FOREIGN NEWS.

28 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, 18th, bringing accounts from Liverpool and London of the 4th inst. being one month later than the previous advices.

No news of the missing packets—and all hope of their safety is now nearly abandoned.

The cotton market in Liverpool is buoyant: but the American provision market is dull.

The new tariff proposed by Sir Robert Peel, repeals the duty on cotton, wool, glass, staves, anchors, and the export duty on coal.

The Foreign events possess little interest, if we except Switzerland, where the violence of party conflict has again made itself manifest in the affair of the Jesuits. Matters look threatening; but hopes are entertained that the quarrel may subside, as family quarrels ought—in both parties giving way a little for the purposes of harmony and good fellowship. M. Guizot has triumphed in the Chamber of Deputies, on the vote of supply for the Secret Service, by a majority of 24. This majority is deemed satisfactory, as it may enable him to "rub on" during the remainder of the session. Rumor adds that the Chambers will be dissolved in the autumn, for the purpose of testing the Minister's popularity with the electoral body of France.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The European Times says:

The right of search—that irritating surveillance of the high seas, which has proved of late years an endless source of annoyance to American shipping—is virtually at an end. The Commission which has been appointed on the part of the English and French Cabinets to modify the evil may throw dust in the eyes of the Exeter Hall saints, but it will assuredly deceive no one else. For all practical purposes the power is gone. Public opinion in France is so potent against the principle, that no ministry can withstand it, and some of the most clear-headed of English statesmen think that not only does this obnoxious right of search constantly keep us on the confines of a collition with the United States, but that so far from mitigating the horrors of the slave-trade, it has actually increased it. Lord Howick, whose talents as a debater and keenness as a politician place him foremost amongst the master-spirits of the British Senate, has unequivocally given vent to his belief that the right of search might be abolished with advantage to the African and to England.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Morning dresses are all made high a corsage caraco, that is, with jackets round the waist, which entirely cover the hips. The spencers basquines are becoming more and more worn. Low black satin dresses, with a black velvet berthe, so finely embroidered in braid as to resemble a Gothic lace, are worn. Frogs are also in great demand for redingotes, whether made of velvet, satin, or moire. Those finished off with little acorns are the prettiest.

Evening dresses, in satin, damask, or brocade, are almost all trimmed with lace, sometimes placed on echelle on the front of the dress, or as montants on each side, separated by a plait of ribbon or a row of bows, forming pompon. Sashes with bows and long ends are often seen with double dresses of gauze lisse, trimmed with bouillones of the same sort, through which is passed a ribbon fastened here and there with a rose. The bodies are made very deep points and very low in the corsage. They are almost heart-shaped, and show a chemisette of embroidered or plated muslin coming a good way above the front of the dress.

Long curls falling to the shoulders are very fashionable. This style of dressing the hair admits the bunches of flowers, which are composed of three asters, roses, or camellias. Algerian Turbans as much worn; that called Turban kabile is much admired. It is made of a cassimere guaze, in large blue and silver stripes, finished off with frienge of a new kind. The coiffures marquises made of blonde Isppets and flowers are still in grand vogue.

The success of green wreaths has inspired the idea of la guirlande Naxos, a mixture of ivy and vine leaves which reminds one of the poetical head-dress of the lovely Ariadne, & her somewhat bacchanalia elegance in the island of Naxos; only the maker has added to the untique wreath a few little flowers, so brilliant as to resemble bunches of pearls or enamel. This is associating the coquetterie of our day with the mythological souvenirs of Greece.

The Mexican Indemnity—A letter in the Richmond Enquirer gives the following account of what has become of the missing instalments on the indemnity stipulated to be paid to this country by Mexico:

"Here are the circumstances of the case as they were told to me to day, by a gentleman on whom I can rely. The firm of Hargous & Co., in Vera Cruz and New York, and Voss & Co., in Mexico, are agents of our government for receiving the money already stipulated to be paid by Mexico to the United States. Trigueros, Santa Anna's late Secretary of the Treasury, is a principal partner of these firms.—With one hand, as Santa Anna's fiscal agent, he paid the last instalment ($275,-000) into the other, with which he wrote the receipt as agent of the United States Government. The money found its way into his own pocket, and he has absquatulated along with the rest of his master's Ministers, whose heads are not safe on their own shoulders if caught within the Republic of Mexico. Santa Anna's robberies of the Treasury of his own government, furnished him with an illustrious precedent for this robbery of ours. Our Treasury suffers by this financial "operation;" for you will remember he was sufficiently patriotic to give his own government a receipt for the money as United States agent. Thus Congress will be forced to appropriate the sum stolen, the United States being responsible for it to the claimants."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1845.

I must tell you a little, amusing incident about the present of a "horse" to President Polk, and by him politely rejected, which you may have seen alluded to in some of the newspapers.

It appears that "Tom Lloyd," as the Surveyor of your good Port of Baltimore is properly and familiarly called—for he is a jovial, good-natured son of the Emerald Isle, who has honorably risen in the world from a dealer in oysters in Washington, to the Surveyorship of the Port in Baltimore—took it into his patriotic and disinterested head that the new President would be pleased to be presented with a fine & valuable horse. And Tom Lloyd's warm Irish friend, "Pat Maguire," of this city, thought so too. 'Tom' being wealthy, but no orator like Brutus," consented to "do" the horse, if "Pat," who has an abominable gift of the gab, would "do" the speechifying on the occasion. This was just into Maguire's hand—it was. So the horse, "Tom" and "Pat" repaired to the White House—the "present" was made, and so was Maguire's speech! [By the way, persons are arriving here, almost daily, relative to the offices in Baltimore, both from the ins and the outs. There will be changes before long.]

But the "present" wouldn't stay made! President Polk, kindly appreciating the generous and *disinterested* motives of his Irish friends, politely sent the horse back with the information that he had adopted a rule not to accept "presents" from incumbents of, or applicants for, the public offices. So Tom's horse was *rejected*, and the inference of the wicked ones is that Tom will be *rejected* also! Others there are who want his place.

It is said that a good Locofoco from Pitsburg, was in the Theatre in this city on the night that edifice was burnt, and that, such was his hurry to escape from the flames of the conflagration, he left his overcoat behind. The garment, however, was saved, and lo and behold! in its pockets were found something less perhaps than a half peck of petitions & recommendations in his favor as an applicant for the Pittsburg Post Office. This involves a nice question for the Cabinet to solve—whether a man ought to be appointed to an office who will run away from the petitions and memorials recommending him for the place?

One of the appointments, confirmed by the Senate, of which I have seen no notice in the newspapers, is that of Winthrop Pickering, as Surveyor of the Port of Portsmouth, N. H. in place of Jos. Locke, appointed by Capt. Tyler, and rejected by the Senate.

A good story of Mr. Bancroft's manner of getting rid of office applicants, is told, but whether true or not is more than I know. He did not enter upon the duties of his Department until a day or two after the other Secretaries had "set in"—consequently he was correct in his conjecture that he would be overrun with the horde of applicants whom the Heads of the other Departments had turned off. It is said that he told his messenger to tell each applicant as he came in to the Ante-Room that the Secretary was busy, but would soon be disengaged, until the Ante-Room should be filled, and then to let him know the fact, which was accordingly done. Mr. Bancroft thereupon instead of sending for the applicants to come into his room, one by one, repaired himself to the ante-room and informed the crowd altogether that he could do nothing in the way of making removals and appointments—that it was a very delicate business—that politics constituted an exceedingly unpleasant and unprofitable pursuit—and he would most affectionately beg leave to advise all of his democratic friends there assembled to go to their respective homes, and following their own proper pursuits, callings and professions, thank their stars that they had something better to do than to fill poor clerkships! "What a falling off was there, my countrymen!"

It is said that General Parker, the Chief Clerk of the War department, has made a report to the new Secretary of War, in relation to the number of Clerks employed in the War office; their duties respectively, and their capacity and attention, or lack of attention, as the case may be, to those duties. After finishing the report, in which it is said; several Clerks (who came in under Mr. Secretary Porter's management, and some others,) were spoken of in any but the most flattering terms, General Parker caused it to be shown to all the clerks reported upon, that they might, if they chose, show cause why they should not be so represented. The result is not yet known.

Papers and documents are in circulation in relation to the management of the Indian Bureau, which, with other things; will be apt to cause the dismissal from that bureau of T. Hartley Crawford. Who'll get his place?

The Globe intimates that Sam. Houston will be the next President of the United States. A "democrat" whig suggests that Frank Thomas should be run for Vice President. U.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1845.

There has been a rumor in town to-day that a change is to be made in the Cabinet—that Mr. Buchanan is to be made Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin, and that Mr. Walker, now of the Treasury, is to be transferred to the State Department. The change would be a good one, but whether the rumor in relation to it is true or not, is more than I know. [More than doubtful.]

It is pretty generally understood that Skinner, Third Assistant Post Master General, will receive notice to leave early next week—that Doctor Miller, the Second Assistant, will succeed him, and that Col. Medill, of Ohio, will succeed Dr. Miller. The office of Second Assistant Postmaster General is a very important one, inasmuch as it makes, with the approbation of the Head of the Department, all the removals and appointments of Postmasters all over the country. Hence a different man from Dr. Miller, who is a *Tylerite*, is wanted to fill it, while, it being dangerous to turn the Doctor out altogether, as some suppose, in consequence of his knowledge, of and participation in, certain arrangements which have been hitherto made, that gentleman is transferred to an office with the same salary ($2500) as the one he leaves. An even exchange is said to be no robbery. I however am an unbeliever in the doctrine that Capt. Tyler's brother-in-law will be retained in an office, secrets or no secrets.

Eli Moore, of New York—you have heard of Eli!—has been astonished!! How think you it was done? Why, he paid a visit to Gov. Marcy in the Governor's *sanctum sanctorum*—and there he beheld, in close confab with the new Secretary of War, Mr. Postmaster Graham, of New York, and Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe! What could those offensive *Tylerites* want of so pure a democrat as William L. Marcy? Mr. Moore nearly fainted, of course, and was hardly able to get away to tell the tale of his astonishment!

It is said that the Austrian Charge des Affairship—the place that was cut down from a full mission by the wicked Senate, just after Mr. Merrick made his Texas somerset—is to be given to Mr. J. G. Harris, who leaves here this evening for his home at Nashville. So he doesn't edit the *Polk organ*. If he gets the nomination he will also get a *rejection*. So every body says—therefore it must be true.

U.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1845.

To the Editor of the Balt. Patriot:

Quite an influx of office-seekers arrived this evening. Collector Van Ness is back here so soon from New York that one would hardly suppose he had been gone at all.

Mr. Bancroft has gone to Boston to see to the bringing on of his family.

Senator Upham and family, and Senator Atherton, and sundry office-seekers, left here for their homes in the evening cars.

James M. Buchanan, Esq. of your city has arrived. He is a gentleman whose social qualities and business talents have long since won for him my warmest regard. I hope he may receive at the hands of an Administration he labored ardently and eloquently to bring into power, an honorable and a valuable appointment.—There are other Baltimoreans here pressing their claims for office.

I know of another worthy lawyer, a resident of this city, Charles S. Wallack, Esq. Who has devoted his time and talents and money to aid in the election of Messrs. Polk and Dallas, who from his honesty and uprightness deserves well of the Administration, and would fill with great credit an honorably station. As he is known to have sacrificed much of his profession income for the good of "the cause," and as he has a meritorious family to support, and is himself a meritorious man *in all but his politics*, it is to be hoped that President Polk will do the genteel thing by him.

Rumor to-day says the Cabinet is divided equally on the question of removals in the Departments—that is, a pretty general renovation—that Messrs. Marcy, Bancroft and Johnson are *for* and Messrs. Buchanan, Walker and Mason *against* it. If so, the President will probably side with the former.

I am informed, though I know not upon how reliable authority, that in Cabinet council to day it was decided that Mr. Matthew St Clair Clark should be removed from the Auditorship of the Post Office Department, to be succeeded by Mr. P. G. Washington, his Chief Clerk, a man more after Mr. Cave Johnson's own heart—that Mr. John S. Skinner should be removed from the Third Assistantship of the Post Office Department, to be succeeded by Dr. Miller, of the second Assistantship, who is to be succeeded in the latter office by Col. Medill, of Ohio—(the second and Third Assistants will then be both from that State)—and that the Commissioner of the Patent Office should "walk the plank" also.

Judge Thomas H. Fletcher, of Mississippi, was to-day appointed Marshal of the Southern District of that State, in place of Anderson Miller, the present incumbent. Mr. Fletcher was formerly a citizen of Nashville Tennessee, and is a very worthy man. The other Marshal of Mississippi, of the Northern District, appointed by President Polk, Mr. Andrew A. Kincannon, in place of Alexander K. McClung, resigned, was formerly a citizen of Tennessee also.

POTOMAC.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The N. Orleans Picayune says:—"A dreadful explosion occurred on the tow-boat Pilot, Captain Brown, on the 10th inst. At noon the Pilot was in the act of going alonside the brig Pioneer, bound up, when all of her boilers gave way with a terrible concussion. So violent was the explosion that a part of the boat was thrown into the air with such force as to carry away the top-gallant mast & fore-top-gallant yard of the Pioneer & otherwise injure her. The Pilot is a complete wreck. By this disaster, Wm. B. Fagan, the first engineer, was killed in an instant; Wm. Webster, branch pilot, who was on board the brig, and Wm. Reilly, second engineer, were badly injured; the captain of the Pilot, three deck hands and four firemen slighly hurt; and three persons, Mr. Davis, (steersman) Mr. Berry, and another, are missing. Capt. Brown and several others were thrown off the vessel by the concussion, but were picked up by the crew of the brig. The engineer killed was on duty at the time."

THE THREE NEW STATES.—Florida contains 49,365 square miles; Iowa, 173,-786; Texas 100,000. The addition of these three adds 323,142 square miles to the Union, of which Texas is so much additional territory to the United States.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. From paragraphs in the Texas papers it appears, that the project of annexation has lost much of its attraction for the people of that country. Some of the articles are bitter in denunciation of the scheme, and speak in derision of the idea that Texas shall sink from the dignity of an independant nation, recognized and courted by the powers of Europe, into a dependent State of the American Union. Judging from the tone of these articles, we consider it very doubtful whether the Texans will consent to the proposed annexation on the conditions prescribed. We make a single extract from the National Register, said to be the government organ, which is as follows:

"We have have alway been a warm and hearty advocate for the cause of annexation; but never did we dream that the approval of the people of Texas would be required to a proposition so absurd—so degrading as the one propounded by this resolution. Our space does not admit of further detail. Suffice it, that we contrast our present elevated position, as a people, secure in the enjoyment of peace, & in the speedy acquisition of acknowledged independence; secure in the wealth which the commerce of Europe is about to pour into our lap, and in the increasing value of our lands, arising from extended occupation, and the investment of foreign capital; secure of becoming 'the most favored' by those powerful and wealthy sovereignties, whom both interest and policy impel to cherish our prosperity and growth, that their markets may be supplied with our staples; and secure that the increase of commerce will speedily render no less consistent than desirable, a great diminution of the present tariff, with the alternative presented by this resolution, of Texas divested of all these high privileges and advantages; shorn of her attributes as a nation; crippled in her commerce, in her prosperity, in her domestic resources; depressed by the burdens of public debt and direct taxation; her land in consequence depreciated in value; and in the event of final annexation upon the proposed basis, our public domain not only razed and mortgaged to secure the payment of our debt, but even eviscerated of its mineral wealth, to swell the federal treasury.

"This is indeed but a dim and totally inadequate view of the actual pit and grave of insignificance and infamy into which the House of Representatives of the American Congress have proposed to plunge this nation.

'Since he miscall'd the Morning Star.
Nor man—nor fiend hath fall'n so far!"

The present condition of Mexico may have had some influence in producing this change of position on the part of the Texans. The fall of Santa Anna may have induced the hope, (which will probably be realized,) that Mexico will recognize the independence of Texas. Indeed such would seem to be the policy which prudence would dictate to the Mexican government; for it would be much better and safer to have the independent nation of Texas as a neighbor, than the formidable government of the United States. If President Jones be adverse to annexation, it is not likely that the proposition of the United States will be accepted.—*Clip.*

FROM TEXAS.—The New Orleans papers have received papers from Galveston to the 8th inst. and from Washington (the capital) to the 1st inst. by the steam ship New York. It appears that some of the Texans are not at all pleased with the terms of annexation contained in the resolutions just passed. We notice, says the Picayune, that some of the leading journals hold language opposed to annexation, or at least unfriendly to the measure.

The Galveston Weekly News of the 1st inst, says: "We have already furnished incontestible evidence that British policy has so far prevailed in Texas, that Her Britannic Majes ty's Charge has obtained a pledge from ex-President Houston to use his utmost endeavors against annexation." The same paper hints at the opposition of the present administration in Texas to the measure.

TEXAS.—Doubts and difficulties in the way of annexation are thickening. The inconsiderate haste—the blind impetuosity of the annexationists themselves, says the Balt. American, have thrown their own project into the confusion of incipient failure. The vituperative portion of these heady gentlemen have now an opportunity to pour their torrents of invective upon the Texans, or upon one another, as they may find most convenient and gratifying.

We took occasion to say some time ago that in our judgment the Texans in self respect to themselves ought to decline the annexation as proffered to them by the U. States. Let us see how the Texans now regard it. The Galveston National Register, hitherto in favour of annexation, reviews the proposition contained in the Resolutions of the House of Representatives and to the question—What is their import?—it says:

The answer is, that we must lay aside our national name, abandon our present constitution, erect ourselves into a new State, adopt the appellative of "State of Texas," organize a new government of a republican form, by means of deputies assembled in convention, and after we have passed through this prescribed revolution—after we have thus voluntarily deprived ourselves of every feature and lineament of that nationality under which our independence has been recognized by foreign powers—after we have, in fact, annihilated our identity as a community, and repudiated even our name so that we can neither know or be known in the rank and seat among the nations which we have hitherto occupied at least without dishonor, and with the consent of the old world and the new—After all these sacrifices and all this degradation, what shall we have gained—what shall we have accomplished? Annexation to the American Union? No, not even the promise of it.

Under such circumstances, all our connections with foreign nations would be dissolved, our relations towards them changed, all advantages accruing from past negotiations cease, for no one can note that the great European powers will continue their amicable intercourse with our government as the Republic of Texas, under the name of the "State of Texas," habited in the garb of a supplicant for admission into the family of American states—the very cut and fashion of which have been prescribed by their Congress. Why, in such a guise we should not even know ourselves! In such a state of national abeyance and limbo, we could neither assert a separate independence for ourselves, nor claim any species of alliance or connection ever known by any name "given under heaven or among men," with any other government. In such an attitude of mortifying and humiliating indefiniteness, we may well be disavowed as a distinct nation

"By all our kind and kin, when they
Compare our day and yesterday."

And having assumed this equivocal posture by the consent of the American Congress, "in order," as the resolution declares "that we may be admitted as one of the States of the Union"—then we are bound unto them, but they are not bound unto us. We are yet again, and for the fourth time, to knock at their door for admission, "on or before the first day of January next," with our new Constitution in our hand, when that Congress will take their final action (for or against as the case may be) on the subject of our application.

Will any advocate of annexation confess himself surprized that the matter should be thus viewed in Texas? "Our friends beyond the Sabine," says the Civilian, another Texas paper, "have lost sight of the "homely adage that it takes two to make a "bargain, and only studied how to shape "measures so as to make the 'reciprocity "all on one side,' until at length their utter selfishness and disregard of the respect due to Texas, as an independent nation, which has thus far maintained her "nationality, rights and liberties, begins "to produce the natural fruits of disappointment and aversion in those of our citizens "who had looked to that quarter for a "magnanimous and disinterested regard for "our welfare and happiness."

When the whigs intimated that sentiments such as these might cause annexation to be declined by the Texans, such intimations were sneered at as catching at straws—the emanations of British influence.—The precipitate and hasty leaders who urged on the movement would take no hint from discreet advisers, while the measure was in progress. Mr. Benton fell under their suspicions because he declared his belief that the House plan would not do. Hear the warning of Mr. Berrien in the Senate:

Now, sir, Texas is a sovereign State.—She has achieved her independence by the sword, and we have acknowledged it. We have treated with her as a sovereign, independent State, and have now, or very recently had, a minister resident at her capital. She is then, by our own acknowledgment, in the language of our own Declaration of Independence, "free to do all acts and things which independent States may of right do." She has her own Congress, her own Executive, her own Judiciary, acting under the sanction of her own people, in whom her sovereignty resides, and who have power, at least so far as we are concerned, to remodel their institutions when and as they please. It is to such a State, one having these powers and attributes, that the *legislative* mission of ours is to be sent; by which *we, the Congress of the United States of America*—the representatives of a people entirely *foreign to Texas*, without the semblance of power, authority or right to *intermeddle in their concerns*—we declare *our consent*—yes sir, that is the word—our *consent*, that the territory which *rightfully belongs not to us, but to them*, may be *erected into a new State*.—We *prescribe the name* to be given to it—we *designate the form of government* it shall receive—we *specify in detail the mode of its erection*—all which acts are to be performed by the people of Texas; and we *require* that the evidence of this shall be *transmitted to the President of the United States, within a time which is limited by us*, for *our final action*. Can the Constitution of the United States have given us a power to do this?—thus insolently to trample upon the right, the dignity, the self respect of a sister Rupublic?

It is possible that Mr. Benton's amendment to the House resolutions by which certain preliminary negotiations are provided for, may render annexation more acceptable to the Texans. The alternative proceeding which that amendment authorizes indicates a less humiliating process than that set forth in the resolutions of the House. At the last advices from Texas the news of the final passage of the annexation measure with Mr. Benton's *addenda* had not been received at Galveston.

SLAVE TRADING.—The last arrival from Liberia brings a letter from Gov. Roberts under date of the 24th January, addressed to the President of the American Colonization Society, which says—

"You will no doubt be a little surprised to hear that the well known brig '*Atalanta*' left the coast a week or two ago for the 'Havana' with upwards of four hundred slaves on board, and in sight too of a British cruiser. It had been arranged, it seems a month or two before between the parties that the 'Atalanta' should return to Cape Mont at a set time, land her officers and crew, deliver the vessel into other hands, receive a cargo of miserable human beings and make the best of her way off the coast. This was done in a few hours. The 'Atalanta' being an old trader on the coast, and known by most of the naval officers on this station, was not suspected by the officers of the men of war in sight, consequently no notice was taken of her, nor did they discover the delusion until the vessel was far, far away, and beyond their reach.

"Thus you see how difficult it is to suppress the slave trade on this coast while slavers can obtain such facilities."

The Atalanta is a well known vessel belonging to New York, and without doubt a knowledge of all the facts connected with this affair will be elicited here.

APPOINTMENT BY THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE,

for the present conference year.

STATIONS.

East Baltimore—Rev. Wm. H. Bordley, S. K. Jenning, sup. assistant.
West Baltimore—Levi R. Reese, F. Waters, sup. assistant.
Georgetown—Josiah Varden.
Alexandria—Dr. J. S. Reese.
Kensington—J. G. Wilson.
Southwark—Wm. Alexander.
Harper's Ferry—Dr. Matchett.
Brickmakers—James R. Nicholls.
First M. P. Church, Washington—J. J. Murray.
Ninth Street Church, do—H. D. Moore.
Wilmington—S. K. Cox.
Cumberland—J. T. Ward.

CIRCUITS.

Anne Arundel—T. Whitworth, D. Wilson.

Pipe Creek—Wm. Collier, J. K. Nicholls, P. L. Wilson.

Williamsport—J. Morgan, W. T. Dumm.

Trough Creek—R. S. Norris, J. D. Brooks.

New Market—John Elderdice, Wm. Hamilton.

Baltimore—G. D. Hamilton, A. Mitchell.

Allegany—R. Adkisson.

Prince William—D. Collier.

Potomac—N. Lemmon.

Cecil—J. M. Elderdice.

Queen Ann's—J. W. Everist, D. Sherman.

Talbot—S. B. Southerland, W. Dail.

Caroline—G. Heritage.

Newtown—W. Fisher, T. A. Moore.

Dorchester—J. M. Haynes.

Kent—W. Roby, A. Eversole.

Accomac—L. W. Bates, J. Roberts.

Newport—J. K. Helmbold.

Snow Hill—W. T. Wright.

Cambridge—D. W. Bates, W. T. Eva.

Union—D. F. Ewell, J. McClelland.

Deer Creek—D. E. Reese, J. M. Henkle.

Sussex—J. Downing.

Jefferson—H. Rowan.

Carlisle—H. P. Jordon.

Concord—T. M. Wilson.

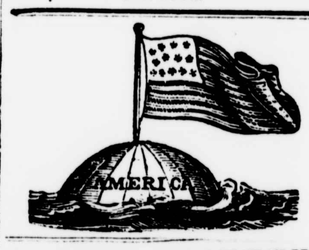
Howard—T. L. McLean, J. C. Davis.

MISSIONS.

1st—Methodist Protestant Church, Philadelphia, and Liberty street, Baltimore; and several other missions were left unsupplied.

Lewes—J. A. Jackson.

Smyrna—J. Norwood.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 29.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

STATE REVENUE LAWS.

We commence this week the *official* publication of the series of Revenue Laws, passed at the recent session of the Legislature of Maryland. The one inserted today, on our first page, relates to the general valuation and assessment of property. In our next we shall publish the Act imposing duties on Promisory Notes, &c. This Act goes into opperation on the 10th May, after which all notes above 100 dollars, will have to have the stamp on them to make them valid.—Persons having notes in Bank are advised that unless they wish to pay a *protest* as well as a *stamp* tax, to attend to it.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

This body, having acted on all the nominations presented to it by the President, adjourned *sine die* on Thursday afternoon, the 20th. Among the nominations confirmed just before the adjournment were those of *Jacob Gould*, of New York, as Marshal of the U. States for the Northern District of New York, and *Frederick T. Bush*, as Consul at Hong Kong, China. These two were new nominations in place of two rejected on Wednesday. A Washington letter says, "that before the adjournment of the recent extra session of the U. S. Senate, Vice President DALLAS decided that Senators were entitled to *mileage* for the extra session, although not one of them had left the precincts of Washington.—The travelling is all *constructive*, and thus without paying out a cent, or moving from their places, the Senators will each pocket, for travelling a compensation of about $700 on an average, amounting in the agregate to some $35,000 or $40,000.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.—A circumstance attending the close of the late session of the Senate of the United States deserves notice, as a departure from usuage, the reason for which is not apparent. It has been the custom for the Vice President of the United States, when sitting as President of the Senate, to withdraw from the chair before the close of each session, in time to allow the Senate ... of making choice of a ... pore, who holds over to ... sion, and resumes the ... mencement, should the ... absent on the day of ... son of this custom und... another life to the secu... terregnum in the Exec... the act of Congress w... subject declaring that ... death, resignation, or ... President and Vice Pres... States, *the President ... Senate*, and, in case the ... ident of the Senate, then ... House of Representative... ing, *shall act as Presi... States until the disabili... President of the United*

The office of Speake... Representatives ceases ... of each Congress. In ... the death, &c. of both the ... President, in the recess ... piration of a *term* of C... of President of the U... therefore, unless there ... *tempore* of the Senate, ... there can be a new el... by the People. Hence ... we refer.

This usage was *no*... Vice President of the U... late extra session of th... the Chair, as it was pr... at the opening of the s... the end, and in person ... ate *sine die*. There is ... President *pro tempore* ... whom to devolve the ... of the United States in ... which we sincerely tru... of occurring—of the ... dent and Vice Presid... States before Congress

---

Appointments by the ... Claypole and Geo. ... Leather Inspectors for

Appointments by t... Miller has been appo... Postmaster General, vi... removed. It is rumo... ner, late Auditor of the ... ment, has been appoi... Washington city; Peter ... Auditor of the Tre... vice M. St. Clair Clark ... Barton, of New Orlean... of C. G. Penrose.

The Official Paper ... paper is said to have ... Cabinet vote on Satu... ment organ at Washin...

Election of U. S. ... Davis was on Monday ... gislature of Massachu... tor for two years ensu... I. C. Bates, deceased. ... voted separately. Th... was as follows; Joh... C. Winthrop; 1, Levi ... Allen, 1. In the Hou... the vote stood thus: ... Frederick Robinson, ... 2; Chas. Briggs, 1.

M. E. Conference ... Conference of the ... Church will assemble ... Wednesday, the 2d o... Waugh will preside.

Messenger to Texa... the bearer of the Te... rived at Nashville on ... not finding Major D... diately started off for ... very coolly observes, ... —immediately, if not

The New York ... Saturday mentions the ... can Minister, Gen. A... and adds that he expr... lief that war betwee... country must ensue.

Sickness on Board ... Boston Post learns fr... der date of Jan. 24th, ... of war Preble was stil... ed by the severe illne... crew. Her sailing mas... ry, and midshipman S... died. Capt. Freland ... but was recovering. ... left in the Erie for th... M. was on the sick li... man Fox was appoint... place of Henry dece... of the crew were sick... teen have died. The ... during the sickly sea... coast of Africa, to rel... from an attack made ... negroes. The office ... Preble were mostly n... or nearly all those wh... ordered to the coast ... Secretaries of the Nav... sickness which pro... them.

Mar...

On Tuesday eveni... Levi Storks, Dr. *Edu... Elizabeth Dawson*, al...

☞ The Printer wi... joyous occasion.

DI...

DIED, in St. Mich... on Monday morning, ... MALINDA JANETTE, ... Jones, and daughte... dec'd., aged 19 yea... days.

The night previou... dark and lowering, ... arose in all his spe... forth his bright rays ... blematical of her spir... then, her spirit took ... happier home. How ... When, she, who seve... been laid upon the be...

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0642.jpg