acuteness. The repose of Marshall's face is majestic. Why will modern men abandon every thing of an external kind, that so well became their fathers? Alas! the dignified *cue* ceased with Marshall. The grave has closed over it. If Taney would but dress his hair, and let it be elongated after the manner of his predecessors, it would be an immense improvement. The Court sits daily from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., or a little later.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

*Twenty-five days Later from Europe.*

ARRIVAL OF STEAM SHIP HIBERNIA.

By the arrival at Boston, of the steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. have been received.

No material change had taken place in commercial affairs; the cotton market had fluctuated but little; prices were steady, and money was plenty. Parliament was to be opened on the 4th by the Queen in person. The revenue returns for the year and quarter exhibited a considerable increase on almost every item of receipt. They showed for the first time since 1837 an excess of income over expenditure, which may be traced directly to an increased activity and extension of the trade and commerce of the country. The total increase on the year was £1,163,593; on the quarter £463,910. This statement was deemed a great triumph for Sir Robt. Peel and his policy.

There was some discussion in the English papers about vacancies in the Ministry. Mr. Gouldburn, the President of the Board of Trade, contemplated resignation and the Secretary for Ireland has ascended to the peerage by the death of his father which vacated his place.

The merchants of Liverpool have memorialized Sir Robert Peel. The memorial says that most formidable rival of the British manufactures in this trade is found in the rapidly increasing and improved manufactures of the United States of America, and gives, as a proof of the progress of manufactures in the United States, the great increase of the export trade to China.

The Lady of Sir Charles Bagot, late Governor of Canada, died on the 2d instant.

The death of the Duchess of Nassau, daughter of Emperor of Russia, is announced by the Wiesbaden correspondent of the Frankfurter Journal under date of January 29.

### FRANCE.

Loyal addresses to the King had been made by deputations from both the Chambers, to which he replied, complimenting them upon the stability of the Government and the prosperity of the country. He said, "The affection of France for my family and myself is the sweetest recompense that I can obtain for my labors and our entire devotedness." The address was carried in the House of Deputies, 216 to 33. The number of conservative deputies present at the meeting of the Chamber on the 29th ultimo was, at the opening, 170 which swelled at the close to 211. The adhesion to ministers of hitherto dissenting members, in favor of the clause of the address respecting Tahiti, were no less than forty-seven. A deputation was named to wait on the President of the Council in the name of the whole assembly, to ask the Cabinet, through him, to continue the direction of affairs. Marshal Soult replied in his own name and that of the Cabinet that neither he nor his colleagues would desert.

### LATER FROM CHINA.

The ships Ann McKim, Capt. Vasmer, and Oneida, Capt. Trip arrived at New York on Monday from Canton, bringing advices from China to the 20th November nearly a month later than previous dates. We make up the following summary of News from the New York papers of yesterday:

It is stated that the market for green teas opened at a much higher point this season than last.

The French Minister concluded negotiations with Tsi Yeng on the 24th Oct.—The terms of the Treaty had not transpired.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine was to leave for home on the 20th Dec. via. Valparaiso. The sloop of war St. Louis sailed on the 7th Nov. also for home.

The clipper Eagle has been sold in China for $20,600. The new barque Coquette made the passage from Boston to Canton in 84 days—the shortest passage on record.

The Hong Kong Gazette copies with approbation, from the Madras paper, articles impugning the career of Sir Henry Pottinger in China. It expresses its satisfaction that the Indian Press is not blinded by success, and that though Sir Henry may have been a successful diplomatist, he was an especial bad Governor.

We find a proclamation from the monosyllabic Kwan against certain banditti, who having kidnapped a child of a widow and upon her failure to pay the ransom, they demanded $500—roasted the child alive, (aged four years) in an iron pot.

*Opium*—The estimated new crop for the year, is of Bengal 22,000, and Malwa 26,000 chests. Total 48,000 at an average of $700 amounting $33,600,000. The Chinese Government are endeavoring to suppress the Opium trade, and have re-organized their Navy with more efficient officers.

The American ship Paragon, Capt. Curtis, from Manilla for Chusan, was capsized in a gale, and passengers and crew being picked up by some China men were carried ashore, robbed and very cruelly treated. Some of them escaped and the others were subsequently released and carried to Canton for 600 dollars, all getting off with their lives.

There are 27 vessels on the stocks at Quebec, estimated at 18,250 tons—and in the building of which there are about 2,300 men employed.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the schr. Creole, at New Orleans on the 17th inst. advices were received from the city of Mexico up to the 15th January and Vera Cruz up to the 30th.

Santa Anna was still in prison and was soon to be tried for his crimes as President or as Commander of the Army. He is said to be much cast down in his present condition.

The Courier Francais of Mexico of the 15th says—the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon on Tuesday last, announced the re-establishment of peace and cessation of the state of siege.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—We are afraid that the general sense of the nation is not sufficiently awake to the critical position in which our country is likely to be placed by the action of the Executive upon our foreign relations, and by the partial concurrance of the House of Representatives in one branch of its projects, and the action of that body, even surpassing the Executive recommendations, in regard to another.

In a speech yesterday made by Mr. Adams, on the spur of the moment, but in which he was led by the chain of his thoughts into a much wider field than he intended, Mr. Adams took occasion to allude to the present posture of the Oregon question, & to the possible consequences of the bill on that subject which has passed the House, should it ripen into a law. The direct effect of such a law, he said, would be to bring us into collision with Great Britain and to cause just apprehension of our being ultimately involved thereby in a war with that power.

Alluding to a rumor which had reached him of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the passage of the Oregon bill, to propose to add at once five regiments of infantry to the present military establishment Mr. A. intimated that, however necessary or proper such a measure might be in such a contingency, it was nothing in comparison to the extent of military preparation which it might become necessary to make in consequence of the rash and inconsiderate action in regard to the Oregon question which the House of Representatives had on its part already countenanced.

Referring to the speculations which had been indulged in as to a supposed design of Great Britain to acquire the Island of Cuba by negotiation with Spain—to which he said we should, by our annexation of Texas, lose all right to take exception on general principles—with what probability of success should we undertake by force to prevent her acquisition of that island, or wrest it from her hands when acquired, considering the utter disparity of our naval force to her. Were we, following out the idea of the late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Upsher, to attempt to enlarge our maritime force to only one-half of that of Great Britain, gentlemen must lay their account with an expenditure of forty millions of dollars a year for that branch of the public service alone, and if actually engaged in a war with Great Britain, upon whatever ground it might be waged, of perhaps twice that annual amount. So that, as a mere matter of money to be raised from the people in every form of taxation, a foreign war was not to be courted, as, by the levity with which it had been spoken of, some gentlemen seemed to think it should be.

This was the general tenor of the speech of Mr. Adams, in which he deplored and condemned the temper and the spirit in which the foreign relations of the country have been of late managed by the Executive branch of the Government, and discussed and acted upon in the House of Representatives.—*Nat. Int.*

*The British and the Californias.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of the 18th, says:

"It appears that on the capture of Santa Anna, papers and documents were found on his person, which went to show that the British had for sometime been in treaty with him for the cession of all the Californias—Bays, Harbours, Islands—all of that splendid and beautiful country, to her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain.

The documents show that a treaty for the cession of this magnificent district of country to England, was nearly completed when Santa Anna fell.

Who now will doubt the designs of England upon this continent?

It now appears that while England has been resisting our right to Oregon, and doing all she could to prevent the annexation of Texas, she has been actively and secretly at work with Mexico, for the acquisition of a country more extensive and valuable than both of them combined.—With the harbour of San Francisco, one of the finest and most capacious on the coast of the Pacific ocean, she would have been enabled to have controled the commerce for thousands of leagues on the shores of that vast ocean."

THE IRISH CLERGY.—The London Standard says it has been calculated that the Romish clergy in Ireland receive annually for confessions, $1,350,000; for christenings, $150,000; for unctions and burials, $270,000; for marriages, $1,350,000; for prayers for purgatory, $450,000; for collections, at chapels, $2,410,000; curate collections, $101,000; for Government grant to Mayvooth College, $45,000. Total, $6,135,550.

THE UNICORN DISCOVERED.—A recent number of the "Journal Asiatique" (published in Paris) states that M. Fresnel, the profound Orientalist, now French Consul at Jedda, in Arabia, has published a notice of the existence of the real unicorn in the wilds of Hadramant. This strange beast has a single horn, attached to its head by a joint, through which it can elevate or depress its horn at pleasure; remarkably confirming Psalms 92, 10, where it speaks of the "horn being *exalted* like the horn of the *unicorn*." This will throw great light on the other passages of scripture, which ignorance of Arabia prevented our comprehending.—*Forum.*

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The following is a copy of the communication made by the President to Congress on Thursday, on the subject of the African Slave Trade:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States:*

I transmit, herewith, for the information of Congress, copies of certain despatches recently received from Mr. Wise, or Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil, upon the subject of the Slave trade, developing the means used and the devices resorted to, in order to evade existing enactments upon that subject.

Anxiously desirous as are the U. States to suppress a traffic so revolting to humanity, in the efforts to accomplish which they have been the pioneers of civilized States it cannot but be a subject of the most profound regret, that any portion of our citizens should be found acting in co-operation with the subjects of other Powers, in opposition to the policy of their own Government; thereby subjecting to suspicion and to the hazard of disgrace the flag of their own country. It is true that this traffic is carried on altogether in foreign ports, and that our own coasts are free from its pollution. But the crime remains the same wherever perpetrated; and there are many circumstances to warrant the belief that some of our citizens are deeply involved in its guilt. The mode and manner of carrying on this trade are clearly and fearlessly set forth in the accompanying documents; it would seem that a regular system has been adopted for the purpose of thwarting the policy and evading the penalties of our laws. American vessels, with the knowledge, as there are good reasons to believe, of the owners and masters, are *chartered* or rather purchased by notorious slave-dealers in Brazil, aided by English brokers and capitalists, with this intent.—The vessel is only nominally chartered at so much per month, while in truth, it is actually sold, to be delivered on the coast of Africa, the charter party binding the owners, in the mean time, to take on board *as passengers*, a new crew in Brazil; who, when delivered on the coast, are to navigate her back to the ports of Brazil with her cargo of slaves.—Under this agreement, the vessel clears from the United States for some port in Great Britain, where a cargo of merchandise, known as "coast goods" designed especially for the African trade, is purchased, shipped, and consigned, together with the vessel either to the slave dealer himself or to his agents or accomplices in Brazil. On her arrival a crew is put on board *as passengers*, and the vessel and cargo consigned to an equally guilty factor or agent on the coast of Africa, where the unlawful purpose, originally designed, is finally consummated. The merchandise is exchanged for slaves—the vessel is delivered up—her name obliterated, her papers destroyed, her American crew discharged, to be provided for by the charterers, and the new or *passenger* crew put in command to carry back its miserable freight to the first contrivers of the voyage, or their *employees* in Brazil.

During the whole progress of this tortuous enterprise it is possible that neither the American crew originally enlisted, nor the *passenger* crew put on board in the Brazilian ports, are aware of the nature of the voyage, and yet it is on these principally, ignorant, if not innocent, that the penalties of the law are inflicted; while the guilty contrivers, the charterers, brokers, owners and masters—in short all who are most deeply concerned in the crime and its rewards, for the most part escape unpunished.

It will be seen from the examinations which have recently taken place at Rio, that the subjects of her Britannic Majesty as well as our own citizens, are deeply implicated in this inhuman traffic. British factors and agents, while they supply Africa with British fabrics in exchange for slaves are chiefly instrumental in the abuse of the American flag; and the suggestions contained in the letter of Mr. Wise, (whose judicious and zealous efforts in the matter, cannot be too highly commended,) addressed to Mr. Hamilton, the British Envoy, as to the best mode of surpressing the evil, deserve your most deliberate consideration as they will receive, I doubt not, that of the British Government.

It is also worthy of consideration whether any other measures than those now existing, are necessary to give greater efficacy to the just and humane policy of our laws, which already provide for the restoration to Africa of slaves captured at sea by American cruisers. From time to time provisions has been made by this Government for their comfortable support and maintenance during a limited period after their restoration, and it is much to be regretted that this liberal policy has not been adopted by Great Britain. As it is, it seems to me that the policy it has adopted, is calculated rather to perpetuate than to suppress the trade, by enlisting very large interests in its favor. Merchants and capitalists furnish the means for carrying it on; manufactures for which the negroes are exchanged are the products of her workshops; the slaves, when captured instead of being returned back to their homes, are transferred to her colonial possessions in the West Indies, and made the means of swelling the amount of their products, by a system of apprenticeship for a term of years, and the officers and crew who capture the vessel, receive on the whole number of slaves so many pounds sterling *per capita*, by way of bounty.

It must be obvious, that while these large interests are enlisted in favor of its continuance, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to suppress the nefarious traffic, and that its result would be in effect but a continuance of the slave trade of another and more cruel form; for it can be but a matter of little difference with the African, whether he is torn from his country and transported to the West Indies, as a slave, in the regular course of the trade, or captured by a cruiser, transported to the same place and made to perform the same labor under the name of an apprentice; which is at present the practical operation of the policy adopted.

It is to be hoped that Her Britannic Majesty's Government, will upon a review of all the circumstances stated in these despatches, adopt more efficient measures for the suppression of the trade which she has so long attempted to put down with as yet so little success, and more consonant with the original policy of restoring the captured African to his home.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1845.

## CONGRESS.

THE TWELFTH WEEK OF THE SESSION.

The "inaudible and noisless foot of Time" has brought us to the end of the twelfth week of the session, and within one week of the close of the Twenty-eighth Congress. Except the usual annual race for popularity in the House of Representatives upon the Civil Appropriation Bill, which has come off within the last week with more than customary jockeying in one or two short turns of the course, *the Texas question* has absorbed nearly all attention, not in the Senate Chamber only, but in the House of Representatives, and almost every where else in this city. It has even superceded, in a great degree, the interest felt about the Cabinet of the new President, if indeed the Cabinet question & the Texas question be not so blended and mixed up together—as some of the letter-writers insinuate that they are—that the composition of the Cabinet depends upon the Texas question, and the fate of the Texas question upon the composition of the Cabinet. However that may be, the character of the new Cabinet, and the fate of the Texas question in the Senate, seem to hang in equally doubtful scales.—*Nat. Intel.*

Reported for the American Rep.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1845.

Communications were read, from the Treasury Department, and among them the annual report upon the commerce and navigation of the country, of which 1500 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

TEXAS. The special order of the day was taken up, and Mr. Huntington resumed his speech at the point where it was broken off by adjournment yesterday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill, which was yesterday, along with the amendments, reported from the committee of the whole was taken up.

An amendment increasing the sum granted for the Congressional library, from $2500 to $5000, was concurred in—yeas 92, nays 82.

An amendment granting $20,000 in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the old furniture, for furnishing and fitting up the President's house, was concurred in—yeas 120, nays 42.

The amendment appropriating $8000 for keeping up the Magnetic Telegraph between Washington and Baltimore was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 62.

An appropriation of $80,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the War & Navy departments, to be constructed after a plan to be furnished by a skilful architect to be employed by the President for that purpose, was agreed to—yeas 95, nays 81.

The next amendment was that appropriating $72,000 for outfits for Ministers to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Mexico and Brazil, or so much thereof as shall be necessary. It was passed by the following vote—yeas 103, nays 69.

Several other amendments were agreed to, when the bill was put upon its passage and it was passed.

Shortly afterwards the House adjourned.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

THINGS IN WASHINGTON—TEXAS AND THE CABINET.

*From the Editor.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The friends of Annexation in the Senate have resolved to press a vote on Monday if they feel as sure then as they do now.—I think the vote *will* be taken either on Monday or Tuesday, and I greatly fear the result will be adverse to Peace and Freedom, though I do not despair. It is now virtually settled that 25 Whig Senators will vote against Annexation, provided Mr. Pearce of Md. can be back from the bedside of his sick wife in season, as it is believed he will be. In that case, it needs but *one* Loco-Foco vote to defeat the measure. Where shall this one come from? There are half a dozen whose understandings and consciences tell them they ought to vote Nay, but their interests and ambition plead so strongly on the other side that I greatly fear the latter will preponderate.

The President elect is the master spirit of the Texas intrigue, and is concentrating his immense power and patronage wholly on this point. No secret is made of the fact that he is delaying the formation of his Cabinet until the Texas Question is settled with express reference to securing votes for Annexation. By this device he has already broken down the opposition of Silas Wright & Co. and secured the vote of Senator Dix for the Resolutions. Wright and Van Buren want Mr. Comptroller Flagg in the New Cabinet. To all their representations the answer is—'Texas first and then ——.' The effect of this is a rescript from Albany to Mr. Dix to surrender at discretion.

On the Ohio Senators I thought more reliance could be placed. They know that their constituents are largely hostile to Annexation the popular majority against it being, at the last election, some 11,000.—The Legislature, by a decisive majority in each House, has explicitly instructed them to oppose the measure. These instructions Mr. Allen stands ready to violate. Mr. Tappan, it is thought, will not vote at all. He is a brother of Arthur and Lewis Tappan of New York, & at least as thorough an Abolitionist as either of them. It will be a hard task for him to refrain from voting against Texas, but the party screws are strong, and Foreign Missions are tempting. (Eight new outfits, $9,000 each, were inserted in the Appropriation Bill yesterday.) Allen's vote for Texas will use up what is left of binding instructions to Senators.

Mr. Niles of Conn. wants to vote against the Joint Resolutions, and assured a friend he would do so, just two days ago. I fear he gave himself credit for more virtue than he possesses.

Mr. Bagby of Ala. has several times attemted to indulge in the luxury of a conscience on the point of right in Congress to unite this Country to Foreign Nations by a simple majority vote of the Houses. I presume he will be laughed or threatened out of his scruples before the vote is taken.

If, then, the Senate is full and all the Loco Focos vote for Texas, with three sort of Whigs the Resolutions will be carried by 27 to 25. If Pearce is absent and Tappan does not vote, the majority is the same. If Pearce returns to vote and Tappan avoids it, the Resolutions pass by *one* majority. But if Tappan, or Niles, or Bagby votes Nay, and Mr. Pearce returns, the Resolutions are lost.

There is an immense lobby influence here, all for office, and of course for Texas. Mr. Polk's position just now gives him immense power to warp opinions to his liking. I can but faintly hope for an auspicious result.

I believe Oregon will be allowed to lie over another Summer. The bill has answered its purpose by helping Texas through. Its quite likely that the bill to make States of Iowa and Florida will likewise fail for want of time.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1845.

The President gave out about 1,500 invitations for yesterday evening to a farewell Ball, at which more than 2000 persons were present; among them, however, but very few Whig members of Congress. The members of the other party were generally present. Dancing was kept up until two or three hours past midnight, and the oldest of the Government officials took part in the dance. The Foreign Ministers were present, and officers of the Army and Navy in uniform. The assembly was one of the gayest and merriest of the season.

## Maryland Legislature

Reported for the American Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21, 1845.

The house this evening disposed of the bill to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. On the question 'shall the bill pass," the yeas and nays were called, and stood as follows.

*Yeas*—Ford of St. Mary's, Thomas, Hopewell, Spencer, Worthington of A. A., Tuck, Johnson of A. A., Kent, Freeman, Williams of Som., Sprig of P. Geo., Bowie Ford of Q. A., Shriver, Biser, Johnson of F., Poole, Buckey, Clarke, Boteler, Matter, Hart, Fletcher, Howard, Waters, Patterson, Kilgour, Neil, Sprigg of Alleghany Hammill, Fitzpatrick, Raymond, Thompson—33.

*Nays*—Potter, Stewart, Hance, Morsell, Walker, Stansbury of Baltimore county, Randall and Worthinton of Balt. co., Ware Harrington, Bowdle, Long, Phillips, Langford Muse, Frazier Keene, Bouchell, Holliday of Cecil, Maslt Harris, Calvert, Chiselin, Henry, Purnell Lamden, Fooks, Polk, Archer Amos, Yellott, McKnett, Jump, Stansbury of Baltimore city, Springer, Graves, Gallagher, Rogers—41.

So the bill was rejected. Mr. Ghiselin, of Prince George's, gave notice that he should move a reconsideration on Monday.

The House then adjourned over till Monday.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24, 1845.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On the rejection of the Canal bill on Friday night, Mr. Williams of Baltimore city moved to reconsider the bill. Mr. W. expected, in the then spirit of the House, that his motion would be negatived, whereby the posibility of the bill's again coming up would have been entirely precluded. The friends of the bill perceiving the object, immediately moved an adjournment, which was carried—while they secured a motion to reconsider from a member who voted in the majority, which is requisite for a reconsideration. The motion yet remains uncted upon, but is in possession of the House. The bill will, without doubt, be reconsidered and recommitted, but the fate of any measure having in view the completion of that work, is very uncertain.

Resolutions were adopted appointing Directors on the part of the State—

For the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis—Robert Ghiselin, of Prince George's county. Alexander Kilgour, of Montgomery and Thomas J. Hellen, of Calvert county.

For the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore—Joseph J. Speeds and John R. Magruder, of Baltimore.

For the Bank of Hagerstown—David G. Yost and Andrew Kershner.

The House proceed to the election on to-morrow at 12, M.

A joint resolution was submitted and passed by the House, appointing J. J. Speed, Chas. S. Ridgly, Geo. Brown, Hugh Birkhead, James Sykes, John Spear Nicholas, William Cooke, Isaac Munroe, Elias T. Griffin and Benj. Deford, Directors on the part of the State in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

A motion was made that the several orders of the day be postponed to-day, for the purpose of lowering the pile of local bills which have accumulated on the Speaker's desk. The order was adopted, and this morning was devoted to the consideration of those bills as will also be an evening session to be held at 4 P. M.

The House passed the following bills viz.

A bill to authorise the M. E. Church of Baltimore and its vicinity to hold a lot of ground as a burial ground.

A supplement to an act for raising a lottery to construct a certain turnpike road in Washington county.

A bill for the prevention of alienation of property in certain cases.

A bill to incorporate Newton University.

A bill to allow Patrick O'Neal of Frederick county time to complete his collections.

A bill supplemantal to the act to facilitate the collection of the portion of the tax levied in pursuance of ch. 23 of 1841.

Nothing worthy of note transpired in the Senate.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24, 1845.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

This evening's session was, in accordance with the order of the morning, devoted to the transaction of local business which had accumulated to a great extent upon the Speaker's table.

A number of private bills were acted upon, which would be uninteresting to your readers to detail.

Some few local public bills were passed the most interesting of which was a bill reducing the number of members of the Levy Court of Frederick county from eleven to five, which was strongly opposed by the minority of the House.

The House also passed bills authorising the Levy Court of Cecil county to build a certain bridge over the Great Elk creek; establishing a division line between School District No. 1 and Frederick Academy in Caroline county; and consolidating the duties of the Levy Court and Commissioners of Montgomery County.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25, 1845.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The annual debate on the "fish bill" came off to day. A bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled an act "to preserve the breed of fish in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and for other purposes." The act lay heavy penalties upon persons placing stakes, piles or other pieces of timber in the head waters of the Chesapeake Bay, for the purpose of attaching seins thereto, with a view of taking shad or fish of any description.

Mr. Lankford a few weeks since reported a bill enacting that the said act shall not be construed to apply to persons setting seins during the night, provided they be removed before sunrise. This gave rise to a debate between the delegates of the lower and upper portions of the Eastern Shore; the former opposing and the latter advocating the passage of the bill, which was eventually passed by the following vote—yeas 39, nays 21.

The House passed a bill supplemental to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors therein mentioned.

Also a bill reported by Mr. Stewart, for the better regulation of negro and mulatto children—merely extending the discretion of executors and administrators in regard to the disposal of this species of property.

Also a bill reported by Mr. Morsell, declaring the intent and meaning of the act for the protection of oysters, passed 1833, ch. 254, to be that the shore extend to low water mark, and applying the provisions of the said bill to Herring Bay.

The following bills were reported this morning:

By Mr. Archer, a bill supplemental to the act, renewing the charter of the Havre de Grace Bank; and a bill to authorize the licensing of land agents and real estate brokers.

By Mr. Graves, to lay a tax of 25 per cent. upon the amount of fees received by clerks and registers, over and above $1200 per annum.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the bill reported by Mr. Biser to provide for taking the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a convention to form a new constitution.

Mr. Biser and Mr. Holliday spoke in favor of the measure, founding their remarks principally upon the financial advantages of reform, and upon the defective character of the constitution, owing to the time at which it was made, viz: during the war of the Revolution. No discussion was had,—the previous question being called immediately after Mr. Holliday had finished. The vote was then taken on striking out the enacting clause of the bill, being made by Mr. Calvert, and was determined as follows—yeas 39, nays 31.

So the bill was accordingly rejected.

The House, by a vote of 36 to 28, reconsidered the vote by which the Canal bill was rejected, and the bill was referred back to the select committee, who will report another bill to the House.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

IN SENATE.—The bill taxing commissions allowed to trustees and receivers, came up as the order of the day. The bill underwent discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Hambleton & Phelps for, and Messrs. Frick and Ely against the bill. It was passed by a vote of 13 to 6.

Some time was also passed in Executive session, but I have been unable to learn what was done.

### VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—THE LONG AGONY OVER!

The House of Delegates yesterday, at their Evening's Session, decided a question which has been discussed ably on both sides for the last three days, viz: the 'Right of Way' asked by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company through Virginia to a point on the Ohio River not lower than Parkersburg, by a vote of 85 to 38. An amendment was adopted requiring the road to terminate at Wheeling. Various amendments were offered and lost. On motion of Mr. Edmunds of Halifax, after a long debate, the bill was so amended as to require the fare on the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road to be reduced to four cents per mile. At S. P. M., the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

*Richmond Enq.*

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