FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Accounts received last night from New Orleans, by the Express Mail, have put us in possession of intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 22d of January, by which we learn that, as might have been anticipated from the complexion of previous advices, General Santa Anna has been completely overthrown and captured by the forces of the Constitutional Government, in whose hand he is a prisoner awaiting his trial, which is to take place before the Congress.

It does not appear that any hostile conflict occurred between the troops of the opposing parties subsequent to the several unsuccessful attacks made by Santa Anna on the city of Puebla, a brief notice of which we published some days ago. The first of these actions was on the 3d of January, and they were daily renewed up to the 7th, when the assailants were repulsed with considerable loss.

On withdrawing from this point, Santa Anna placed himself between Perote and Jalapa. His fortunes continuing to grow more and more desperate, on the 10th he addressed a letter to President Herrera, soliciting passports for several members of his suite, as well as for himself, that he might abroad seek a home where he could end his days; at the same time stating that he had already given up the command of his army to General Morales, who would proclaim the constitutional Government, and authorising certain commissioners to announce to the Chamber of Deputies his renunciation of the Presidency.

Early on the next day (the 11th) he left his camp in a coach, taking the route for Vera Cruz, escorted by a squadron of cavalry, but soon changed his course for Orizavara, intending to leave the Republic from some port in Oajaca, as the road to Vera Cruz was strongly fortified at almost every place through which he would have to pass. Having dismissed his escort, he then proceeded in disguise, accompanied by a few of his officers, until he was arrested at Jico, about fourteen leagues from Jalapa, by some Indians, by whom he was recognised from his lameness, and they delivered him up to the military authorities. This was on the 15th. In the mean time his troops had placed themselves at the disposition of General Rincon, the General commanding the department of Vera Cruz, who was stationed at La Hoya for the defence of that pass, and thus made their submission to the Government.

After Santa Anna's capture he was confined for a few days in the Castle of Perote but at the latest date was said to be on his way to the city of Mexico, under a strong escort. It is stated that the Government had ordered all his property to be seized and confiscated, and the general belief was that he would himself be condemned and executed.

Public tranquillity had been proclaimed throughout the Republic; festivals ordered to celebrate the downfall of Santa Anna; orders issued for the disbandment of the soldiery; and the absent were invited to return and resume their occupations.

Such is the substance of the news, as compiled from the New Orleans papers, which, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the vessel arrived there, had not an opportunity of furnishing particulars in further detail. These we may expect to receive by the next mail from that quarter. —*Nat. Intelligencer.*

In addition to the reports several that have obtained circulation respecting the recent misunderstanding between General Green and the President of Texas, we find in the New Orleans Republican the annexed statement, which, being informed, upon respectable authority, that it is corroborated by information received in this city from the American Charge d'Affairs in Texas, we transfer to our columns in justice to the parties concerned.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the New Orleans Republican.

"The misunderstanding between General Green and President Jones, we are glad to learn, is not of a character to infringe at all the friendly relations existing between the two Governments. It was a *personal* affair, originating on a misconception of General Green's motives, which, when fully explained, has resulted in a withdrawal on the part of the President of all personal imputation on the character of the General.

"It seems that the General had submitted a project for the improvement of the coastwise navigation of Texas, and for the defence of the territory, which produced several interviews between him and the President, in one of which he was supposed to have sought the co-operation and sanction of the President by the offer of unworthy inducements.

"After a disclaimer on the part of General Green of any intention to wound the feelings of the President, or to treat him disrespectfully, the latter very promptly repaired the wrong done by a withdrawal of the undeserved imputation.

"General Green having, previous to the difficulty, appointed a Vice Consul, and given notice to his Government that he did not intend to act as Consul, but had become a citizen of Texas, it was not deemed necessary or proper to insist on his being reinstated as Consul by the return of the exequatur."

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

The letter of John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, in opposition to the annexation of Texas, has created quite a stir among the Democrats of the Granite State. A portion of them respond to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Hale, and, although another candidate will be nominated by the annexation portion of the party, it is by no means certain that he will be elected.—There is much significance in the following paragraph from the Exeter News Letter of yesterday.

"There will be some queer voting at the next election in this State. Men who have heretofore been commendably quiet and gregarious, begin to think and talk about acting as they have a mind to. They actually threaten to cut out names even from printed tickets, if they happen to dislike the men who bear them, and substitute other names with pen and pencil. Men who will do such a thing as that would break things if they got in a passion, and are not to be trusted as partizans. A real, genuine, reliable partisan, who is good for party and good for nothing else, has no business with a mind. His leaders do his thinking for him. All that is required of him is to follow his file leader and vote the regular nominations. We should have pretty times, truly, if every body should undertake to think for himself! Why, it is deemed almost presumptuous in a member of Congress to take such a liberty; and even he does it at the peril of his place!"

THE WILL OF JOHN RANDOLPH.—We copy the following account of the trial in relation to this subject from the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday:

One of the most remarkable cases, which has ever been presented to our Courts of Justice is certainly Mr. John Randolph's will. His own extraordinary life, his brilliant genius, singular eloquence, the distinguished figure which he has cut in our national councils, in some of the most important epochs of our political history, and his eccentric habits both in public and private life, have stamped a degree of interest upon almost every thing which he did or said, that falls to the lot of but few individuals. His death has been productive of stirring scenes, that correspond in some manner with his extraordinary life. He died, possessed of a very large property that has been estimated at some hundred thousands of dollars—a large number of slaves, and valuable broad lands, on the Roanoke—from which he borrowed his celebrated affix of John Randolph of Roanoke. The disposition of this property has been a bone of contention among different parties, ever since his death. Several papers were left behind him, which were considered in the light of last testaments; and the question was, which was the true will, or whether there was any?—One will was disputed for its want of form. It was said to have been cancelled by himself. His eccentric habits and the marks of insanity, which appeared in his conduct at several periods of his life, led to contest about another. It was said, that it was invalid, because he was insane, when he wrote it. If this will (that of 1821) was established, it cut off his nearest relation from all right to his property.—It left all his slaves free and the great burden of his possessions to Mr. Bryant, who had married one of his neices. The question was handed about from Court to Court, until the General Court decided in favor of the validity of the will of '21. The other parties then, opened a new battery against it. They availed themselves of one of the statutes of Virginia, and renewed the attack. It was shifted from one district to another—from the Williamsburg Circuit Court, where Judge Upshur had presided to the Petersburg Court, where Judge Gholson was upon the Bench. After a long delay, it came to a hearing, before a sworn jury, in December last. Well! the parties and the lawyers went to work. The Colonization Society and Mr. Bryant united their forces to establish the will of 1821. His nearest relation attempted to upset it. The plea put in was *insanity*.—Perhaps no Will case in this country has ever called out such an extraordinary combination of circumstances. 50 or 60 witnesses drawn from different parts of Va., and from Philadelphia, were examined in the course of the hearing, exclusive of written evidence. The investigation embraced various periods of his life. It extended to his public transactions—to speeches which he had made in Congress—to essays which he had written—to his private correspondence—to the course of his politics, as well as to his courtships. The array of counsel was tremendous. Six lawyers on each side, from different towns, and some of the most prominent standing, were enlisted in the cause. The Richmond Bar furnished more than her contingent. The argument ran through more than three weeks, and almost as long as the great debate on Texas, with this difference, that *here* the champion was at liberty to speak as long as he pleased, but *there* he was limited to an hour each.—The impression, however, was, with many people, that all this was labor and law lost—that the Jury would be hung, that is to say, divided—and that they would have to begin the battle over again. Some wag said, if they did not take care, they would contrive to eat up the estate before it was settled—like the monkey sharing the cheese in the fable. It turns out, however, that on Tuesday a verdict was given by the jury to set up the will of '21. We almost envied the joyous feelings of one of the accomplished counsel, whom we met Wednesday morning with a letter in his hand, and his eyes flashing with triumph. He had just received it from one of his colleagues in Petersburg, who announced their success, but begged him to come over lest the opposing council might take advantage of some form, resort to some new evolution, and upset the verdict which had set up the will. These apprehensions are not, without foundation, when we recollect, that the distinguished veteran, Chapman Johnson, Esq., flames at the head of the opposition.

The whole case forms an extraordinary drama on the Theatre of Justice—the testator, one of the most singular men of the age, and his testament one of the most, and longest contested, which has ever come before a Court of Probat in Virginia.—Whether the curtain is now forever to fall upon it, or whether it is to start up in some new character, and be shifted to new boards, is more than any poor layman like ourselves can predict, and perhaps more than ten Philadelphia lawyers can divine. We cannot dismiss the scene, however, without paying to Judge Gholson the compliment which he justly deserves, of presiding with a patience, a learning, a promptitude of decision, and a dignity and grace of manners, which would do honor to any bench.

P. S. We understand that yesterday an application would be made by the opposing counsel for a new trial, upon the ground of misapprehension on the part of some of the jurors, of the effect of their verdict.

CONGRESS.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Feb. 17.

THE ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE SESSION.

We can hardly persuade ourselves that already Congress has been in session for nearly three months. But so it is. Without pretending to particularize the topics which have engrossed the attention of both houses, and have been accurately chronicled by our reporters, we follow our own usage, by taking a brief glance at the week that has passed.

Upon the fact, so quietly accomplished during the week, of the final ratification, in all legal form, by the Congressional bodies, of the late Electoral decision as to the ensuing Chief Magistracy, we have already slightly touched; drawing from that occurrence one of the good omens which still gladden us, at times; and which, even among the growing presages of confusion, renew no little part of our confidence in that instinct of order & that love of what is its only sure defence, our *forms* of Government, which still manifest themselves in high public acts, & give token of a spirit that may yet redeem the country and itst Government from those wild influences tha seem just now on nearly all sides in the ascendant, but temporarily only, as we still believe. While, amidst all the agitations that prevail, all the vehement passions that are excited; in a contest like that just past, we can see, at its decision, even under recent circumstances, a minority the most formidable that ever in any country saw itself thus overthrown submit to the forms of law and vindicate its patriotism and its rectitude, still more by its patience under ill than its struggle against it, we shall still hope something of that which the fiend in Milton dreads, when, bidding his fellows not to be too confident of their own powers of hurt, he says:

> ——"Or could we break our way
> By force, & at our heels all Hell should rise
> With blackest insurrection to confound
> Heaven's purest light, yet our great enemy
> All incorruptible, would on his throne
> Sit unpolluted, and th' ethereal mould,
> Incapable of stain, would soon expel
> Her mischief, and purge off the baser fire
> Victorious."

It is however, by the intervening news of a foreign event—the final overthrow of Santa Anna and the triumph in Mexico of a Revolution against an old artificer of Revolutions—that we are led to recur to the fact of last week, presenting so happy a contrast to the violence which, in the neighboring Republic, so often subverts the State by its very efforts (even when sincere) to correct its temporary mischiefs.

That unhappy country has continually, for some twenty years, been the victim of its own facility to resort, against every temporary abuse of power to the overthrow of law and government itself—desperate remedies, utterly beyond almost any thing that the rulers of a day, however pernicious, can inflict upon a people possessing a system of freedom. The lesson to the late Mexican chief is not less severe than it is in the main just. He had himself shown too often how authorities were to be pulled down; and when accomplishing the objects of his personal ambition, he grew conservative, and would have contained by force the spirit which he had helped to teach, he has himself been upset by the very arts which he had shown. He had sown the wind: he has reaped the whirlwind!

If a better fate has thus far attended our experiment in government, we owe it partly to the old habits of our race—to that which constitutes for the Anglo-Saxon a genuine glory, most different from one which we hear with shame imputed to the lineage.—Its virtues alone, its love of law, its resistence to wild and disorganizing impulses within, have given it predominance without. The nation that tramples upon its own laws, that violates every domestic security, that is formidable to the best of its own citizens, will never be able long to accomplish, however willing to attempt, those wrongs to other countries which men, amongst us seem meditating with such delight though to be achieved at the sacrifice of every thing prominently good and safe in our own institutions.

But even these instinctive habits of our race would not, in outset of our Government, have saved us from disorders which, once begun, grow easier at every repetition, if it had not been our fortune to possess, in one illustrious citizen, a man the fittest in virtue, in wisdom, in courage, in patriotism, and in the confidence which all these had attracted to him, to maintain the steadfast temper of the land and teach veneration of our laws, before yet custom and time had made the general attachment to them implicit, sure, incapable of yielding to momentary events or passions.

Constitutions have been subverted in Mexico by design; they might be overthrown among ourselves by a sort of popular inadvertence, which carried away by the passions or the fancy of the day, overlooked, in the eager pursuit of some present object or feeling, the havoc which it was perpetrating of things infinitely more valuable.

We passed safely through the Whiskey Insurrection, kindled up against a just and necessary exercise of the powers of Government by bad men, who worked upon that jealousy of the taxing power which forms one of the great checks, throughout the British race, of governmental abuses. In the famous Olmstead case we saw the State authorities of Pennsylvania, under Governor Snyder, arrayed in arms against the execution of the Federal laws. Yet again the conservative prudence of the Government and the people averted serious violence, and saved the Constitution from that severe trial. And again in the attempted Nullification of South Carolina, the passions of a particular section enlisted against the legitimate acts of the Government, threatened a direct issue of strife: but once more, by a wise concession, the authority of the laws was preserved, the Constitution saved from being either abrogated or, for its enforcement, stained with blood. Less fortunate, certainly, was the example last year of the deliberate, contemptuous, & as utterly needless as illegal overthrow, by a branch of Congress itself, of an important and sound law of the land (the Single District Election Law) recently passed by all the concurring legislative powers. But the Rhode Island case again is most encouraging in its issue. That greatest danger with which our Democratic Republic was ever threatened—precisely of the character of those convulsive and anarchical movements which have, in Mexico and other of the Southern Republics, enabled demagogues to overturn established government, and plant the ladder of their own ambition on its ruins was averted by the innate attachment of the mass of the older and sounder men of Rhode Island to the law and the order which as well as genuine patriotism, have ever distinguished that glorious little Republic.

These dangers our Republican Institutions have encountered and passed; the good sense of many of the very individuals concerned in the transactions referred to having been, when left to their own cool reflection, among the most efficatious means of restoring a right tone to the excited masses of the people, who have erred as much from heedlessness as from ill design, and as many of them perhaps under the influence of pardonable motive as of that which was positively bad. The evil of the contempt of its own solemn acts of legislation by one branch of Congress—in the case of the District Election law—is not to be sure, entirely cured; but the effect of "the sober second thought" has already wrought a salutary change in part, which, it can hardly be doubted, will soon be found to have extended its corrective power to every member of the Confederacy.

Will the People of the United States suffer to be lost upon them, in the present juncture of their affairs, the new demonstration, afforded by the late result of *another* revolution in a sister Republic, of the infinite importance of holding on, with unyielding clip, to the forms of that Constitution in which their liberties are enshrined? What has hitherto saved and preserved us as a nation? Nothing but the absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, of which we have at this instant so glorious an illustration. What has made Mexico the theatre of a succession of bloody revolutions, such as that of which the news has just reached us, but the departure, under the influence of some popular mania, fanaticism, or caprice, from the written Law—from the letter of the Constitution? After the overthrow of the Emperor Iturbide, and the establishment of representative Government in that country, Pedraza was, in 1828, constitutionally elected President of the Republic. He was nevertheless, assailed and driven from power by Guerrero, who, by the assistance of his friends, was made President. He was suffered to hold his ill gotten power but a short time, when Bustamente then Vice President succeeded him, he being attacked, deposed, pursued to the shore of the Pacific ocean, and there captured and put to death. Bustemente wielded the Presidential power for a time, when he in turn was overthrown by Santa Anna, whose own life is now, after being almost deified by his countrymen, at the mercy of his political adversaries. What a consolatory contrast, we repeat, does not the working, thus far, of our own system present to the contemplation of the philanthropist, the philosopher, and the statesman! Behold the three millions of voters, spread over this vast region of country, divided for months in arduous contest between two persons presented to their choice for the first office in their gift, at length depositing their votes so equally for each of the candidates that to this day it is hardly known which of the two received the greater number of lawful votes, and it is certain that the citizen elected, constitutionally chosen, to be President, actually did not receive a majority of all the votes of the People. Yet is in it a murmur of contention, a single whisper of resistance, among all the legions of gallant Whigs, from shore to shore, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, whose hearts were leaped together in the support of Clay, at the accession of Polk to the Presidency? Not one; no—thank Heaven for the reason we have to be proud of our institutions! Not one!

And these institutions of ours, in their forms as well as in their substance, seeing how much we owe to them, shall we not cherish and cling to them always, and under all circumstances?

This brings naturally to mind the great principle at issue, according to our view of it, in the important and momentous question which has been debated for the greater part of the last week in the Senate, and will be yet debated for some days to come. We mean of course the Texas question.

We have, in the preceding remarks, casually adverted to some of the dangers which our political system has escaped or surmounted, being such, in all cases, as were partial, not general, in their extent and influence. The trial is yet to be made whether our political system would long survive a *successful* assault upon those forms of which it is made up, by a violent breach of its vital organs.

That trial has not yet been made, though during a former Administration we have had pretensions set up which, had they not been vigorously checked by a brave and patriotic Senate, might have ripened into a very serious usurpation by the Executive of the Legislative power. In the question now depending to annex by act of Congress a foreign territory to the United States, we perceive a threatened usurpation by the Legislature of the constitutional authority of the Executive, not less dangerous to the existence of this Government than would be the assumption by the President of authority vested by the Constitution in Congress alone.

Let us hold on, whilst we can, as we can, as we would for dear life, to the forms of the Constitution! Let not Congress undertake to exercise power which the Constitution has given to the President and two-thirds of the Senate, and by so entrusting and delegating it, denied to the House of Representatives any participation in. Let us not undertake to do by usurpation that which, it has already been admitted without dispute, the treaty making power, when invoked, *has refused to do—has declared shall not be done.*

We must, however, for want of time, bring to a close these desultory remarks.

Though twice six working days only remain of the present session, nine-tenths of all the business of the session remains to be done. The House of Representatives is, however, making up for lost time by rapid work with the several annual appropriation bills, after spending weeks in debating a single question (the annexation) which, in the present stage of it, they had no right—and they know it—to meddle with, unless so far as an expression of opinion might go.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1845.

SENATE.

Numerous memorials were presented, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas, and praying for a reduction of postage.

NATIONAL COURTESY.

Mr. Dayton submitted a resolution which was adopted, directing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the facts concerning a case of books said to have been sent by the French Chamber of Deputies to this Government, and to have been sold, and that they cause the Librarian of Congress to reclaim the books.

An explanation of this extraordinary resolution was asked for by Mr. McDuffie and others, who could hardly believe the thing.

Mr. Dayton explained, and by way of corroborating his statement, sent an extract from the New York Commercial to the Secretary of the Senate to be read, by which it appears that these books, through the agency of Mr. Vattemere, were sent directed "*Au Gouvernment des Etats Unis*," and that after remaining nine months in store, they were sold to pay the storage in January last, and bought for a mere trifle. Mr. D. referred to those things with deep humiliation, and only because it had become matter of notoriety. It was a poor return for the courtesy of a foreign Government, &c. &c.

GUANO.

Mr. Merrick presented a memorial from merchants in Baltimore, asking a remission of duties on Guano, and that it may be imported duty free.

TEXAS.

After the transaction of some general business, the orders of the day were called for, and Mr. Choate rose and addressed the Senate in opposition to the annexation of Texas, for nearly three hours, in a speech of surpassing eloquence and ability.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

Mr. PRATT, of N. York, moved that the rules be suspeded for the purpose of going into committee of the Whole.—He gave notice that if the motion was carried, he would move to take up the bill for furnishing and repairing the White House.

The motion was carried and Mr. Sanders took the Chair.

Mr. Pratt moved to take up the bill indicated by him.

Mr. Hardin urged action on the Postage Bill.

The White House Bill was then taken up. It appropriates $20,000, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of old furniture for furnishing the Presidential Mansion; also $8,000 to be expended in fitting up the grounds, &c.

Mr. Burt moved to amend the bill by the striking out $20,000 and inserting $10,000.

Mr. Henley supported the amendment. He said that $10,000 was more than enough. Too much had, in former times been lavished on the President's House. A Great amount of the people's money had been squandered. He wanted to avoid the clamor that was generally heard in the elections, against these extravagant expenditures. Many of the charges that had been made of gross extravagance in furnishing the President's House, were true. The story which had circulated so generally, in relation to *gold Spoons*, had some truth in it.

Mr. G. W. Jones opposed the appropriation in the Bill. He referred to the various sums that had been, from time to time, expended for this object, and contended that great extravagance had been indulged in. He thought that the President ought to furnish the house himself out of his salary.

Mr. Dillingham, of Vt., advocated a liberal appropriation. This was the property of the nation.—The Presidential Mansion belonged to the country and should be kept in condition to make it comfortable to the inhabitants, of it, and those who enjoyed the hospitality dispensed there.

Mr. Holmes offered an amendment providing that the President's house shall be used as one of the Departments, and that a private house shall be rented for the use of the President—so that we may return to Republican simplicity. Not acted on.

Mr. Douglass spoke in favor of the appropriation. He said that the House was not in even a decent condition. The chairs were ricketty and there was danger in sitting down in them. The carpets were in holes, and in walking over them one had always to be on his guard for fear he should trip himself and fall. No Private gentlemen in the city had as inferior furniture as the President.

Mr. Cobb, of Geo., moved that the Committee rise for the purpose of adopting a resolution to end this debate, which was likely, he said, to consume much time. The motion was adopted, and the committee arose accordingly.

Mr. Cobb then offered a resolution providing that the debate shall cease in Committee, in five minutes after the subject shall again be taken up. The previous question was demanded and seconded and the resolution was adopted. The House then again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and continued the consideration of the White House Bill.

The amendment in favor of striking out *twenty thousand* and inserting *ten thousand* was then rejected.

A proviso was then adopted authorizing the expenditure of the sum specified in the first section of the bill provided that amount shall be necessary for the subject contemplated.

A similar proviso in relation to the sum specified in the second section of the bill was also adopted.

Mr. Hudson offered an amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any part of the money in the purchase of wines, &c. It was rejected.

Other amendments were rejected.

Mr. Burk moved to strike out of the bill so much of it as required the articles purchased for the use of the President's house to be of American manufacture.

The motion was rejected. Yeas 38 nays 76.

Mr. Huston offered a proviso that the articles purchased shall be of American manufacture as required in the Bill, if *they can be had as cheap as the foreign.* This amendment was adopted.

A motion to strike out eight thousand dollars from the 2d Section of the Bill, and insert four thousand, was rejected.

An amendment providing that for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, no wines but American shall be drank, and no segars but American shall be smoked in the President's house, was rejected.

On motion the Committee then rose and the Bill as amended was reported to the House. The first amendment was concurred in, when the yeas and nays were ordered on that offered by Mr. Huston, which provides that the articles purchased for the use of the President's house shall be of American manufacture, if *they can be purchased on terms as cheap as the foreign.*

This amendment was also concurred in. Yeas 82, nays 73.

The bill was then put upon its passage and it was rejected by yeas and nays.—Yeas 62, nays 70.

Maryland Legislature

Correspondence of the American Rep.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 15, 1845.

A bill was reported by Mr. Potter, to prevent illegal voting in this State.

A bill was reported by Mr. Ware, reducing the term of service of the Senators of this State, from six to three years;—and a bill to alter the Constitution, so as to give Baltimore county a Register of Wills, an Orphan's Court and a County Clerk separate and distinct from Baltimore city. Which bills were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Parnell presented the petition of citizens of Worcester, relating to the re-enactment of State expenditures, the completion of the Canal, &c.

On motion of Mr. Archer, leave was granted to report a bill to divide the city of Baltimore into twenty wards.

A debate was about arising upon resolutions submitted by Mr. Mosell, in the following words, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company is not entitled to the use of the $3,200,000 of 5 per ct. sterling bonds issued by virtue of the act of December session 1838, ch. 386, and that the State is not bound to pay the same or the interest thereon.

Resolved, that the Governor be requested to give notice hereof by publication for four successive weeks in two newspapers published in each of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, N. York, Boston and London, and by giving official information of said resolution to the Messrs. Barings, the State's Bankers at London.

The arrival of the hour for taking up the order of the day, put a stop to the discussion, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the Canal Bill.

Mr. Johnson withdrew his motion to strike out the 5th to 13th sec. inclusive, of the bill, and the House refused to strike out the enacting clause. The reading of the bill was therefore progressed with, and the House adjourned pending a motion of Mr. Calvert to limit the issue of bonds by the company to $1,545,000, on which, debate is likely to continue through Monday.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Wm. H. Stewart to be Weigher of Hay at the Eastern Scales, and rejected that of Mr. Lamar to be Register of Wills of Cecil.

The nominations confirmed yesterday were:

For Lime Inspectors—Daniel Evans & Edward Norwood.

For Wood Corders—Thos. W. Turner, John H. Moncoe and Wm. Raine, of Baltimore, Joshua Osborne, of Montgomery, W. E. Hungerford, of Calvert, Chas. M. Perry, Washington, Chas. D. Loveday, of Kent, Samuel Mowbry, of Dorchester, James Denny, of Talbot, Wm. Tait, of Somerset, Jos. Mowbray, of Caroline.

The several tax bills heretofore passed by the House and the bill abolishing Examiner General, were also passed yesterday.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 18, 1845.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Speaker of the House being absent, the House proceeded to the election of speaker, pro. tem.—for which Messrs, Potter and Kilgour were put in nomination and balloted for; and on counting the ballots Mr. Potter was found to be elected.

Mr. Potter made a short and appropriate address on taking the chair and proceeded to the duties of the Station.

The canal bill engrossed the attention of the House in Committee of the whole, until ½ o'clock. Mr. Ware concluded his speech and was followed by Mr. Clarke in favor of the bill. Mr. Jo
ick concluded the debate,
ly to the objections whic
to the measure, through
Mr. J. then moved that t
and report the bill to th
was acceded to nem. c
will accordingly find the
in its original condition
pending, and the fate of t
con will be fixed to-mor
The House passed the
viz:
A supplement to the a
commencement of the M
Court of Howard Distric
A bill to incorporate a
ly to turnpike from
mittsburg;
A bill to authorise the
bridge over Barron Cr
County.
A bill extending the
189, of 1831 to Anne A
Howard District. And
len Taylor of Baltimore
State certain Slaves.
Bills were reported, to
rent tax; to incorporate
Cuba Mining Company;
Mutual Insurance Com
appointment of an inspe
Baltimore.
And leave was grante
allow Patrick O'Neal,
Milton Welsh to comple
in relation to the Inspec
Annapolis; in relation
license money on billia
concerns Dorchester co
The SENATE went
private bills this mornin
of any moment or intere
however, was a supplem
tending the charters of t
city, which was passed.
The Governor sent
tions, containing certain
ments, and nominations
for taking acknowledgi
this State and in several
Senate has not yet acted

---

*Declaration of Mas
South Carolina.* A con
sachusetts Legislature,
lengthy declaration agai
South Carolina, in relati
arriving at ports in that
chusetts. The followi
from the declaration:

The State of Massachu
each of her sister states
merican Federal Union
ence of all Christian nat
ed world, and of an om
Deity, the final judge of
States as in individuals,
and solemn

PROTEST against the
State of South Carolina.

Massachusetts thus a
lina, because, disregar
acknowledged by all civ
as the rule of conduct to
and express stipulation
tion of the U. States, a
citizens voluntarily ente
the other States compo
has for a period of thir
quarter of a century, p
persists, in exerting a
tion aggressive upon the
States, and has refused
tion to be judged by the
by the Constitution, as
disputes; namely, the Su
United States.

This system of legisla
lor of police laws, has
South Carolina, until it
the following principles

1st. That the State h
officers on board of the s
touching at her ports,
distinguishing between
constitute the crew, and
sole discretion, and co
such as she may specify
cessity of alleging agai
mission of any crime.

2d. That the State ha
corporeal punishment,
of the lash, to any exten
of citizens of Massachus
they may be found a s
ships of their own State
ports.

3d. That the State h
into absolute slavery for
unoffending persons, free
setts, entitled by her Co
to the fullest security
property, as well when
calling on board her ship

4th. That the State h
from her territory, citize
going to it for the sole
the peaceful mode of re
zens which the Constitu
States affords an opport
the court of the Union.

5th That the state h
by fine and imprisonm
coming from any other
tention to question the
which assume the right
whip and to sell the fre
without hearing, trial, c
any crime.

From the Pittsb
BALTIMORE AN
ROAD.—No subject o
tance to Pittsburgh & to
vania, was ever agitated i
to the termination of t
Ohio Railroad, & yet
of this question is trem
ces, & the slightest thin
against us forever, our
them appear strangely in
matter. Not only sho
possible be speedily ado
Legislature to be just to
the West, but we should
if need be, to the Comp
road here. Pittsburgh
by agreeing to take S
$1000,000 stock, rather
go to Parkersburg.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0622.jpg