MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21, 1843.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the more sure and speedy collection of the direct taxes.

Mr. Risteau proposed an amendment to the fourth section to exclude Baltimore county from the obligation of its provisions—which requires the collection of the county and state taxes by the same collector. By request the same favor was asked for Carroll county, and Howard District of Anne Arundel county. Mr. R. defended his motion, and stated that the section, as it stood, might defeat the prompt collection in Baltimore county—Under the present arrangement, his county was going on fairly and promptly with the collection—having numerous collectors for the collection of the different assessments. And he feared, if the amendment failed, and the bill passed into a law with the section as it stood, and compelled a union of the two, the effect would be to impede, if not defeat, the collection of both.

Mr. Causin expressed his surprise at finding a member from a county which had promptly made its collections objecting to any measure that compelled equal promptness on the part of the delinquent counties.

Mr. Pickell expressed his regret & surprise at the course pursued by members in attempting to clog the bill with amendments, tending to its entire defeat. For himself, he prefered letting the friends of the bill complete it; &, when that was done, to give *his* vote as might seem best. The present course was child's play and unbecoming legislators.

Mr Semmes appealed to members to allow the progress of business to go on, and not to waste the last few days of the session in debating.

Mr. Powder was well aware of the unenviable position he occupied, in reference to the object of this bill; but he felt the proud consciousness that he was but doing a duty he owed, not only to his constituents, but the whole people of this State. He might be in a minority, but he should not fail to do all in his power to defeat a proposition that was so well calculated to work injustice to his people.

Mr. Tuck called upon those who had voted for the fourth section, to oppose all indirect efforts to defeat its object by amendments.

The vote was then taken and decided in the negative by a vote of 26 to 46.

Mr. Sherwood, of Talbot, moved to except Talbot, Worcester, Somerset Calvert, Cecil and Caroline counties, from the provisions of the fourth section.

The vote was taken thereon, and decided in the negative by a vote of 29 to 44.

Mr. Handy of Somerset, moved an amendment, submitting the bill to a decision of the people at the next election Lost by a vote of 35 to 39.

Mr. Owens submitted an amendment providing that the section shall not extend to any county that shall have paid its taxes for 1841 and 1842 by the first of June next. Lost.

Mr. Powder submitted an amendment providing that the fourth section shall not take effect until after the first day of April, 1846. Lost by a vote of 31 to 42

Mr. Sherwood of Talbot, submitted an amendment providing that said section shall not impair such levies as appertain to the maintenance of alms-houses, out door pensioners, and the promotion of public instruction Lost by a vote of 36 to 38.

Mr. Powder submitted an amendment providing that the fourth section shall not prevent the collection of county taxes in such counties where the collectors have already bonded. Lost by a vote of 27 to 43.

Mr. Morsell submitted a provision declaring that the provisions of the section shall not prevent the collection of county levies of Calvert for the relief of out door pensioners Lost.

Mr. Weems submitted an amendment providing that the provisions of this act shall not apply to counties where the commissioners or levy courts have failed to procure collectors of the State tax, after having given two months' notice. Lost by a vote of 35 to 41.

Mr. Roberts submitted an amendment providing that the Treasurer, under the bill, shall issue bonds to the counties of the Eastern Shore, based upon the receipt of moneys therefrom, to the amount of one million of dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. with a view to carry out the pledged faith of the State in relation to the Eastern Shore rail road. Lost by a vote of 18 to 52.

Mr. Weems offered an additional section declaring that, as Calvert county had received no benefit from the works that had created the debt, no levy should be made upon it to pay the debt. Lost.

Mr. Hammond submitted an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed to place the collection of the State tax in the hands of the Sheriff of Howard District of Anne Arundel County. Lost.

Mr. Starr asked of the chair what would be the effect of calling the previous question, at the present time?

The Speaker replied that it could not be called, as there were other amendments, reported by the committee of the whole, to be acted upon.

The fifth section, (which suspended the county levies till provision is made for collecting the State taxes,) being stricken out, the sixth section, (which directs the manner of appointing collectors,) was adopted. The seventh and eighth sections (which direct that, in case of failure to appoint, the Governor shall appoint, without regard to residence,) were stricken out. The ninth section (which provides that one half of the taxes for 1842 and 1843 shall be collected before the first day of June next, and the other half before the first day of September next) was adopted. The tenth section (which provides that the collection for 1843 shall be completed, one-fourth before the first day of January; one-fourth before the first day of April; one-fourth before the first day of July; and one-fourth before the first day of October, in the year 1844; and for the year 1844, in like manner, beginning with the first day of January, 1845; and so on for succeeding years) was adopted. The eleventh section (which provides for entering suits against bonds of collectors failing to do their duty) was adopted.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Causin, Thomas, Sutton, Rasin, Dorsey, Murray, Freeman Randall, Hall. Phelps, Traverse, Lecompte of Dor., Green, Shupers, jr., Crookshanks, Semmes, Tuck, Hamilton, Richardson Lynch, McKeehan Butler, Yellott, Hopkins, Spriggs, Graves, Gallagher, Starr, Nesbit, jr., Gowe, Weber, Harne, Griffith Dade, Kelgour, Pickell, Neff, Buchanan, Brown—39.

Negative—Messrs. Key, Owens, Hammond, Clarke, Allnutt Weems, Morsell, Walker, Risteau, Welsh, Sherwood of Tal., Bowdle, Colston, Handy of Som., Fleming, Langford, Rider, Lackland, Janney, Clements, Dunbracco, Roberts, Holland, Hearne, Taylor, Handy of Wor., Campton, Jarrett, Sherwood of Caroline, Thawley, Worthington, Buskirk, Shaw, Powder, Lecompte, Mr. Speaker—85

This is considered a triumph in favor of sustaining the faith and honor of the State. The bill now goes to the Senate for its action; where it will doubtless be sustained.

On motion of Mr. Tuck, the bill supplementary to an act licensing stock brokers, exchange brokers, bill brokers, and to regulate contracts for the purchase and sale of loans and stocks, was taken up, passed and sent to the Senate.

IN SENATE.

Mr Beale presented the petition of 129 citizens of Allegany county, praying the incorporation of the Barrellville Mining company. Referred.

A bill was reported to incorporate said company. Laid on the table.

A bill from the House supplementary to an act establishing a turnpike road from Fredericktown to Harper's Ferry, was passed.

Also, a resolution relative to tobacco warehouse No. 1 of Baltimore city.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 22 1843.

Numerous efforts were made to obtain leave to introduce bills to paralyze the operation of the tax bill passed last evening.

Mr. Hopkins presented a petition from Harford County, asking the Legislature to request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for W. Cost Johnson's plan of relief to the States.—Which was referred

Mr. Hammond obtained leave to report a bill to amend the Constitution so as to change Howard District, of Anne Arundel into a county

The House adjourned till 9½ o'clock to morrow.

IN SENATE.

A resolution from the House authorising the Commissioner of Loans to represent the State in a meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers and Merchants Bank was amended by directing the Treasurer instead of the Commissioner.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 23.

Mr. Roberts presented the petition of citizens of Queen Anne's county, relative to the colored population of this State.—Referred.

Mr. Jarrett presented the petition of citizens of Harford county, praying the repeal of the agency law; a repeal of the tax law; a reduction of all salaried officers; and a reorganization of the judiciary system. Referred.

Mr. Phelps submitted an order directing the Committee on the Constitution to report, at an early day upon the bill providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. Starr obtained leave to report a bill providing for a convention to remodel the constitution of Maryland.

Mr. Risteau moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the resolutions authorising the Ches. & Ohio Canal to sell certain lands, which was agreed to, and the resolutions passed, and sent to the Senate.

A bill providing for the collection of small debts was passed and sent to the Senate.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill providing for disuiting the State.

Mr. Murray moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill providing that no county or city should be divided. Lost.

The House thereupon adjourned, to meet at 4 o'clock, to witness the ceremony of signing and sealing the laws.

In the Senate there was nothing doing yesterday.

Erratum.—The name of Mr. Lecompte of Carroll county, in the negative upon the passage of the bill providing for the collection of the direct tax, as published yesterday, places him in a wrong position; he did not vote, being absent from the city.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb 24.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Causin presented a petition from the "Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's Academy," in Frederick county, praying that in consideration of their services being tendered to society at large, in the case and management of numerous Orphan's Asylums, free schools, hospitals, &c., they may be released from the burden of taxes, which they find it very difficult to pay. Our society now numbers about 340 members, and we have no other resources than the fruit of our labors. At this, the mother house, our only income is derived from the boarding school; and even in this many of the pensioners are educated for little more than half price (some few gratis.) Moreover, we have for twenty years supported a free school, in which numbers of the poor children in the neighborhood are taught, and in part fed and clothed. And lately we have opened here an Asylum, to which there are already 15 orphans and gradually many more, will be admitted, to receive such an education as may render them useful members of society Two thirds of our community are now scattered about, engaged in the arduous labors aforenamed, and receiving no other compensation than their food & raiment."

Mr. Hamond reported a bill to create Howard District a separate county, to be called Howard county, which was read by special order, passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Hall, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported against repealing the law creating a colonization fund; which was concurred in.

Mr. Causin submitted an order directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing all foreign insurance officers and agents in this State; which was adopted

The order of the day being the bill providing for districting the State—was taken up, and after some discussion, was passed (as originally reported,) by a vote of 49 to 33; and sent to the Senate.

Mr Murray reported a bill extending the mechanics lien law to Anne Arundel county; which was read by special order, passed and sent to the Senate.

The bill to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was taken up but before any action was had, the House adjourned over to 4 o'clock, P. M.

There were one hundred and ten laws signed last evening by the Governor, in presence of the two houses the Legislature.

IN SENATE.

House bill supplementary to an act to regulate the inspection of red oak staves and heading, was assented to

A bill relating to non residents in Chancery, was passed and sent to the House.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25.

Mr. Phelps presented the petition of citizens of Dorchester county, praying that single justices of the peace may issue execution for the sum of one hundred dollars. Referred.

The following bills were severally considered, passed, and sent to the Senate:

A bill fixing the time for county clerks and registers of wills to complete their bonds;

A bill relative to courts of chancery;

A bill to prevent injuries to the Tide Water Canal, and to protect property bordering thereon;

A bill to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran church and the German Reformed church, of Baltimore county;

A bill providing for the inspection of lime at Ellicott's Mills.

Numerous bills of a local character were also passed.

The bill to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (which occupied the entire session of last evening,) was taken up, as the order of the day. The question being upon striking out so much thereof as contemplates the construction of a slack-water navigation to the mouth of the Savage, a debate arose, and continued until the House adjourned. There will be no session this afternoon.

IN SENATE.

The Barrellville Mining Company bill is again before the Senate, by a reconsideration of the vote rejecting it.

Mr. Sherwood of Talbot, presented two several petitions of sundry citizens of Talbot county, praying the repeal of the magistrate's court law, so far as it relates to said county, & an extension of the jurisdiction of single justices of the peace to one hundred dollars; Read and referred

On motion of Mr. Sherwood of Talbot.

Leave was granted to Messrs. Sherwood of Talbot. Bowdle and Colston, to bring in a bill to allow Wm. Rose, late collector of county taxes for Talbot county further time to complete his collections.

Mr. Phelps, from the select committee to which was referred the bill from the Senate entitled, an act for the benefit of Wm. R. Hayward, of Dorchester county reported the same without amendment;

Read the second time by special order, passed and returned to the Senate.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 27.

Mr. Phelps obtained leave to introduce a bill to sell the States interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Mr. Holland obtained leave to report a bill to prevent losses by sales in Worcester county.

Mr. Owens reported unfavourably upon the bill providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. Laid on the table.

Mr. Phelps reported a bill providing for stay of executions. Laid on the table.

The order of the day—being the Chesapeake and Ohio canal bill—was resumed. The question being upon striking out the provison for a slack water navigation to the Savage, it was discussed until the hour of adjournment; when Mr. Murray proposed that Gen. Mc Neil be invited to attend during the evening session, to state his views to the House, which was negatived. The House then adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 28, 1843.

Mr. Roberts presented the petition of citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying a reduction of the standard of wheat.—Referred.

Mr. Graves submitte resolutions requiring the Commissioner of Loans to surrender the certificates of 5 per cent stock issued under the act of 1829, ch. 155, for the use of the Washington Monument, whereupon the managers of said monument are directed to pay over rateably to the proprietors to said stock the amount of money in their hands, and the further sum of $288 now in the Western Shore Treasury for the redemption of said stock; and to issue certificates of indebtedness for all sums stil due. Passed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Boteler called up a bill supplementary to an act for the more speedy completion of the consolidated lotteries, and the augmentation of revenue. Passed and sent to the Senate.

A bill providing for the inspection of lumber in Baltimore city was also passed and sent to the Senate.

The order of the day—being the bill to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio canal—(which occupied the entire sitting of yesterday evening.) was again taken up. The question being upon striking out the provision for an extension to Savage, the debate was resumed, and continued to the hour of adjournment.

In the Senate, Mr Frick reported a bill extending the direct tax for Baltimore; passed and sent to the House.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1843.

Had a stranger to the swaggering airs and exaggerating style of some of our *orators* (!) entered the Senate Chamber for the first time, during the debate yesterday on our relations with Great Britain, he would certainly have imagined that some gross outrage, or at least some grievous wrong had just been committed upon this country by that Government or its officers. In no other way could he have accounted for the language and manner of Mr. Allen, and two or three others, who for more than an hour assailed the British Ministry with the bitterest revilings—the Ohio Senator declaring that if any one would introduce a bill authorising the President of the United States to take possession of every inch of territory ceded to Great Britain by the recent stipulations, he would support it! How would such a stranger be astonished that all these reproaches and all this martial spirit arose out of newspaper reports that the Executive of this Union and the Ministers of the British Crown differ upon a point of construction!—Upon the strength of these reports our noisy declaimers have chosen to build the assumption that Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen have determined to violate the Treaty of Washington; and they hurled against them the most infamous charges of broken faith, intentional deception towards the President and Senate, and the design now *under better national circumstances* (!) to enforce pretensions which were disclaimed by the late Convention. These were accompanied by a vast amount of clamour and boasting which I suppose was intended to pass as highly patriotic, but, to my ears, was decidedly vulgar.

It is by no means flattering to us, to contrast with these exhibitions the tone of members of both Houses of the British Parliament who referred to the same subjects. How different the taste and temper of their speeches! Not one of them—even of those who regarded with the greatest sensibility the American interpretation of the Treaty, and were most zealous to maintain that the right of visit was not conceded or suspended—not one, either Whig or Tory, uttered a single word of reproach; but on the contrary all carefully and cordially expressed their respect and good feeling towards the Government and the people of the United States. Such was the spirit that animated the strongest opponents of Lord Ashburton in the House of Peers—as the Marquisses of Lansdowne, Clanricarde, and, in the Commons, Mr. Wood, Lord John Russell, and even Lord Palmerston. Several of them noticed the difference of interpretation, to show that, in their opinion, the Treaty had not settled the disputed question of the right of visit. But there was no display of warlike spirit: and none of that sounding bellicose affectation which must have disgusted the auditors in the Senate yesterday.

I am sure the country will give no answering support to the rhodomontade of Allen and his associates. Mr. Crittenden however deserves the thanks of the public for having promptly rebuked their noisy impetuosity, and rescued the Senate at least from the ridicule of being supposed to sympathize and concur with them.

Mr. Benton having made a call on the President for the despatches of Mr. Everett and the Earl of Aberdeen, and the answers of this Government thereto, the whole subject will probably be thrown open again when they are communicated. If not another opportunity for discussion will be presented on the bill making appropriations for the execution of the Treaty Let me entreat Senators, then, to have some regard for the character of our country as a civilized nation, if not for their own taste and temper—and not outrage at once good manners, good feeling, and good sense, in their zeal to be thought patriots. The emotions with which such speeches as Mr. Allen's are listened to by cultivated people, I can assure that person, are only those of shame and ridicule—ridicule for the speaker: but shame that *he* is an American Senator!

D.

Washington Correspondence of the Balt Pat

WASHINGTON, Feb 27.

The bill providing for the publication of the history of Congress from the foundation of the constitution, has been the leading subject of discussion in the Senate to day: and Mr. Benton is now on the floor, determined, as he says, to speak all night rather than allow it to pass.—The opposition to the measure is of an entirely partizan character. The editors of the Intelligencer are alone in possession of the materials necessary for such a work; and it is sufficient that the patronage of Congress to the proposed publication should incidentally confer benefit upon them, to secure the hostility of a party in the Senate to granting it. It is of the highest importance that an authentic record of the debates in the National Legislature upon the great questions that have from time to time been discussed, should be preserved in a convenient form for reference, and the distribution of copies among the officers of the Federal and State Governments, the Ministers Consuls, and other public agents abroad and the Universities and principal literary and scientific institutions of the country, would essentially promote the public interest. A majority of the Senate have shewn themselves, on several divisions decidedly in favor of the proposed publication, and the same is the case, I believe, with the majority of the House.

The General Appropriation Bill, with the amendments from the Senate, was passed through the Committee of the Whole to day, after a long session.

A message was received from the President of the United States in relation to the Ashburton treaty. A part of it was read, but the hour being late and the House in much confusion, owing apparently to the impatience of members, after an exhausting sitting of seven hours, the reading was suspended before the purport of the document could be gathered. It was, however, immediately put into the hands of the printer, and you will receive a copy in season for publication to morrow.

Some Executive messages were received to day in the Senate, & among them, it is said, was the nomination of Mr. Spencer to be Secretary of the Treasury.

J. M. S.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

THE TALES OF MADAME RUMOUR!

WASHINGTON, Feb 24, 1843.

The rumours regarding *Cabinet Changes* have acquired more distinctness within the last few days, Mr. Forward was at his post as Secretary of the Treasury, to day!—looking as natural as ever. Yet I am assured, from an authentic source, that he has sent in his resignation to take effect on Tuesday next. The following is the latest arrangement of the Ministry:

Secretary of State	Mr. Upshur.
" Treasury,	Mr. Spencer.
" War.	Mr. Porter.
" Navy,	Mr. Cushing.

This cast of *dramatis personæ*, you perceive, presupposes the resignation of Mr. Webster; and I do not believe that gentleman has yet made up his mind to such a step. It is understood, however, that Mr Webster is weary of his present associations; or, to speak more plainly that the whole political family of the Executive is distasteful to him. Those who may be supposed to know a good deal about him say he has more than once resolved to *quit*, but those who know his constitutional love of ease, and irresolution, will not be surprised that when the point for action actually arrives he shrinks from decision. The uncertainties of practice at the bar, the necessary drudgery abhorrent to his nature and habits, the descent to the humble sphere of private life, are presented to his mind in contrast with the certain ease and sure advantage and official distinction in his place—to say nothing of the circumstances of his private situation—Hence the postponements probably, of his separation from the Cabinet. But all now seem to think that it will not be much longer delayed. Upon what he is destined to retire—whether a special mission—an embassy to France—or England;—or to that post of honor, a private station, remains thus far undetermined.

Mr Forward's resignation is said to be by order of the Commander in Chief! The nominations, it is thought, will be submitted to the Senate before the adjournment;—that of the successor to the Treasury certainly.

Every body appears to think that Mr. Jenifer will come back from Austria, & Col. Todd from Russia. Their places are wanted. It is to be hoped, that in the new arrangement of European appointments, some trifling regard will be had to the *fitness* of those selected to represent the country. If Mr. Upshur comes into the State Department, he will have an opportunity of doing honor to himself, by proper attention to this point. While some of our diplomatic representatives on the Continent of Europe reflect credit on the country, others are very nearly as bad as possible. Ministers and Charges, with but feeble talents, absolutely destitute of liberal education having small experience in public affairs, no practical or theoretical acquaintance with diplomatic usuages, speaking no language except their own, and that very indifferently! This is the result of one year's administration of the department of Foreign Affairs by its gigantic and illustrious head. Mr Upshur, it is hoped, will demand some requisites besides toadeyism—or imaginary political consequence—or personal friendship—and appoint men, whose talents, cultivation and manners, will make them respected abroad for their personal qualities, as well as being the representatives of a great nation.

J. M. S.

THE CABINET.—The National Intelligencer of Monday says—

There is no doubt, we believe, that some changes are about to be made in the heads of the Executive Departments. It is understood that Mr. Forward has already tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect on Wednesday next; and it is generally believed that Mr. Spencer (now Secretary of War) *is* to be his successor. Who is to succeed *him* we have not heard.

The Washington correspondant of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette writes under date of Saturday—

Mr. Forward's resignation was sent in to Mr. Tyler yesterday, to take effect on the 1st of March. It was a bomb thrown into the Administration, and disconcerted their arrangements. Mr. F. would have been removed immediately after the 4th his place filled by Mr. Spencer, and his, *probably*, by James M. Porter. This may be the case now, but then, the vacancy occurring while the Senate is in session, the nominations have to go in at once.

P. S. I have just learned that Mr. Spencer's nomination as Secretary of the Treasury was sent to the Senate, just as it was about to adjourn, to day, at 5 o'clock.

FOREIGN NEWS.

U. STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is an extract from the despatch from Mr. Everett, our Minister to England, to the Hon. Daniel Webster, dated London, Feb. 3, 1843, which was read in both Houses of Congress on Thursday:

"Parliament was opened by commission yesterday. The Queen's Speech, and the very interesting debates upon the addresses in the two Houses, will be found in the papers of to-day, which accompany this despatch. I attended the debate in the House of Commons. You can judge of the surprise with which I listened to the remarks of Sir. Robert Peel on the alleged fact that Lord Aberdeen's letter to me of the 20th of December, 1841, remained to this day "unacknowledged and unanswered." It was acknowledged by me in a note dated two days afterwards, (23d December, 1841,) which however unimportant, was transmitted to Mr. Fox by Lord Aberdeen, and afterwards communicated to Parliament and printed.

"In this note of acknowledgement I informed Lord Aberdeen that I should avail myself of an early opportunity of making some remarks on the very important topics treated in this letter I pursued this course of an immediate acknowledgment of the receipt of Lord Aberdeen's note, with notice of a purpose of replying in due season to its contents, because, being just arrived at my post, I had not received the instructions which you had informed me I might soon expect on this topic and which, as Lord Aberdeen's note modified the ground and disclaimed the language of his predecessor, it was my duty to await Such instructions I should, no doubt, in due time have received; but on the 27th of December, Lord Aberdeen informed me that the special mission had been determined on; that Lord Ashburton would go to America with full power to settle every point in discussion, including what was called the right of search, which he deemed the most difficult; and expressed the opinion that it would hardly be worth while for us to continue correspondence on matters in dispute between the two countries; and, though he was willing to consider and reply to any statement I might think proper to make on any subject pending the negotiation that might take place at Washington, he supposed no benefit could result from a simultaneous discussion here.

"Such were Lord Aberdeen's observations, as reported by me in my despatch of December 31.

"The negotiation took place, and a mode of dealing with and settling the question was happily agreed upon, which made it unnecessary to resume the discussion so long continued upon the subject. In fact from the moment the special mission was announced, I considered the discussion as at an end, and as little to be resumed in reference to search and visitation as the Boundary or the 'Caroline."

American Stocks in London.—Baring's Circular of February 3d remarks as follows: —

We cannot advise any general return of confidence, or of a desire, notwithstanding the abundance of money, to invest in them, even at the present reduced rates; but, on the other hand, holders seem to prefer to await the course of events, rather than sacrifice their property at present prices. The transactions are therefore of irregular occurrence, and for limited amounts. The rejection of the principle of "repudiation," so honorably asserted by most of the State Governors, in their annual Messages, has been very satisfactory here; and if the European public saw States such as Pennsylvania or Maryland, which have the acknowledged ability to meet their engagements, promptly adopting measures for restoring regularity into their finances, due allowance would be made for the pressure of the times in those States, whose resources are not yet developed, and just confidence entertained in their honorable intention with returning prosperity, to meet the claims upon them, which necessity, and not dishonesty have suspended.

The London correspondent of the New York Courier, writing under date of the 4th inst says—

The mildness of the winter has been beyond all human memory, scarcely any trace of cold having been felt throughout the months of December and January: the thermometer standing above 50 for 10 days in succession, and frequently near to 60 for several hours; and the meadows exhibit consequently a verdure and the flowers and grain crops a forwardness which in some seasons has not been exhibited in the commencement of the month of May. This state of the weather and forwardness and great weight of the growing crops, has greatly depressed the Corn market, which is full 4s. per qr. lower for wheat, and 2s 6d in a barrel of flour since your last accounts.

The weekly average of wheat for the last six weeks, was yesterday declarred at 47s 11d, and therefore an advance of 4s 11d would be required to cause a downward movement of even 1s per quarter in the duty on foreign wheat—which therefore, promises to remain at the present prohibiting rate of 20s; and unless upon the chance of some great reverse in the weather, as the season advances, ends all chance of a trade in flour from the U. States.

PSALMS AND HIMS.—A late number of the Glasgow Courier says that a maiden lady suspecting her female servant was regaling her beau upon the cold mutton of the larder, called Betty, and inquired whether she did not hear some one speaking with her down stairs. 'Oh no, ma'am,' replied the girl 'it was only me singing a psalm.' 'You may amuse yourself Betty,' replied the maiden, 'with psalms, but let's have no *Hims* Betty—I have a great objection to *Hims*.'—Betty curtsied, withdrew, and took the hint.

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