A resolution directing an examination of Putnam's ploughing and dredging machine.

Acts passed which originated in the House.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1845, and ending on the 13th day of June, 1846.

An act to authorize the sale of two Arabian horses, received a present by the Consul of the United States at Zanzibar, from the Imaum of Muscat.

An act to correct a clerical error in the act supplementary to an act to regulate arrests on mesne process in the District of Columbia, and to amend the title thereof.

An act for the relief of the President and Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1846.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "An act to establisha port of delivery at the city of Lafayette, in the State of Louisiana."

An act to change the time of holding the circuit and criminal courts in the county of Washington.

An act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1846.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1846.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846.

An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union, and for other purposes.

[This act relates exclusively to the New State of Florida.]

An act supplementary to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union.

[This act relates exclusively to the new State of Iowa.)

An act for the purchase of certain copies of the history of Oregon, California, and the other territories on the north west coast of America.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the U. States for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1846.

An act providing payment for certain military services in Florida.

An act to establish certain post routs.

An act for the construction and improvement of certain roads in the Territory of Wisconsin.

An act regulating commercial intercourse with the Islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre.

An act to continue the harbor improvement already commenced at the town of Southport, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

An act making appropriations for certain improvements in the Territory of Iowa.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1846.

An act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President in all the States in the Union.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1846, and for other purposes.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to pay any balance that may be due the Shawnee Indians who served in the Florida war.

Joint resolutions for annexing Texas to the United States.

Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General of the U. States to contract with railroad companies in certain cases, without advertising for proposals therefor.

Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury whenever any State shall have been or may be in default for the payment of interest or principal on investments in its stocks or bonds held by the United States in trust, to retain certain moneys to which such State is entitled, for the purposes therein named.

Joint resolution to fix the time when the act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenue of the Post Office Department, passed at this session, shall go into effect.

GOVERNOR PORTER'S PARDONS.—The statistics of the pardoning power, as exercised by the late Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, are worth looking into, if for no other purpose than to show to the country the mischievous abuse to which that prerogative has been extended. It is quite impossible, for us, at least, to account for the conduct of Gov. Porter, or to imagine any reasonable motive for it. It is perfectly unexplainable. But there is no such difficulty in determining upon the consequences of such a course; they are in the highest degree deleterious and dangerous. It appears by authentic records of his administration, that during the term of service he pardoned 55 persons before trial; 570 after conviction, and remitted 177 fines and forfeitures. Of the offence for which these pardons were granted, 3 were for murder in the first degree; 29 for murder in the second degree; 25 for manslaughter; 29 for burglary; 16 for arson; 10 for rape and 5 for perjury. A precious list of scoundrels certainly, to be let loose upon society, after fair trials by the established tribunals of the country, or who were screaned from trial according to the laws of the land by the interposition of the Executive. Such a fearful list of abuses as is here presented, certainly urge one of two courses upon the citizens of every State in the Union; either such legal or constitutional restrictions as shall take this power from the Governor, greatly modify his right to exercise it, or more care in the selection of chief magistrates to whom such high and responsible prerogatives are entrusted.

New York Courier.

THE INAUGURATION.

The National Intelligencer has the following sketch of the scene and proceedings within the Capitol, at the time of the Inauguration:

Within the Capitol a more interesting scene presented itself than on the approach to it. The avenues to the building had all been closed and carefully guarded till the hour appointed in the plan of proceedings. But, when that hour did arrive, the rush was fearful. No limbs, happily, were broken, though injuries both to clothes and persons certainly were sustained.—The gentlemen's gallery in the Senate chamber was crowded as in a moment, while the stairs leading to it and a large space about the door long continued to be occupied by a struggling mass, vainly hoping to work their way in. The circular gallery opposite to the gentlemen's gallery was given up to the Ladies, on condition, however, that beaux and brothers should be left behind; and, accordingly, when these doors also were thrown open, such a din of sweet sounds burst forth, and such a waving of plumes, fanned by ambrosial breath, astonished the delightened air, as would call for a poet duly to describe it.

In the area below, the officials might be seen arranging seats and making preparation for the august assemblage that was soon to enter. Senators and Representatives in Congress began to drop in, with now & then one of our naval or military heroes in his imposing military dress & then the craning of necks, & peering of eager curious eyes, and the pressing of incessant querries, showed that to a large portion of those who beheld it the scene was entirely new. At length the Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Clerk of the Supreme Court made their appearance, at the head of the Judges of the Supreme Court in their robes, who, entering the space in front of the Secretary's table, occupied seats in a semicircle on the right of the Chair of the President of the Senate. A solemn, beautiful, and very appropriate Prayer was delivered by the Chaplain of the Senate.

The Senate being called to order, the new Senators were qualified; among whom we recognised, with cordial satisfaction, the noble intellectual countenances of several good Whigs and true, the eloquent advocates and guardians of the Union and the Constitution, whose voice has been as a battle cry in some of the darkest days of our changeful history.

When all the new Senators had taken their seats, the appearance of the Vice President elect attracted, as well by the dignity as the snow like whiteness of the hair which distinguishes Mr. Dallas, the immediate notice of all spectators. The oath of office was administered to him by the Hon. Mr. Mangum, the President of the Senate, who immediately vacated his own seat, surrendering it to the new occupant.

A brief pause ensued; after which Mr. Dallas rose and delivered, with great self possession and composure the brief Address of which a copy will be found below.

The diplomatic Corps entered the hall while the Vice President was speaking, and took their seats on the left of the chair opposite the Judges. If the appearance of Major General Scott, with his towering form and lofty plumes, and other General and Staff Officers, in full uniform, called forth comments and inquiries in all quarters, who can tell the impression on one of the sons of the West, now visiting cities for the first time, of the brillant, many colored dazzling spectacle of official national costumes now presented to his gaze?

"Who is that gentleman in the bright red coat?" "Which is the British Minister?" "Which is the French?" "Who is that with the large epaulets?" "Where is the Spanish Minister?" "Who are all those in the back row?—that one with the gold snuff box in his hand?—that young man with the black moustaches?" "Where is the *Mexican* Minister?" A hundred questions like these might be heard among the crowd in the gallery and the man who could answer seemed to be looked to as a sort of oracle.

At length the two Presidents, actual and elect, entered, not like Richard and Bolingbroke, but side by side, and took their seats below the Clerk's table, and with their faces towards the audience and then after a brief pause, the order of arrangements was read aloud, the parties falling into their places as they were respectively named, and the whole mass left the Senate Chamber and proceeded to the Eastern Portico.

Here a temporary stage had been erected, as at the inauguration of President Harrison, over the great flight of steps; and from the front of this, the President Elect read to as many of the vast mass which filled the space in front as could hear him the Address which will be found in the preceeding columns. He read it in a firm tone of voice, with the air of a man profoundly impressed by it himself, and desirous to impress it upon others.

The delivery of the Inaugural being concluded, the Oath of Office was administered to the President by the Chief Justice of the United States, and the new President was saluted by loud cheers from the surrounding multitude.

The Procession was then again formed, and escorted the President to the Presidential Mansion, where, in the course of the afternoon, he received the congratulations of a large number of his fellow citizens.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EMPIRE CLUB.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Washington, March 5, 1845.

I take great pleasure in relating a circumstance which all will agree redounds greatly to Mr. Polk's credit. It is stated that the famous or rather *infamous* Empire Club, which has figured somewhat more conspicuously here for two days past than has been agreeable to those of the party who have some notions of propriety, sent a deputation to Mr. Polk to know when it would be his pleasure to receive 'the Empire Club?' His prompt and dig nified reply was, "Never, never! As *citizens*, I shall be happy to see any one who may happen to belong to that or any other Club; but *as a Club*, I cannot see them."

Quite different were Mr. Tyler's notions of propriety, as he received the Club, as a Club, at the White House, listened to a speech from Capt. Rynders' made one in reply, and was escorted by the Club to Fuller's Hotel.

Immense numbers are leaving the city by every regular train of cars, and by extra trains which are put in requisition, and yet the name of those who are still here seeking office, is legion.

For the first time in my life, I saw the two parties in the Seuate to-day separated by the principal entrance—the Whigs to a man being on the left of the President, and their opponents on the right.

There is much complaint and disatisfaction among some of the disappointed. Col. Butler, of Kentucky, expected to have been Secretary of War, and had set his heart upon it, and Mr. Saunders, Postmaster General, and he had set his affections also upon a seat in the Cabinet. Of course, they feel mortified, and however they may endeavour to restrain an expression of their feelings—and Mr. S. scarcely attempts to disguise his—their immediate friends do not feel bound to restrain their feelings, and accordingly give vent to them in strong and indignant terms. The fact that Tennessee has a member of the Cabinet, as well as the President, gives great offence to those States that think themselves entitled to some consideration at the hands of Mr. Polk, whilst Cave Johnson's claims and qualifications, or rather the want of them, provoke severe remarks. T is is, however, a family matter, and must be settled by these whose affair it is.

OLDSCHOOL.

☞Having copied into yesterday's paper from one of our contemporaries a notice of the intercourse between "the Empire Club" and the President of the United States, we have unwittingly subjected ourselves to an implied obligation to publish the following denial of the main allegation in the case.—*Nat. Intel.*

Washington, March 10, 1845.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer:

I notice an article in your paper this day, in which it is stated that the Empire Club sent a deputation to President Polk to ascertain at what time he would be willing to receive them as a Club, and that the President replied, "Never as a Club, but at any time as citizens." That statement is untrue from beginning to end. We did not send a deputation from the Club to make inquiries about our reception: we called upon the President in a body at eight o'clock in the evening, were kindly received, and invited into the reception room. We marched in with our music playing and banners flying: we were greeted with a cordial welcome from the President and other distinguished gentleman who were present, and who can bear witness to what I have stated

Yours, &c. ISAIAH RYNDERS,
President of the Empire Club.

Correspondent of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8, 1845.

The Senate had no session yesterday, having adjourned over on Thursday to Monday next. The plea was to give the President time to make his selections of nominations for offices which are now vacant and must be filled during this session of the Senate. Among these offices are a Justice of the Supreme Court and the Consul for Liverpool—both offices much coveted, and for which there are a great many applicants. I have not seen it mentioned, but it is so I understand, that on the last night of the session, Mr. Wilkins, ex-Secretary of War, was nominated for the Judge, but the Senate did not act on it.—It is a question whether this nomination fell with the adjournment of the old Senate, on the 4th of March, but the better opinion is, it did not. Mr. Wilkins is the brother-in-law of Mr. Vice President Dallas, and if he fails in getting the Judgeship will put in for the Senator in place of Mr. Buchanan.

Every body says Gen. Armstrong, of Tenn. will be appointed Consul to Liverpool.

The Locofocos held a caucus in the Capitol yesterday, and it is understood that the printer to the Senate was the bone of contention. One fragment are for giving the printing to the Constitution, (Mr. Calhoun's paper) and another to give it to the Globe.

There is a tremendous opposition to Bancroft in the Senate and out of it Mr. McDuffie made a speech against him, charging him with radicalism, Dorrism, &c.—The New England "democracy" who objected to him at first, now take courage from the hesitation in the Senate, and are clamorous against him.

The President already realizes the discomforts of his office in the matter of office-beseeching. He is literally beseiged by a swarm of hungry partizans, and is beset every moment he will allow them to approach him. He is sometimes very free in his censure of those who say they have a "right to be heard;" and I heard one who thinks himself a great man, say to another of a gang, that he did "not understand this way Mr. Polk had of talking people down."

There is to be a sweep in the General Post Office—and the public will not regret it, though they may object to particular cases. Mr. J. S. Skinner, the third Assistant Postmaster General, is pursued with much zeal; and the Kitchen Cabinet"—for that offspring of the reign of Jackson is revived, with Amos Kendall at its head,—say that Mr. Jesse Dow, Doorkeeper to the House, must get the place The disinterested Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire wants to be Commissioner of Patents; and the immaculate Amos Kendall is soliciting the Washington City Post Office.

They say there will be no removals till after the Senate adjourns. Time will be taken for consideration, and then all will go with one "fell swoop."

I will give you my views of

MR. POLK'S CABINET.

There is, I think, a feeling a pretty general disappointment at the composition of Mr. Polk's Cabinet. It is not so strong as I expected it would be, and indeed, embraces no man of high commanding abilities.

Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State, has been for many years in Congress. Although he has justly a reputation for talents. I am not aware that he has ever done any thing to distinguish himself as a public benefactor. No great measure acknowledges him as its author. An ardent admirer, it is said, of Mr. Clay he never had the moral courage to follow the example of that illustrious man, and give tone to the public opinion in his own State, instead of servilely following and profiting by it. A rank federalist in early life, he was not long discovering that a Pennsylvania politician, looking for preferment, would have to adopt the extreme of the Democratic doctrine, if he would rise to the top of the wave and maintain himself upon its crest. He tried the experiment, found it to succeed, and has ever since practiced the same lesson with the same results. Mr. Buchanan may make a very respectable Secretary of State, but the future chronicler of that part of our history which depends upon the records of that Department, will not fail to mark how far he comes short of Adams and Clay and Webster, who were there before him. It is but just however, to say that he is, by far a safer and sounder man than his immediate predecessor, Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Walker, the Secretary of Treasury, also leaves the Senate for a place in the Cabinet. His appointment is the result of the Texas movement, with which he has been very conspicuously connected. His capacity for business is said to be respectable, and I have heard him spoken of as a man of considerable energy. It is, however, universally conceded, that he is but illy calculated to bear the burden of responsibility and care which a substantive head of the Treasury Department must undertake. His opinions upon questions of finance and financial policy cannot command the confidence of the country—for nothing can be more crude and erroneous than they have always been. As a writer, Mr. Walker is verbose and inaccurate—without logic and without method. His speeches are muddy themes. His essays shallow, but turbid rills. In reading the one, or the other, the mind will involuntarily adopt the idea that the author is a bustling, fussy little man full of self confidence and self-importance but without any real claims to vigor of intellect or elevation of purpose.

Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of War, is a man who appears upon the political stage again, like a ghost. In digging him up, Mr. Polk is a resurrectionist. We should as soon have expected to see John Branch or John H. Eaton disinterred, as Mr. Marcy. "Why I heard you were dead," said one of Heraclitus' heroes to another. "Did you; but you see I am alive, don't you?" "That's true," rejoins the sceptic, "but the man who told me you were dead is more worthy of belief than you are." Is William L. Marcy, in truth and in deed, a living Secretary of War? No man, then, need despair—such a thing as a political dissolution is out of the question.

Of Mr. Cave Johnson, I know but little. He has been in Congress for several years and is said to be a man of industrious habits,—a quality which is indispensable in a Postmaster General. It is generally conceded that he is a man of moderate capacity, but better than Mr. Wickliffe, the present incumbent.

Mr. Bancroft, who has been nominated for the Navy Department, was once a parson—an original Whig, turned Loco for office, then became an author—was Collector of Boston, and intends, it is said to be the biographer of General Jackson. In this lies the secret of his present nomination, which is violently opposed before the Senate by his own party.

Mr. John Y. Mason was a District Judge in Virginia, but, not liking the law, became Tyler's Secretary of the Navy. He now reluctantly returns to the law, as Attorney General not being able to retain his present place. He is said to be a man of much personal respectability, and is popular with the Navy.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Polk has not in the outset of his career as President manifested the posession of the great and essential quality of being a good Judge of men. Had he been such, he would have strengthened himself by calling around him a Cabinet who would have served to conceal his own mediocrity. But, perhaps he had that infirmity of certain minds, which cannot bear the rebuking presence of a superior genius.

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Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1845.

No nominations are understood to have been confirmed by the U. S. Senate to day nor acted upon, except to be referred to the respective committees.

It is said, and I have no doubt the fact is so, that Mr. John Armstrong, of Nashville, Tennessee has been nominated as Consul to Liverpool, and Mr. John Davis of Pennsylvania a few years since one of the Representatives in Congress from that State, Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia in place of Mr. Cooper, the tragedian, whose temporary commission to the same office had expired. There were various other nominations made, it is said, but I believe they were for minor offices.

This morning Mr. Buchanan, the new Secretary of State, entered upon the duties of his department.

I also learn that Mr. Bancroft, recently confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Navy, commenced the duties of his office this morning, and was waited upon by the clerks and gentlemen having charge of the different bureaus in the Navy Department. He will to morrow receive the formal visit, it is reported, of the Naval officers now here in full uniform.

It is said that Mr. Calhoun will leave this city for Charleston by the mail boat to morrow morning.

APPOINTED.—Col. J. Knox Walker, the President's Private Secretary, (and his nephew,) has been appointed, by the President and Senate, Secretary to sign Patents.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of the 6th inst.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE BURNT.

An unusually destructive fire occurred in this city last night, between eight and nine o'clock, by which was consumed the handsome edifice, erected but a few years ago, known as the National Theatre, besides some seven or eight dwelling-houses situated on the southeast corner of the same square, and fronting on Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street, in addition, we believe, to several stables and other buildings which stood on alleys that pass through the square.

The fire originated in what is called the oil-room, in the back part of the Theatre; while the performances of the evening were in progress; but, fortunately for the persons in attendance, who composed a very large and respectable audience of both sexes, the alarm was given sufficiently soon to allow them all to escape from the burning building without the happening of any serious accident.

The Theatre was burnt entirely out, leaving the bare walls alone standing. We believe it was lately purchased from the company who erected it by Mr. Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, of this city, whose loss must be considerable, especially if our information be correct that there was no insurance upon the property. Mr. Burton was the lessee, who has also, no doubt, suffered much loss. We do not know who the other sufferers are, except that our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Charles J. Nourse, was one of them, and Mr. Louis Vivans another.

The Globe Printing Office, which occupies the lot on the west side of the Theatre, was saved from injury by being protected by the high and thick walls of the latter building, and on account of the wind blowing pretty freshly at the time from the west, which carried the flames in an opposite direction.

Maryland Legislature.

Reported for the American Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, March 8, 1845.

I dropped a very hasty note last night, informing you of the passage of the Canal bill, by a single vote. The yeas and nays, at the final vote on the bill were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, Thomas, Hopewell, Tilden, Spencer, Worthington, of A. A., Lynch, Johnson, of A. A, Kent, Morsell, Hughes, Freeman, Williams, of Somerset, Muse, Frazier, Keene, Bowie, Harrison, Ford of Queen Anne's, Shriver, Biser, Johnson, of Frederick, Poole, Buckey, Yellott, Clarke, Boteler, Motter, Hart, Howard, Waters, Patterson, Kilgour, Sprigg, of Allegany, Hammill, Neff, Fitzpatrick, Raymond, Thompson—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Tilden, Hollyday, of Kent, Stewart, Hance, Walker, Randall, Worthington, of Baltimore co., Ware, Harrington, Bowdle, Goldsborough, Long, Phillips, Lankford, Tall, Bouchell, Hollyday, of Cecil, Maffitt, Harris, Calvert, Ghiselin, George, Henry, Purnell, Lamden, Fooks, Archer, Amos, McKnett, Jump, Stansbury, of Balto. city, Williams, of Baltimore city, Springer, Graves, Galleghar, Ebaugh, Rogers—37.

The bill provides for the issue of $1,700,000 in bonds of the company, in favor of which the liens of the State on the tolls of the Canal are waved;—the operation of the bill dependent upon the execution of a contract for the transportation of 195,000 tons between Cumberland and Georgetown.

The passage of this act leaves no very important measure before the House.—The consequence was, that there was comparatively a thin attendance this morning, and the business was retarded by the random manner in which business was taken up and transacted.

But six bills received final votes at all and those, except one, of a private nature.

Mr. Archer reported a bill to repeal the act of 1841, for the completion of the Canal.

Which resolution and bill were laid on the table.

The resolution for the appointment of Bank Directors on the part of the State, submitted on 21st ult., was this morning adopted. The House then proceeded to the election, and the gentleman mentioned therein, whose names have been furnished, were elected.

A bill was reported by Mr. Williams, to lessen the expenses of Baltimore city Court—laid on the table.

The consideration of the bill to provide for the division of Baltimore city into 20 wards was resumed. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Graves, to have the bill submitted to a vote of the people and negatived by a vote of 16 to 42. The bill was then passed, by a vote of 43 to 16.

A bill was reported by Mr. Lynch, taxing certain officers—which lies over.

The House at 3 o'clock, adjourned till 4 P. M.

By a tie vote, 10 to 10, the Stamp Act was this morning lost in the Senate.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1845.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On Saturday night the House passed a bill laying arbitrary taxes upon the Clerks of the Court of Appeals, the Clerks of the County Courts, the Registers of Wills and the Court of Chancery. What will be its fate in the Senate cannot yet be surmised. It is not entirely in accordance with the proposition contained in the message from the Senate, accompanying the previous bill rejected by that body.

They this day passed, after some debate a bill reducing a salery of the Government from 1st January, 1848, to $3,000; of the Secretary of State, from 6th January, 1846, to $1200; and the saleries of others one fourth, except of the Treasurer and his clerk, and those receiving their pay from the tobacco fund—said reduction to take place from the latter date.

A bill from the Senate to direct the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections;

A bill reported by Mr. Hollyday of Kent, relative to the sales of property by constables;

A bill reported by Mr Williams of Baltimore city, to prevent riots at fires in said city;

A bill also reported by Mr. W. to exempt the free negroes of Baltimore city in certain cases, from the operation of the law of this session forfeiting their residence on absence of thirty days from the State;

A bill relating to elections in Dorchester county;

A bill supplemental to the act reviving certain sections of the act incorporating a company to make a turnpike from Frederick to Harper's Ferry;

A bill reported by Mr. Williams, to limit the tenure of office of Attorney General;

A bill from the Senate, supplemental to the act extending the charter of the several banks in the city of Baltimore.

On Saturday night the Committee on Ways and Means delivered a report.

The resolution of Mr. Calvert, directing the Attorney General to examine the laws of Delaware and Pennsylvania relative to the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Rail Road and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and if in his opinion the interest of the State require, to commence suit for the foreclosure of the State's mortgages.

SENATE.

The bill laying a tax on stamps, &c., was reconsidered and passed this morning.

The Senate also passed an act incorporating the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore; and a supplement to the act providing for the appointment of a weigher of live stock.

They have under consideration the Canal bill, which they will probably pass by one vote.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1845.

CLOSING NIGHT SESSION.

The House are awaiting a deputation from the Senate to announce the presence of the Governor,—all Legislative business being brought to a close. Each House has acted on all the bills of the other, and nothing remains to be done but the signing and affixing the great seal.

The following bills became laws to night, viz: A supplement to the act giving the Chancellor and County Courts jurisdiction in cases of divorce; a bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the High Court of Chancery; a bill relating to sales of property by Constables; a bill to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland; a bill taxing certain officers; a bill to provide for the division of Baltimore city into 20 wards; a bill relating to the fees of the Clerks and Registers of Wills, whose terms, have expired by constitutional limitation; the bill to repeal the act of 1841 to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland; a bill to prevent illegal voting; a bill to regulate the charges for the use of the Hackney Carriages in Baltimore city; a supplement to the act extending the charters of the several Banks in Baltimore; the bill for the appointment of additional Leather Inspectors.

The senate rejected the bill fixing the saleries of certain officers.

Also the bill providing for Biennial sessions of the Legislature.

And the bill to limit the tenure of office of Attorney General.

The Senate received to night the following nominations, which were confirmed.

For Chief Judge—Robert N. Martin, of Baltimore.

For Register of Wills of Cecil county—George R. Howard.

The bill above mentioned, fixing the saleries of certain officers, establishes the following rates of taxation.

The Clerk of Baltimore City Court and the Clerk of Baltimore County Court and the Register of Wills of Baltimore County—each to pay the sum of $900; the Clerks of the Court of Appeals of the Western Shore, and of the Court of Prince George's County, the sum of $350 each; the Clerks of Washington County Court $400; of Allegany $300; of Frederick $450; of Talbot, Queen Ann, St. Mary's, Kent; Charles, each $200; of Cecil, Somerset, Harford, Montgomery, Dorchester, and the Register of Washington County, each $250;—of Carroll, Anne Arundel, Register of Prince George, and the Register of Court of Chancery, each $150; the Register of St. Mary's, Charles, Queen Ann, Talbot, Worcester, and Allegany, each $100; Clerk of Howard District $75; Register of Frederick County $300; Registers of Cecil, Somerset, Montgomery, Harford and Dorchester, each $125; of Caroline, Kent, Calvert, Anne Arundel, each $75, and of Howard District $30; the Clerk of Court of Appeals, E. S. $10.

After the Governor shall have signed the laws, which will be about 3 o'clock, the Houses will adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. H. W. Fitzhugh has been appointed Director on the part of the State in the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, vice J. J. Speed, resigned. And Wm. T. Goldsborough, State's agent in Joint Stock Co., in place of Wm. N. Purnell, resigned.

THE OREGON QUESTION

The following information, copied from the New York Courier and Enquirer of 27th ult. is highly interesting at the present juncture in public affairs:

"We referred yesterday to the favorable account, given in a recent message of the President of the amicable spirit in which this negotiation has been conducted.

"Since then we learn, upon authority entitled to the most implicit reliance, that in the event of a failure on the part of the negotiators at Washington to agree upon the respective rights of the parties the British Government have suggested the reference of the whole question to the arbitration of any European Sovereign *to be designated by the Government of the United States*, agreeing to abide by his award.

"With such an offer this nation must close, unless we be prepared to assert our extremest claims at every hazard, without regard to the claims of others, and in ut-

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