FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

Twenty-two Days Later from Europe.

Restoration of the Peel Ministry—Reception of the President's Message—Indications of Peace.

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Friday morning, at half past eight, from Liverpool, which port she left on the afternoon of the 4th instant.—She consequently made per passage in eighteen and a half days in very severe weather, the last part of it in temperature at 10° below zero. The ship was much encumbered with ice, and is described in the Boston papers as resembling an iceberg.

The advices received by the H. are from Liverpool to the 4th instant; from London to the 3d; and from Paris to the 1st.

The President's Message was received in London on the 22d December, and appeared in the Times on the 23d. The existing domestic events had somewhat diminished the interest which would otherwise have been exhibited in regard to the message. The general feeling exhibited by the press is pacific, and especial satisfaction is expressed at the free trade principles of the message, the consequences of which are looked to as a counterpoise to the claims made in regard to Oregon.

The most important piece of intelligence is the re-establishment of the Peel Ministry, after an entire failure of Lord John Russell to form one. On the 20th December he went to Windsor and informed the Queen that he was unable to overcome the difficulties in arranging a Ministry, and he resigned into her hands the trust he had accepted. Sir Robert Peel was then immediately sent for, and at the request of the Queen he withdrew the resignation which he had previously tendered. His example was followed by all the members of the late Administration, with three or four exceptions. Lord Wharncliffe (who in the meantime suddenly died,) is succeeded in the Presidency of the Council by the Duke of Buccleugh. Lord Stanley is succeeded in the office of Principal Secretary of State, in charge of the War & Colonial Department, by the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.

The British Ministry.—The following is an official list of the re-administration:

First Lord of the Treasury	Sir R. Peel.
Secretary for the Home Department	Sir J. R. G. Graham.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
Lord President of the Council	Duke of Buccleugh.
Commander in Chief	Duke of Wellington.
Secretary of Foreign Affairs	Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Haddington.
President of the Board of Control	Earl of Rippon.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord G. Somerset.
Commissioner of Land Revenues	Earl Lincoln.
Secretary at War	Rt. Hon. S. Herbert.

The following are the new members of the Cabinet:—

President of the Board of Trade	Earl Dalhousie.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Ellenbourough.
Postmaster-General	Earl of St. Germain.
Secretary of the Colonies	Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

On the 26th, a proclamation appeared in the Gazette, dated at Windsor on the 23d, further proroguing Parliament to the 22d, of January, to be then assembled, "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs."

The changes in the Corn Market had been very inconsiderable. The effect of the decrease in the return of the last week produced by the anticipated repeal of the existing corn laws, had raised the duty on wheat one shilling.

With regard to the Flour Markets in England the monthly circulars state that "at present current prices a ruinous loss must attend an importation of Flour from the United States."

There had been a remarkable steadiness in the price of cotton through the month of December, and to the last date. The average quantity of Cotton per week, delivered for consumption in Liverpool during the year 1845, was 27,377 bales, against 25,237, the average weekly delivery of the preceding year. The total consumption of England and Scotland in 1845, was 1,374,400 bales, or 30,277 per week. The quantity remaining on hand at all the ports Jan. 1, 1846, was 1,060,400 bales; and the estimated quantity in addition in dealers' and spinners' hands was 135,000 bales.

Trade in some of the manufacturing districts has slightly improved.

The alarm excited respecting a famine is subsiding.

The Money Market is easier, and wild speculations in railways have almost entirely ceased. The Funds have risen at least three per cent. from the point at which they stood before the Ministerial break-up. The rate of interest is higher—from 3½ to 5 per cent. for first rate paper.

The *Wool trade* is principally interesting to the United States from the fact, that the past is the first year when that staple has been sent to England for sale. It seems that since this branch of commerce opened, 3,800 bales of American Wool have been received at Liverpool. Some fault is found with the mode of preparation and the selection; but the experiment as far as it has gone, is successful, and, with ordinary care, may be swelled into an important article of consumption. There seems to exist a pre-disposition, on the part of the trade, to give the article a fair trial; and if the exporters are equally careful, the result will be mutually satisfactory.

A Quarter of a Million for the League.—On the 23d ult. the Anti-Corn Law League held a meeting at Manchester, when it was resolved to raise *two hundred & fifty thousand pounds sterling* in furtherance of the object of free trade in corn.—The *London Sun* of the 24th ult says:

"We have but just time to point attention to the great meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League, held at Manchester yesterday—the greatest in its results ever held in a commercial town. In the short space of an hour or so, nearly *sixty thousand pounds* were subscribed spontaneously—as if by acclamation! Truly this is a sign of the times which the most perverse monopolist will believe, and tremble. The doom of the Corn-laws is at length sealed and forever."

Subsequent accounts state that the total amount subscribed was nearly £75,000.

The Anti-Corn Law League held their first meeting of season in London, at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 27th ult.—The house was densely crowded in every part, and the greatest excitement prevailed respecting the repeal of the Corn-Laws.

Free Trade meetings have been held in nearly all the large manufacturing towns, at which it was resolved to petition the Queen for a total repeal of the Corn Laws.

The steam packet Cambria, from Boston Dec. 16, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th. The Message and principal communications to Congress had been previously received by the packet ship Sea and published.

The question of the Repeal of the Corn Laws is still in suspense.

American Securities in London.—We annex the current prices of the day. Pennsylvania 5 and 6 per cents. £62 4d; Ohio 5 and 6 per cents. 1860–'56, £87.

The London Sun of the 23d ult. says:

"The Message of the President of the U. S. which has been made public this morning has been the subject of general conversation in circles. It is on the whole considered less warlike than was anticipated & the Funds have in consequence advanced about half per cent. A saving clause exists in the Polk speech to the effect, that should Congress originate any step for the settlement of the Oregon question, he would be most ready to acquiesce in it. As for the talk of maintaining the honor of the Republic in this matter, or after the twelve months' notice expires, actual and menacing steps will be taken to asserta right to the whole of Oregon it is treated with something approaching ridicule in the City."

The Paris correspondent of Willmer & Smith's European Times says—

On Tuesday evening President Polk's Message arrived in this city. Most certainly it has not created anything like so much sensation as was expected. With the exception of the *Moniteur* and the *Journal Des Debats*, none of the newspapers have given it entire, the Presidential verboseness being too much for their scanty dimensions. All, however, have made comments upon it, but strangely to say, they have been marvellously insignificant. Rarely was a Message expected with greater interest, and rarely has one fallen more flatly."

MEETING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

FRANCE.—The French Chambers assembled, in conformity with the royal decree, on Saturday, December 27, and the session was opened with the usual formalities by the King in person, who was accompanied by the Queen and Royal family.—The king having taken his seat on the throne, delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies:—"In assembling you about me, I am happy to think that we may congratulate ourselves on the general state of our country. I am confident that the accord between the powers of the State & the maintenance of our policy of order & conservation, will more and more insure the regular development of our institutions and the progress of the national prosperity.

"My Government has applied itself to prosecuting the execution of the great works which you have voted. The necessary measures for bringing them to a conclusion will be submitted to you. Thus we shall in a few years have conferred on France both powerful guarantees of security and the means of developing her fruitful activity, and of diffusing a state of welfare over all parts of our territory and through all classes of the population.—While these important results have been obtained the situation of our finances has daily become more and more satisfactory.

"Laws relating to finance, with various other measures, whose objects is to introduce into the administration important improvements, will be shortly presented to you."

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers pacific and amicable assurances.—I hope that the policy which has maintained general peace amidst so many storms will one day cause the memory of my reign to be held in honor.

"The friendship that unites me to the Queen of Great Britain, and of which she has again so recently afforded me an affectionate testimony, and the mutual confidence of our Governments, have happily secured between both States good and intimate relations. The convention concluded between us for putting down the odious slave trade is at this moment in course of being carried into execution. Thus by the cordial co-operation of the maratime forces of the two States, the slave trade will be efficaciously repressed, & at the same time our commerce be again placed under the exclusive surveillance of our flag.

"I have reason to hope that the common action of France and England will lead on the banks of the River Plate, to the restoration of regular and pacific commercial relations, which is the sole object of our efforts.

"Events which I deplore, but which have again exhibited the heroism of our soldiers, have disturbed our possessions in Africa. I have adopted prompt measures, in order that the domination of France may retain everywhere the force and ascendancy that become her. With the assistance of time our energetic perseverance will lay the foundation of the security and prosperity of Algeria.

"Gentlemen, you have afforded me your loyal co-operation in the great and arduous task, which the national will has summoned me to fulfil. Providence has blessed our efforts, and has afforded me precious consolations in my own family. Wherever they have appeared, my sons have, I trust, worthily upheld the name of France. My grandsons are increasing in number, & growing under my own eyes. My dearest wish and sweetest hope is that, by our devotedness to France and our zeal in serving her well, may insure her affection and the intimate union of my family and country be forever established."

The Chamber of Deputies re-assembled on the 29th, and elected their President for the session. The choice fell upon M. Sauzet, the former President and Conservative candidate, by 213 votes, it being a majority of 66 votes over M. Dufaure, the opposition candidate, who had 147, & there were four scattering votes. On a subsequent day the Conservative or Ministerial candidates were chosen on the first ballot to the four Vice Presidentships.

News had been received in Paris of the melancholy loss of the government steamer Papin. She left Cadiz Dec. 5, for Senegal, and a storm coming on, she grounded on a sand bank, nine miles north of Mogadore, near the main land. It proved impossible to get her off. For three hours she resisted the attack of the waves, but she at length went down, and of 151 persons who were on board, only 76 were saved.

Commercial Treaty between Naples and the United States.—A treaty of commerce, it is said, was signed on December 31, at Naples, with the United States.—The American cotton, it is said, is not to pay more than ten ducats entrance duty, in place of twenty, so that it is placed on the same footing as that of the East Indies or Egypt. The wines of Naples and Sicily are to be admitted into the Union on paying the same duties as the wines of other nation.

Tobacco—By a recent order of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, all leaf tobacco in an unmanufactured state may be imported from the United States of America into Great Britain and Ireland in packages of the same weight in which the same description of tobacco can be legally imported from the places of its growth. They have also authorized that the requisite alteration may be made in the law in the next Customs Amendment Act, or to allow tobacco produce of Mexico, America, South America, St. Domingo & Cuba, to be imported into the United Kingdom, in bales containing 80 lbs. weight each, from any place from which it may be legally imported for home use.—Their Lordships have also allowed tobacco, the produce of Trinidad, to be imported into the United Kingdom, in packages of the same size as those sanctioned for tobacco the produce of South America and St. Domingo.

The state of Ireland is still unsettled, and O'Connell has declared himself to be a firm supporter of the Corn Law League.

ITALY.

The emperor of Russia.—The Emperor arrived at Rome on the 12th ult., and departed for Florence on the 17th ult. He was to leave Florence for Venice on the 21st ult., and proceed from thence to Vienna.

Letters from Rome mention the conclusion of a sort of concordat between the Pope and the Emperor of Russia. The latter, it appears, made numerous concessions. He protested that it was without his knowledge or consent, the atrocities perpetrated against his Catholic subjects had been committed, and that if, on his return, he ascertained that the accounts published by the journals were well founded, their authors should not remain unpunished.

MARKETS.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Jan. 4.—The restoration of Sir R. Peel to office, has had a beneficial influence upon trade here, so that business is more buoyant, and prices seem inclined to advance. Until, however, the Government declare their intentions respecting the corn-laws, business will not be as brisk as heretofore, and speculators will be cautious. In foreign free wheat 17th ult., little or nothing done.—Bonded wholly neglected. Flour moved off very slowly at the recent reduction.—The highest bid for Dantzic Wheat, 24th ult., 56s., but firmly held at 58s. per quar. Flour moved off very slowly. At the market 29th, the trade opened by factors asking 1s. a 2s. per quarter advance, which was obtained for best samples, but this advance was not generally established, and the market closed about the same as this day week. Flour meets an improved demand at late prices. Very little English Wheat offered 2d inst., trade firm, and fully supported prices of 29th ult.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Jan. 4.—Flour, 19th ult. very unsealable, and both Irish and Canadian might have been purchased on easier terms; of U. S. Flour in bond about 3000 bbls. have changed hands at 28s, being 2s bbl under extreme rates of 16th. Market 26th not well attended; new wheat purchased to a fair extent at an adv. of 1d, prime realizing 2d per 70 lb. over Tuesday's rates. Flour in more enquiry, both Irish and Canadian fully maintained last quotations; and for U. S. under lock 28s per bbl. refused. On 30th ult. Canadian moved off sparingly at a decline of 6d per bbl. At the market 2d inst., little animation. Wheat in limited demand at last quotations; and Canadian Flour difficult of sale on terms scarcely equal to those of 30th ult.; U. S. Flour in bond attracted some attention, and at 28s 6d per bbl. a few parcels changed hands. Indian Corn, commanding more attention, several parcels disposed of, partly for shipment to Ireland, at 33a34s per qr. in bond. Corn, 480 lbs. 40a44 in bond 36a38; Flour bbl. Can. 35a37; U. S. sweet 36a37 6, in bond 30 6a31 6; U. S. and Can. sour 32 6a34, in bond (U. S.) 20 6a27 6.

N. P. Willis.—This gentleman is on his return home, and is expected at New York in about three weeks.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1846.

SENATE.

A large number of memorials of private and local interest, chiefly, were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Ashby, from the committee on Judiciary, asked to be discharged from further consideration of certain petitions for the peaceful settlement, by some means, of national difficulties. Also, reported a bill providing for the purchase and distribution of the decisions of the Supreme Court among the different States.

Mr. Mangum gave notice of his design to move an amendment to the Resolution of Mr. Crittenden in reference to Oregon, and asked that the Resolution with his amendment might be read, which was done. The amendment provides for arbitration upon the question which is to be final.

Mr. Allen, remarking that he had been precluded, by the adjournment of the Senate from Thursday until Monday, from calling up his resolutions in reference to foreign interference in the affairs of this continent, moved now to take up the motion to grant leave which was laid upon the table, and he asked for the yeas and nays.

The motion prevailed by a vote of 23 to 21.

[One or two Whigs voted in the affirmative from courtesy to Mr. Cass, who desired to speak upon the subject at the time the motion to lay on the table was made.

The Joint Resolution being before the Senate.

Mr. Cass rose and made a set war speech.

Mr. Calhoun presumed that from the range of debate that this whole question was opened. But did the Senator from Ohio wish to have the subject now debated or referred.

Mr. Allen said his desire was simply now, what it was at first to have a reference. While up, however, he took occasion to defend his course assailed by the Senator from S. C.

Mr. Calhoun replied, and still maintained that the course was not according to parliamentary rule. Mr. C. then turned to the Senator from Michigan, & expressed his dissent from certain of his propositions. He believed that the return of Sir R. Peel and Lord Aberdeen to power, and renovated power was a most propitious thing for us in reference to the Oregon controversy. He had read the English papers attentively and thought their tone was highly pacific, &c.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Allen, Cass, Simmons and others, some of whom rested their votes upon the ground of courtesy.

The leave to introduce was granted by 26 to 21, and the subject referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Webster submitted a resolution calling on the President for any information relative to Oregon which he may have received, which he could communicate without detriment to the public interest. The resolution lies over.

The Senate at half-past 3 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, immediately following the reading of the journal,

Mr. T. B. King introduced a joint resolution relative to the Orogon controversy, similar in character to those introduced into the Senate by Mr. Crittenden, with an additional provision for arbitration, and directing the Committee on territories to report a bill providing for the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon whenever notice shall be given.

Mr. P. King moved to go into committee of the whole, with the view to the consideration of the Oregon resolutions.—By yeas 112, nays 58, the motion prevailed and Mr. Tibbetts was called to the chair.

Mr. Pendleton, the only Whig Representative from the State of Virginia, being entitled to the floor most nobly acquitted himself, in a sound and statesman like speech, in opposition to the giving of the notice terminating the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory with Great Britain.

Mr. Sawtelle, of Me., followed Mr. P., and spoke about ten minutes, merely defining his position, as his material for a set speech had all been used up by those preceeding him. He went for the notice.

Mr. Grover, of N. Y., next obtained the floor, & addressed nearly empty benches, in favor of giving the notice. He spoke for New York, and considered her safe, the country safe, and consequently that all was safe.

Mr. Douglass, of Ill., secured the floor when the committee rose for want of a quorum.

The House refused to adjourn by yeas 50 nays 79. The speaker laid before the House several communications from the Treasury and Post Office Departments which were referred and ordered to be printed; when the House adjourned!

Rebuke of Impertinence in the U. S. Senate.—On Wednesday (14th,) the following incident as reported by the Tribune, occurred in the Senate Chamber in Washington:

The subject before the Senate was a bill purporting to be a Bill for the relief of Nathaniel Goddard and others; in other words to refund to the parties the value of a cargo of flour shipped at Baltimore in September, 1812, for Cadiz, and which, because a British passport was obtained for its protection was seized by one of the United States vessels and condemned. It appears that Mr. Perkins of Boston is one of the 'others,' for whose benefit the bill is intended. Mr. Turney (of Tennessee notoriety) seized on the name of Perkins, as a text from which he launched forth a most undignified tirade of abuse and calumny against this venerable merchant, intimating that he had belonged to the Hartford Convention—that he was an old Federalist—and that this was *prima facie* evidence that he intended this cargo of flour for the British troops, and that as we were at war with Great Britain the flour was rightly forfeited and the money should not be refunded.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson took ground in favor of the claim, and in the course of his remarks, gave Mr. Turney a rebuke, the wound from which will not be quickly healed. "I know not, (said Mr. Johnson,) whether Mr. Perkins was connected with the Hartford Convention or not, nor do I know the bearing which this fact, if so, can have on the principle of abstract justice in which the claim rests. As a merchant of high integrity, as a man eminent in all the virtues which give dignity and beauty to human character, Mr. Perkins is acknowledged to be pre-eminent. Perhaps he was a Federalist. But I have yet to know that it was an offence to be a Federalist. I never belonged to the Federalists of that day although I shall probably be stigmatized as a Federalist in our new nomenclature of parties. But I should blush for myself if I thought it an offence to be a member of that party which the Senator from Tennessee holds in such abhorence—Yes sir, I should blush, when I remembered that Washington was a member of that party—that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who has shed such lustre around our Judicial reputation abroad and at home, was a Federalist. I should blush sir, when I called to mind that the best blood which was shed in defence of our rights, during the Revolutionary struggle flowed from Federal veins!—I regret, deeply regret, that the Senator should have indulged in a strain of remarks so uncalled for, so undignified and so unjust, for the purpose of reviving prejudices which ought to have been left undisturbed in the oblivion to which they have so long been consigned.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Amer. Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 24, 1846.

Messrs Editors,—The ancient Metropolis of Maryland, as usual, at this season of the year, is quite alive with strangers, brought here in consequence of the session of the Legislature, the meeting of the Court of Appeals, &c.

There has, so far, nothing of very general interest been transacted by the Legislature; the important matters remaining to be reported from committees; and the members are, therefore engaged in attending to the local affairs of their respective constituencies. There is really an unusual dearth of business of even that description. This latter consideration might seem to argue in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, but there are omnipotent reasons against such a conclusion, which I need not now refer to. There is a most admirable good feeling among the two political parties in the Legislature: a fact which I mention from my knowledge of a different state of things in former days. The speaker of the House is a mild, attentive, dignified and impartial officer, and a courteous, amiable, modest man. He has the confidence and respect of all parties on the floor. The members of the House are "working men." There are some of them who have grown grey in the political field and legislative halls, but they are few; while there are several very young—indeed, I learn that one member at least, was not competant to vote from his age, at the time he was canvassing for election; and it is said he did not attain to the age of twenty-one until within a few days of his appearing at the Seat of Government. The Senators, with their worthy President, acting as the grand supervisors of the action of the other branch, are equally attentive to business, and move on in their velvet hall as calm as a summer's evening." The clerks of the two branches are efficient, industrious and courteous, as officers and gentlemen.

There was a grand entertainment at the Governors mansion last evening. The guests were numerous; among whom there were a large number of ladies, presenting a dazzling scene of beauty, taste and fashion.

The Naval school, recently removed to this city, is in a most flourishing condition. There are about eighty scholars in attendance—being a larger number than was ever before in the school since the original establishment. The introduction of so large a number of young gentlemen, with a number of gentlemen attached to the coast survey, also here, as you may imagine, gives quite a life-like scene to the aspect of the city, in comparison with its uniform quiet.

I hear of no complaint as to the healthiness of the denizens of this place; and, one thing is worthy of remark, as a matter of notoriety, no contagious disease has ever prevailed here; indeed in cases of persons arriving here, during the prevalence of the cholera and the small pox, having contracted these infectious diseases elsewhere, have failed to infect others here, and have passed off with the persons so afflicted.

There is some slight ice in the harbor, created within a few days past, but not sufficient to form any serious impediment to navigation. The wonder is, that the steamboats have not kept up the route between Baltimore and this city. A boat, charging say one dollar, might do a good business. A trip to this city on Saturday, to take passengers to Baltimore, and return on Monday morning, would realize to any captain who would undertake the enterprise, a handsome compensation. I am requested to make these suggestions. H.

Correspondence of Balt. Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 26, 1846.

Petitions presented—From citizens of Caroline county, for a change in the primary school law, as regards the 2d election district of that county.

From citizens of the same county, counter to the above.

From J. E. Snodgrass, editor of the Saturday Visiter, remonstrating against the resolution lately reported against him as the publisher of an abolition paper, and requesting to be heard.

Mr. Cox presented the above petition, remarking that he wished it understood that the presenting of the memorial did not commit him in favor of the memorialist.

Leaves granted—To Mr. Ege, to report a bill relating to trustees under private deeds for the benefit of creditors.

To Mr. Cox, to report a bill to establish a court to exercise criminal jurisdiction in Baltimore City.

To Mr. Ware, to report a supplement to the act for the repair of injuries done to railroad engines, &c. in this State.

To Mr. Bowie, to report a bill relating to the punishment of slaves for the higher grades of offences.

The Committee on Grievances & Courts of Justice were directed to enquire into the expediency of defining the relation between landlords and tenants.

The Treasurer was directed to report the names of the Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies, who have complied with the provisions of the Act of 1839, ch. 24, requiring them to give security for the payment into the Treasury of the per centum on premiums; and whether any and if any what action has been instituted against those who have not complied with said act.

The warden of Baltimore Co. Jail was required to report the number of persons confined during several past years, for debt the amounts due, the length of their confinement, &c.

The Committee on Greivances and Courts of Justice were directed to inquire into the expediency of fixing a gross sum for officers fees in civil cases.

Bills reported.—A bill was reported to alter the Constitution so as to abolish the High Court of Chancery.

A bill to rent out real estate in certain cases.

A bill to establish biennial sessions of the Legislature, and for other purposes.

Bills passed.—A bill to incorporate the Trustees of St. Patrick's School in Baltimore.

The Senate bill, authorising the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company to charge tolls on passengers through said Canal. This bill, which had been referred to the Committee on Corporations, was reported with some amendments, which underwent alteration in the House, were adopted, & the bill as amended was passed.

It authorises the Company to charge the sum of 37½ cents on each grown passenger passing through the Canal, and 18¾ cents on children less than 12 years of age,—one third of those tolls to be paid into the Treasury of the State. The State reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal this act.

A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Booth, divorcing her from Wm. Chase Barney, a vinculo matrimonii.

A bill to admit the statues of other States and Territories as evidence in the courts of this State.

A bill directing the Clerks of the several counties to sell on the best terms for cash, the copies of laws and other documents, remaining uncalled for, in their offices after the 1st of January in each year,—the amount received to be paid into the Treasury except 5 per ct. on the sales,—to be retained by the clerk.

The Senate passed resolutions requesting our Senators & Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to procure the passage of an act by Congress making appropriation for the improvement of the Navigation of the Susquehanna.

All other business of that body consisted in action upon House bills.

Correspondence of the Balt Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27, 1846.

Maryland seems disposed to go into the annexation business, judging from the action of the house this morning. The resolutions submitted some days ago by Mr. Schley, of Alleghany, having in view the reopening of negotiations with Virginia relative to the southern and western boundaries of this State, came up for a second reading. The vote was put, and the tendency was evidently to reject them. Mr Schley, however, arrested the vote, with a request that those who intend voting against it should give some reason why the resolution should not pass. Mr. Boone, of Dorchester, thought that the proper course would be for the gentleman to give some reason why they should pass. It was possible that the matter might involve the State in some considerable expense, besides, perhaps in a quarrel with a sister State.—If Mr. Schley could prove that this would not be the case, he would vote for the resolutions. This brought out Mr. Schley, who made a regular annexation speech, and you need not be surprised to see Maryland soon adding to her territory a fine slice from Virginia, and perhaps follow that up by taking in Delaware and the lower part of the Eastern Shore. It is demonstrated to be profitable business, and the annexation of Texas was at one time quite as improbable.

Various efforts were made to get the subject referred, but the House seemed bent on coming to a vote directly; and I suspect with a view of giving the subject a quietus at once. So I judge from the hints of others & the remarks of Mr. Hook, who agreed with Mr. Schley that now was the time to act upon the matter,—for he thought, if we wanted more land it would be better at once to go out to Oregon, & the sooner this resolution was *finished* the better. Had the vote been at once taken, it would doubtless have been rejected. But some members, who would like to gratify Mr. Schley, but could not vote for his resolution now because they were not sufficiently acquainted with the subject, intimated a strong desire that it should be laid over to some future day, and the matter was at last referred to the committee on Foreign relations with instructions to report by the 6th February next.

The bill supplemental to the act taxing the Commissions of Executors and Administrators reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, came up as the order of the day. A discussion arose on some points of law involved in the bill, and a motion to strike out the second section prevailed which rendered it necessary to refer the bill back to the Committee.

The several revenue laws which have from time to time passed the Legislature and the abolishment of the Eastern Shore Treasury, have immensely increased the duties of the Treasury Department in this city making it perhaps the most onerous and burdensome office in the State. The officers of the department being kept up during a large part of

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