinds of American declined 1-8d per lb. The sales of the week were only 32,000. Yesterday, however, the market rallied a little, speculators were nibbling, and matters wore a more healthy appearance. The sales were 8000 bags, and of this quantity 3000 American were taken on speculation. In the manufacturing districts there has been no change worthy of notice. Business remains in nearly the same condition as at the sailing of the last packet, with, perhaps, less buoyancy of feeling, owing to circumstances at which we have already glanced.

In the Iron trade there has been more doing of late. The prices of Pig Iron has been reduced in Glasgow, where it commands £3 7s. 6d. per ton, and in Liverpool £3 15s. Bars realize £7 12s. 6d. to £7 15s. The price of Rales rules from £9 10s. to £10 per ton.

The accounts from Greece represent the country as being overrun by robbers. Assassinations were frequent. M. Petsali had been murdered in front of his own house, and the dwelling of the Receiver-General had been broken into and plundered. A large booty—47,000 drachmas of the public money—was carried off by the rascals.

Arrival of the Acadia. This steamer arrived at Liverpool on the 29th in less than 13 days from Boston. It having been notified by telegraph that she had on board Mr. McLane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States, a number of persons assembled at the pier, to witness his landing, as a mark of respect. During his stay in town he occupied apartments at the Adelphi Hotel and proceeded on Friday to London.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17. *Collision of the steamers. Loss of one hundred and thirty-five lives.* On the night of the 11th inst. on the Black Sea, about 40 miles east of the Bosphorus, a most dreadful catastrophe took place. Two Turkish steamers, the one coming from, and the other going to Trebizond, came into a sudden collision, and one of them went down with a greater part of the crew and passengers.

The vessels parted; the Medjehrai Tidjahret dropped about a mile astern, and in the course of less than a quarter of an hour it was found she was sinking rapidly. The Scutari, which had got but slight damage, then went to her help; but it was too late. Very few, comparatively, could be saved.

About seventy, however, by swimming and clinging to spars, reached the Scutari, where they clustered round the paddle boxes until they were taken in. Captain Lambert and an engineer were picked up by a boat of the Scutari. All the rest, one hundred and thirty five souls, perished.—Their agony was a short one, but it was terrific.

As the Scutari approached the wreck she heeled over, (the people on the deck like wild maniacs, were visible in moonlight,) and as the sea sucked her down—as the vortex of waters she formed in sinking almost made the Scutari spin round with the motion—there arose a scream of utter horror—a last scream!—which those who heard will never forget.

But more impressive still was the passive resignation of the Turks; they sat motionless muttering their prayers; neither by cry nor gesture did they manifest any consternation! In passive silence—amid the shrieks of despair of Christians—the fatalists met their frightful doom. From the first shock to the sinking of the vessel not more than half an hour elapsed.

IRELAND—REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the repeal Association on Monday, the most prominent subject was a dispute between the repealers in London. A section of that body were in rebellion against the warden, Mr. W. J. O'Caonell; and they threatened to call a public meeting at the National Hall, in Holborn to lay their grievances before the public.

Mr. O'Connell said that if they did so, their names should be struck off the rolls of Conciliation Hall. The repeal rent for the week was announced to be over £250.

INDIA AND CHINA. The overland Mail has arrived with dates from China to the 6th May. The cholera has been very prevalent in Bombay and Poonah, and has raged in Lahore fearfully. The political news is of no importance.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

The low temperature and overcast sky of the preceding three weeks creating great anxiety for the coming crops, has caused the averages of wheat to rise rapidly: a reduction of duty must speedily follow.—The excitement in the corn markets has been intense, and prices of all descriptions of bread stuffs unsettled. Bonded western canal Flour has been sold at 24s, the highest price reached for years. The stock here is only about 15,000 bls of sweet, and throughout the kingdom the bread stuffs in bond are only considered sufficient for a fortnight's consumption.

Agriculture.—We learn from the Germantown Telegraph, that at a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, held at their room, on the 6th inst., Mr. Gowen, V. P., in the chair—present 11 members, several beautiful specimens of wheat were exhibited by Mr. Gowen, having been presented by Mr. Thomas Morgan, of the city, sent by a relative residing in France. Mr. Robert T. Potts, showed a fine sample of his O. K. wheat, the grain plump, white and heavy. Mr. S. S. Ritchie read a paper giving a statement of some experiments made by him with the different concentrated manures, on his late wheat crop; an account of which will be published hereafter. After the business of the meeting was disposed of, a general consideration on agricultural subjects ensued. It was gratifying to find that the rot thus far the present season, had not made its appearance in the potato crop, as for the two past years, and hopes were entertained that the growing crop would entirely escape. Some account was given by a member, of the injury done by frost, on the wheat, in parts of Chester county, the present season.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR BED BUGS.—A correspondent of the New York Express says that the following recipe for extirpating bed bugs has been long and successfully used in the City Hotel of that city:

"Take a quantity of *whale oil*, and about the same quantity of lard or tallow, simmer them a few minutes together, so as they will mix. *Apply the mixture with a feather or fine brush, to the crevices and joints of the bedsteads*, and these vermin will not only desert the bed, but leave the room."

From the Annapolis Republican.

REFORM.

We have heretofore adverted to this subject, which is now being agitated through the State, with the sole view of disabusing the public mind of the errors into which the unfounded publications of the so called Reformers are calculated to lead it. We have shown that the entire cost of the Judicial Department of the Government is $36,648.37.

We have shown that the amount paid into the treasury derived from the judiciary is $23,825.71, making the actual expense of our judiciary only $12,722.96, instead of $41,000 as is stated by the Reformers.

We now propose to consider the clamors which are raised by the Reformers against the Executive Department of the government.

They say that the power of appointment to office should be taken from the Executive; that the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State are too high; and that the Senate of Maryland committed a great error in rejecting a bill, which passed the House of Delegates at the last session reducing the salaries of those officers to one-half the amount to which, under the existing law, they are entitled.

Before we proceed to the argument of this question we would ask those wise and disinterested friends of the people, who now desire to uproot the fundamental law of the State, what new light has come over the spirit of their dreams? Whence cometh this new born zeal for the interest of the people? By what new principle in political economy have they, for the first time since the adoption of the present Constitution in 1837, discovered that the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State are too high, and that a State Convention is necessary to reduce them? By what new principle of ratiocination have they been enabled to discover in 1845 that the power of appointment by the Executive of Judges, Clerks, Registers, &c., is a "Kingly perogative," which is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and which should therefore be abolished? Was not the salary of Gov. Grason, and his Secretary of State, from 1838 to 1841, and of Gov. Thomas, and his Secretary of State; from 1841 to 1845, the same which is now received by the present Governor and Secretary of State? Did not the Constitution vest in Governors Grason and Thomas the same "Kingly power," of appointing Judges, Clerks, &c. which is exercised by the present Governor? Did not the modern Democracy (the now Reformers,) during the Gubernatorial canvass of last year claim for their party the exclusive merit of having formed the present reformed constitution, and charge the Whig candidate for Governor with opposition to the present constitution?

Was the question of reform of the present constitution (by the reduction of the salary of the Governor, or in any other particular,) agitated before the people in any part of the State?

If Mr. Carroll had been elected Governor instead of the Whig candidate, would the Locofocos have made this discovery that his salary was too high, or that the power of appointment should be taken from him? Would they not have denounced any attempt to legislate Governors Grason or Thomas from the office to which they were elected by the people (by taking from them the salary to which under the constitution and the law they were entitled for the entire period for which they were elected,) an infringement of the constitution and violation of the compact between the people and the officer elected by them? No; if Mr. Carroll had been elected the Governor of the State, the recent discoveries of defects in the organic law would never have been made; an attempt to reduce his salary would have been a violation of the constitution, and the exercise of the "Kingly power" of appointment would have been entirely democratic.

The response which must be given by every honest mind to each of the interrogatories above propounded clearly demonstrates that the political ascendency of their party in the State is the reform which they really aim at. That the present constitution and form of government is democratic enough for them, provided it is administered by a Grason, a Thomas, a Carroll or by any other of their own party; and that it only becomes aristocratic, and requires reform when their party is deprived of its administration. During the entire period since the formation of the present constitution, the modern Democracy having the ascendency in the State Government, adopted, in reference to reform, the maxim of lord Eldon "sat cito, si sat bene;" and no proposition whatever was made either before the people or in the Legislature to alter the present constitution;—but now (fortunately for the honour and credit of Maryland,) the Whigs having gained for the first time the ascendency they (the modern democrats) have reversed their maxim and now "sat bene si sat cito" is their doctrine. Now (although the necessity of further reform was not mentioned before the people in the canvass of 1844, and certainly would not have been now agitated if Mr. Carroll had been elected,) the Locofocos from Allegany to Worcester have again mounted this political hobby, and hope by depriving the present Governor of the salary, to which by his election he is entitled, to legislate him from office, and again possess themselves of the executive branch of the Government.

We have digressed from the object of this editorial. We propose to show that the Legislature have no right to lessen the salary of the Governor, during the period for which he has been elected, and that the Whig Senate of Maryland were consequently compelled by their oaths to reject the Bill of the last session which had for its object the reduction of his salary.

By the amended constitution it is declared "that an election shall be held for a governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor."

The salary of the Governor is fixed by the act of 1837, chapter 131. This act is entitled, "A supplement to the act to fix and make permanent the salaries of certain officers of the Civil Government," and is a supplement to the act of 1805 ch. 86, which is "an act to establish permanent salaries for the Judges of the six judicial districts in this State."

The act of 1804, ch. 55, which established the present judicial system is (like the constitution of the State in reference to the salary of Governor,) silent in reference to the amount of compensation of the Judges, but it provides "that the salaries of the said Judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office." Do not the Legislature by the very title of the act of 1837 chap. 131, making it a supplement to the act of 1805, ch. 86, clearly manifest their intention to place the salary of the Governor upon the same footing with the salary of the Judges? But this intention is made clear beyond all controversy by the language of the act of 1837, ch. 131. This act declares (in reference to the salary of the Governor,) "that the Governor hereafter to be elected shall be entitled to receive at the rate of the following annual salary in current money whilst he continues in office," and the constitution says "that the Governor shall be elected by the people, and that his term of office shall commence on the 1st Monday in January next after his election and continue for three years, &c."

The law gives the Governor a certain salary whilst he continues in office, and the constitution fixes the period of his continuance in office to three years. Under the law and the constitution, therefore he becomes entitled to receive the prescribed salary for the period he is to continue in office. By the act above referred to of 1804, ch. 55, the Judges are to continue in office until turned out in the manner prescribed by that act, and their salaries cannot be diminished during their continuance in office; and by the act of 1805, ch. 86, the amount of their salaries is fixed. The constitution in reference to the Governor, performs the office of the act of 1804, in regard to the Judges—it fixes his term of service to three years, and the act of 1837, ch. 131, performs the office, in reference to the salary of the Governor which is performed by the acts of 1804 and 1805 in regard to the salaries of Judges,—it declares that during his continuance in office he shall receive an annual salary of $1,200.

Again, is it not clear that the election of a Governor by the people constitutes a contract under the constitution and the act of 1837, between the people and the person elected, by which the person elected is entitled to the prescribed salary? And if so, would not the repeal of the law of 1837, which declares that the Governor shall receive during his continuance in office $1,200 per annum violate that clause of the constitution of the United States which says that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts?

Looking, therefore, to the power of the Legislature to pass the Bill of the last session proposing to lessen the salary to which the Governor is entitled, it is manifest that the Whig Senate were bound by their oath to support the constitution, to reject that bill.

The conclusion to which we come, that the Legislature has no rightful power to lessen the salary of a Governor elected by the People during the period for which he has been elected, is not only supported by the liberal construction of the constitution and the act of 1837, but is (as we now propose to show,) essential to the pure administration of the Government.

By the old constitution the Governor was elected annually by the Legislature, and because of this dependence of the Executive upon the Legislative will, the wise framers of that instrument, thought it essential to the independent excercise of office, that members of the Legislature should be made constitutionally ineligible to office during the period for which they were elected.

By the amended constitution the election of the Governor of the State was transferred from the Legislature to the People, and (under the supposition of the framers of that instrument that the Executive was relieved from its dependence upon the Legislative branch of the Government,) members of the Legislature were made eligible to office. Now, it is manifest that the Executive is placed immediately under the control of the Legislative branch of the government if you clothe the latter with the power at pleasure to take away the salary which under the constitution and the act of 1837, is assigned to the former. It is certain that the Legislature of 1837, which passed the amended constitution and the act of 1837, (to be construed *in para materia* with it,) when they declared that the Governor should receive a certain fixed salary during his continuance in office, never designed that the salary of that officer should be held at the mere pleasure of a subsequent Legislature.

There is another view of this question which in our opinion places the correctness of the conclusion, to which we have arrived, beyond all doubt.

The amended constitution certainly designed to transfer the election of Governor from the Legislature to the People, and that the Governor elected by the people should exercise the executive functions for the term of three years. It was certainly not designed that the person to be selected by the people should discharge the important duties of the station assigned him without pay; on the contrary, it was expressly provided that the person to be selected by the people should receive annually whilst he continued in office a certain salary.

When the present Governor was elected a majority of the legal voters of Maryland who cast their votes for him did not alone impose upon him the obligation to discharge the duties of the office of Governor they also conferred the right to receive, during the period for which they elected him, the salary attached to that office. A different construction to the one, for which we contend, would place it in the power of the Legislature to annul the election made by the People, and to assume to themselves (what the constitution designed to take from them,) the appointment of the Governor of the State whenever for party or other purposes they might desire to throw out of office the person selected by the people.

Under a different construction to ours the process would be a very simple one. A majority of the people elect a Governor—the person selected by the people is, for party or other reasons, obnoxious to a majority of both branches of the Legislature; all they would have to do to defeat the will of the people, and secure to themselve the appointment, would be to pass a law repealing the act of 1837; by which the Governor elected by the people would be deprived of the means of living, and consequently of the ability to occupy the station assigned him by the people of the State. It certainly was not the design to make property a qualification for this office. On the contrary, the increased salary allowed by the amended constitution was designed to enable those who were not possessed of property, to complete for this high distinction before the people. If therefore the people should at any time elect to this office a person of small estate, (and we believe they have heretofore only elected such,) the exercise of this power by the Legislature would force such person (upon whom the people intended to confer a benefit,) either to exhaust his estate in living as it is expected the Chief Magistrate of the People of Maryland should live, or to resign and leave to the Legislature the appointment of his successor.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.—*Singular questions.* The Secretary of the Treasury in view of the proposed reduction of the tariff, has addressed a circular, in which he propounds forty questions, to the proprietors and directors of manufacturing establishments throughout the country. The U. S. Gazette thus notices some of these questions, which it styles "not only as quite impertinent, but almost ridiculous."

"The annual rate of profit on the capital invested in the manufacturing." Why how is the Secretary to understand the circumstances under which the work has been carried on? Some of the factories, that cost $150,000, have been purchased for $50,000, and have thus divided 6 or 7 per ct. per annum on the first cost, and this has appeared a monstrous profit on the last purchase.

Then the Secretary asks "for a distinction in the rate of profit on that part of the capital *borrowed*, and that which is not borrowed." What an idea!! and what has that to do with the tariff.

Another question is, as to the profits for the last three years, and whether these profits have been withdrawn, or converted into taxed capital, &c.

Now this is one of those questions which are decidedly *impertinent*.

The Secretary asks, what quantity of goods "Such as the questioned person makes, is made in the United States."

We think it would be neither *easy* nor *politic* to answer such a quere.

The question then occurs: "If the duty on foreign goods, such as you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., and a corresponding reduction on all imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue?"

Now we think that such a question could be easily answered, but we do not think it *will* be very soon. Meantime, if the first part relative to a duty of 12½ per cent., were answered in the affirmative, where would be the iron masters in Pennsylvania?

But here is a prime question, one that must startle the manufacturer:

"30th. If it would (that is the reduction to 12½ per cent.) cause you to abandon business, in what way would you employ your capital" !!!!

Now as the capital of a manufacturer is principally in his spinning jennies, his mules and his looms, it would, we imagine be difficult for him to tell exactly what he would do with these curious contrivances. They would not be wanted in Washington or Texas, we suppose. Certainly that thirtieth question is a stumper. Perhaps the Secretary could help the manufacturers out with an answer, as it is a question of his own asking. Possibly, some of the old manufacturers of Rhode Island could tell what they do with factories and factory machinery, when the tariff is disturbed.—We shall certainly think deeply on this puzzler.

The 31st question: "Is there any business in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of duties to 12½ cents?"

Perhaps speculating in Texas scrip would be more profitable.

The 32d question asks, "whether salt and iron are not manufactured so far from the sea ports as to be out of the way of competition?"

This question is rather too weak to sustain an answer. There are western rivers with steam boats, and there are eastern states with railroads and canals.

"Amount of capital employed, how much real, and how much borrowed?"

Is not borrowed money *real!* Is not a hundred thousand dollars, which A. borrows of B. to carry on his factory, as real in its operation, as the same sum with which "A." commenced business?"

The Washington Union, the official organ of Mr. *Polk's* administration, quotes some speculations respecting the probable course of Mexico from the New Orleans Bulletin, and remarks—

We understand that our government has no recent accounts from Mexico. It has no positive means of knowing at this time what course Mexico will pursue in this new crisis; and, besides, all the general elements of calculation are disturbed by its revolutionary condition, and the instability of councils which such a state of affairs brings along with it. We shall probably hear something definite in a few days; and whether Mexico will offer us the olive branch or the sword, no one can positively undertake to say. But we confess we lean, as far as advised, to the opinion of the Bulletin, and have no doubts—in spite of all her pronunciamentos, manifestoes, resolutions and menaces—whether she will rush into a war with the United States.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—*Progress of the Convention.* The steamer John McKim has arrived at New Orleans, with dates from Galveston to the 5th inst. She reports the arrival at Galveston on the 7th inst., of the sloop Olive Branch, from Corpus Christi, which vessel reports the United States revenue cutter Woodbury, at Port Cavalio, awaiting the arival of Major Donaldson, when she would proceed to New Orleans. The United States troops were on St. Joseph's Island. The steamer Dayton left Galveston on the 6th, under charter, for Corpus Christi, to convey the Troops to the main land. The U. S. ship St. Marys, arrived at Galveston on the 7th instant.

W. T. Smith, Esq., American Consul at Matagorda, was washed from his horse & drowned, in attempting to pass the Bayou between Indian Point and Pass Cavello.

The provisions relative to the Executive Department, as adopted, require that a Governor and a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected once in four years, a Secretary of State to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, a Treasurer and Comptroller to be chosen biennually by joint ballot. Two-thirds are required to pass a bill over the veto. There was a protracted discussion as to the mode of appointment of Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller; many contending that the people should elect all officers. The majority did not think so.

A struggle was made to make the Judges elective, either by the people or legislature; but the appointment was finally given to the Governor and Senate.

There was great difference of opinion as to the time of organizing a State Government.

On the 21st the word *native*, in the section requiring that the Governor should be a "native citizen of the United States," was stricken out.

The "Texas State Paper" of the 29th ult., has the following paragraph, which we give for what it is worth:

"It seems to be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt that the national debt of Texas does not exceed six millions of dollars. It can and will be paid in any event; Texas will never suffer the plague spot of repudiation to fasten itself upon her escutcheon."

The latest dates from Austin are to the 25th ult. There is but little of interest from the Convention. The ratio of representation constituted the chief difficulty in that body. The Convention has taken up the bill of rights and settled its provisions. They have been extracted chiefly from the constitutions of other states.—There was an animated discussion on the provision that relates to the liberty of the press.

Departure of the Mexican Consul.—The Mexican Consul at New Orleans has returned home. Previous to his departure he issued the following address to his countrymen:

MEXICAN CONSULATE.
New Orleans, Aug. 8th, 1845.

By order of His Excellency, the President of the Republic, I inform the Mexican citizens residing in the United States, that His Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day close my office, and will sail to morrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schr. Relampago.

F. De ARRANGOIZ, Consul.

From the Washington Daily Bee.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

William Z. Kendall, son of Amos Kendall, killed, and Josiah R. Baily, nephew of Dr. Joseph Burrows, dangerously wounded!

About 6 o'clock on Monday evening, our, city was thrown into great excitement by the above intelligence. Crowds of men and boys gathered on the corners of the streets, and others ran in various directions inquiring the cause and the particulars of the occurrence. As soon as we heard of it, we made every effort to obtain a correct statement. The reports however, in some few particulars, were contradictory; but in the main we presume the following will be found as correct as the circumstances warrant:

It appears that a difference had existed between the parties, consisting of William R. Elliot, brother-in-law of John C. Rives, and Baily and Kendall. About half-past 4 o'clock, they met in the drug store of Mr. C. James, on the corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, when some conversation took place, which resulted in Bailey striking Elliott, for an alleged insult. Elliot immediately left the store, and Kendall and Baily departed in another direction. About 6 o'clock, Elliott returned to the same vicinity; and looking to the opposite side of the street, saw Baily and Kendall approaching. They had no sooner come within twenty paces of him than he fired, with a revolving pistol, at Kendall with which he had provided himself during the period of their separation. The ball penetrated the thorax, and produced death instantaneously. Elliott then fired at Baily, and wounded him is the arm.—Baily stooped to pick up a stone, and in this way missed the ball. But Elliott again fired, and, it is said, twice; and Baily then pursued him into Fuller's Hotel, but Elliott eluded him by jumping out a back window and thus made his escape.

We viewed the body of poor Kendall as it lay in the drug store and likewise saw the wound. And distressed indeed did we feel, when we recalled to our recollection that it was but last Saturday we heard his voice and looked upon him as he came in our office, in all the pride and strength of manhood. He was about twenty-three years of age. His father is absent from the city—we believe in New York.

Dr. Thomas Miller dressed the wound of Baily.

Since the above was written, at half-past 5 o'clock, Justice Morsell issued a warrant to officer Burr for the arrest of Elliott.

[We learn by a note received through the Telegraph last evening, from our Wash-

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