of the commerce with Great Britain, and of that with all the countries beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, the American merchants may be alarmed at the prospect of a war, the necessity of which they do not perceive. But if the apprehension of immediate danger is more vividly felt, the calamitous effects of the war on the agricultural interests are not less certain.—The price of all the products, of which large quantities are exported, must necessarily fall so low, that all the farmers must lessen the amount, and with it their income, whilst they must pay dearer for all the articles which they are obliged to purchase. The distinction between rich and poor is vague. The most numerous class in the United States is that of the men who are at the same time owners and cultivators of the soil, & who have but small properties and a very moderate income. Every diminution of this, whether from the want of a market or from any additional tax, is, in that and the corresponding class of mechanics, attended with a privation of the necessaries or comforts of life. The really rich, the capitalists who have independent incomes, and are not obliged to engage in any of the active pursuits of life, may, in any calamitous season, accumulate less, or at most must retrench only some luxuries.—Thus the unavoidable losses and burdens, which are the consequences of a war, fall with the greatest weight on those who derive the means of existence from the pursuits of industry, and whose industry alone contributes to the increase of the general wealth of the country.

But this is not all. Exclusive of those who, either as contractors, or in some other way, are connected with the large supplies wanted for the support of the army & navy, there is a class of capitalists who are enriched by the war. These are the money lenders, who shall have been bold enough to take up the public loans: unless indeed it should be intended to break public faith, and, on the return of peace, to question the obligation to pay them, upon the pretence of their enormous profits.—What these profits are may be again illustrated by the example of Great Britain.

It has already been seen that, whenever a war is one of continuance, the British Government may at first borrow at par, and ends by being compelled to sell its stock at the rate of fifty-five per cent. of its nominal value; which gives for the whole of the war loans an average of about 75 per cent. In point of fac', that Government received in the year 1812 less than 55 per cent.; for the money actually received consisted of bank notes, which had then depreciated twenty per cent., so that the money-lenders gave only that which was equivalent to forty-four per cent; in gold or silver, of the nominal value of the stock which they received. Besides receiving the interest on the nominal amount of the stock till the principal shall have been paid, they might shortly after the peace, and may now, receive from ninty-seven per cent. to par, in gold or silver, for that same stock for which they gave but forty-four. Thus assuming the public debt of Great Britain at eight hundred million pounds sterling, not only was the whole of that capital destroyed by the wars; not only are the British people subject now, and it would seem forever, to a burden of taxes sufficient to pay the interest on that debt; but of the eight hundred millions thus consumed, only six hundred were received by the public, and the other two hundred millions made the rich capitalists, who had advanced the money, still richer.

There is another class of men who may occasionly derive wealth from war. Privateering consists in robbing of their property unarmed and unresisting men, engaged in pursuits not only legitimte, but highly useful. It is nothing more or less than legalized piracy. For this the United States are not responsible; and it must be admitted that the practice of all nations justifies them in resorting to those means, in order to make the enemy feel the calamities of war. But the necessity of resorting to means immoral in themselves affords an irrefragable argument against precipitating the country into war for slight causes—indeed against any war which is not purely in self-defence.

It is equally untrue to assert that the poorer class of people, by which must be meant all the laborers, or generally those who live on their wages, have nothing to lose by the war.

In this, and in other large cities, for every thousand merchants or men of capital who may be injured or thrown out of business, there are ten thousand living on wages whose employment depends directly or indirectly on the commerce of those cities. The number of common laborers is proportionately less in the purely agricultural district. But it is evident that in both a considerable number must be thrown out of employment, either by the destruction of commerce, or in consequence of the lessened value and quantity of the agricultural products. And it seems impossible that this should take place without affecting the rate of wages, than which a more afflicting evil could not fall on the community. There is no man of pure and elevated feelings who does not ardently wish that means could be devised to ameliorate the state of society in that respect, so as that those who live by manual labor should receive a more just portion of the profits which are now very unequally divided between them and their employers."

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writting from Old Point Comfort, says that the storm and flood at that place on the 2nd instant, were frightful. Every house on the Point was flooded; some of them had four to five feet water in them; & occupants were compelled to take refuge in the fort, where they were treated with great kindness. The writer estimates the damage sustained by the public property, principally work half completed, at $7,000 Private property to the amount of about $1000 was destroyed.

"Why is the Ohio River like an unfortunate drunkard?" "Because it takes so much '*Monongohela*' that it passes along '*Wheeling*,' recieves '*Licking*' at Cincinnati, & '*Falls*' at Louisville."—*N. Y. Mir.*

The London *Times*, after receiving the news by the Yorkshire from New York to Jan. 18th, holds the following language in regard to the Oregon dispute, and the general considerations which should influence its settlement:—

Having premised thus much in vindication of a course which has been misrepresented, and in explanation of phrases which, perhaps ought to have been more minutely illustrated or more specifically appropriated at the time they were written, we may now repeat our expression of a hope that the great difference between the two countries is capable of a peaceful and honorable adjustment. We have indeed read many hasty, many indecent, many rash, many irritating speeches, during the agitation of the Oregon dispute—we have also read fewer moderate and judicious speeches than we should *a priori* have expected to hear from the representatives of a people whose polity is dependent for its full security on the continuance of peace, and must be exposed to the greatest peril by any serious or protracted war; but the intelligence which reached us last night, proves that there is more prudence in action than could be expected from the debate which preceded it, and a knowledge of the temper of the American constituencies and the relations existing between American parties, induces us to believe that the professed war-party are far more desirous of hampering their whig opponents at home than of forcing their country into a rupture with Great Britain.

A perusal of American papers leads us to the conviction that the common sense of the American people is favorable to a policy which obviously suggests itself to every thinking mind throughout the world. It is impossible to settle the Oregon controversy on grounds of abstract right to the satisfaction of either party. We think that we are entitled to a prior and more ancient interest on the score of first occupancy.—They think the same. "The whole of the Oregon or none," has already become a cry on the other side of the Atlantic. It might be too easy to excite the same ardor for the same cause on this side. But what statesman of either country, who knew the magnitude of the trust reposed in him, would urge two nations of one common origin to a suicidal struggle for a vast extent of sterile domain? No man in England—no reflecting man in the republic—would for a moment encourage the insane spirit of ambition which seeks to terminate a joint possession of more than fifty years by a sudden and aggressive assertion of a single and undivided right. Humanity revolts at the idea. But pride—the pride of nationality—is equally offended at the notion of suffering a dishonorable ejectment. How then to reconcile the two conflicting sentiments? How can this be done but in the manner we have already suggested? A great republic will not bear to be affronted. An ancient monarchy will not submit to humiliation. The identity and the power of both are essentially involved in extending protection to their subjects in the most distant settlements.—America will not desert her citizens. England will not abandon her colonists, who have gone forth to brave the solitude of the forest and the lake, hardy pioneers of commerce, relying on her power and secure of her protection.

If this joint occupation is to be cancelled—if they who have hitherto lived together as members of one state are henceforth to be as strangers and aliens to each other—on what terms, on what terms alone ought this separation to be effected? On what terms but those which provide an equality of advantages, local or commercial to the two parties? It is absurd to talk of numbers of degrees, square miles, superficial area, and all those things which are hauled into this discussion, rather, we suppose for purposes of complexity than anything else. These are not the things of importance. No man in England cares about them; and the Americans know it. But there is not an Englishman of common head or right feeling who does not know that any partition of the territory which gives to the Americans the *exclusive* use of the Columbia and its harbors would be disonorable to his country, and degrading to her colonists. No. Give up twice the extent of barren or frigid soil to your rivals. Abdicate the unprofitable ostentation of a vast Western empire. Absolve yourselves, if you will, from the cost of a great and showy responsibiltiy. Do not haggle about trifles. But take care of this,—that no treaty which you propose, no condition which you ratify, transfer your own trade with your own dependencies into foreign hands or make the Hudson's Bay Company tenants-at-will in their principal settlement to the new sovereigns of the Oregon. Abide by a just and legitimate claim. Allow the 49th parallel, which is for so many hundred miles the boundary of the United States, to be extended as their boundary across the Rocky Mountains, & make it the land-mark of your territories until it first reaches the sea, so as to leave you in possession of a harbor for your shipping and an access to the Columbia. It is a clear distinct, geographical mark. It is more decisive than a blue or red line in a map. It admits of no controversies. It will confirm your amity, by presenting to both claimants equal and reciprocated means for the furtherance of those noble projects, and the diffusion of those pure blessings, which it has been the choicest privilege of our common race to spread among the nations of the earth.

The dead march. The evening before Dr. Crabbe died, his physician feeling his pulse with much gravity, and observing that it beat more *regularly* than upon his last visit—"My dear friend," said Crabbe, "if you don't already know, or have not a technical expression for it, I will tell you what it is—*it beats the dead march.*"

The Parisian press.—Of the *four hundred and ninty-three* papers which are published in Paris, *fourteen* of them are devoted to music. New-York contains nearly half as many inhabitants as Paris, and publishes more than her proportion of papers; and yet she has no musical paper whatever.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March. 10, 1846.

SENATE.

Communications were received from the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

Mr. PEARCE submitted a memorial from citizens of Maryland, in relation to the Oregon territory. He said it came from persons with whom he was very well acquainted, and who were in the habit of reading and understanding the political subjects of the day. They were composed of both political parties, and the chairman of the meeting, at which the memorial was adopted, was the particular friend of Jackson, Van Buren and the present Chief Magistrate. They were men who loved their country, and were as little likely to fear the power of Great Britain as any other class of citizens, but who were anxious at the same time to prevent the country from being involved in an unnecessary and desolating war. They had looked into the message of the President & the correspondence of the Secretary of State with the British Minister, and found that all efforts at compromise had failed. They saw, too, after these declarations, it was difficult to prevent an appeal to arms. What means, therefore, were we to adopt to vindicate our rights to the territory. They saw by this correspondence, between the British Minister & the Secretary of State, that the rights of the country were not proper subjects for arbitration. But they did not believe that this mode of settling difficulties of his kind were opposed to the laws of nations. They knew, too, in the history of this country, there were many subjects submitted to arbitration. In Jay's treaty, we agreed to refer the difficulties of the time to the commissioners: they met and settled them. There was also the treaty of Ghent which was submitted to several commissioners, as well as the commission in regard to the Islands in the bay of Fundy. The commission of 1817 agreed that we were entitled to the island in the Passamaquody. All the islands in the St. Lawrence were likewise submitted to arbitration, about which we had any controversy.

There was another instance in which we had done the same thing—he meant the Northeastern boundary. Those who had submitted these questions to the decision of commissions have declared that territorial rights were not proper subjects for arbitration. It is for the country to say whether the administration of this day is more pure has more public virtue or public spirit, than those conscript fathers who have preceded it. They had heard the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations say that we could not consider this question a subject for arbitration. It was now too late to think of that. The Senator said we were committed to it by the Baltimore convention—by the election of 1844, and by the President's message. They thought the Senator from Ohio was preparing the hearts of the people for war. They did not, however, agree in opinion with the Senator from Ohio; they did not believe that the military strength of Great Britain is diminished, though the Senator had said that she was weaker than any other nation in her military and naval resources. They had understood the Senator from Ohio, as they did other members of Congress, to stimulate the people to war. They were not surprised at this, as other distinguished Senators upon this floor had pursued the same course. They state in the memorial that the happiest relations of this country were connected with this Oregon question. We must soon arrive at the highest pitch of national glory, not the glory of military powers. They state that for twenty years we have used that territory in common with Great Britain, and if she had no rights there, this Government was remiss in permitting her to do so. They say that if Spain had a good title to the territory, they would not have allowed G. Britain to hold it since 1813. The memorialists state all the principles of national law, and that for two hundred years Spain had not a settlement upon this territory either by the authority of the Crown or by any other privilege. They say, sir, that they are satisfied that this question can be settled without injuring the interests of the United States; and in these sentiments he had heartily concurred with the memorialists.

He would say further, that if the administration had taken any false steps on this question, they ought to retrace their steps; if they do this, they would have with them three fourths of the people of this country. He moved the memorial to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. FAIRFIELD said that the Senator from Maryland was entirely mistaken in regard to the nature of the commission of the North Eastern Boundary. The commissioners then were not authorised to settle the title to any part of the country, but were to draw a geographical line upon the surface of the soil. The title was afterwards to be settled by arbitration, & it was because of this the King of the Netherlands departed from the line drawn by these commissioners. By that commission we lost two splendid Islands which were given to Great Britain, Islands so near to our Continent that we could throw a biscuit across to them. The commissioners in this respect have exceeded their instructions, and had violated their duty to the country.—It was however, a case entirely different from the Oregon question.

Mr. Pearce replied that the award of the King of the Netherlands was rejected by this Government because he had not adhered to that line.

Mr. Semple reported a bill to remodel the Consulate establishments of the United States.

Mr. Coss submitted a memorial from citizens of Milwaukie for the establishment of a post route.

Mr. Dix introduced a bill to make alterations in the pay department of the Army.

Mr. Evans resumed and concluded his remarks on the Oregon resolutions.

Mr. Johnson rose and said it was not now his intention to go into the debate on the question before the Senate, but would merely move that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was agreed to.

THE QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

The National Intelligencer says: The scene which occurred in the Senate on Thursday last, on the subject of the Oregon question, has very naturally arrested the earnest attention of the public. Conflicting as were the assumptions of the several friends of the President, on that occasion, the revalations of Senator Haywood as to the pacific views of the president, being generally received as authentic, were very encouraging to the friends of peace. The government paper of Friday night, it is true, endeavors, rather evasively, to divest Mr. Haywood's statements of any direct authority from the President. The "Union" says:

"Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, spoke of the President's views in regard to the Oregon He contended that Mr. Polk would, and should, compromise on the 49th parallel of latitude, in case Great Britain would renew the offer which the President had made to her during the last summer; * * * *

"May we be permitted to say that we did not ourselves understand Mr. Haywood as intending to speak authoritatively in the name of the President, except from the printed documents. We say, with all respect, that no man, out of his Cabinet, is authorized to speak *ex cathedra* for him on this delicate and important question.—He has expressed his opinions in his own message, or through the letters of the Secretary of State. We presume that no one has a right to speak for him but from the documents which he has submitted to his country. His future course must be judged by his past conduct. Mr. Allen was himself interrogated the other day upon this question by the Senator from Maryland, and Mr. A. referred to the President's documents for his answer. We can entertain no doubt that such was the meaning of the Senator from North Carolina; and nothing but the extraordinary character of the passing scene probably prevented him from making a similarly prompt explanation."

We are not surprised that the editor of the Union should be anxious to reconcile the confliction statements of the Senators referred to; but we imagine he will find the task much more difficult than, we are happy now to believe, will be a compromise of the conflicting claims to Oregon. We doubt if there was a person present at the scene of Thursday, besides the editor of the Union, who was not satisfied that Mr. Haywood spoke under the sanction of the President's personal communications to him.—Had this not been the case, Mr. Haywood could not, as a friend of the President, have remained silent under the searching interrogatories of Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Allen. Assuming to express the President's views, it was his duty to relieve that high officer from the responsibility of his statements, unless they were warranted by direct authority from him. Possessing that authority, it would have been a breach of order, as well as of decorum, to avow it, and he therefore very properly refused to answer. Mr. Allen avowed such to be his interpretation of Mr. Haywood's silence, and such, we presume, was that of every auditor, excepting the editor of the Union. We are aware that the conflicting asserverations of Messrs. Hannegan and Allen raise a question of veracity which the public will expect to see settled, and which must be settled, however difficult its adjustment may be, compatibly with the honor of all the parties.

As for us, and all who look only to the peace and true honor of the country, it is sufficient that we have now a responsible assurance that the Chief Magistrate does mean something when he talks of "negotiation" and "amicable settlement," and is relieved from the irreconcileable position which he previously occupied, of at the same time inviting negotiation and claiming every thing in dispute.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, March 9, 1846.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Vansant presented a memorial from citizens of Baltimore, praying permission to export certain articles free of restriction.

Mr. Hollyday presented a petition from citizens of Cecil county, relative to the license laws.

Mr. Dunbracco offered a resolution in favor of members of the Legislature who may be detained at the seat of government by sickness after the adjournment of the Legislature. Passed.

Mr. McLane offered a resolution in favor Capt. Turner, provided he remove an impediment to navigation, by the drifting of a snag recently near the Bodkin Point.—Passed.

Mr. Stephenson offered a resolution authorising the payment of $100 each to the Chaplains of the House and Senate.—Passed.

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The bill providing for funding the arrears of interest due upon the public debt and for the resumption of payment, came up as the order of the day.

Mr. Biser moved an amendment requiring the action of another Legislature upon the bill. Adopted.

The bill was then rejected by a vote of 33 to 40.

Mr. Johnson offered resolutions providing for resuming the payment of interest on the public debt, commencing on the 1st of April, 1847, and appropriating the surplus of revenue to payment of arrears, Laid over.

A bill reducing the number of Delegates was referred to the next General Assembly:

Also, the bill reported by Mr. Bowie.

A bill for abolishing the Chancery Court was taken up. Mr. McLane moved a substitute, proposing to remove it to Baltimore which was negatived and the original bill rejected.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.—In the case of the contested seat of the Senator from Frederick county, it was resolved that Mr. Quynn is not entitled to his seat, and a new election ordered to take place on the last Wednesday of October next.

EVENING SESSION.

The HOUSE met at half past four o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Schley obtained leave to report a bill to reduce the number of Judges of this State.

An unfavorable report upon a bill repealing an act for the protection of oysters was concurred in.

An unfavorable report upon a bill relating to marriage rights, was concurred in.

A resolution in favor of Thos. Slaughter, of Caroline county, was passed.

The following bills were passed:

A bill relating to suits in cases of excessive usury.

A bill to prevent frauds in the sale of slaves for a term of years, and relating to runaway slaves.

A bill in favor of the Notary Public at Easton, Talbot county.

A bill relating to lands sold for taxes.

A bill relating to cases in the hands of constables.

Mr. Schley offered an order, voting the thanks of the House to the Hon. Wm. S. Waters, Speaker, for the dignity, impartiality and ability with which he has discharged the duties of that office; which was unanimously adopted.

House adjourned at half past seven till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate was busily engaged in acting upon bills from the House, until a late hour at night.

ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1846.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. McLane, on the part of the Baltimore city delegation, to whom had been referred a memorial from the Military Convention protesting against the action of the delegation in reference to an organization of the militia, made an unfavorable report thereon, and obtained leave to return the memorial.

Mr. Biser offered a resolution authorising the payment of Caspar Quynn & Wm. J. Ross, $180 each, for attending as witnesses in the case of the contested seat.—Passed.

Mr. Lowe offered a resolution authorizing the payment of $164 to certain witnesses in the contested seat case. Passed.

A bill for repealing the direct tax laws, was referred to the next Legislature.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The resolutions authorising the Treasurer, at his discretion, to sell certain bank stocks, & to resume the payment of interest on the public debt, on or after the 1st of April, 1847, were taken up.

Mr. Schley proposed an amendment for selling the bonds of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal and the stock of the Union Manufacturing Company; which was further amended by Mr. Murray, and rejected by a vote of 34 to 35.

The vote was taken, after some further efforts to amend, and the resolutions were passed by a vote of 45 to 25.

The House adjourned.

The following House bills were rejected:

A bill regulating the pay of County Clerks and Registers of Wills.

A bill reducing the number of magistrates &c. of Baltimore city.

A bill declaratory of contempts of Court.

A bill exempting certain property from attachments.

A bill divorcing Matilda Elliot from her husband.

A bill divorcing Wm. Worlick, of Baltimore, from his wife.

A bill divorcing Geo. Colb, of Baltimore from his wife.

A bill divorcing Townley Chase Lockman from his wife.

A resolution in favor of Lemuel Dunbracco, was passed.

Also a resolution authorising a subscription to Evans digest of the decissions of the Court of Appeals.

☞ A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, for want of something better to do, is sketching the characteristics of some of the members of the House of Represeutatives at Washington—having reference to them as classes. The following is keen but very just satire:

"Not the least important among the classes to which I shall confine myself is the "national honor" member. This gentleman has no phrenological weekness, but professes great contempt for all sciences that is not connected with railroads. He assumes a rather independent negligence in his dress and his air is decidedly peremptory. He wears a stiff black cravat with an upright collar, and his hair stands erect in a state of perpetual amazement. He is a good natured and merry fellow withal, and talks loudly and cracks jokes with his neighbor during a dry debate; or if the discussion is interesting and an eloquent man is addressing the house, he will put his leg on his desk and ruminate gravely upon the affairs of mankind at large and of his own deserted farm especially.

If the exciting nature of the debate is too much for him he will retire about half past one to buy a couple of apples at the apple stand outside, and returning with them in his hand sit before the fire and eat them. He is continually reading uncivilized-looking newspapers with uncouth titles and alarming mottoes, which no one but himself ever heard of, and which are supposed to be printed at the extreme limts of the earth. It is confidently asserted by young fellows who have looked over his shoulder that his own name frequently appears in their columus, coupled with the most fervid encomiums. A monomania about the "national honor" possesses him, and he is one of the peculiar guardians of that undefined abstraction. I could never learn what were his exact ideas on the nature of this subject, nor do I think that he has any definite notions of it himself. It appears to exist in his mind as some vague unreality, strangely jumbled up with fourth of July orations, the British possessions in India, liberty poles and rampant eagles. This victim of violent patriotism has a strange itching for war; he longs to annihilate Great Britain and (great men are sometimes paradoxical) to disband the United States navy. He has an ambitious desire to annex all available parts of creation, yet to reduce the standing army and to break up the military establishment at West Point. His keen sense of the national honor impels him to oppose claims for pension to crippled soldiers and remuneration for cattle supplied the army during the Florida war.

FROM CHINA.—By the arrival of the ship Honqua, Capt. Palmer, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 2d of December, we have Hong Kong papers to the 27th of November inclusive Though this date is not so recent by one day as that of the advices we have had by way of London, we glean from the papers some facts of considerable interest.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Honk Kong Register of November 18 mentions the departure of a government steamer, the Vixen, on the 13th, for Whampoa, whither she was despatched by Govenor Davis to bring down the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, the purpose of whose visit, according to the Register, was "to settle all matters between the two governments preparatory to the surrender of Chusan to the Chinese." Our readers have been advised that a purpose to keep this island, in direct violation of the treaty, has been foreshadowed, or at least strongly advocated, by journals both in England and India. The language of the Register on this subject is worthy of notice. It says:—

We have already stated our conviction, that by the exercise of a prudent degree of firmness on our side all reasonable concessions will be procured from the Imperial Government, and that the refusal of these would afford just grounds for postponing the withdrawal of our forces from Chusan. We should, however, regret it much should such measures be found necessary. However just the farther retention might appear to us, or even to an unprejudiced spectator, it could not fail to be productive of great jealousy and heart burnings among the Chinese, who are fully aware of the way our empire in India has been extended, commencing from equally small beginnings, and would not fail to attribute to us most sinister motives.

The Register then indicates, as points to be insisted on—probably with an eye to the retention of Chusan if they are not conceded—the right of admission for Englishmen to the city of Canton, and free permission for all Chinese vessles to resort to Hong Kong.

The Register of the 25th announces the arrival of Keying, and the civilities that were paid to him by the Governor, by Admiral Cochrane and other officials. The Vixen went to Whampoa, whence a smaller steam vessel was despatched to Canton, for his conveyance to Whampoa, but he chose to go in a Chinese vessel. The Register says that Major Caine, the chief magistrate of Victoria, went up to Canton in the smaller vessel, the Pluto, accompained by Mr. Gutzalaff and Mr. Elmslie—adding that "he was anxious to avail himself of this opportunity of entering the city, and thereby setting an example which might be pleaded hereafter."

A petition was accordingly sent up, requesting permission to wait upon Keying, and consult him as to the time and mode of embarkation. But the shrewd Chinaman was not to be caught in this very conspicuous trap, and an officer of high rank was immediately sent down to make all the arrangements. So Major Caine did not succeed in getting into the city.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says:—

We have been favored with a letter received in this city last night from which we learn that the United States brig Lawrence arrived at Pensacola on the evening of the 1st instant, in thirteen days from Vera Cruz, with despatches for the Secretary of State from Mr. Slidell and Commodore Conner.

Up to the time of the sailing of the Lawrence (about the 16th ultimo) Mr. Slidell had not been received by the authorities of Mexico, and the letter says that it is supposed he will return to the United States as soon as he receives answers to the despatches which he has now forwarded.

This letter also states that the citizens of Vera Cruz were looking out and hoping for the return of Santa Anna from Havana; whose arrival was expected to be the signal for the authorities of Vera Cruz to declare in his favor.

No other news had transpired. The despatches for the Secretary of State are said to be very volumnious.

The sloops of war Falmouth, John Adams, St. Mary's, and the brig Porpoise, were all at Vera Cruz. The steamer Mississippi and brig Somers were at Pensacola, the latter to sail for Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 2d instant.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.

The Baltimore Sun says: We have been shown a copy of the Cork (Ireland) Examiner, of Jan. 23d, which states that the Madrid Gazette asserts that the Minister of the Interior had received a communication from the Political Chief of Guipuzcoa, announcing that a bottle had been found floating in the water near Motrico, Spain containing a paper, of the contents of which the following words only could be deciphered;

"Ship President. We are blocked up in ice, and we can't live much time * * * * Kind friends will acquaint * * * * We are dying of hunger. I am fainting * * * * If, if * * * *"

The bottle was found by some fishermen, and handed to the Alcalde of Mortrico, a few leagues from St. Sebastian. A copy of the paper has been communicated to the British Minister.

The London Literary Gazette, in alluding to this account, says:

"The probability is that the unfortunate steamer went down nearly where last seen, and, owing to the weight of her machinery, is floating now, unbroken and without fragments sent to the surface, at a said mid depth of ocean, as the strong current of these seas waft her hulk to and fro. At some future time, when the perishing wood is separated from the heavy iron, and the latter sinks, the last vestiges of the President may be met with on the Atlantic wave. This opinion is much strengthened by the following notice from the Pacific

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