FOREIGN NEWS.

18 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAM SHIP CAMBRIA.

Advance in the Cotton Market Maintained—Religious excitement in England and Ireland—Return of Mr. Everett—interesting News.

The new steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst. She encountered tremendous weather during her passage. Two of her best boats were swept off during the gale. She brought 90 passengers.

The political intelligence is not important. We make up the following summary from our New York cotemporaries and Messrs. Wilmer and Smith's European Times, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Adams & Co's express.

The money market still labors under a plethora. Abundance of good paper can be discounted at 2 to 2½ per cent. The new Railway Shares do not appear to absorb the whole floating capital of the country.

The announcement of the stock of Cotton on hand at the end of the year—Tuesday—had a tendency to depress the market a little, but prices remain without alteration, and the market on the 3d closed quietly. The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers for the week are—Uplowed, 4¼d; Mobile 4 d; Orleans 4¼d.

The advance on Cotton, since the arrival of the last steamer is over ½d per lb.

The American Provision trade, owing to the almost continued prevalence of easterly winds of late, has been dull from the want of stocks to operate upon.

The dissensions in the Anglican Church continue. Between theology and politics, the writers of the daily press have their hands full.

In consequence of the excitement prevailing among the laity of his diocese with regard to the Bishop of Exeter's Pastoral Letter, he has withdrawn his mandate in relation to the use of the surplice. Petitions are being sent into the Queen requesting her interference at this supposed crisis of the Church.

Dr. Pusey has published a letter, intimating that he could not sign the Thirty-nine Articles with their new restriction, even should his refusal result in his removal from the University.

The hebdomadal board of Oxford have determined to strip, at the convocation in February, Mr. Ward of his gown, on account of the doctrines put forth in his "Ideal of a Christian Church."

Opposed to the See of Exeter is that of Worcester, whose Bishop, in a pastoral letter to his clergy, has recommended a course of discipline, as respects forms and observances, the antipodes of Exeter.

The cotton manufacture is very prosperous, and a large number of new mills has been erected.

Movements for the repeal of the duty on cotton are continuing, and the Anti-Corn Law League has recommenced agitation.

Mr. Everett, the present Minister of the United States in England, is expected to leave the country early in the spring for Washington.

The British press teems with attacks upon Mr. Tyler—his Message—Mr. Calhoun's letter, and all the correspondence connected with the annexation question.—The *Times* says Mr. Calhoun's letter will not only irritate the Minister, but the whole British people. It impugns their honesty and sincerity in a cause—the abolition of slavery—upon which, if upon any subject, the public mind is not merely unanimous, but fixed and unalterably made up. The annexation of Texas, a question but little cared for in this country until the "fuss" made about it in these official documents, has exclusively directed attention to it. Until the meeting of Parliament next month, the discussion in the papers will relate almost entirely to Texas and Calhoun.

To England belongs the opprobrium of being at once the richest and the poorest country in the world. In every large town thousands of half-starved creatures, after devouring one meal, know not where to look for the next. Every year adds to the number of persons so wretchedly straightened.

As regards manufactured goods, the amount of freight now offering at Liverpool is much greater than when the last Boston steamer sailed.

A meeting was held in London on Monday week, at Exeter Hall, Lord John Russell in the chair, for entering into subscriptions, and devising means to relieve Father Mathew from his embarrassments. About 2000 persons were present.

The plans for 220 railways have been all sent in for the examination of the Board of trade.

American Ice from Lake Wenham, North America, was exhibited to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who admired its purity and clearness.

Burgess, the forger, has been convicted and transported for life.

A Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Weir Tulloch, who has been committing forgery at Perth, has fled to the United States. He sailed from Liverpool in a ship, and his pursuers took the steamer.

Solomon Heine, the great Banker of Hamburgh, is dead.

The *Universe* announces that the American Methodist missionaries in Messopotamia, lost three of their numbers, and had determined to quit the country.

We are glad to find from letters received from Trebizond of the 16th of November, that Dr. Woolf has arrived in safety at Teheran, on his way to Tabreez and Erzeroum, on his return to England.

Letters from Vienna state that the late reduction of duty on coffee in the Austrian States has been so beneficial to the treasury by, the increase of the consumption, that a further reduction is contemplated.

The Overland Mail brings no news of importance. The sickness among the troops in India is appalling.

Gen. Tom Thumb has been assessed £729 as a tax on his income. Barnum repudiated.

A successful attempt was made at Drury Lane, on Friday night, to check the practice of recognising the Queen when she visits the theatre privately. The audience called upon the orchestra for "God save the Queen," but Mr. Bunn, the manager, interposed, and the audience had the good sense not to insist upon the useless compliment.

The King of the Belgians was at Paris. The object of his visit, a commercial treaty.

Russel the vocalist was to have appeared before the Queen on the 21st inst.

Professor Risley, the popular and distinguished American, has been recently playing in Berlin. His success is unbounded, and the theatre is nightly crowded to witness his son's performances.

IRELAND. Dissension is not confined to the Anglican Church. It has at length reached the Church of Rome—that branch of it at least which is located in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell and the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Murray, are at loggerheads. The clergy and the laity are divided in opinion on the bequest bill, and the controversy has assumed an angry and hostile appearance. The Archbishop, in a pastoral letter, has justified himself and the other two Catholic prelates who have agreed to act as commissioners under the Catholic bequest bill, by showing the concessions which the Government in the new measure has made to the Catholic Church in Ireland.

The funeral of the Earl of Limerick was most disgracefully treated by the populace. The carriages were pelted with stones, and the relatives of the deceased were obliged to flee for their lives.

FRANCE. The King opened the chambers on the 29th ult. in a speech with which little fault can be found, even by Frenchmen, and with it every one else must necessarily feel satisfied. The King eulogises everybody and everything. The war of Morocco is, of course, alluded to in complimentary terms. The visit to Queen Victoria produces the most elaborate passage in the speech. The prosperity of France is mentioned with an earnestness that would seem to indicate a belief in its existence. The marriage of the Duke d'Aumale, the happiness of the Royal family, and the burdens which the royal speaker has imposed upon himself for the good of his people—these make up the budget of kingly congratulations.

SPAIN. There is nothing new from Spain. There had been very severe cold weather at Madrid. The number of political offenders who have been executed in Spain, since the removal of Espartero, is 211, and of this large number only twelve had been tried.

PORTUGAL. The Queen of Portugal closed the Cortes in person on the 14th inst. That body was, however, to be opened again on the 2d of January. The Government, it is said, contemplates the introduction of an act to abrogate the privileges of foreign residents.

SWITZERLAND. The people are not reconciled to the introduction of the order of the Jesuits into their territory, and seem determined to prevent the order from having the education of youth.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Grain Market. Our Corn Market has kept very quiet through out the month, which, however, is usually the case in December, all parties being indisposed to increase their engagements at the end of the year, if they avoid it. Wheat and Flour remain at low prices, but an opinion is generally held, that some movement upwards will take place after the turn of the year. The sales for Canadian flour is not brisk, the supplies of English and Irish being large, and the quality giving great satisfaction to the bakers; sales of U. S. in bond to the extent of 1200 barrels, have been made at 17s 6d, which is some advance on previous rates.

Provisions. In Beef the transactions have been few from want of stock to operate on. New, is much wanted, the few parcels that have arrived so far having met with immediate sale from the quay, at 72s 6d for prime mess, while 80s was obtained for a small shipment of family beef. Equal rates will be secured for all the early arrivals of prime quality, and though some reduction will take place as supplies increase yet there is a prospect of a higher range of prices being maintained throughout the whole season than were current last year, while the absence of Irish from the market will secure a more steady and continuous, as well as a more extensive demand. The quotations above are still given for old. We have no change to notice in the value of old Pork, which goes off slowly within the range of our quotations. A few parcels of new American have arrived, all of prime quality, and showing a decided improvement on any former imports, one of them being superior to the usual brands of Irish prime mess, and which was sold from the quay at 61s. A higher rate will be obtained for parcels of similar quality arriving in the course of this month, and a continued supply of such quality would soon place American on an equal level with Irish in regard to price.

Tobacco. We have had a fair inquiry for Tobacco since our previous publication and prices have undergone little or no alteration. The sales last month consisted of 1108 hhds, of which 164 were Virginia leaf, 227 stemmed, 301 Kentucky leaf, 415 stemmed, and one Maryland.

A Whale on our Coast.—Our correspondent at Provincetown informs us, that on Friday, about noon, a right Whale showed his head in that harbor amongst the shipping. Twenty whale boats put out after it—and after a chase of one hour, the endsman of one of them "shove in," his harpoon, and soon killed it, and took it on shore. She will yield 50 barrels of oil, and her bone is three feet long. The capture was made by a crew of six young whalemen.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

There are nine thousand three hundred and seventy-eight, and a half miles of Rail Roads in the United States.

CONGRESS.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Jan. 27.

THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE SESSION has closed under circumstances calculated to fill with apprehension & alarm the minds of all who think as we do of the great subject which has occupied the whole time of one House of Congress and much of the attention of the other for the last three weeks. We refer of course to the proposition for the immediate annexation to the United States, by act of Congress of the Territory and Government of Texas.

The debate on this subject was according to the understood determination of a caucus of the "Democratic" Members held on the Saturday night preceding, brought to a close on Saturday last at two o'clock; and the House proceeded to vote upon the propositions before it.—The result of the trials of strength of the different propositions was the passage, by a majority of twenty-two votes, of the Joint Resolution introduced some days ago by the Hon. Milton Brown, a Whig Member from the State of Tennessee, with an amendment, accepted by him limiting the existence of slavery in Texas to the territory south of the Missouri compromise line. This proposition united a majority in its favor, because less exceptionable in its details than any other which had been presented though equally open with them to the gravest of the objections which lie against any action whatever upon the subject under existing circumstances.

So far, therefore, as depends upon the will of the House of Representatives, Congress is to exercise the power of admitting into the Union the Territory of Texas—a Territory equally foreign to the United States, whether regarded as an independent Government or a Province of Mexico. This decision by the House of Representatives involves, in our opinion, the exercise of a power which, if it belong to the Government of the United States at all, belongs, in the first stage (of annexation) exclusively to those branches of the Government which are invested with the authority to make contracts with Foreign Powers, and cannot be exercised *by Congress*, as proposed, without a violation of the constitution. Texas is either an independent Power, capable of disposing of her own destiny, or she is not. If she be, the consent of two thirds of the Senate, in joint action with the Executive, is necessary to make a compact (treaty) with her.—If she be not, she is a province of Mexico, with which nation the United States is at peace, and can only be annexed, or admitted into this Union, whether with or without the conditions specified in the Joint Resolution, by a compact, or treaty with Mexico, formed in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, in these brief but explicit terms: "He [the President] shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *to make treaties*, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

This provision of the Constitution is "the *supreme law of the land*;" and no action by Congress, short of revolution, can overrule or set aside this "Supreme Law." the Joint Resolution which has received the approbation of the House of Representatives, therefore can, in our view of the matter, only be sustained as a revolutionary movement.

Such, we very well know, is not the light in which it is viewed by him who moved it, and by many of those who voted for it. But there are some gentlemen, it is equally as well known, whose purpose of "annexation," without regard to constitutional impediments, has been openly avowed. At this moment we have before us, in a New York paper, an extract from the Charleston Mercury, the organ of a numerous & talented party in the State in which it is published which declares that "it is an insult to the South to keep Texas out of the Union;" that "if the act [of annexation] is unconstitutional, *it is justifiable* by your own base perfidy [accusing thus of perfidy the North, as having interfered with the institutions of the South] in first violating the Constitution in respect to us in this vital particular;" and concluding its observations on the subject (still addressing "the north") as follows:

"So far as this question is concerned, you have destroyed the Constitution; and will you quote it to us? Your hypocrisy is as shallow as your treachery is base; and we know not which most to despise, your impudence or your wickedness.—*Constitution or not we will have Texas!*"

The view which *we* take of the constitutional question involved in this joint resolution has the sanction of every authority, legal or political, which can be brought to bear upon the subject; to the effect that *Congress cannot make a contract with a foreign nation; that the Legislative power never can do that which can be done by treaty*; and that *whatever requires the consent of another nation belongs to the treaty power, and can only be regulated by it.*

In presence of this great constitutional impediment to the action of *Congress* on the subject, all considerations of expediency and even of moral or political right connected with this measure, important and momentous as we have heretofore shown them to be, fade away, as the reader will perceive, into absolute insignificance.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, therefore by its decision of Saturday last overleaping the barrier of the Constitution and calling upon the Senate to follow its example, has placed the public peace and honor involved in the maintenance of the several departments of this Government in their proper orbits, emphatically and finally at the arbitrament of the Senate of the United States.

To that august body, which has so often thrown its shield over the constitution of the country, is now presented the issue, whether they will give their consent to do that by legislation which can only be done by treaty, and which they themselves have declared to be unwise and inadmissible in that more solemn form? Whether they will permit their constitutional rights to be stricken down, the public peace and the public faith to be compromised, and the Union itself—this happy Union of the Old Thirteen and their legitimate offspring—ultimately and surely, though it may be distantly, rent asunder, and those who are now brothers and members of the same glorious family to become aliens and strangers, by this ill-starred vote of the Representatives of the People? We trust in Heaven, fortifying the stern patriotism of that elevated body, to guide them to the same decision which they have heretofore pronounced, and save the country from reproach and disaster. God forbid that we should counsel the rejection of that which could, in our opinion, add to the safety, or redound to the honor and happiness, of this great Republic! But, seeing, in the consummation of the measure immediate war, the dishonor of violated public faith, the reproach of the world the condemnation of history, and, in the distant future, ruin to this fair Union, formed by a common origin and cemented by the blood of the Revolution and the toils of Washington and his venerated compatriots, we cannot be silent. We should be faithless to our duty if we did not protest and beseech to the end—trusting to that providence which has thus far so kindly watched over this favored country, to avert the consummation of an act so full of danger, present and prospective.

We have not the heart at present to go any further into the particulars of last week's doings; the most important of which was the passage by the Senate of a bill to establish the Smithsonian institute, the perfection of which into a law will be a credit to the present Congress.

Correspondence of the Amer. Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1845.

There was no session of the Senate today.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, Mr. Adams made some explanations of his speech yesterday, which had been misunderstood in a material point. He was represented to have said that he would go for Texas to-morrow if slavery did not exist there, and this was construed into an admission by him of the constitutionality of the various pending schemes—yet the fact was quite the reverse.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and Mr. Stephens, of Ga., commenced his argument. The first portion of his speech was devoted to a consideration of the treaty scheme, which he utterly condemned, and said was condemned in his own state.

Mr. S. also thoroughly condemned the position assumed by Mr. Calhoun in his diplomatic correspondence, that it was the duty of the national government to strengthen the institution of slavery. He denied this entirely. It was changing the ground upon which southern men had always stood in reference to abolition petitions.—We have always said that this government has no jurisdiction over the subject of slavery—it can neither legislate to weaken or strengthen it, but must leave it to be what it is, a domestic affair of the states where it exists. In answer to an assertion of Mr. Holmes, of S. C., that the Southern man who would not vote for the acquisition of Texas in any of the proposed forms, was either a fool or a knave, [Mr. H. rose and made some qualifications, whose purport we lost] he would say for one, that he should consider himself recreant to his duty to the South, if he voted for that plan, which allowed the introduction of so vast a territory, and left the existence of slavery in it, an open question. He would vote for no plan that did not settle this question; far better would it be to let the lone star revolve in its own orbit, than to allow it to come thus within ours and produce terrible confusion.

The plan which Mr. S. favored, was the Tennessee plan, and he insisted upon a very plain distinction between acquiring territory and admitting new States.

Mr. McIlvane, of Pa., next spoke against the measure, but so low that we could not hear it.

Mr. Woodward, of S. C. was the next successful man, although Mr. Hale, of N. H., struggled very hard to get it, and insisted that Mr. McIlvane yielded it to him for explanation. Mr. W's speech was a specious argument, full of slavery and metaphysics.

Mr. Causin had the floor assigned to him next, but yielded it for a moment's explanation to Mr. Reyner, of N. C., who stated to the House and nation, and called upon the reporters to mark what he said, that, whether from some system, or not, *no Southern Whig opposed to the annexation of Texas had been allowed to get the floor on this question.*

The Chair called Mr. R. to order, and something was said by his colleague, Mr. Saunders, which we could not hear.

Mr. Causin then went on with his remarks but owing to the fragment of an hour into which he had to condense his arguments, gave notice that he could not and did not expect to, make a speech.—Mr. C. regretted to say, that he saw in this question the germ of a division in this country which was to swallow up all other parties, a division between the North and the South. On this point Mr. C. spoke with much feeling, and was listened to with much attention. He complained of the disposition of the North to exact in all cases of the admission of States, concessions from the South. None of the plans for annexation before the House could be support, consistently with his oath to support the Constitution. He was cut off in the midst of his remarks.

[As the time approached for a vote upon this all-absorbing question, the House was crowded with members, and the gallaries literally crammed with speciators.]

At 2 o'clock the debate ceased.

The amendment to the amendment of Mr. Owens' modification of Mr. Douglass' amendment, which admits Texas as one slave State forthwith, and provides that the rest of the territory shall be carved into three more States, in which slavery may exist or not as the people there may determine.

A count was taken by tellers on this, and a breathless silence prevailed. The vote was, ayes 96, noes 107—so this scheme was rejected.

A large number of propositions were then rejected, in the shape of amendments.

At length the plan submitted by the Tennessee member, Mr. M. Brown, came up, and this was carried by a vote of 109 to 99. It is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments, and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines; minerals, salt lakes, and Springs and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty six degrees & thirty minutes north latitude commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.—And in such State or States as shall be formed out of the said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

The committee then rose, and as soon as the Speaker resumed his seat Mr C. Johnson moved the previous question.

Upon the question, shall the main question be now put, Mr Brinkerhoof demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered and stood ayes 113, nays 108.

Mr. Elmer asked to be excused from voting, and assigned his reasons therefor, but was not excused.

The vote then was taken in the House upon the proposition carried in committee and it stood ayes 118 nays 101.

The question then was upon engrossing the joint resolution, and reading it a third time, and upon this Mr. Winthrop asked the yeas and nays, which stood yeas 119 nays 97.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the passage of the same, which was carried by ayes 120 nays 98.

A reconsideration was moved, and the previous question was moved, and the vote to reconsider was rejected.

The House adjourned.

P. S. the long Texas agony is over. If you look at the vote which settled the question, you will see that had the eight whigs who voted for it, been true to their party, the vote would have been a tie.—The whigs were Senter, Peyton, Ash and Brown, of Tenn., Dellet, of Ala., Newton, of Va., and Stephens & Clinch, of Georgia.

Maryland Legislature.

From the Maryland Republican of Jan. 29.

IN THE SENATE.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Hambleton from the committee on judicial proceedings, to which was committed the bill entitled, an act to authorise and empower the County Courts of this State to extend the time of Sheriffs and Collectors of the County and State taxes to complete their collections, reported it without amendment?

Passed and sent to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Phelps submitted the following order which was read and adopted:

Ordered, That the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company be requested to report to the Senate the lowest rate at which the company would agree to transport Coal, Iron, &c, from Cumberland to Dam No. 6, provided an arrangement be made for such transportation to last for the next ten years, or permanently, and under such arrangement, the number of tons the company will agree to transport annually; and further, to give a statement of the relative cost of transportation by means of the road and canal, from Cumberland to Georgetown, and by the canal above, if finished from the same to the same; and further to state whether the rail road company would agree to take a proportion, and if so, what of the stock of a company if incorporated, to make a rail road from Cumberland to the Frostburg mines.

On *Wednesday*, Mr. Townsend submitted the following order:

Ordered, That Richard H. Hall be, and he is hereby elected a Director on the part of the state in the Bank of Baltimore, for and during the present year.

Which was adopted.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasurer, transmitting reports from the Trustees of Academies and Schools. Referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

On *Thursday* Mr. Constable presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, for the passage of an act to amend the act of 1834, chapter 274; which was read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Howard, from the majority of the committee on Elections, in the case of W. J. Ross, claiming the seat of Caspar Quynn, as Senator from Frederick county, made a report, "That three commissioners should be appointed to take testimony in the case, one to be selected by each of the claimants and one by the President of the Senate."

Messrs Frick and Ely dissented from the same, and submitted a counter report on Friday.

On *Saturday*, Mr. Constable, from the committee to which was referred the bill to prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of the Jailor of Kent county in certain cases, reported it without amendment; passed and returned to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Beall, from the committee to which was referred the bill entitled a supplement to an act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States road within the limits of the State of Maryland, reported the same without amendment; passed and returned to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Phelps, from the committee to which was referred the bill for the relief of J. W. Bowland, former sheriff and collector o. Somerset county, reported it without amendment; passed and returned to the House of Delegates.

On *Monday*, Mr. Howard, from the committee to which was referred the bill for the relief of Mary Burke and Elizabeth Burke, of Cecil county, authorising the commissioners of said county to make an annual levy for their maintenance and support, reported the same without amendment; passed and returned to the House of Delegates.

The Clerk of the House delivered several bills, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Constable, from the committee on corporations, to which was referred the memorial, reported a bill entitled, an act entitled a supplement to an act entitled, an act to extend the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore; which was read the first time.

Mr. Hambleton, from the committee to which was referred the bill to regulate and establish a standard for the measurement of dried fruit hereafter sold in this State, reported the same without amendment; passed.

Mr. Roberts, from the committee to which was refered the bill to authorize the burgess and commissioners of Taneytown to sell certain property, reported the same without amendment; passed and returned to the House of Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Hambleton, the bill to regulate and establish a standard for the measurement of dried fruit, was reconsidered; and on the further motion of Mr. H. the following amendment was read and assented to: Add as the 2d section of the bill:

"And be it enacted, that for any violation or infraction of this law, the offender shall be subject to a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars, to be recovered by information before any justice of the peace in this State, as other small debts are recovered, one half thereof for the use of the informer, the other half for the use of the State."

The bill was then read, passed and returned to the House of Delegates.

Resolutions in relation to the Barracks at Frederick-town were received from the House.

Correspondence of the Amer. Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, January 27, 1845.

Mr. Ford, of St. Mary's, presented a petition from citizens of that county, praying for an alteration of the law relating to the fees of the Clerk and Register of Wills of the said county.

Mr Gallagher presented a petition from J. Watchman & others of Baltimore, praying for a law to provide for the inspection and weighing of Iron. Also, a petition from citizens of the 5th ward of Baltimore, for a change of the license law.

Mr. Biser submitted an order which was adopted, requiring the President of the B. & O. R. R. Company, to report to the House certain information in regard to the rates of charge for the transportation of freight over said road and the several portions of said road,—classifying the same according to the rate per 100 weight or per ton. Also the rates of charge for transportation of passengers, and to give the reason of any difference in charge if such difference exist.

Mr. Gallagher reported with amendments the bill to incorporate the Ashland Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Ware submitted a resolution, that a portion of the fund for Colleges and Academies, be appropriated to the Livingston Academy in Baltimore county.

IN SENATE. The Civil lists for Charles and Talbot were confirmed.

A bill supplemental to ch. 274, of 1834, extending the charters of the Baltimore banks was reported and will be printed.

ANNAPOLIS, January 28, 1845.

The Hon. Speaker, who has been for some days, detained from his seat by ill

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