FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA!

Fourteen Days later from Europe!

Great Decline in Flour, Wheat and Corn —Cotton Dull—Provisions Firm—Large Stock of Flour in Liverpool—Advance in Sugar—Opening of the British Ports.

The steamship Cambria, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived at Boston on Saturday afternoon, after a rough passage of nearly sixteen days Her advices are two weeks later than received by the Sarah Sands.

The political intelligence which she brings is not important, but the commercial news is highly interesting, though not very flattering to the hopes of those who have dipped very heavily, during the late speculative excitement, into flour, corn, &c.

At Liverpool, on the 4th inst., flour had declined four shillings per barrel. This is equal to about 92 cents per barrel, and of course will have a great effect on our markets, not only in producing a decline in prices, but also in curtailing the amount of shipments to Europe, and likewise in bringing down the present unusually high prices of freight.

Corn had also declined at Liverpool about four shillings per quarter of 480 lbs.

The Grain Market.—The report received at the time of the departure of the Sarah Sands, on the 20th ult., left the two chief markets in England, those of Liverpool and London, with a downward tendency in the price of grain.

Since that day imports have been very extensive, and although large sales have been made, the stock of flour in Liverpool alone, on the departure of the Cambria, was estimated at 500,000 barrels, with a corresponding stock of grain in London.

In London, on Monday, the 1st instant wheat declined from 4s. to 5s per quarter. At Liverpool on the following day prices were four shillings per quarter lower on Indian corn, four shillings on flour and two shillings per load on wheat, since the publication of the weekly circular on the 29th ult.

The doings of the British Parliament were interesting—The three principal measures being the entire remission of the Corn duty—the suspension of the Navigation laws and a proposed remission of sugar duties.

There appears to be no mitigation in the accounts of sufferings by the famine in Ireland. The amounts being raised by the subscription and otherwise, for the relief of the sufferers, were however very liberal; and will when applied, do much to alleviate their sufferings.

We have from France, accounts of more disturbances, and of the threatened famine The French government, however was taking active measures to avert the impending calamity.

Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts particularly, the destitution is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

There was a prevailing opinion that the British corn growers had large stocks, which, with temporary suspension of navigation laws; and the repeal of the import duty, tended to check speculation, and would, it was assumed, produce a reaction both in prices and also in the extent of future operations.

An enormous business has been done in sugars during the fortnight. Speculators had been extensively purchasing. Prices had advanced considerably beyond the quotation of the 1st inst. and even over those last reported. At the close the market had taken a turn—less business was transacted, and prices had assumed a declining tendency.

CONTRIBUTION FOR IRELAND.

Among the contributions in England, in aid of the suffering poor of Ireland, we notice the following—

The Queen,	£2000
Prince Albert,	500
The Duchess of Glouchester,	200
The Duke of Devonshire,	1000
Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.,	1000
" Jones, Lloyd & Co.,	1000
" Overend, Gurney & Co.,	1000
" Rothschild & Co.,	1000
" Smith, Payne & Smiths,	1000
" Truman. Hanbury & Buxton,	1000
Lord John Russell,	300

Subscriptions of £200 have been received from Sir Robert Peel, and several other gentlemen, and we feel assured that a sum worthy the occasion and of the people will be speedily collected.

THE FAMINE IN SCOTLAND.—The London Morning Herald publishes several extracts from letters written by parochial Clergymen in the Highlands of Scotland, with which it had been furnished by Rev. John Cumming, D. D. We give below a few extracts.

From the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, parish of Kilmun, Skye.

"The condition of this parish, in common with all other parishes around, is at present deplorably alarming. While such vast sums of money are awarded to Ireland surely the equally necessitous condition of the peaceful, the loyal, and the deserving population of the Hebrides, cannot, and will not, be slighted by the public and particularly by government. The great forbearance and the submissive deportment of our Highlanders ought surely to arrest favorable and immediate attention in their behalf."

From the Rev. N. M'Kinnon Parish of Brocadale.

"I have attended already death-beds that though they actually did not die of want, may be said to have died of starvation, their disease having been evidently from want of proper food."

From the Rev. J. M'Ivor, Parish of Sleat.

"I know several families who do not taste bread or animal food for several days They subsist entirely on fish, without any thing else."

From the Rev. J. Lamont Parish of Scordale.

"One poor woman told me that she had lived for two days upon a boiled cabbage. I have known another case, where a woman with a child at her breast, had not tasted anything for some time, until going some distance she got some food in another house, and nearly fainted upon tasting it Misery and want are plainly depicted in the faces of the people, and unless something be done and done soon, the consequence must be of the most deplorable kind you can well imagine."

From the Rev. J. Dewer, Parish of Kalmachan.

"There is a painful peculiarity marking our present destitution. In past years of scarcity we could calculate on sure prospective relief from the potato crop, at the end of July; but this year there are no potatoes in store or prospect. Meal must be our sole and entire support. In a word my opinion is, that there are trials awaiting us in the highlands for the next nine months, such as neither we nor our fathers ever experienced. Never was the aid and sympathy of a generous public more required than they are this year."

From David Rose Esq., Parish of Tobermoby.

"I have met with men and women who declared that they had not tasted food for twenty four hours; and lately a woman applied to me for relief who declared that she and her husband both lived on three haporth of barley meal for two days. The emaciated forms of men, women and children, may convince the superficial observer that the distress is deep and general."

In a letter from the Rev. Arcaibald Clerk parish of Kilmallie, it is stated that out of a population of nearly 6,000 in that parish there are 3,140 requiring aid, and 658 requiring instant food to prevent starvation.

The Rev. Donald Macdonald, Incumbent of Kilmeny, Islay thus writes:—"My information leads me to say that there are in the villages and other localities in Islay upward of 5,000 souls, whose pressing wants and impending starvation demand immediate relief.

MEXICAN NEWS!

FROM THE ARMY—Assassination of Lieut. Ritchie—A Baltimore Volunteer Killed.—The New Orleans Delta contains a letter from Tampico, giving an account of the march of the troops from Victoria to that place, from which we copy the following:

"I learned last night, that Lieut. Ritchie, of the 4th Infantry, was assassinated at Villa Grande, by a Mexican. He was on his way to Victoria, escorted by a company of Kentucky Cavalry. Gen. Taylor encamped there for the night, and the Lieut. was sauntering about the town when it happened. The next morning, the General had arrested the alcalde, but I have not learned whether the perpetrator of the outrage has been taken.

"One of the officers of Gen. Quitman's division stated to me yesterday, that the Mexican cavalry were in sight of them for more than half the march from Victoria. On some clear place on the mountain side they would arrange themselves for a charge, and then start pell-mell in the direction of the column. But, I need not say to you, that they never came within musket shot. Several of the men who lagged behind were killed by them. One, a member of the Baltimore battalion, was killed close to the rear guard—being first shot and then lanced in the breast. I have not, as yet, ascertained to what corps the other missing ones belonged."

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

Speech from Old Rough and Ready—His departure from the Army—Mexican attack on the rear-guard—A Baltimorean killed—The Baltimore Battalion at Victoria, &c.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following extracts from letters from members of the Baltimore battalion. General Taylor's speech to his army is peculiarly interesting. The following is from Capt. Piper, of the Baltimore battalion, to his brother, Dr. Piper, in Washington city:

Camp, ten miles from Tampico,
January 27, 1847.

We have had a fatiguing march of 11 days to this place, having been annoyed for several days by a cowardly banditti of Mexicans in our rear; they came near enough on the 22d inst. to cut off four of our men, one by the name of Henry Forbush, of our battalion in Capt. Kenly's company, was found dead near the camp, also one of the Illinois regiment, and two others of the same regiment are missing. John Wolf, of my company, died on the 19th inst., at Camp El Pastre, of intermittent fever; he was a native of Carroll county, Md. Gen. Taylor accompanied the army to Victoria, en route to this place, when he received orders to return to Monterey. I give you below the parting address of the old veteran to his command:

"It is with deep sensibility that the Commanding General finds himself separated from the troops he so long commanded. To those corps, regular and volunteer, who have shared with him the active services of the field, he feels the attachment due to such associations, while to those who are making their first campaign he must express his regret that he cannot participate with them in its eventful scenes. To all, both officers and men, he extends his heartfelt wishes for their continued success and happiness, confident that their achievments on another theatre will redound to the credit of their country and its arms."

The following is an extract of a letter from Andrew Jackson Williams, of Washington, a member of the Baltimore battalion:

Camp near Tampico,
January 26, 1847.

We are now encamped within ten miles of Tampico, by the Lake Pannea—it is a low, damp place, and I fear unhealthy.—We left Monterey on the 14th December, arrived at Victoria on the 30th of the same month—a distance of two hundred and ten miles, over hills and mountains. We fully expected to have a fight there, but the cowardly rascals left the day before we went in. We remained there until the 15th of this month, and then started for Vera Cruz via Tampico. We arrived here yesterday and were ordered to report to General Scott. * * * * *

Our future movements are yet in obscurity.

General Taylor left us at Victoria, and went back to Monterey by General Scott's orders, which we all very much regretted. It seemed as though we were parting with a father. He expressed his regret that he was about to separate from us—wished he could be with us during the whole campaign. We shall, no doubt, in a day or two, go nearer the town, on higher ground.

On our march from Victoria, the Mexican lancers followed us to cut off any stragglers that might lag behind. One man, belonging to Captain Kenly's company, by the name of Forbush, was found with his throat cut, and one man from the Georgia regiment was missing. The butcher belonging to Gen. Patterson's division was also shot at and wounded in the leg—and only saved his life through the swiftness of his horse. One man, belonging to Capt. Piper's company, died on the march, from fatigue—his name was Wolfe. All the battalion quite hearty.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 24th inst. has the following additional intelligence from the Army:

The schooner Sinus, Capt. Washington, arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, having left on Saturday, the 6th inst. To the politeness of Col. Newton Holland, a passenger in the Sinus, we are indebted for the following items:

The Brazos was crowded with vessels chartered and purchased by the Government, to transport troops to the island of Lobos, and Tampico. Gen. Scott was at the Brazos, actively engaged in furthering the transportation of the troops. General Taylor was at Monterey, with Col. Davis' first regiment of Mississippi volunteers, and Gen. Worth was at the mouth of the Rio Grande with his entire command.

The utmost secrecy prevailed among the high officers of the army, and the plan of the future operations was unknown to any but the Generals commanding. The most active measures were pursued to facilitate rapidly the removal of the troops to Lobos and Tampico. The health of the army was good.

It was rumored that an officer of the Arkansas regiment, who had been despatched by Gen. Scott as an express to Gen. Taylor, with an escort of ten men, had been cut off by the enemy, and the whole put to death. We do not rely upon the rumor, but it was certainly currently reported at Brazos previous to the leaving of our informant.

The schooner Sea also left Brazos on the 6th with the United States Mail on board, and may be hourly looked for.—She has about sixty passengers.

Our informant could hear nothing of the movements of Santa Anna or the Mexican forces.

The Reported Assassination of Santa Anna.—The New Orleans Picayune, of Sunday, the 14th inst., says:

Our readers cannot have forgotten that the most prominent feature in the news from Mexico, which we received here nearly two weeks since by the Mitis, was the rumored assassination of Santa Anna by his own soldiers. Our correspondent, writing on the 20th January from Anton Lizardo, says the rumor was current in Vera Cruz, and assigns Santa Anna's opposition to the recent decree of Congress touching church property as the cause of the outrage upon him.

In the Mobile Herald & Tribune, which came yesterday, we find a letter dated from the U. S. steamer Spitfire, January 21st. This letter mentions the same rumor, and there can be no doubt that it was generally entertained in the squadron.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Friday, a passenger on the brig P. Soule, from Havana, we learn that the Mexican steamer Neptune arrived in Havana the evening of Sunday, the 31st ult. from Alvarado, whence she sailed on the 24th of the same month.

This steamer also reported in Havana that Santa Anna had been shot by his troops for opposing the seizure of church property. This looks like a distinct confirmation of the reports from Anton Lizardo, and from an independent source. Furthermore, the report received by the steamer at Havana adds that there was found among the papers of Santa Anna, a correspondence with the President of the United States.

We must wait, therefore, for another arrival before we are able to say whether this be a mere idle rumor or be truly a confirmation of the report we have before given.

FROM TAMPICO—*The Yellow Fever*—The bark Mopang, Captain Boobar arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. from Tampico, having sailed on the 13th ultimo. We have a rumor, brought by a passenger, that the yellow fever had broken out among the troops at Tampico. It is almost too early for the prevalence of this disease and we sincerly hope the report may prove unfounded.

On the 28th ult, the Ondiaka was off the bar of Tampico with a portion of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment on board. She proceeded on her course, which the captain of the Mopang supposed to be Vera Cruz.

On the 31st the U. S. sloop of war Albany, Capt Breese, arrived off Tampico direct from Vera Cruz. The same day a merchant ship was seen off the bar, but her name could not be made out.

CONGRESS.

[Report of the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1847.

SENATE.

The bill making provision for an additional number of general officers and for other purposes was taken up.

On motion Mr. Sevier the bill was laid on the table, and the "Three Million bill" taken up, when

Mr. Simmons addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, and in reply to Mr. Calhoun's remarks and resolutions of yesterday relative to the question of slavery. When he concluded.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For three hours this morning there was but little business of public importance transacted.

Among the bills passed was one providing for the sale of the Mineral lands in Michigan.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up the river and harbor bill, introduced last December from the committee on commerce.

An amendment was made, appropriating $250,000 for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

When the committee rose, it was disagreed to—yeas 81, nays 91.

The bill was passed—yeas 80, nays 72. It appropriates something over half a million of dollars. Among the items, there are ten thousand dollars for the improvement of the harbor at Baltimore, and fifteen thousand dollars for a survey and examination of the harbor at Havre-de-Grace.

[Mr. Chapman offered an amendment, which was rejected, making an appropriation to continue the Cumberland road to Washington, so as to have a continuous line from this city to as far as the road now extends.]

The proceedings of the day were extremely dull.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1847.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate, the resignation of Senator Evans as one of the Smithsonian Institute; which was accepted, and the vice President authorized to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Mason presented resolutions from the General Assembly of Va., complimentary to the conduct of the Executive in the direction of the war.

After the presentation of sundry memorials and reports from committees

The supplementary army bill was taken up, and the latter clause of the 5th section authorizing the President to fill vacancies in the officers of the volunteer corps, struck out by ayes 27, noes 17.

Mr. Dix proposed an additional section giving the President power to confer the rank, pay and emoluments of Brevet 2nd Lieutanants upon such non commissioned officers, as should distinguish, or may have distinguished themselves. This was amended by the addition of a proviso, that when privates distinguish themselves the President might grant a certificate of merit, entitling them to two dollars per month additional pay, and then adopted.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and several of the amendments concurred in, but without considering all of them the bill was laid on the table, in order to take up.

The special order—the three million bill.

Mr. Soule then addressed the Senate at length in a very able and eloquent speech, at the conclusion of which,

The Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House in committee of the Whole, took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army and of the volunteers for the year ending June 30, 1848, and for other purposes.

The first item being read, appropriating $2,191,010 for the support of the army;

Mr. Winthrop offered several amendments; one of them prohibiting any of the money to be expended for the acquisition of territory, addition of new States; or the dismemberment of Mexico. The bill appropriates $29,138,704! and the honorable gentleman complained that we ought only to provide for the year ending on the 30th of June next instead of for fourteen months; during which time a Congress will be assembled, and a majority may be opposed to the policy of the Administration. He believed that we could obtain a peace, If the President would learn to conquer himself.

Mr. Pendleton, while he found fault with the President for condescending to play the demagogue, charging those who differ with him as to the causes of the war, with "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," would vote supplies, because he could avail himself of no other instrumentality than the constitutionally elected commander in chief of the army and navy to secure and protect our forces in Mexico.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll eloquently expressed his views. He would vote for the bill not because he approved of the manner in which the war was commenced, but because he felt it to be his solemn duty to uphold our arms in a foreign country; and administer to the support of our army.

Mr. Darragh would also vote for the bill.

Mr. Perry said he had a memorial, which he wished to offer, from citizens of Allegany county, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland.

Mr. Collamer, "though the subject of the war was stale," would speak on it. He then gave his views in opposition to the course of the Administration. He treated the war as one for conquest.

The committe rose, and a resolution was adopted to end the debate to-morrow, a ree o'clock. The House adjourned.

(Reported for the Balt. Clipper.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1847.

SENATE.

Mr. Archer introduced a bill to purchase from Mrs. Madison all the remaining manuscript papers of the late President Madison for the sum of $25,000.

Mr. Corwin introduced a joint resolution to repay to the States monies advanced for the equipment, transportation, &c., of volunteers, which was read twice and referred to the committee on Finance.

The supplementary Army bill was taken up, some unimportant amendments agreed to and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The River and Harbor bill from the House was referred to the committee on Commerce.

Mr. Niles called up the bill to provide for the carriage of the mails to Oregon, which was read a third time and passed.

The three million bill was then taken up.

Mr. Evans addressed the Senate in opposition to the war, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of peace, against the acquisition of territory.

Mr. Breese next spoke in favor of the war, and its vigorous prosecution to an honorable peace, securing indemnity for the past and the future expenses of the war.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up a resolution of Mr. Thompson, making inquiry of the Secretary of War, by whose orders, and for what reason the Second regiment of Mississippi riflemen, were excluded from the barracks at N. Orleans, and forced to pitch their tents on the damp bottoms; to which Mr. Ashmun had proposed to attach an amendment, calling on the President, to state what expenses have been incurred for the war, (troops, transportation, losses, etc.,) as it is necessary for Congress to know what is the amount of the indemnity claimed from Mexico.

The Speaker decided the amendment was not in order.

And on motion the resolution was laid on the table—Yeas 85, nays 65.

The House then went into committee on the bill making appropriations for the army, when

Mr. Norris spoke in favor of the course of the Administration.

Mr. Carroll, although he was against the acquisition of territory, gave his reasons why he would vote for the bill.

Mr. Dromgoole defended the Administration and insisted that the war had been constitutionally declared by Congress.

The committee were engaged three fourths of an hour in voting on amendments.

When it rose, a separate vote was taken on concurring in the amendment of Mr. Winthrop, to the first section—that no appropriation in the bill is to be construed into a sanction of acquisition of territory the admission of new States, or the dismemberment of Mexico. The question was decided in the negative yeas 76, nays 126.

By a vote 121 to 54, the concurred in the amendment "giving aid and comfort" to sick and disabled volunteers discharged at New Orleans and elsewhere.

The bill appropriates about thirty millions of dollars and was passed by—yeas 152, nays 28.

A resolution was adopted—that from and after to-morrow the daily hour of meeting shall be ten o'clock.

Bills from the Senate were referred to the appropriate committees,

And the House adjourned.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Pat.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 19, 1847.

Gov. Thomas and Judge Legrand.

The Speaker stated that he had received a communication from Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, in reply to the order passed yesterday, in relation to his letter to Mr. Duckett, charging that a certain Judge had been guilty of high offences, &c. The reading of the communication was called for, and was read by the Clerk, as follows:

ANNAPOLIS, Feb, 19, 1847.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, Speaker of the House of Delegates:

Sir—In reply to the order of the House of Delegates, dated on yesterday, enclosed in a letter to me from its Clerk, I have to say—

First, I charge and believe that Judge John C. Le Grand, of the city of Baltimore, taking advantage of the blind confidence I had in his friendship, did steal from my trunk a paper of the utmost value to me, as a part of my meanes of defence against a prosecution instituted against me, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, by Thomas H. Benton.

Secondly, I charge and believe that said John C. Le Grand was accessary before the fact to the stealing from my former residence in Frederick county, of two vials (from which poison, I have every reason to believe, had been administered to me,) that he might lessen the force of disclosures in my power to make, deeply implicating persons whom said Le Grand desired to protect from shame.

Thirdly, I charge and believe that said John C. Le Grand communicated to others my purposes and intentions, made known to him in strict confidence, and thus afforded to James McDowell, of Virginia means of knowing when and where he could safely and certainly encounter me—as he did at Staunton, in Virginia. On which occasion, I now firmly believe, my life would have been taken, if an expected opportunity had been furnished to the bystanders, and all I have since published, and all that I stand ready now to reveal, would have been safely buried in my grave.

When these incidents and occurrences took place, I was in a condition of moral being, disqualifying me to guard against treachery and stratagem. But I am now ready, if the House of Delegates please, to commit this subject to one of its committees, with authority to send for persons and papers, to point out the witnesses necessary, and to adduce other proof to justify the allegations here deliberately and solemnly made; and as the evidence required can be had in Baltimore city and in Frederick county, it may be collected at an early day, to be laid before the House for its action.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS THOMAS.

After the letter was read, Mr. Duckett rose and stated that Judge Legrand was then in attendance in the House, and if it were the pleasure of the House, would make a verbal reply at once, which he would afterwards submit in writing.

In a very short time, the following letter from Judge Legrand was received:

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 19, 1847.

Hon. John P. Kennedy,
Speaker of the House of Delegates—

Sir: I have just had the honor of receiving your order of this day, directing the clerk of the House to put in my possession a copy of the charges made against me, to the Honorable, the House of Delegates by Francis Thomas.

In reply to these charges, I beg to premise that I do not recognize them as coming within the power of the House to investigate; but I waive this point, and insist, with the approbation of the House, that they be fully and thoroughly examined, and the judgment of the House pronounced in regard to them.

In reply to the charges as a whole, I pronounce them basely false, and as establishing in themselves, as 'characteristics' of their author, insanity or stupendous villany, or perhaps a quality composed of both these ingredients.

In regard to the first charge, as in regard to all the others, I pronounce it a base falsehood; and insist that the party making it shall specify what paper, the theft of which he charges against me.

In regard to the second, I have only to say, I never was, in the whole course of my life, in his house in Frederick, nor do I know of any thing connected with the vials of poison mentioned in the said second charge, nor do I believe any such vials existed, but on the contrary firmly believe the whole story in regard to them is a coinage of his diseased brain and malicious heart.

In regard to the third specifications, I have only to observe, as perfectly conclusive of the falsehood, that I have not had any communication with Col. Benton, on any subject, since the year 1839 or 1840, and then, only such as would be likely to pass between persons meeting for the first time. At that time, my accusor was unmarried, and I unconscious, wholly so, that there was such a being on earth as the lady whom he subsequently married.

As regards Governor McDowell, I never had the slightest acquaintance with him before last November, when we met at Frederick, as witnesses summoned by Francis Thomas to testify in the ridiculous prosecution which he got up against Dr. Tyler, of that place, for an attempt to maim and poison him. At that time, I do not think a half a dozen words passed between us, and those having no relation whatever to Mr. Thomas, or his domestic affairs.

I respectfully ask that I may be enabled to procure the attendance of those gentlemen, whose testimony will stamp the baseness of the falsehood. I also desire, and respectfully ask, that my accuser may be compelled to swear to his charges so that when their falsehood is proven, if that be not to all minds apparent on their face, he may be held responsible for the perjury, so if he escapes from the punishment awarded to such a crime on the ground of his insanity, he may be placed in a lunatic hospital.

If the Honorable the House of Delegates will deem it proper to furnish me an opportunity to do so, I will satisfactorily expose to the view of the world, the base motives which have influenced the conduct of Francis Thomas, both in regard to me and others. Without deeming it necessary now to specifically point them out, I will merely content myself by observing, that in my opinion it can be made perfectly apparent to every sane mind, that his conduct has for its purpose the prevention of the testimony which he supposes will be given against him, in the criminal case against him at Washington.

In conclusion, I beg leave to ask of the Honorable, the House, both as due to me personally and the high official position I occupy, that any examination which may be had touching this matter, may take place in the House, sitting as a committee of the whole.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. LeGRAND.

A motion was then made that the communications be all placed on the journal, and there the matter dropped for the present.

[Report of the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 20, 1847.

Senate. Bills for erecting a bridge over Hunting Creek Run, and relating to a Turnpike road in Baltimore co., were passed.

House. Messrs, Graham, Scott, Root, Hamilton, Jamar, and the chair, presented petitions.

Mr. Done submitted a resolution directing the State's agents to fix the salary of the President of the Chesepeake and Ohio Canal Company, at $1,000, until said work shall be in operation—not acted upon.

Resumption Bill. The bill relating to the public debt, was again taken up in committee of the whole. Several hours were spent in endeavoring to keep off, by raising points of order, &c., an amendment offered by Mr. Cox, regulating the salaries of clerks and registers and requiring the surplus of receipts by them to be paid into the treasury to aid the State. It was finally adopted; when the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again. This

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