Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every Executor or Executors, Administrator or Administrators, to whom letters testamentary or of Administration, shall be granted, in addition to the oath or affirmation now required by law to take an additional oath or affirmation that he, she or they will diligently and faithfully regard, and well and truly comply with the provisions of this act, which oath or affirmation the respective Registers of Wills, are hereby required to administer, and to place the same on record, with the usual oath or affirmation.

D. CLAUD, Treasurer, Md.

April 19—3w

LAW OF MARYLAND—NO. 245.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act supplementary to an act for the general valuation and assessment of property and to provide a tax to pay the debts of the State, passed at March session, eighteen hundred and forty one, chapter twenty three.

WHEREAS, much doubt has existed in regard to the true interpretation of the Act of eighteen hundred and forty one, chapter twenty three, whether the twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, thereby directed to be levied as a "Direct Tax" included the commissions allowed to Collectors, or whether such commissions were to be paid by an additional levy; and whereas, the Court of Appeals has recently decided that the said act designed, that the clear sum of twenty cents on the one hundred dollars should be paid into the Treasury; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Mayor and city Council of Baltimore, and the Levy Courts or Commissioners as the case may be, of any County or District, where a levy has not been made for the payment of the commissions to the several Collectors of the Direct Tax, as recited in the foregoing preamble, be and they are hereby authorised and directed to levy a Tax for the purpose of paying said collectors, according to the provisions of the forty seventh section of said Act of eighteen hundred and forty one.

D. CLAUDE,
Treasury of Maryland.

April 19, 1845.—3w

LAW OF MARYLAND—NO. 246.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An act to make Coupons and Certificates of Interest receivable in payment of Taxes without distinction of years.

Be it enacted by the general Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this Act, Coupons of Interest on any of the Bonds of this State, & also Certificates of Interest issued and to be issued by the Commissioner of Loans, shall be receivable in payment of taxes now due to this State, or hereafter to become due, without distinction of years.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the first section of the Act of eighteen hundred and forty two, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

D. CLAUDE.
Treasurer of Maryland.

April 19, 1845.—3w

LAW OF MARYLAND—NO. 251.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act declaratory of the Act of the General Assembly, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and forty one, chapter three hundred and twenty five

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That so much of the Act of December session, eighteen hundred and forty two, to which this Act is a supplement, and which provides for the raising of ground rents as income and to be taxed as such be and the same is hereby repealed.

D. CLAUDE.
Treasurer of Maryland.

April 19, 1845.—3w

THE GREAT POUGHKEEPSIE ROBBERY.—The New York Commercial of Yesterday says, that there were rumors in that city that intelligence had been received in Philadelphia about the $23,000 stolen from the Poughkeepsie packet. The Philadelphia papers of Yesterday evening are silent on the subject.

The Buffalo correspondent of the Rochester Daily Democrat, writing from that city on the 3d inst., gives the following extraordinary intelligence:

"An extraordinary excitement has prevailed at Queenstown and Lewistown for the last three days. The ice has disappeared from here with great rapidity. Such has been its movement over the falls of Niagara, accompanied by a strong North Wind, that the Niagara river has been completely blocked up.

"The ice *yesterday*, (the 2d) within a mile of the falls was *forty feet high!* In the rapid course of the ice every thing on the docks and wharves at Queenstown and Lewistown has been swept off, with the contents of the storehouses. At Youngstown it has cleared off every house near the wharves, and the steam flour mill has gone with it. The damage all round is not far from $100,000."

Newspaper Debts.—The conduct of some men who call themselves honorable, in regard to debts of this description, is infamous. Means are sometimes resorted to for evading their payment which are shameful. When a man, after regularly receiving the paper for years, pleads that he only intended to take it for one year, and will not pay for any longer time, and when another avails himself of the statute of limitations, in bar of a just claim, we feel disposed to gazette these bankrupts in integrity and expose them to the scorn of honest people. There is no money more hardly earned than the subscriptions to newspagers, and it is a shame for any man who is able, to hesitate to discharge his account when demanded.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

HUDSON, Tuesday Afternoon—6 o'clock.

LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST!!

One of the most melancholy and heart rending accidents that have ever happened on our river, took place last evening, in the Athens channel nearly opposite this city. The steamboat Swallow, Capt. Squires, one of the New York and Troy 6 o'clock line, which runs through without landing, while on her passage down last night ran upon a small Island, which is situated a short distance from the main shore, between the upper and lower villages.

We have visited the scene of destruction to-day, and a melancholy sight it is truly. The forward part of the boat is broken off by her forward gangway, and her bows are thrown up nearly thirty feet and rest high and dry on the island some twenty feet from the water.

The crash must have been tremendous as every part of the boat is broken to pieces, and will be a total wreck.

The loss of life is awful, but as yet no correct estimate can be formed as to how many have perished. We are informed by the captain that there were about 300 passengers on board. The scene that took place on her striking is indescribable; the gentlemen who had ladies in charge rushed for the ladies' saloon and the ladies who where in it rushed to the door to escape—the confusion and consternation were so great that a large number threw themselves headlong into the river, and many must have been drowned.

Some who jumped overboard had a very narrow escape. Miss Cornelia Platt, a young lady of Detroit, who was on her way to New York, under the charge of Mr. C. H. Hicks of that city, left the boat on a settee and was taken up a short distance below, nearly exhausted. Mr. Hicks, when he went over, had his overcoat on, but finding that he could not do anything with it on, and requiring great exertion to keep the settee up straight, he succeeded in getting it off—the coat was found this morning nearly five miles below; in one of the pockets was a draft for a considerable amount.

A large number of boats from Athens and from this city went immediately to their relief of the sufferers, and a number of persons were picked up.

The stern of the boat sank almost immediately and must have carried a large number down with it. At high tide the water is clear up to the upper deck over the state rooms, this afternoon at low water they succeeded in getting out six bodies—five women and one man. One was recognized to be the wife of *George M. Colton*, of West Troy. The rest of the bodies were not recognized.

The John Mason has been down and taken all the baggage, and what furniture they could reach belonging to the boat.—We understand that it is the intention of the owners to take out her engines and machinery immediately, so that they can raise the stern and obtain the bodies of those who were drowned in the cabins.

The coroner of Greene county held an inquest over the bodies and rendered a verdict according to the facts. The bodies were then taken to Troy that they might be identified by their friends.

We glean some additional particulars from a slip received from the Hudson Republican, and other sources.

The chambermaid of the boat says she was the last who left the ladies' cabin, at that time all the ladies had left. Mr. Earnest, of Coopertown, a passenger, was sitting near the ladies' cabin when the boat struck. He went aft and the word was given out, "*all safe*,"—immediately after, the cry was, "*come forward*," and all rushed forward in one confused mass. Again the word was given "*go aft*," and the passengers moved from the bow of the boat, but were arrested by flames issuing from the furnace rooms, near the boilers, which happily prevented many from obeying the order, as those who were forward were all saved.

The tide ebbs and flows into the boat and the water, even at low tide, being at considerable depth, it is difficult to grapple for their bodies.

Yesterday seven bodies were extricated, six of them females. Mrs. Colton, already referred to, Mrs. or Miss Wood and Mrs. Briggs were recognized by their friends or relatives. Mr. Gilson, P. H. Furman, Esq. of New York, with his sister, and J. C. Carl, Esq., were on board and came down in the Buffalo this morning. The latter gentleman had a very narrow escape. The Tribune gives the following account from his narration:—"At fifteen minutes before nine o'clock the Swallow struck three times in quick succession. At first a general rush was made, but the captain called out that there was no danger, as she had only struck a raft. This restored confidence in some measure, but lost to many, as Mr. C. thinks, the opportunity of jumping over from the bow where the water was shallow. Mr. C. immediately ran aft, where he found the water already up to the guards and the boat rapidly sinking. He immediately went on deck, where the water in a moment made its way, and was soon up to his ankles. Seizing a cane-bottom settee about six feet long, he pushed into the water and swam for shore. After swimming and struggling with the storm and darkness for about half a mile, he was picked up by a boat within fifty feet of the ferry house at Athens, in a state of utter exhaustion and insensibility. He did not recover his consciousness until five hours after his rescue.

As he was in the act of leaping into the water he heard a woman's voice in tones of agony shrieking, "For God's sake save me, same me! and while swimming, so long as he can recollect, the noise of the life struggle mingled with cries & groans, was around him on every side. The boat that picked him up saved also five others.—One man, on being seized by the hair and his head being lifted out of the water, exclaimed, "Save her! save her! let me go and save her!" On looking farther, they found and succeeded in rescuing the lady, who was, as it appeared, only an acquaintance who had been placed in his charge.

A gentleman of Detroit, named Huest, having a bag containing $1,500 in gold, jumped overboard with the bag upon his arm, but soon was obliged to let it go.—He was only saved by having fortunately grasping a narrow strip of board, as he jumped. Close after him came another man claiming the board, with curses and imprecations. As he struck out from the boat he almost immediately went down, grasping the possessor of the board by the foot. He however released himself with great difficulty and was saved.

From the best estimates at which we have been enabled to arrive, there were on board the Swallow, at the time of the accident, not far from three hundred souls.—Ninety-nine were rescued by the Rochester, about forty by the Express, and a number of others (how many we could not learn) went up to Albany on the Utica and Robert L. Stevens.

A rumor prevails that a young lady, a niece of Joseph C. Heartt, Esq., of Troy, Expired with fright, after safely reaching the shore.

From the Amer. Republican of 14th inst.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

CITY OF PITTSBURGH IN RUINS!!

TREMENDOUS FIRE—LOSS OF LIFE—TWENTY SQUARES, COMPRISING ONE THOUSAND HOUSES, CONSUMED—ESTIMATED LOSS $10,000,000!

The thriveing and prosperous city of Pittsburgh—the pride and glory of the Keystone State, and the great thoroughfare for western trade and commerce—has been laid in ashes! and thousands of her industrious and enterprizing citizens left without a home, by one of the most disasterous conflagrations that ever befel any city in the Union. The fire broke out at noon on Thursday last, during the prevalence of a high wind, and at once set at defiance all human efforts to stay its devouring progress—building after building, street after street, and square after square, were enveloped in flames until from 1, 00 to 1,200 buildings, of all descriptions, embracing in extent some 20 squares, were reduced to ashes! We copy the following particulars of this awful calamity from the Pittsburg American of Friday morning.

It is our painful duty to record one of the most terrible fires that ever devastated any city on this continent—a great portion of our busy and populous town is in ruins. More houses have been destroyed by this single and horrible conflagration, than have been consumed by all the fires that have ever occurred in the city before.

Those acquainted with the plan of Pittsburgh will realize the extent of the terrible calamity we have suffered, when we state that nearly all that part of the city extending from Ferry-street up the Mon. river to the city line, and thence to the head of the entire suburb called "Pipetown" Kensington) has been destroyed. The fire reached up Market-st. as far as the south side of Third-st., and up Wood-st. as far as the south side of Diamond alley. The boundaries of the burnt district may be thus described: From Water-st. up Ferry to Third st. (the 3d Presbyterian Church was saved,) up Third to Wood; up Wood to Diamond alley, both sides; up Diamond alley to Smithfield-st., and thence down Smithfield to Fourth-st., both sides, up Fourth to Ross-st., and thence to the head of Pipetown—including, as we have estimated above, about 20 squares, and comprising from 10 to 1200 houses—many of the warehouses containing goods of immense value—they were grocery, dry goods, and commission houses, and their spring stock had just been laid in.

The fire originated in a frame building over an ice house, belonging to Wm. Diehl, near the corner of Second and Ferry sts.—The wind was blowing stiffly from the northwest, though it frequently veered to other parts, and owing to its variations, the fire extended up Wood-st. further than it otherwise could have done. It was first discovered about 12 o'clock, and was not materially checked till 5 in the afternoon—even while we write, (at 9 o'clock p. m.) the engines are playing vigorously in Wood-st.

We can give no adequate idea of the distress which pervades our striken community. The progress of the flames was so fearfully rapid that many persons had not time to remove their goods—others, again, had got their property into the street, when the flames seized it there, before it could be removed to a place of safety. Others still, would not believe the devouring element could reach their dwellings, and did not think of removing until it was too late to save their furniture. And we saw many people who escaped with nothing but the apparel they had upon their persons. At dark, you might see, in every direction, families sitting without shelter, guarding such portions of their household furniture as they were able to save from the flames and not knowing where they would lay their heads, or procure a morsel of food.—Of course the kindness of their more fortunate fellow-citizens, did much to alleviate their sufferings, and we believe all were provided for as well as the melancholy nature of affairs would allow.

The councils met in the afternoon, and attempted to devise some means to stay the conflagration. It was proposed to blow up houses that seemed in the way of the flames; the deliberations, however, were ineffectual in results, and we believe but one or two buildings were blown up. It seems to us, indeed, that there could scarcely have been time to accomplish any thing in the way of destroying houses so terribly rapid was the progress of the fire.

There is abundant reason for thankfulness that so few lives were lost. There are many rumors of men being killed, and burnt and wounded—but they are not authenticated. One woman is certainly burned, and we saw a poor old man, tottering along with the help of two friends, his face badly burned. The loss of life, however, cannot be learned in the awful confusion which prevails.

We know not how to express our sense of the lively gratitude to which the firemen are entitled from our afflicted and ruined citizens as well as those they have saved—nothing in the shape of reward can compensate them for the incessant toil they had to undergo—and for the unyielding, heroic firmness, which they manifested under the appalling terrors which surrounded them on every side. If they had had a sufficiency of water during the whole time, they could have saved much more property—as it was they prevented the destruction of an incalculable amount.

The following are the principal public buildings, Manufactories and offices that were destroyed:

Globe Cotton Factory, corner of 2d and Ferry.

Fire Navigation Insurance office, Market between 2d and 3d.

Firemans' Insurance office, corner of Market and 3d.

Penn Insurance office, corner of Market and 3d.

Bank of Pittsburgh, 4th between Market and Wood.

Office of Daily Chronicle, do

Job Printing office, of J. B. Butler, 2d between Market and Wood.

Merchant's Hotel, corner of 3d and Wood.

A. Bramer's Exchange office, do

Jones & Sibbet's Exchange office, corner of 4th and Wood.

Wm. A. Hill's Exchange office, between 4th and Diamond alley.

R. & R. H. Patterson's Eagle and Bazar Livery Stables, Diamond alley and 4th st.

Associate Reformed Church, 4th near Grant; Baptist Church, Grant st.

Bakewell's extensive Glass Works, Water, above Grant.

The Monongahela House, destroyed with all the furniture.

Monongahela Bridge, entirely destroyed. It is rumored that several lives were lost on the Bridge.

The Dallas Iron Works in Pipetown, entirely destroyed.

The loss sustained in the destruction of the above buildings is immense, but it is small when compared with the destruction of merchandise in warehouses, on Water, Wood, 1st and 2d streets. The Merchants found it impossible to attend to save anything, while blocks were destroyed in a few minutes, and the most they could do was to make an effort to save their books, and but few of them succeeded even in that.

It will be many years before our city can recover from the effects of this dreadful calamity; it has cast a blight over the commercial and manufacturing enterprise of hundreds of our most worthy citizens and in an hour has swept from them all the profits of years of toil and industry. To their fellow citizens who have been fortunate enough to escape this wide spread destruction, they must look for aid to "commence the world anew," and we are confident they will not look in vain.

We write in the hurry, confusion, and excitement of the terrible time, and under the physical weariness caused by laboring to save the furniture of the house of one of the editors, which was burned to the ground.—Therefore, we omit much that we ought to notice—but we have endeavored to give as full an account of the calamity as we could.

We are informed that two lives were lost at the fire yesterday. One was an old woman in the neighborhood of Grant and 3d sts., who had no aid to remove her furniture and she refused to leave her dwelling until it was too late to save her. The other that we heard of was a gentleman doing business in Wood-st., but we hope it may be a mere report. We hear rumors of many lives being lost, but as none of the reports are authentic we refrain from giving them until we receive more reliable information.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. By last night's mail we received the Spirit of the Age, of Saturday, from which we gather the following additional particulars. We regret to say the previous accounts are confirmed.

It is impossible to calculate the loss.—Merchants, Mechanics, Workingmen—all, all have been ruined. Nor do we believe that the insurance offices will ever be able to pay the hundredth part of the property insured by them.—Ruin stares hundreds of families in the face, that yesterday morning rose from their beds with plenty of this world's goods, and they have now no place to lay their heads, or bread for themselves and children. May God protect and help them!

About eighteen entire squares are destroyed entirely, and many parts of squares The steamboats on the Monongahela had to move to be saved from the flames.

The wharf was covered with groceries and all kinds of Pittsburgh manufactures. A great portion of these goods were burned, and a vast amount destroyed by the immense crowd of drays, &c. working their way among them.

The Post-office and the adjoining buildings, northeast corner of Third and Market, have been saved. Every thing valuable, however, was removed from the stores, printing offices &c., in the block. The letters &c. were taken from the post-office.

From the place where the fire commenced to where it was arrested, is about *a mile and a quarter*.

The iron safes, upon which business men depended for the preservation of their books, papers, &c., and ALL, so far as our observation extends, were destroyed, except a few we notice, having been rolled out before the destruction of the building.

We can give no idea, on paper, of the distress which prevails—thousands are left destitute—men who yesterday were worth thousands, are now bankrupt. It has been estimated that the burnt district contains *sixty acres*.

The total loss, in dollars cannot be arrived at with any kind of accuracy. Say guess at *twelve millions!!*

This is probably near it. The Insurance offices are all broken up. They will not be able to pay two per cent. Only about 15,000 dollars were taken in Insurance companies in other cities.

We hear of a woman being burned to death, also a man, an old citizen, (but we hope this may prove incorrect.) We hear of three children having been destroyed in one house. It is indeed surprising that no more lives have been lost.

Several have supposed to have perished on the Monongahela bridge.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1845.

To the Editor of the Balt. Patriot.

The most acceptable act of the present administration, both to the "Whigs" and "Democrats," perhaps, is the removal of N. P. Tallmadge from the office of Governor of Wisconsin, to which place he was appointed last year by Capt. Tyler. Mr. Tallmadge, as a politician, was neither fish flesh nor fowl, but tried to be all three.—At one time he left the "Democrats" proper, and became a "Conservative." Next he was a flaming "Whig." But the Whigs would not run him for Vice President either in 1840 or 1844; and so he turned "Tyler Democrat," and openly declared that he had never been a "Whig." This declaration, however, he could never make Silas Wright or James K. Polk *believe*. The result is, Mr. Tallmadge goes out of office, a yearling Territorial Governor, and General Dodge, the Indian-fighter, is appointed in his stead A good move!

A large deputation of New York politicians, with anxious faces, have arrived since the election of municipal officers in the "Commercial Emporium," and no doubt will do their best to effect the removal of Collector Van Ness, Postmaster Graham and Towle of the Custom House, from their highly lucrative offices, to which they had the luck—good or bad—to be appointed by Captain Tyler.

Let any one who thinks, or dreams, that the Administration will make no more removals on political grounds, but come here and be a looker on for a week, and see for himself how the President and his Cabinet Ministers are beset and importuned day in and day out, by deputations, large and small, and lone individuals, from every section of the country, and from New York in particular, and his thoughts or dreams, will soon undergo a radical change. The removals must go on. The President and Cabinet could not stop them, and have any peace, if they would. Such is the fiat of "Young Democracy!"

It is understood that Mr. Labranch, member of the last Congress from Louisiana, who is still here, will be appointed Naval Officer of the port of N. Orleans; & that Mr. Stiles, of Georgia, also a member of the last Congress, and also still here will get the appointment of Charge des Affaires to Austria. Both of these gentlemen *were* candidates for the Havana Consulship.

The appointments of Federal Officers in Baltimore, recently made, it is understood, give very general satisfaction.—The friends of the appointees residing in this city are much pleased at the result.

The Globe office is undergoing a sort of appraisment. The sale to Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss is to be a *bona fide* one. The whole establishment goes, buildings and materials, and the price can scarcely be less than $60,000! It is possible that Major A. J. Donelson will be a partner in the concern, as soon as he can draw to a close his present diplomatic duties in Texas.—The Globe will probably take another name, under which its new conductors hope of course, it will smell as sweet as formerly in the nostrils of "Democratic" members of Congress. Mr. Blair rents his fine residence in town, near the President's, to Mr. Secretary Bancroft, & moves to his country residence in Montgomery county, Maryland. It is said that he has refused a foreign mission!

Before the sale of the Globe was actually agreed upon, Mr. Rives, its great fiscal editor, took a trip to Albany and forthwith it was greatly feared by some that Mr. Croswell editor of the Argus, would come on here to be the "Official Organ." But those fears, it seems are quieted, Mr. Croswell does not come.

Some of the ladies of this city complain that Mr. Bancroft is too cold, stiff and aristocratic in his manner, when they call on him—too much like Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Spencer The last named gentleman was so cold as to bar all ladies from visiting him to ask favors for their friends.—How ungallant to deny themselves to the ladies! Not so, the present Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Robert J. Walker. He, though a small man, the ladies say, has the largest sort of a heart. As an exemplification, they cite an incident which recently occurred, which is true to the letter. It has already found its way into the newspapers, but nevertheless possesses merit enough to bear more than one repetition. Several days since, Col. John F. H. Claiborne, of the New Orleans Jeffersonian Republican, formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, and always the ardent and devoted friend of Robert J. Walker, repaired to the Treasury Department to see the Secretary. Mr. Walker had not yet arrived Col. Claiborne looked into the Ante-Room and found it filled with the anxious. He very soon perceived a lady in deep mourning, sitting by herself at the back part of the room, and passing towards her over, card one of the gentlemen present accost the lady thus: "Well, madam, I suppose you, too, want to see the Secretary?" The lady modestly replied in the affirmative, and remarked that she had waited for several hours the previous day to get an opportunity to speak with Mr. Walker for a few moments, but had not been able to do so. This was enough for a "chivalric" son of the South, like Col. Claiborne. He resolved that if he had any influence with the Secretary, that the lady should have the first interview with him. Presently Mr. Walker was seen to pass into his room. There espying among the cards of the gentlemen in waiting which, laid on his table, that of his friend, Col. Claiborne, he sent for that gentleman to come into his room. The Colonel obeyed the summons most readily of course, and after passing the salutations of the day said—"Mr. Secretary, before I communicate any business of my own to you, I wish to make a request, which I know you will grant. There is a lady in deep mourning waiting to see you in the ante room. She was there yesterday for several hours but failed to get an interview, because there were so many gentlemen pressing in before her. My request is that you permit me now to conduct her to your room." Most readily was the request granted, and Mr. Claiborne approached the lady saying, "Madam, I have obtained for you an interview with the Secretary. It will give me pleasure to conduct you to his room."—The lady modestly expressed her thanks and repaired to the Secretary's room, where her request was received and at once complied with. She left with tears of gratitude in her eyes and prayers for the welfare of those who had that day so generously befriended her, on her lips.

Such conduct is highly creditable to all concerned POTOMAC.

From the Balt. American.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.—The movement in the First branch of the City Council on Friday in relation to the collection of the State taxes, would cause much alarm in the community if that feeling were not lost in astonishment. By the published report of the proceedings of that Branch the public are apprised of Mr. Harker's bill proposing that no levy of the State tax shall be collected in the city of Baltimore for the current year, but that the levy for 1845 and 1846 shall be paid in 1846, on condition that the Legislature *repeal* certain laws specified in the Bill.

Here we have the City authorities of Baltimore assuming to dictate to the Legislature of Maryland what it shall & do what it shall undo. Have the movers in this business considered well what they are about? Are they aware of the position in which they seek to place the city, and of the consequences to which they expose her interests? On this point we ask attention to a communication in another column with the signature "*Holders of City Stock*."

The stamp Act and the Canal Bill, as passed by the Legislature at its late session, were generally unacceptable to the people of Baltimore. But the expressions of disapprobation relative to those measures having found utterance under the excitement of the moment, the agitation on the subject was pretty well over, and our citizens, not dreaming of a rebellion against the authority of the State, were setting themselves to work with praiseworthy energy to make the best of circumstances to avert any ill effects which it might be supposed the recent legislation of the State might bring upon them. The idea of repudiation has not found and does not now find an abiding place in the intelligent mind of this community.

Yet at this moment, when it was thought that the period of excitement had passed away an attempt is made to stir it up again: & along with the measures deemed obnoxious another is conjoined, that of the division of the city into 20 wards, & a party aspect is given to the whole movement. This artifice is palpable enough. For party purposes the elements of discontent, which had subsided, are to be aroused again, and as a sacrifice to party success the faith of the city, the honour of the State, the substantial interests of the community, the supremacy of law and the duty of good citizens, are all to go down together in one vortex of confusion, disorder and anarchy.

Is it possible that such a purpose as this can succeed? The iniquity of the design is paralleled only by its absurdity. It is an impotent effort at mischief. If a collision is to be provoked between the City and the State authorities, is it not evident that all the advantages of position and all the superiority of strength are on the side of the State? Is it to be supposed that the rest of the Commonwealth will accept the dictations of the City Council of Baltimore, of whose alleged interference in State affairs they are already jealous? And how easy it is to unstring the nerves of the whole City organization! Our corporate existence is in the hands of the Legislature which can put an end to it in a moment. We may be transferred as an appendage to Baltimore County, as our correspondent suggests—and there will be an end of our struggles. If the movers in this matter wish to get out of a very ridiculous position they had better retrace the steps which they have already taken, and be content with the simple credit of acting with common sense.

The Annexation Question in Texas.—The Texas papers brought by the last arrivals at New Orleans show that the people of Texas are by no means so unanimous in favor of annexation as was represented. There is quite a fierce war going on in the papers on the subject, and the opposition seems to be most determined. The national Register, published at Washington (Texas) and which is, we believe, the official organ of President Jones, is very fierce in its opposition to the plan proposed either by the House Resolutions or the amendment of Mr. Benton. In its number of the 8th of March, it has a very able article on the subject, in which it maintains that the true interests of Texas is to set up and sustain an independent government. In support of this view it adopts and quotes largely from the able epeech of the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, delivered during the last session of Congress. The Register introduces a long extract from Mr. K's. speech with these remarks:

The Language of Truth—Among the coruscations of brilliant and powerful intellect elicited by the discussion of the Texas question, we have been forcibly struck by the beauty of sentiment, the energy, spirit and truth of the following extract from the speech of Mr. Kennedy of Maryland, in the house of Representatives of the United States. We commend it to perusal. Situated as we are now, we cannot but regard his suggestion as if dictated by the purest friendship for the people of Texas, their welfare and glory.

Mr. Ritche, who is about to assume the duties of Official editor at Washington, is said to be seventy years old. He has edited the Richmond Enquirer for forty one years—and, the common fate of editors, leaves the scenes of all his struggles and his many triumphs, poor. May he be more fortunate in his new abode

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