

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Missouri.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

Revolution in Tripoli—The Progress of the Revolution in Sicily, &c.

The French steamer Missouri (long looked for) arrived at New York on Tuesday, 18th. She sailed from Havre on the 24th ult. and had to put into Halifax for coal, as usual. We are indebted to the N. Y. Herald for the following items:

According to private letters from Tripoli to the 23d of November, it is announced that the whole country is in open rebellion against the pacha, and that, as he had not troops sufficient to support him, he had sent to the Sultan for more. The rebels consist chiefly of almost savage tribes, assisted by some Albanians; it is added, but on doubtful authority, that a son of the Bey of Bengasi is at the head of this insurrection. All the Europeans are in the greatest alarm, as at this moment there is no man of war in the vicinity to protect them. The disorder had run to such a height, that the son of the English consul was assaulted in the streets.

The French Chamber of Deputies was to commence its session on the 27th of December.

The King has taken up his winter quarters in the Tuileries.

The Hamer, just arrived from Corfu, brings the important news of an insurrection in Greece. At Patras, the garrison were fighting with the people. The governor was a prisoner in the hands of insurgents. There are already many killed and wounded. It was said that Grivas was at the head of the insurrection.

Some of the French papers seem to think the British government is about to abandon the possession of the Falkland Islands.

A meeting of conservators was held at M. Guizot's house, on the subject of the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, and it was decided that M. Guizot would probably be elected to that office.

At Marseilles, a shocking murder was committed on the person of the nurse of the children of Count Remarde. Her ears were cut off, and she was badly mutilated, showing a severe struggle with an assassin.

The 15th ultimo was celebrated at the Church of St. Louis des Invalides, Paris, being the seventh anniversary of the return of the remains of Napoleon. The scene was one of intense interest.

Rome, 11th Dec.—Difficulties are augmenting in this quarter and in the provinces, on account of the retrograding movements of the Government. Cardinal Ferretti has withdrawn, and it is said that his place will be supplied by Cardinal Bernetti, who was Secretary of State under Gregory the 16th.

A correspondent of La Presse, writing from Turin, Italy, Dec 10, says the affairs of Naples were in such a state that it is feared there will be an insurrection shortly. Bands overrun the streets, crying seditious cries; every hour it is expected the signal will be given for a general insurrection. A deputation which left Palermo has presented to King Ferdinand a petition signed by thousands, to the effect that he must restore to them the constitution of 1812, which comprises the complete separation of Naples from the other States; at the same time she remains under the same sovereign. In case the King refuses in three days to accede to their demand, they (the Sicilians,) are sworn to overthrow him, and give the regency to his oldest son, and place themselves under the protection of England. He replied that according to his conscience he would never yield. In the meantime he should sleep every night on a vessel of war, and that he relied upon his faithful 10,000 gen'ris darines.

Arrival of the Cambria.

12 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Parliament Adjourned—More Failures—Reduction in Rates of Interest, &c.

The Royal Mail Steamer Cambria arrived at New York on Tuesday afternoon, 18th. She sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst., and therefore brings 12 days later news than we had by the Caledonia.

Parliament adjourned during the holidays. The general news is not of much importance.

The money market was considered easier, though there have been more heavy failures. The Bank of England has now in her vaults twelve and a quarter millions of bullion, and has reduced her rate of interest to five per cent.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, widow of the Emperor Napoleon, and Duchess of Parma and Placentia, expired at Parma on the 17th ult., at the age of 56. By her death the duchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, devolve upon the abdicated Duke of Lucca, who has thus been speedily restored to sovereign power.

The President's message is published in full in London papers, and severely denounced, so far a relates to Mexican affairs.

Ireland still continues in a most alarming state. Every military precaution has been taken to preserve the peace of the country.

The amazing sum of £10,342,500 has been voted by Parliament since 1st August, 1846, for relief and improvement in Ireland.

A correspondent of the National, writing from Athens on the 9th ult., says that the cabinet had just given in their resignation, in consequence of the Greece-Turkish differences.

The Austrian Cabinet appears determined to interfere by force in the internal affairs of Switzerland. The official article published in the Amerin Observer of the 17th ult., amounts nearly to a declaration of war.

MEXICAN NEWS.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Further Rumors of Peace—Departure of Col. Miles for the Capital—Movement of Santa Anna—Assembling of the new Congress—Engagement with Guerrilleros—American Prisoners Restored.

We find in the Washington Union, the following intelligence from Mexico received at N Orleans on 14th inst:

There had been several arrivals in the river from Vera Cruz, the latest of which was the steamship Virginia, which left Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., touching at Tampico. The most important intelligence she brings are indefinite but current rumors from the capital, to the effect that secret negotiations were on foot, which are said to give promise of peace.

The brig Rupert, loaded with lumber for the government, was totally lost on the bar of Tampico, on the 1st inst.

Despatches were received at Vera Cruz on the night of the 31st, by a courier from Mr. Doyle, the British charge. They were immediately despatched to New Orleans by the brig-of-war Daring. Of the nature of these despatches nothing positive was known; but from their being sent by a vessel of war, intead of awaiting the steamer an opinion was entertained that they related to negotiations for peace.

Col. Miles, with a force of 1,500 strong, left Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., for the capital, Gen Marshall was still at Jalapa, waiting the arrival of Miller's train.

On the 20th ult. John Reynolds, of the 8th infantry, was hung for murdering a Mexican woman.

There was a report in the Mexican papers, that Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco for the port of San Blas.

A letter from Queretaro states that the government was doing all in its power to get the new Congress together; and it was believed that it would assemble by the middle of January.

Advices from Mazatlan are down to the 30th. The guerrilleros under Mijares made an attack upon the Cape, but were completely routed, and Mijares and many other Mexicans killed.

On the night of the 21st, an expedition was sent to Cholula, to apprehend some Mexican officers. A skirmish took place in which 3 Mexicans were killed and 3 wounded.

Some American prisoners, who had been taken by the Mexicans at various times, were sent from Zacatlanby Izunsea, the Mexican Governor of the State of Puebla. Izunsea asked an exchange for Col. Pavon; & if that was inadmissable for an equal number of Mexicans; or, if neither of these propositions could be acceded to, then for the American governor to accept them as voluntarily restored. Col. Childs replied that he could not comply with either proposition; that the Mexicans were already indebted to our army for a large number of prisoners liberated; but thanked the Governor for his kindness to the prisoners thus voluntarily restored, and declared he would take pleasure in emulating his kindness towards those Mexicans whom the fortune of war might place in his custody.

By Special Express for the Balt. American, two days in advance of the mail.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Col. Miles' Train attacked by Guerrillas—Ten Americans killed—Three hundred pack Mules captured by the Mexicans—$100,000 worth of Property lost—Destruction of the City of Chagres by Fire, &c.

Col Davenport left Matamoras on the 8th instant for the mouth of the river Brazos Santiago, on a tour of inspection.

There was no news from California.—The reported deaths of Mr. Cloud, Paymaster, and Lieut. Miner, of the U. S. Artillery, are confirmed.

The barque Afton, at New Orleans from Jamaica brought back from Kingston Midshipman J. K. Wilson, of the U. S. Navy bearer of despatches from California, Midshi man H N. Crabb, of the Navy, and Dr. W. J. Powell of the U. S. ship Warren.

Midshipman Wilson left California on the 10th of October on the Preble, and arrived at Penama on the 30th November Com. Jones John A. Clay. Charge to Peru, and Seth Barton, Charge to Chili, left Penama the same evening for Valparaiso on the British steamer.

Major General Lambert, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Island of Jamaica, died at Kingston, on the 4th inst. in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His remains were buried the same day with military honors.

On the 8th of October the city of Chagres was entirely destroyed by fire. The custom-house, a miserable thatched building, containing property to the amount of $60,000, belonging to English merchants which had just been landed, was entirely consumed. The belief was that the building had been purposely fired by a black man.

The ship Republic arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., from Charleston with 316 men, under Capt. Hill, First Artillery.

Respecting the attack on Col. Miles' Train the Vera Cruz American of the 5th inst. has the following particulars.

January 4, 7 o'clock P. M.—A few soldiers just arrived from Santa Fe with despatches to Gen. Twiggs. Some of them report that an engagement had taken place between the guerrillas and Lieut. Walker, in which the former lost some twenty-five men, and the latter five men killed and wounded.

The guerrillas have been defeated; but it is thought by our informant that a few pack mules have been carried off.

Lieut. Walker is now on his way to the National Bridge, together with the reinforcements sent to him by the Governor.

The number of guerrillas amounted to about 400 men. The small band under Lieut Walker made a noble defence, and the enemy retreated.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Just as we were going to press we received the following distressing letter from a friend.—The letter was written after the engagement of Lieut. Walker's men and the guerillas:

SANTA FE, Jan. 4—9 o'clock.

Here we are—we have lost about 300 pack mules—one hundred thousand dollars worth of property!

The guerillas attacked us at 1 o'clock; we have lost about ten men out of thirty under Lieut. Walker, of the Rifles. He was obliged to dismount his men in an open prairie, for at the first fire seventeen horses broke from under their rulers.—Thirty men were not enough to protect a million worth of property.

Yours, &c. G. N.

The Free American says the steamer Southerner has been seized by the custom house authorities of Tlacotalpam for having a quantity of powder concealed on board.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Bradbury was excused from acting on the printing committee.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Cameron was excused from serving on the committee of commerce, and Mr. Downs was appointed.

The ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. Foote, in favoring the bill, combatted arguments against the course of the President in the early stages of the war, &c., and of the object of prosecuting the war. He complimented Mr. Johnson, of Md., for his views in defence of the war and declared them unanswerable. The next Presidential election would make this matter most prominent, and his aid, thus given, would have its influence.

Mr. F. read from Jefferson's messages as evidence of a similarity of the Louisiana difficulty, to that of the present.

Without concluding, Mr. F. gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committees were called for reports. A large number were made. Among them a bill, from the military committee, to provide clothing for the volunteers, at the price furnished to the regulars, instead of money which was passed.

Mr. Burt, from the same committee, reported a bill making provision for disabled officers, and a bill to found a military asylum for the support of enfeebled soldiers of the army, which were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Vinton, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill authorising a loan of $18,500,000; which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House then went into committee, and resumed the consideration of the President's annual Message—the question being on its reference.

Mr. Tuck made a speech on the abolition question, and in favor of withdrawing our troops.

Mr. McLane delivered views on the war question, and acquitted himself handsomely.

Mr. Tompkins was very severe on the the President for not furnishing information relative to Santa Anna's return.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, defended the President; and at a quarter past 4 the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1848.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented and referred.

Jefferson Davis, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the army, by the establishment of an insitution for the benefit of disabled soldiers.

A resolution offered some days previous, by Mr. Mangum, calling upon the President for information in reference to the order of Gen. Scott spreading troops over Mexico, was taken up.

Mr. Cass opposed it as leading to an exposure of matters (if any there were,) that might prejudice the public interest.

Mr. Mangum expressed some surprise at the tenacity with which all efforts to get information, were resisted. He wanted light to guide his future action.

Mr. Cass knew of no reason to screen the conduct of the administration, but objected to the resolution, upon principles of policy.

Mr. Crittenden scouted the idea of keeping State secrets; and referred, with some warmth, to Mr. Cass's having been permitted to examine all documents in the charge of the government, to be dealt out to the Senate, only as he pleased.

Mr. Allen thought it better, that gentlemen should offer resolutions, declaratory of the objects for which the war shall be continued, and not to ask the President what he designed.

After further debate, the resolution was adopted.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up.

Mr. Foote concluded his speech, commenced yesterday, in favor of the bill.—He defended the President against imputations from other Senators. If gentlemen were sincere in the opinions expressed, why not urge an impeachment? He did not fear such an issue.

Mr. F. having concluded, Mr. Crittenden called his attention to a remark made by him in speaking of Mr. Clay's magnetic influence; and defending him against exercising any political influence.

Mr. Foote said he had only used the word in its sense as a charm; and he considered Mr. Clay a charming man. He intended no offence; expressed regret at differing with Mr. Clay, on all great questions, and should use all honorable means to defeat his aspirations.

The Senate abjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nothing was done in the House save the announcement, by Mr. Broadhead, of the death of his late colleague, the Hon. J. W. Hornbeck, who died at his residence in Allentown, Pa., on the 16th inst. Although Mr. Broadhead was opposed in politics to Mr. Hornbeck, he spoke of him as a man of "pure motives and patriotic impulses." He subunitted a series of resolutions expressive of regret for the loss the House has sustained, and to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days; and, as a further mark of respect, the House adj'd.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1848.

SENATE.

Several messages, in writing, were received from the President

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Hornbeck, representative from Pennsylvania. Mr. Cameron, in a few appropriate remarks, spoke of the many virtues of the deceased, and offered a series of resolutions usual on such occasions; after the adoption of which the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This was one of the days set apart by the rules for the consideration of private bills.

The bill granting a pension of twenty dollars a month to Mrs. Mary Brown, the widow of a soldier of the Revolution and the step mother of Major Brown, who fell on the Rio Grande, was taken up.

At 3 o'clock, without disposing of the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1848.

SENATE.

Hon. Samuel Houston, Senator elect from the State of Texas, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Webster presented a petition in opposition to the war, &c. A number of other petitions were presented.

A large number of bills were introduced.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution calling for certain correspondence between Mr. Wise in reference to his recent mission; which was adopted.

A resolution relating to grounds to be appropriated for the erection of the Washington Monument, was adopted.

The ten regiment bill coming up for discussion, Mr. Butler obtained permission to make more explicit, a certain portion of his late speech, in reference to the first bugle sound from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, &c.

A bill from the House, authorising the employing of a special clerk to sign land patents, was discussed and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hon. A. G. Brown, (democrat,) from Mississippi, appeared and took his seat.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions referring to the appropriate committees the several branches of the President's annual message.

Mr. Barrow, of Tennessee, justified the vote he gave the other day, declaring the war to have been unnecessarily a unconstitutionally commenced by the president; and avowed himself opposed to conquest, and to the dismemberment of Mexico.

Mr. Featherston defanded the President from the attacks upon him because he replied in the manner he did, to the call for information in relation to the return of Santa Anna.

Mr. Dixon exposed what he conceived to be miss-statements of the President with regard to the commencement of the war.

Mr. Bedinger obtained the floor, when the committee rose.

And the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1848.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented, bills introduced, &c.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the military committee, introduced a bill for the erection of a hospital near New Orleans, for the use of soldiers, going to, or returning from Mexico. It was read by special order, and passed.

Mr. Cass, after the disposal of some matters of no general importance, asked that the ten regiment bill be taken up.

Mr. Crittenden begged permission to ask a few questions of the chairman on Foreign Affairs, before porceeding to the consideration of the order of the day. Mr. C. then inquired respecting the reported arrests of Gens. Scott and Worth.

Mr. Cass, in reply, said that Gen. Scott had been ordered to Perote, for trial; Gen Butler was to supercede him; and that Gen. Worth had been released from arrest and

The ten regiment bill was then taken up, when

Mr. Clarke read a speech in opposition to the bill; and having concluded,

At the suggestion of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, the bill was passed over.

The Senate then went into Executive session; and, after a short sitting, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Vinton from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the support of the West Point Academy, and a bill for the payment of Pensions; which were referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House resolved itself into a committe of the whole on the state of the union, and proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions to refer the President's message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Bedinger of Va., defended the President's message in relation to the return of Santa Anna.

Mr. Roman, of Md., took ground against the assertion that blood was first shed on American soil, and proceeded to show that the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande belonged to Mexico.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, succeeded, and replied to Mr. Roman, and others, when

The committee rose and the House adj'd.

Maryland Legislature.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 19, 1848.

In the Senate, Mr. Blocker presented the petition of sundry citizens of Alleghany co., praying the passage of a law to prevent certain frauds therein mentioned; referred to the committe on judicial proceedings.

Mr. Keyser moved a message of concurrence in the message of the House proposing the appointment of a joint committee to visit the Council Chamber, and inspect its condition. The message was adopted and Messrs. Carter and Keyser were appointed on the part of the Senate. Adjourned.

In the House, the hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, relative to the Librarian, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Cohen moved to pospone until Friday, the 28th inst. Lost.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Cox to have the Librarian chosen by popular vote—it was rejected.

Mr. Howard then moved to amend so as to make the act go into effect after the expiration of the present Governor's term provided this act shall be confirmed by the next Legislature—rejected without a division.

Messrs. Brooke and Brady spoke in opposition, and Messrs. Fernandis and Duckett in favor of the bill. Mr. Clagett here commenced an argument against the bill; but he had scarcely commenced before he was taken so ill that he was obliged to stop and leave the House.

Mr. Carroll then made a very brief argument against the constitutionality of the bill.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and resulted as follows:

Yeas 38, Nays 27.

So the bill was passed.

The bill in favor of Wm. Lyles, late collector of Prince Georges county, was passed. Adjourned.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20, 1848.

In the House the Speaker announced the reception of a communication from the Clerk of the Commissioners of Washington, Kent, Cecil and St. Mary's Counties, relative assessments and abatements—referred.

Mr. Boyle presented a petition from a number of citizens of Carroll county adverse to the passage of an act abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Dorsey presented two memorials of citizens of Howard District, protesting against any further lottery grants—referred.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day, the first order, Mr. Gallagher's bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was taken up. Mr. Gallagher moved that the bill be postponed until Thursday, the 25th inst. He made the motion at the request of his colleague, Mr. Wayte, who was absent in Baltimore; and who, he regretted to say, was opposed to the measure, and desired to be heard upon it. The motion was agreed to.

The resolutions making an appropriation to the Washington College, in Chestertown, Kent co., being the second order of the day, were read, and after some discussion, passed, by a vote of 36 yeas to 28 nays.

The resolutions embraced by the committee on the constitution, in their report of Tuesday, relative to the lottery system, being those offered by Mr. Donaldson, and referred to that committe, were taken up.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the resolutions on the table; which resulted in the affirmative, by 33 yeas to 30 nays.

Mr. Donaldson reported a bill relating to the licenses of auctioneers. Adj'd.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21, 1848.

The Senate met.

A communication was received from His Excellency, Governor Thomas, by the hands of the Secretary of State, Richard C. Hollyday, Esq., endorsed "on Executive business."

On motion of Mr. Bowie the Senate went into Executive session, and, after spending some time therein, resumed the consideration of Legislative business.

Mr. Keyser submitted an order, directing the lottery commissioners to communicate the annual sum or sums received and retained by them as fees or commissions beyond the sum of $1250, allowed by the act of 1840, chap. 241, referring to the existing act or acts of Assembly, granting such fees or commissions, and authorising said commissioners to make any contract or contracts, in virtue of which, the said commissioners receive and retain such fees or commissions. Adopted. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Lynch from the committee to which the resolution of the Tennessee Legislature, relative to the plan of Mr. A. Whitney, for a Railroad to the Pacific, were referred, submitted resolutions approving of the plan, and proposing that the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress be requested to give the measure their prompt attention and support.

Mr. Clagett, asked leave to submit a resolution, that the House, after Tuesday next, should meet at 10 o'clock. The leave to propose it was refused, two-thirds of the members not voting in favor of it.

The bill to incorporate the Baltimore and Pittston Coal Co., was passed.

Mr. Brady offered an order, authorising the Chief Clerk to adopt some remedy for the present unhealthy mode of heating the Hall; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ware, it was ordered, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn until Monday, at 12 o'clock, to give the Clerk an opportunity to comply with the order just passed.

Mr. Gallagher submitted a resolution authorising the Treasurer to pay J. W. Hall fifty dollars for services rendered to the House during the present session.

Mr. Ware moved to insert twenty-five dollars, which amendment was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

The bill for the protection of the Telegraph Co. was passed.

Adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 24, 1848.

The Senate met at the usual hour. Mr. Blocher presented the petition of citizens of Allegany co., for a law abolishing the lottery system.

Mr. Roberts presented the petition of citizens of Carroll and Frederick counties, for a law abolishing capital punishment in all cases. Adjourned.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Fooks presented petitions from numerous citizens of Worcester and Somerset counties, praying a charter to authorize the building of a railroad from the Wicomico river at Salisbury to some suitable point on the Pocomoke river in Worcester county.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the commissioners of loans be and he hereby is authorized and directed to receive from any State collector such coupons and certificates of interest as may have been paid to the said collector for State taxes on or before the first day of October last, provided, that application is made by said collector for the benefit of this resolution within 60 days from the passage of the same; and provided the said commissioner of loans is satisfied in each case by the affidavit of the collector that said coupons and certificates of interest were bona fide paid to him for taxes on or before the said first day of October last, and the Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to credit in the account of such collectors all sums so received by the Commissioner of Loans in coupons or certificates of interest—laid on the table. Adj'd.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 25, 1848.

In the Senate on motion Mr. Matthews, an order was adopted appointing R. H. Hall a director on the part of the State in the Bank of Baltimore for the present year.

The House bill supplementary to the acts incorporating companies to construct turnpike roads in Baltimore co. were passed.

The Senate bill, to incorporate the Potomac Navigation Company, was reported favorably upon.

The Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for taking up the orders of the day. The first order, being the bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Co, was taken up, and postponed until Thursday. The second order, the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was also postponed, (in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Whyte, of your city,) until Friday, the 28th inst.

The third order, being the bill fixing the salary of the Governor, with the substitute thereto, was then taken up. Mr. Duckett, withdrew his substitute, for the purpose of filling up the blank. Mr. D. filled the blank $3,500, amended the substitute, by striking out the words "if confirmed," and then offered it as a substute for the original bill and the substitute offered by Mr. Chaplain, when the bill was last before the house.

Mr. Duckett asked leave to withdraw his substitute, for the purpose of giving Mr. Clagett an opportunity of offering one. The request being complied with the substitute of Mr. Duckett was withdrawn.

Mr. Clagett then offered a substitute for the original bill, providing that the salary of the Governor shall be fixed at $3,500 per annum, to take effect, if confirmed, from the first Monday in Jan., 1850—that, if so confirmed, that act shall form a part of the Constitution; and that the Treasurer be authorised to pay to the Governor of the State the sum of $1500, in addition to the present salary allowed that officer, to date from the first Monday in Jan., 1848, until the provisions contemplated in the foregoing sections be confirmed or rejected.

Mr. Blays moved an adjournment—lost by a division—38 to 31 rising against it.

Mr. Clagett then asked and obtained leave of the House to withdraw his substitute.

The question then recurring upon the substitute offered first to the original bill by Mr. Chaplain, fixing the salary at $3000; and salary of the Secretary of State at $1000, and to engraft the substitute upon the Constitution.

Mr. Gallagher moved to strike out all after the first section, which was agreed to.

Mr. Gallagher moved to strike out $3,000 and insert $3,500.

A division of the question was called for; and at the request of seven members a call of the House was ordered.

The call of the House was proceeded with, and, after it was finished, a motion was again made to adjourn, which prevailed 39 yeas to 33 nays. So the House adjourned, the question pending being on the motion to strike out.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT SEA BIRD—*Explosion of twelve hundred kegs of powder.*—We recently mentioned the explosion, says the Baltimore Clipper, of 1200 kegs of powder on board the steamer Sea Bird, at Cape Giradeau, Mo., and the total destruction of the boat by fire. The Cape Giradeau Eagle says:

The fire commenced in the ladies' cabin; and had made such headway that it was found impossible to arrest it. An attempt to scuttle her proved unsuccessful. Capt. McMurtry and some of his hands started off to apprize the citizens in the vicinity of their danger and secure their own safety. About an hour after the fire commenced, the powder exploded, causing the most tremendous and terrific noise that was ever heard in this section of the country.

The concussion caused an almost universal jarring of houses and crashing of windows, causing many who were unacquainted with the cause, to conclude that it was a terrible earthquake, and others supposed that the day of judgment had come, certain. The damage done to windows and

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