entitled an Act to regulate sales by Public Auction, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and eleven,' which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at December session, one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis this 14th day of March 1844.

Geo. G. Brewer.
Clerk House of Delegates Md.
Jos. H. Nicholson,
Clerk Senate of Md.

April 6 1844.

☞The Leonard Town Herald, Upper Marlboro Gazette, Rockville Journal, Torch Light Hagerstown, Herald Frederick, Carrolltonian Carroll Co, Republican Annapolis, Presa Howard District, Madisonian Havre de Grace, Cecil Whig, Kent News, Centreville Times, Pearl Denton, Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, Herald Princess Ann, Banner Snow Hill, and German Correspondent Baltimore, will insert the above once a week, for four weeks, and the Baltimore Sun twice a week for three weeks.

D. CLAUDE, Treas. Md.

A Dreadful Case of Lynching'—A correspondent of the Providence Journal writing from New Orleans, and giving an account of the origin and progress of Lynch Law, and the frightful excesses which are sometimes committed under its auspices, mentions an instance of a more private exercise of this authority, that we have not before met with He says:

Two young men, of respectable character, peaceable and industrious citizens of a community in Kentucky, where moral rights and duties are as well understood and observed as any where in the State, had invested the earnings of several years of hard labor in a cargo of produce which they took to one of the towns on the Lower Mississippi. It was purchased of them by a man of respectable appearance and ready business talent, whom they took to be a merchant, and who paid them a generous price for it in Kentucky bank notes. They returned home, and suspecting no fraud, divided the money and laid it away. The first payment they had occasion to make, it was discovered that every dollar they had received was counterfeit. They immediately started in search of their purchaser and found him unexpectedly at a wood yard on the banks of the Mississippi. At sight of them he fled, and took to a skiff, to seek, it was supposed, the protection of his accomplices on an island opposite.—The young men pursued & overtook him just as he landed on the shore. They demanded indemnification for their property which he refused. They then tied him to a tree, and gagged him with a wad of his own counterfeit notes, then each retiring a few steps, with pistol in hand, fired, and two balls were lodged in his brain. They left him hanging to the tree, a ghastly object, as a warning to his associates of the meed of justice which would be delt out to them. The young men concealed not the deed, but coolly told of the adventure on their return; and no public notice was taken of it. They have however, never been down the river since, but it is not the fear of punishment from the civil power for taking the life of a fellow being for a pecuniary injury, that deters them: it is an apprehension of the fearful revenge which some of the desperate companions of the murdered counterfeiter may seek to inflict, which restrains them.

THE DISTRICT WITHOUT A NEWSPAPER.

It will be remembered that the Hon Henry A. Wise once boasted that there was no newspaper published in his district A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, alluding to the statement of Mr. Wise, and to some recent boasts by the same gentleman, on the floor of Congress touching the 'intelligence' of the people in this same district discourses as follows:

'Hast ever been gentle reader of newspapers, in Accomac county, Virginia? If you had been there one day in the year 1840, you would have seen how good it is to have no newspaper to announce coming events. Mr. Wise was expected to speak in a tavern porch in Drummond town, and Whigs and Democrats were notified of it by a man riding through the town on horseback, who lifted up his voice, and thus proclaimed;—'*O yase! O yase!* this *here is fur* to give notis that the honourable Henry A. Wise is *fur* to be delivered of a speech this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, right into misty Waddy's peaz, and I want you all fur to come.

JOHN ADAMS.— The Alexandria Gazette states that Mr. Webster says he called one day to see the venerable JOHN ADAMS, the compatriot of Washington and second President, who was a large fat man, and at times had great difficulty in breathing. He made this call a little while previous to his death. He found him reclining on a sofa, evidently in feeble health. He said to Mr. Adams, I am glad to see you, sir, and hope you are getting along pretty well. To which Mr Adams replied, after taking a long breath, in the following figurative language. 'Ah! sir, quite the contrary, I find I am a poor tenant occupying a house much shattered by time; it aways and trembles with every wind, and has in fact gone almost to decay and what is worse, *sir*, the landlord, as near as I can find out, don't intend to make any repairs.

Dog Tax.—A writer in the Marlboro' Gazette urges the imposition of a tax upon dogs of $1 or $2 each; by which, he says, a revenue of at least $25.000 would be annually raised. He enumerates some of the effects of such a law in the following language—'every dog will then have a good character or be shot on the spot; thousands of pounds of meat and bread will be saved, or find its way into other channels more conducive to human happiness—numbers of lambs and grown sheep will be saved—there will be fewer destitute in our land much bad feeling will be saved, and fencing and wheat and young clover will be thereby protected.'

TEXAS—GEN. JACKSON'S VIEWS

A letter from Gen. Jackson to the Hon. A. V. Brown, on the subject of the annexation of Texas, appeared in the Globe a few days since.—The letter is dated Feb. 12, 1843.

Gen. Jackson states that soon after his elevation to the Presidency in 1829 it was made known to him by Mr. Irwin, formerly our Minister at the Court of Madrid, that whilst at that court he had laid the foundation of a treaty with Spain for the cession of the Floridas, and the settlement of the boundary of Louisiana, fixing the western limit of the latter at the Rio Grande, agreeably to the understanding of France—that he had written home to our government for powers to complete and sign this negotiation; but that, instead of receiving such authority the negotiation was taken out of his hands and transferred to Washington, and a new treaty was there concluded, by which the Sabine, and not the Rio Grande, was recognised & established as the boundary of Louisiana.

It is remarked in a note to the General's letter: by whom appended we know not, that the offer of the Spanish Government was probably the Colorado, and not the Rio Grande as the boundary line—although it was doubtless the belief of our Minister that the latter could have been obtained.

'Finding that these statements were true,' says the letter, 'and that our Government did really give up that important territory, when it was at its option to retain it, I was filled with astonishment. The right to the territory was obtained from France; Spain stood ready to acknowledge it to the Rio Grande, and yet the authority asked by our minister to insert the true boundary was not only withheld, but in lieu of it, a limit was adopted which stripped us of the whole of the vast country lying between the two rivers.'

These reflections as to what might have been done are not now to come in as considerations which ought to influence the course of the Government in its conduct towards Texas and Mexico. The Sabine has been recognized by solemn treaty as the boundary line limiting the territory of the United States in that direction—and beyond that treaty we are not to look.

Our purpose in alluding to General Jackson's letter is mainly to quote his opinion as a military man upon the question of annexation as regarded in a military point of view. In this aspect of the case the opinion of Gen. Jackson is entitled to great consideration.—He says:

Great Britain has already made treaties with Texas, and we know that far seeing nation never omits a circumstance in her extensive intercourse with the world which can be turned to account in increasing her military resources. May she not enter into an alliance with Texas, and reserving, (as doubtless she will) the north eastern boundary question as a cause of war with us whenever she chooses to declare it, let us suppose that, as an ally of Texas we are to fight her. Preparatory to such a movement she sends her 20 000 or 30,000 men to Texas organizes them on the Sabine, where her supplies and arms can be concentrated before we have even notice of her intentions, makes a lodgment on the Mississippi; excites the negroes to insurrection; the lower country falls, and with it New Orleans and a servile war rages through the whole South and West.

In the meanwhile she is also moving an army along the upper western frontier from Canada; which, in co-operation with the army from Texas, spreads ruin and havoc from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Who can estimate the national loss we may sustain before such a movement could be repelled with such force as we could organize on short notice.

Remember that Texas borders upon us, on our west, to 42 deg. of north latitude, and is our southern boundary to the Pacific. Remember also that if annexed to the United States our western boundary would be the Rio Grande, which is of itself a fortification, on account of its extensive, barren & uninhabitable plains. With such a barrier on our west, we are invincible—The whole European world could not, in combination against us, make an impression on our Union. Our population on the Pacific would rapidly increase, and soon be strong enough for the protection of our eastern whalers, and in the worst event, could always be sustained by timely aids from the intermediate country.

From the Rio Grande, over land, a large army could not march or be supplied, unless from the gulf by water, which, by vigilance, could always be intercepted; and, to march an army near the gulf, they could be harrassed by militia, and detained until an organized force could be raised to meet them.

But I am in danger of running into unnecessary detail, which my debility will not enable me to close. The question is full of interest, also, as it effects our domestic relations, and as it may bear upon those of Mexico to us. I will not undertake to follow it out to its consequences in those respects; though I must say that, in all its aspects, the annexation of Texas to the United States promises to enlarge the circle of free institutions, and is essential to the United States, particularly as lessening the probabilities of future collision with foreign powers, and giving them greater efficiency in spreading the blessings of peace.

We leave these observations to be taken into the general account of reasons for & against the annexation of Texas. If the passion for conquest however should once get possession of the Republic there would be no lack of plausible reasons to excuse any future acquisition of territory which we might happen to covet. There will be always some danger to guard gainst or some apparent benefit to secure sufficient in the eyes of a grasping people to justify any course of violence or intrigue if it should become necessary to the gratification of an overreaching spirit.—The rule of justice and of right is the only safe one. And in respect to the present question of annexation of it may be remarked that the secret manner in which the negotiations on the subject have been carried on; the suddenness with which the issue has been sprung upon the country; the neglect of the claims of Mexico which whether valid or not should be at least fairly considered--are circumstances which do not speak very favourably of our doings in this business

Balt. Amer.

FROM TEXAS.

We find by late Galveston papers, received at New Orleans, that the Texan Commissioners recently sent to Mexico, are expected back soon, and hopes are entertained that Mexico will acknowledge the independence of Texas, leaving the question of boundary for future settlement

Business seems to be good, and the people are prospering.

The Houston Telegraph, of the 11th inst. contains the annexed paragraph:

'The brig Henrique, from Antwerp arrived at Galveston a few days since, with one hundred and thirty-six emigrants. These emigrants we understand like those that preceded them are, chiefly farmers, and they have brought with them utensils of husbandry, and ample means to enable them to commence agricultural operations under the most favourable auspices. It has often been remarked that German emigrants succeed better in Texas, than the emigrants from any other European States. They are industrious patient under fatigue and disappointment and readily adapt their habits and wants to the peculiar circumstances of their new home.'

An old silver mine has been rediscovered, and will be worked. There has been a negro insurrection in Brazos.

Annexation.

The Galveston News thus speaks of annexation:

'We believe, should the project of annexation not be consumated soon we shall be inclined to play the part of some others and say Texas don't want annexation no how, and didn't from the first. The fact is, the prospects of the country are becomming every day more flattering. Within the past four or five days, no less than as may foreign vessels have arrived, the most of them filled with emigrants. A day or two ago we announced the arrival of a brig from Antwerp, with one hundred and thirty-six emigrants: there is now another outside, from Amsterdam, with one hundred and fifty, and we learn that others are daily expected. The country is certainly going ahead, and could the difficulties which have hitherto existed be settled in some manner so as to give a prospect of permanent peace, no doubt can be entertained of the immediate prosperity and rapid advancement of the country.'

Chicken Hatching in Egypt.

One of the sights which amused me most was a chicking hatchen oven. This useful establishment is at some distance from the walls & gives life to some millions of chickens annually. It seems that the hens of Egypt are not given to sedentary occupations; having been hatched themselves by machinery, they do not feel called upon to hatch. They seem to consider that they have discharged every duty to society, when they have produced the egg; no domestic anxiety ruffles their bosoms, they care not whether their offspring becomes a fowl or a fritter, a game cock or an omelette. We entered a gloomy and filthy hut, in which a woman was squatting, with a dark, little naked imp at her bosom. She sat sentry over a hole in the wall, and insisted clamorously on backsheesh (a bribe.) Being satisfied in this particular, she consented 'to sit over,' and we introduced ourselves with considerable difficulty into a narrow passage on either side of which were three chambers, strown with fine mould and covered with eggs, among which a native Egyptian walks delicately as Agag, and keeps continually turning them with most hen-like anxiety.—The heat was about 100°, the smell like that of Harrogate water, and the floor was covered with egg shells & struggling chickens. The same heat is maintained day and night, & the same wretched henman passes his life turning eggs His fee is one half the receipt; he returns fifty chickens of every hundred eggs that he receives.—Dublin University Magazine.

The Chicken hatching machine now being exhibited in the city of New York, is thus noticed in the Tribune:

Chicken Manufactory.—Nature is getting superfluous. We rather think she will soon be voted out of fashion and dispensed with. There is a chap just over our publication office hatching Chickens in a big box, fifty a day, having a thousand eggs always doing. The trouble of attending them is slight, the heat costs very little, and the chickens crack their several shells and walk up to their dough and water like wood chopers to their dinner or sailors to their grog. They are clean, strong and lively, grow fast and rarely die, (not being draggled through the grass; & whoever has a hatching 'machine can have 'Spring chickens' every week in the year, and at small expense.—If you could only invent a machine to lay eggs now, hens would be done with.

Mysterious Providence.

During a recent revival in the Greenport Baptist Church, N. Y. a beloved deacon of the church, named Randall, having engaged in prayer, told the Lord, that if his death could be the means of the conversion of sinners, he was willing to go. In about 3 minutes after he closed, he was suddenly attacked with paralysis of his right side, and all sensation left him. He was carried home, and died after an illness of three days.

A Substitute for a Bell.

The first bell in Haverhill was purchased, in 1748; before that time there was a singular substitute, as appears by a vote passed in 1650: 'That Abraham Tyler blow his horn half an hour before meeting on the Lord's day, and on lecture days, and receive one pound of pork annually for his services, from each family.'

In the same year, 1650, a vote was passed, 'that the freeholders attend Town Meeting within half an hour after the time notified, and continue in Town Meeting till sunset, unless the same is sooner closed, on penalty of paying half a bushel of corn.'

From Ipswich Records.

1642. Seven men are to see that children neglected by their parents are employed, learned to read and understand the principles of religion, and the capital laws of this country, and if necessary be bound out to service.

1661. As an inhabitant of Ipswich, living at a distance, absented himself with his wife from public worship, the general Court empowered the seven men to sell his farm, so that they may live nearer the sanctuary, and be able more conveniently to attend on its religious services. Individuals are appointed to keep order in the meeting house.

1670 Constables are instructed to prevent young persous from being out late in the evening, especially Sabbath, lecture, and training day evenings.

1672. Laborers are forbidden to have intoxicating liquors.

1678. All persons in town are required to have some employment.

1681. Single persons who are under no government are ordered to put themselves under the care of some head of a family. Daniel Weldrom is required to return to his wife according to law. An inhabitant is complained of by a tything man because he had a servant many years and had not taught him to read.

1667. A man of this place is prosecuted for digging up the bones of the Sagamore and for carrying his scull on a pole.

One of your Readers.

M— r, Feb. 29 1844.

Sam Slick's Estimate of Marriage—'They said marrying was fun—pretty fun to besure; when I was a single man the world wagged about well enough. It was just like an omnibus. I was a passenger, paid my levy, and hadn't more to do with it than to sit down, and care not a button for any thing S'pusing the omnibus got upset, well I walks off and leaves the man to pick up the pieces. But then I takes a wife and be hanged to me.—it's all very well for the while; but plaguey like owning an upset omnibus. What did I get by it? How much fun? Why a jawing old woman and these squallers. Mighty different from courting. Instead of 'yes my duck,' 'no my dear,' 'as you please my honey,' and 'when you like lovely,' like what it was courting time, it's reg'lar row. Sour looks and cold potatoes—children and table cloth, badly off for soap, always darning and mending, and nothing ever darned or mended. If it wasn't that I am particularly sober I'd be inclined to drink. My house aint my own, my money aint my own I belong to four people besides myself—the old woman and three children. I'm a partnership concern, after so many have go their fingers in that I must burst up. I'll break and sign over the trade to you.'

Beautiful simile.—When the cloud of disunion rolled up heavy from the South, it clad our political skies in sack cloth. It hung about us silent, dark and terrible! And when the sleeping thunderbolt appeared ready at every moment to leap from its stormy home, & explode upon the very hearth stone of the Union—when our great men in authority stood impotent as infancy, to avert the awful catastrophe, the immortal Clay with an arm more powerful than Franklin, disarmed the cloud of its wrath, till its darkness dissolved in purple and gold, and the rainbow came out, and sat, like an angel of peace, on its glittering folds.—Prentice.

An Infernal Machine—Mysterious Affair.—The Richmond (Va.) Star of Friday says, an extraordinary affair occurred in that city the day previous. A box, about two feet long and a foot and a half wide, was left at Mr. S. S. Denoon's shop, by a drayman, marked 'M. A. Lipscomb, care of S. S. Denoon'—and brought from the schr. David Rogers, from New York. Mr. Denoon not being able to find any such person as it was directed to, opened the box. Luckily he did so at the bottom. Had he opened it at the top, his life would probably have paid the forfeit Upon opening the box, he found a brace horseman's pistols, one of which was loaded heavily with buckshot, and cocked and so placed that any person opening the box at the top would have been likely to receive the charge. The triggers of the two were secured to a string and the pistols were covered over by cases, so that a person taking hold of them would have caused the weapons to discharge. For whom this infernal contrivance was intended is not known.

Father Miller's Belief.

A correspondent expresses a doubt that Father Miller ever said that the world would end on or before the 21st of last month. We therefore copy the following extract of a letter dated 'Philadelphia, Feb. 4,' signed William Miller, & which was published in the 'Midnight Cry,' of Dec. 7, 1843:

'My principles, in brief, are that Jesus Christ will come again to this earth, cleanse purify, and take possession of the same, with all his saints, some time between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844—I have never for the space of twenty-three-years, had any other time preached or published by me; I have never fixed on any month, day or hour between that time; I have never found any mistake in reckoning, summing up, or miscalculation; I have made no provision for any other time'—Phila. Inq.

Morals and Manners at Washington.—The correspondent of the New York True Sun relates the following story:

'I have just heard an anecdote of Cave Johnson, member of the House from Tennessee, & from authority which guarantees its truth. It must be premised that Mr. Johnson has a perfect mania for saving the Treasury from outlay, and unfortunately extends his provident care over it so as to exclude the demands not only of false claims, but also of honest dues. It seems that a Mr. Daniel of La. who for three years had in vain attempted to get his bill before Congress, and had been each time baffled through the 'I object' of Mr. Johnson—took that gentleman last session aside in the Rotunda, and stating his case, with the addition that upon that day, his bill would be again brought up, & that if he (Mr. J.) should oppose it again, he would (swearing a terrible oath) cut his throat from ear to ear, showing at the same time an Arkansas toothpick eighteen inches in length.)

To the surprise of the whole House, when the private bills came up that day, Mr. Johnson had left the House, and they all passed without opposition. By the rule if a member objects, the bill must lie over for debate, which is tantamount to its rejection for that Congress.'

Our readers may recollect that the recent election in the city of New Orleans which resulted in the choice of Mr. Slidell the Democratic candidate, was declared by the New Orleans papers to have been carried in consequence of the fraudulent and illegal issue of several hundred naturalization papers by a Judge of one of the Courts. In verification of these statements we find the following article in the New Orleans Tropic of the 9th instant. The majority in the lower House of the Louisiana Legislature is democratic:

The report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the charges alleged against Judge Elliott, of the City Court of Lafayette, relative to the fraudulent and illegal naturalization of several hundred foreigners, last summer, was finally adopted by the House of Representatives yesterday by the decisive vote of THIRTY-SIX to NINE.

The report set forth fully and with great clearness and precision, the many acts of fraud and villainy perpetrated at that court, and the emphatic endorsement which it has just received at the hands of the House, can leave little, if any doubt in the mind of any one, as to the truth of the allegations made against that corrupt and profligate officer. The report recommends that Elliott be removed from office, and this recommendation being endorsed by the House, a committee will now be appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, to be presented to the Senate for their action in the premises.

Pending the question, yesterday, Randall Hunt, Esq made a powerful and eloquent speech, in which he portrayed, as with a pencil of light, the infamous conduct of Elliott and held him up in all his hideous deformity, to the scorn and execration of every honest man in the land. While listening to his withering and blasting torrent of eloquence and indignant rebuke, we almost pitied the miserable wretch whose malpractices had drawn it forth.

We shall procure a copy of the report and lay it before our readers, in order that the public may see how a temple of justice can be converted into a den of villainy.

The Great Iron Steamer.

A letter from Liverpool to a gentleman in this city, mentions a mistake with regard to the great Iron steamer, which, if it did not involve such serious consequences, would be a fine subject for laughter. They have built the monster boat, so large, that they cannot get her out of the Dock, and have now to apply to Parliament for a law to allow them to take down one side of the Dock to let the boat out. This is absolutely worse than Vicar of Wakefield's great picture, because that could be taken into the barn, or somewhere else; but the steamer is fairly docked in her own cradle; if, indeed, the cradle is not rather too advanced a stage to serve as a comparison.

'Beauty and Booty'—An Anti-American Journalist having denied that the watch-words of the British at the battle of New Orleans were 'Beauty and Booty.' George Barstow, the historian of New Hampshire, addressed General Jackson on the subject. The General replies, under date 19th Feb. 1844, as follows: 'On the 8th January, 1815, after the battle of that morning, was found amongst the papers of a British sergeant that fell near the line, (one of the left columns of the British army, commanded by General Keene, and led on by Col. Rodney against my right,) an orderly book containing the words '*Beauty & Booty*' as the watch words of the British army for the 8th of January, 1815.'

Pennsylvania Public Works.—The bill introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature, by Mr Cooper, on Saturday last provides for the unconditonal sale of all the finished lines of the Public Improvements. The bill separates the works into three divisions: One embracing the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the price of which is set at $4 000,000. Another embracing the Main Line from Columbia to Pittsburg—price $16 000,000—And another embracing the Delaware Division—price $2.000 000.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer, alluding to the above, says—:—'The sale of these works is emphatically the measure of relief to the Commonwealth.'

The Legislature of Maine has adjourned. Resolutions instructing the Senators from that State to oppose the annexation of Texas failed by a decided majority.—A similar resolution has been offered in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and has also been defeated.

CONGRESS.

A Movement to Adjourn.

☞We have been favored with a copy of a speech which was recently delivered in the House of Representatives at Washington, by Mr. Duncan, of Ohio.—It is a political affair, and has since its delivery, been published in pamphlet form and embellished with engravings.—It was no doubt designed, at the time of its delivery, to be circulated far and wide throughout the country—franked, perhaps, by Loco Foco members of Congress, and intended to operate upon the coming elections. It is made up chiefly of violent abuse of the Whig party, their principles and policy. The language is frequently coarse, and we fear that many members of Congress, while listening to it, must have felt humiliated at the utterance of an address of such a tone and temper, in one of the Halls of Congress. The Speech has, however convinced us of one thing, namely, that the sooner Congress adjourns the better it will be for the country at large. Therefore we trust, most sincerely that the praise worthy action of the Senate upon this subject, will be promptly responded to by the House. It is not probable that any measure of great national importance will be enacted into law during the session while an early adjournment would have one good effect, in preventing the destructives from carrying out their views of mischief.

The Oregon question has been laid on the table in the Senate, and although it may be revived in some other form, enough has transpired to render it altogether improbable that the subject will be further debated in either House during the present session, to any good end.—The Texas question appears to us, to be pretty much in the same condition. It may be agitated in various ways, but our advices led to the opinion, that a majority of the Senators have already determined against annexation, for the present at least. The other great topic of interest is the Tariff. As relates to this, a new bill has been introduced into the House, and a bargain, it would seem, has been made by certain politicians, to pass it into a law, if possible. But the people are speaking out in trumpet tones, adverse to a measure of such iniquity, and we indulge a hope, that even the authors of this effort to take the means of existence from thousands of the working classes of the community, will be induced to abandon it.—On the whole, therefore, the present Congress Loco Foco as it is in the House by a considerable majority, may, by a protracted session, do much harm. But what good measure have they proposed? What measure calculated to benefit the people at large have they introduced?—These questions cannot be answered very readily. If we take the speech of Mr. Duncan, adverted to above, as a specimen, abounding as it does, with coarse abuse and vulgar wood cuts, we may fairly infer, that at least a portion of the members are making use of their positions at Washington, merely with the object of uttering and circulating election-eering slang; and this being the case, the sooner an adjournment takes place, the better. Earnestly, therefore we urge the adoption by the House of the resolution, just passed in the Senate, in favor of an adjournment on the 27th May, or about two months hence.—Phila. Enq.

A letter from Washington in the New York Tribune, says;—Mr. Merrick's speech on Post Office Reform in the Senate was very able one, and elicited much admiration, although it is poorly reported in the papers here. Judging from present appearances, I believe his Bill will pass the Senate, and be taken up and warmly debated in the House.

The Senate yesterday says the National Intelligencer of March the 22d inst., brought to a conclusion the debate on The Oregon Question, which has occupied so many days in debate upon an assumed & ill-considered proposition. We do not know that the debate itself—the proposition to give notice to Great Britian of the termination of the treaty agreement for joint occupation of the Territory of Oregon being once before the Senate—is to be regretted, for it has been able & creditable to those who have engaged in it, and has contributed, no doubt, materially to the public stock of information on the subject.

The Senate came to a direct vote upon the proposition, the motions to commit it and to lay it on the table having been withdrawn; and it was rejected by twenty eight votes to eighteen.

Correspondence of the Balt. Pat.

Washington, April 1, 1844.

The proceedings of Congress to day have been without much interest. The most important subject under consideration, was Mr. Merrick's Post Office bill in the Senate. Mr. Phelps made a speech, in which he took very decided grounds against the bill. He reviewed it in detail, and objected to every important feature. He said the Committee had not gone to the foundation of the evil, and had overlooked the real cause of the embarrassments and abuses of the present system. He ascribed it all to the extravagance of the rates allowed for transporting the mails. He said the present rates were much too high, and that a reduction of the expenses of the Department ought to be effected through a reduction of the contracts, rather than by taking away the franking privilege of the Post Masters and of the officers of the Government and members of Congress. He said the Post Office Department controlled an immense patronage, and was wielded with great effect by the Executive, and that it ought to be abridged. Mr. Simons also spoke upon the subject Mr Merrick then replied to the arguments in opposition to the bill. The subject was not disposed of, but will be resumed to morrow.

The House was engaged almost during the entire session upon bills relating to the Territories, and as three days are to be devoted to Territorial business, I presume but little else will be attended to in the House for the next two days.

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