permanent portion of the fur trade, dividing the seacoast as nearly as possible into two equal parts, and the ports in the most equitable manner. To leave Admiralty Inlet and its Sounds to Great Britain, would give her a possession in the heart of the American portion of the territory. Whether from the point where the line would strike the main, it should be continued along the same parallel, or run along the 49th is a matter of secondary importance.

If such division should take place, the right of the inhabitants of the country situated on the upper waters of the Columbia to the navigation of that river to its mouth, is founded on natural law; and the principle has almost been recognised as the public law of Europe. Limited to commercial purposes, it might be admitted, but on the express condition that the citizens of the United States should in the same manner, and to the same extent, have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence.

But I must say that, whatever may be the ultimate destinies of the Oregon territory, I would feel great regret in seeing it in any way divided. An amicable division appears to me without comparison preferable to a war for that object between the two countries. In every other view of the subject it is highly exceptionable. Without adverting for the present to considerations of a higher nature, it may be sufficient here to observe, that the conversion of the northern part of the territory into a British colony would in its effects make the arrangement very unequal. The United States are forbidden by their Constitution to give a preference to the ports of one State over those of another. The ports within the portion of territory allotted to the United States would of course remain open to British vessels; whilst American vessels would be excluded from the ports of the British colony, unless occasionally admitted by special acts depending on the will of Great Britain.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS!—The following extraordinary letter appears in the New York Globe, of yesterday morning. The writer is the man who was so repeatedly shot at last summer, but who "bearing a charmed life," proved bullet proof. Our readers will form their own ideas of the probabilities of the story:—

OPTICAL WORKS, North Oxford, (Mass.) January 27th, 1846.

SIR—A paragraph appeared in *The Daily Globe*, of the 16th of October last, intimating that the attempts on my life were connected with certain political movements and that it was a duty that I owed my fellow citizens to make a public statement of the facts, in order that the public might be disabused as regarded myself, and justice take its course with the criminal party. From whatever source you obtained your information it was in the main correct, and I should have long since responded to your article, had not peculiar circumstances prohibited me from so doing. Those circumstances do not now fully exist and although in the communication that I am about to make, I do not mention the names or position of all the parties concerned, yet the corroborating circumstances will, I trust, make up for an omission that *pecuniary* results demand.

Some months previous to the late Mexican minister's (Almonte) leaving this country, a negotiation or correspondence had been entered into with him, by certain agents of two foreign powers, relative to Mexican affairs; but in the intercourse he (Almonte) was only the second person, being the medium through whom arrangements were made to Santa Anna at Havana, and Paredes an others in Mexico. After Almonte left for Mexico, it was deemed more safe to communicate with Santa Anna than the parties in Mexico and a special Messenger was accordingly sent in charge of despatches for the Havana and paid one-half of a liberal sum for their safe deliverance, the other half to be paid on his return with replies. This special messenger I became acquainted with while doing business with one of the Departments at Washington, and he communicated to me one evening the fact of his mission, adding that he had lost the whole of his outfit at a billiard-table the evening before, and that his object in communicating his position, was to get me to assist him to the necessary funds to perform his mission, promising to pay me when he received the balance of his payment. I loaned him the amount required, but I have reason to suppose that it was lost immediately at the gambling-table for he next day proposed that I should carry the despatches myself and that he would pay me on my return out of the balance coming to him. To this I consented & papers were placed in my possession with the strongest injunctions of secresy as to the mission. For reasons best known to myself, I have no particular love for Santa Anna, I determined to know what intrigue he was engaged in.—I broke the seals of the package, and learnt that certain powers pretending to act in good faith with our government, were, through their agents, manœuvering to thwart some movements of vital importance. My first impulse was to hand the papers to the Secretary of State, but on more mature reflection, I determined to wait on the writers of the documents and inform them of my possession and knowledge of the contents of these papers—propose to deliver them up for a certain consideration. I did so, and as might be expected, my announcement was received with no little perturbation on their part The sum I named was too high, and after much quibbling I left them giving them a certain number of days to consider my proposals—with the prospect that if not accepted at the end of the time mentioned, the papers would go into other hands.

The second night after our interview, while on my return home from the depot of charts I was attacked by two men who after tearing the clothes from my body succeeded in getting my money and papers, but they did not get the papers they were after; the taking of the money was a mask on their real design. Nearly a month afterwards I was again attacked between Worcester and Oxford, on my way home, about eight o'clock in the evening. A gun was fired, from which a two ounce ball passed through the front of both thighs, between the muscles and bone—and nothing but the speed at which I was driving, as I passed the party, saved my life. After this second attempt there was a double motive to destroy me; I was in possession of a dangerous secret, and I had recognised the party who fired on me so as to set the police on his trail; and consequently the daring attempts, while in my parlor office, and on the piaza of the United States Hotel in Washington, followed.

After the last mentioned affair, I waited on the principal party and informed them that if their shot had taken effect, the evening before that the moment the news had reached New York, their secret would have been known; that I had left the papers in the hands of the late Clinton De Witt, Esq., with discretion to open them the moment I was dead or missing. This declaration brought them to their sense.—They denied having had any hand in the affair of taking my life, but admitted that they had agreed to give a certain person $5.000 if he would obtain the papers I held. We finally came to the conclusion that within a certain period a certain sum of money should be paid into my counsel's hands, and the papers be given up. I binding myself not to carry matters any further after such settlement. The time approaches when the moneys are to be paid—if they meet their engagements I shall mine; if they do not, their high positions & influence will not deter me from attempting to redress myself.

With reference to the contents of the papers, I will take the liberty to remark, that they were of a nature to enable me to predict, more than six months ago, to the Hon. David Henshaw, Messrs. Clinton De Witt of New York, and Granville Parker of Worcester, my counsellors, and many others, the present state of affairs in Mexico; and I now confidently state, that within twelve months from this date Santa Anna will be Viceroy of Mexico. And further, let the Spanish Government look to it, or Cuba will change masters. With reference to my predictions as to Santa Anna's position within twelve months, I wish to insert this clause; *Providing he does not sell, or has not sold his knowledge of English intrigue to the Spanish Government.*

Yours, &c. HENRY M. PAINE.

LEVI D. SLAMM, ESQ., Editor of the N. Y. *Globe*.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1846.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence—The Oregon Question.

At half past two o'clock to-day, the President of the United States transmitted to the House of Representatives the correspondence called for by a resolution of the House, and to which allusion was made a day or two ago by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I proceed to give you as full an abstract of the contents of the several letters as time and circumstances will permit.

The first letter is dated Dec. 13, 1845, and is addressed by Mr Buchanan to Mr. McLane. Mr. B. states that Great Britain is making warlike preparations, and asks him to call the attention of Lord Aberdeen to the fact of the preparations, to ask his opinions upon them, as well as to give his own views in relation to these preparations.

Mr. McLane in a letter dated January 3. to Mr. Buchanan, says that on the 30th ultimo he sought an interview with Earl Aberdeen, and that it was not easy to obtain definite information or categorical answers from Lord A; but that he alluded to the preparations, and surmised that they had reference to a rupture between England and the United States. Lord A. said that they were compelled of necessity in the present aspect of affairs to look to the possibility of a rupture with the United States. He said, however, that the preparations would have been made without regard to the possibility of this rupture: and further that those preparations had been commenced before the probability of a rupture was thought of—that these preparations did not relate to distant places, but to the defence of exposed situations at home. These defences were only a part of a prudent protection.

Lord Aberdeen again said of the defences that they had no particular reference to the Oregon question.

Mr. McLane thinks that these preparations had reference to the defences of the country.

Mr. McLane also says to Mr. Buchanan that he has unabated confidence in the frankness and straightforwardness of Lord Aberdeen, and that he displayed all these qualities in his interview with him.

Mr. McLane thinks for himself that they (the defences) may relate to the state of affairs in Europe.

I am not prepared to state, he adds, how far we have a right to demand a disclaimer from the British Minister as to the intention of his Government, in making preparations for its defence, but, he adds, it is certain that if a rupture should grow out of our relations with England, these preparations, whether designed in reference to us or not, will result in the fact that England will exert her utmost power, and exert it to the utmost possible injury upon all the interests of the United States in case of war.

Mr. Pakenham in a letter dated 27th December, to Mr. Buchanan, says: The undersigned is instructed by his Government to propose the referring of the whole question to some Sovereign or State, and that he believes great good will result to both Governments from such a reference—that he thinks a resort to arbitration the best course for both Governments, and hopes that it may be adopted. This proposition is proof, he adds, of confidence in our (the British) claim, and a desire, for peace on the part of England, as the world will see by the offer.

Mr. Pakenham says also that the territory in dispute is small compared with the importance of preserving peace between two such countries as England and the U. States.

Jan. 3d, 1846. Mr. Buchanan replies, and says he has given the proposition just made the most serious consideration. The British Government does not propose to refer the question of title to arbitration, but merely the partition of the territory. The very terms thus proposed would prevent an arbitration for the whole territory claimed by the United States, and the President, he adds, does earnestly believe that arbitration would lead to renewed difficulties. The President, says he, cherishes the hope that the state of this question may not disturb the friendly relations between the two countries.

Mr. Buchanan is told by letter in immediate reply, that the letter of Mr. B. will be submitted to the British Government.

Mr. Pakenham replies further, on the 16th January, and says that he has reflected upon the letter of Mr. B. of the 3d, and he now endeavors to remove the objections made to arbitration by first quoting the last letter of Mr. B.; and then referring to it, says he wishes to remind the Secretary of State that England has claims incompatible with the exclusive claim set up by the United States. Supposing, he now asks, that the British Government will concur, will it be agreeable to the United States to refer the question of title to any third power; and if there are objections to crowned heads, there might be a mixed commission with an umpire,—or there might be a Board of Commissioners, &c. to arbitrate upon the matter.

On the 4th of February Mr. Buchanan replies, and says that there is a condition annexed in the last plan of arbitration, and this is that in case of a certain decision, giving to the one or the other party the whole territory, the two should afterwards agree to a division. It might lead to an invitation to the arbitrators, it is also said, to make a division of territory, the whole of which is claimed by the United States.—Title alone would be submitted, if the United States should consent to arbitration, but the concluding portions of the letter destroy all hope of that. The Secretary then says that he will state a single reason why arbitration should not be resorted to.

Mr. B. does not believe the interest and claims of this nation will admit of arbitration. These claims are set forth at length. There are thirteen degrees of territory upon the Pacific in dispute. He then further states the continued conviction of the President of the United States that the United States have the best title to the whole territory the territory it is alleged is much more valuable to the United States than to England. No matter however intelligent or respectable the arbitrators may be, it is said, in conclusion, that the claim of the United States is of so good a character as not to be hazarded by arbitration.

This correspondence left a deep impression on the minds of the members. It was listened to attentively by all in the House, and when read Mr. Ingersoll moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, with an order to print, the motion was carried, and the House immediately went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9—12 P. M.

IN SENATE.

The Senate has been engaged all the morning on private bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having been organized, and a prayer said, on motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, and took up the Oregon resolutions.

Mr. T. B. King, of Georgia spoke his hour. He made a vigorous attack upon the administration, for inconsistency and obstinency on the Oregon question. He imputed the blame of the present state of affairs to bad influences operating on the Cabinet Ministers. The claim to the exclusive right to all Oregon, was first started in Baltimore, as a political game, and was never heard of before.

The declaration in Mr. Polk's inaugural; that "our right to the whole of Oregon was clear and unquestionable," came upon us like an unexpected thunder-clap.—Then followed England's declaration, by Sir Robert Peel, that she had rights in Oregon which she would maintain; and then followed the offer of Mr. Polk to make the 49th parallel the boundary. How dared Mr. Polk to make such an offer, if he believed our claim was good for the whole. Mr. King asked Mr. Adams, respectfully, to give his opinion of our right to all Oregon—whether he regarded it as clear and unquestionable?

[Mr. King here withdrew the amendment he had previously offered, for referring the question to arbitration.]

Mr. Adams replied—that the question of Mr. King was susceptible of two meanings. If a question simply of right was meant—then he considered it clear and indisputable. But if all that *is* disputable is meant, then our title is not clear, and unquestionable.

Mr. King resumed. He hinted at a disposition to connect Oregon and the tariff and to obtain the whole of the former at the sacrifice of the latter—and denounced all such bargaining.

Mr. Adams next got the floor. He had the 26th, 27th and 28th verses, in first chapter of Genesis read by the Clerk as the foundation of our claim.

26 And God said, Let us make man in our image after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and the fowl of the air, and over the cattle and over all the earth, & over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

27 So God created man in his *own* image: in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

28 And God blessed them, & God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth & subdue it; & have dominion over the fish of the sea, & over the fowl of the air, and over every thing that moveth upon the earth.

He also got the Clerk to read the 8th verse in Second Psalms, as follows:

8 Ask of me, and I shall give *thee* the heathen *for* thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth *for* thy possession.

And he had also another passage read—commanding the children of the earth to go forth, to multiply, and subdue.

He said this was a controversy between Christian nations. The Pope was generally believed, formerly, to be the successor of Him, who gave the command quoted from scripture. The Pope gave to Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, all of this territory. That Spain, originally had the title—not very good to be sure—but the same by which England has alone held Ireland. The treaty of 1818 was not, Mr. A. contended, for "*joint* occupancy," but expressly for *non*-occupancy.

Mr. A. wanted it terminated, so that we might have a valid title to Oregon, by actual occupation—and then go on to people it, Christianize it, and make it blossom and bloom like the rose.

Mr. A. wanted the resolution authorizing the notice to be given, to pass. The larger the majority by which it should pass the better.

When in the midst of his argument, Mr. A.'s hour expired. The House was all attention—the galleries densely crowded—many Senators on the floor of the Hall—and Vice President Dallas, & Secretaries Buchanan and Bancroft were present.

Mr. A. having taken his seat, great efforts were made to suspend the hour rule, to allow him to go on, and they would have succeeded by a large vote, but the motion was changed by Mr. C. Ingersoll so as to postpone final action till to-morrow—and in this form the resolution to allow Mr. A. to go on and finish his speech, was lost.

Mr. Haralson, of Geo., then got the floor and as this despatch closes, is advocating, in hot and warlike language, the resolution for notice, as a peace measure.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, the resolution which was moved by Mr. PEARCE, of Md., on the 29th ultimo, instructing the committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of causing to be published for the use of the United States 150 additional copies of the scientific works of the Exploring Expedition, now in course of preparation and publication, coming up for consideration—

Mr. PEARCE said he would explain briefly the object of the resolution, which was one of inquiry merely. When the Exploring Expedition returned to the United States, in 1842, Congress passed an act directing the publication of the discoveries made by the expedition, after the manner of the Astrolabe voyage, published by the French Government, and limited the number of copies to one hundred, the whole to be under the supervision and control of the Joint Committee on the Library. It was not thought expedient to publish the journals of the different officers of the expedition, which would have made an undigested mass of matter. But all these journals having been delivered up for the use of the Government, the library Committee employed Captain Wilkes, the commander of the expedition, to write a narrative of the expedition. This has been done, and the Government has been supplied with one hundred copies. By an arrangement with Mr. Tappan, formerly a member of the Senate and of the Library Committee, and its agent, Captain Wilkes was authorised to have the remainder of the *token*—that is, one hundred and fifty copies—printed for his own use, he paying three-fifths of the expense of the paper and printing. He has also published on his own account two smaller editions of the narrative; and it is proper to say that he has liberally supplied them to the public at very reduced prices.

The public thus having access to the narrative, my resolution does not look to the publication, for the Government, of any more copies of that work. It contemplates a publication of the scientific works prepared by the civilians attached to the expedition. The primary objects of the expedition were such as might be promotive of the commerce and navigation of the country. And next to these it was desired to extend the bounds of science, and promote the acquisition of knowledge generally.

The result has been the preparation of about 250 surveys and charts, of great value to our navy and commercial marine; and the collection of large stories in the different departments of natural history, which exceed in richness and variety the collections made by similar expeditions sent out by the Governments of France and England. The reports of the members of the scientific corps are in preparation; and, indeed, one of them has been published.—I am safe in saying that these publications will give reputation to the authors, and do honor to the science of the country. A distinguished English geologist, who has examined one of these works, has pronounced it superior to any thing of the kind heretofore published abroad. Some gentlemen have doubted the utility of these publications. For instance, I have myself been asked of what possible practical benefit can be a work on conchology? Without giving the Senate a homily upon this subject, or playing the schoolmaster, I may be permitted to say that since conchology has been reduced to a science, it has been found to be a most useful handmaid to geology; assisting materially in ascertaining the stratification of the earth's crust, and illustrating its geological history. I need scarcely add that geology is of the greatest practical utility in the important art of mining. The Senate need not be detained by further remarks on the value of natural history.

Only one hundred copies of these scientific works having been ordered to be published, and Congress having, by an act of the last session, directed the distribution of sixty copies among the States of the Union and foreign Governments, there remain only forty copies. It is manifest that, if no more be published they will be sealed books to the great body of literary and scientific men in the country, and thus important ends of the expedition will be entirely defeated

The Government has already found it necessary to make a special appropriation for the publication of additional numbers of the charts and surveys for the use of the Navy and mercantile marine, which are in great demand.

They are supplied to the owners and masters of vessels at the cost of the paper and printing—selling for 12 1-2 and 25 cents, according to the size. Many of these charts are such as our naval officers have been obliged to give from $3 to $5 each for.

I do not propose the distribution of these extra copies among the members of Congress—a practice which I reprobate. But I do desire to see them distributed among the colleges and literary institutions of the country; and, if the Library Committee agree with me, they will make such a disposition of them.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 6, 1846.

Correspondence of Balt. Patriot.

Notwithstanding the House met an hour earlier than usual to-day, they sat later than on any previous occasion, not having adjourned till 3½ o'clock. From the synopsis of their proceedings daily sent you, it will be apparent that private and local legislation is daily increasing, while as yet, very few public measures have been attended to. It will be found by the House, when they get into business of this order that it has accumulated to an extent of which perhaps they had little idea.

A beginning was made on yesterday, by the consideration of the pilot bill, the substance of which I gave you, as also the substance of the substitute submitted by Mr. McLane. That substitute was adopted by the House, and underwent the ordeal of amendment and discussion to-day. Every step of the bill was met by some interest or other, and alterations proposed with a view sometimes to mar the bill, sometimes to perfect it. An amendment proposed by Mr. Schley, to allow masters of vessels, if they choose, to pilot their own vessels, was particularly warmly debated, and so frequent were propositions submitted, as to put Mr. McLane out of all patience. He had the satisfaction, however, to see it pass at last, without division.

Petitions presented—From citizens of Cecil, for a law to withdraw the Academy fund of said county and apply the same to the primary school fund.

From citizens of Howard District, for a change in the mode of collecting taxes.

From citizens of Caroline, for the establishment of a primary school at Boonsborough.

Leaves granted—To Mr. Bowie, to report a bill to establish a uniform system of primary schools in this State.

A resolution was submitted directing the Committee on Ways and Ways and Means to report a bill for the revaluation and reassessment of property in this State; also to report a bill to exempt persons from taxation who shall pay their proportion of the capital of the State debt. They lay over for future consideration.

Bills Reported.—From the Committee of Ways and Means,—a bill to enable the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, to increase the number of their Locomotives and for other purposes.

By Mr. REEDER.—A bill to repeal, so far as Charles County is concerned, the 5th section of ch. 28th of 1831, authorizing Orphan's Court's under certain circumstances, to grant permission to manumitted slaves to remain in the county in which they were manumitted.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1846.

A most interesting debate arose upon the bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means for the application of the School Fund standing to the credit of Calvert county, to the payment of the taxes due by said county. The bill met the approbation of the entire delegation from Calvert having been devised as a sort of conservative measure, by which the arrears of that county might at once be liquidated.

The fund consists of a portion of Maryland's share of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. The amount received by the State was divided among the several counties, to be used as they thought best. That portion falling to Calvert county was invested in State and Bank Stock, the interest and dividends on which have been allowed to accumulate till they now reach the sum of upwards of $12.000. The county has never made use of the fund, and this bill proposes to apply it to the payment of arrears of taxes. It at the same time however, enacts that an annual levy shall be made on said county for the sum of $750, for the use of Common Schools, until Primary Schools shall be established therein; and when a system of Primary Schools shall be adopted, the Levy Court are directed to levy the sum of $ .000, annually, until the sum now proposed to be applied to the payment of taxes shall be made up.

To so reasonable a bill—meeting the approbation of both parties of the delegation of Calvert, and acceptable as it was to the financial branch of the House—strong opposition was scarcely expected. It did meet with opposition, however, of the most extraordinary character. The ground of objection was, that it was drawing funds from the sacred object of education for the purpose of relieving a delinquent county, which was undeserving of relief. The opposition came from a side of the House which, while they reject every thing coming from the Committee of Ways and Means intended to sustain the faith of the State, yet propose no substitute and submit no measure to carry out the object about which they all the while profess to be so anxious.

The arguments and language of gentlemen opposing the bill however, were most extraordinary. Mr. Murray even went so far as to declare that it would be better that the people of Calvert should be driven to rob their churches and commit highway robberies and resort to like excesses to obtain means to pay their taxes, than that the fund set aside for the education of their poor children should be applied to any other purpose! Mr. Lowe, too, looked upon the bill as evidence of flinching on the part of State faith men and particularly on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means, from the responsibility of recommending measures of sufficient force to compel Calvert county to come up to the mark. He took occasion to attack the Governor in the same manner, construing his recommendation to fund the arrears of interest, into a retreat from the high ground heretofore taken by State faith men, that the several counties should be compelled to pay all the arrears. Extraordinary to say, however, in making his attack on the Governor, Mr. L. expressly reserved any committal of his course in regard to that question.

The bill was defended by Messrs. Bowie, Johnson and Hook. Mr. Bowie argued the merits of the bill coolly and forcibly—shewed its justice and the expediency and necessity of its passage. M. Johnson was more warm in his speech, and administered a most writhing rebuke to the two gentlemen who had opposed the bill. He was particularly severe upon Mr. Lowe, so much so, that we incline to think that gentleman will take care how he comes in conflict with the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means again. And Mr. Hook's witty sallies and droll hits made the gentleman from Frederick feel rather uncomfortable indeed, on one point completely disconcerting him.

It was apparent that the debate was about becoming more general, and if the House had consented it would doubtless have continued from day to day. The previous question however cut it short, and it was passed by a vote of 35 to 21.

Leaves granted.—To Mr. Turner, to report a bill to incorporate the Somerset county Agricultural Society.

To Mr. Biser, to report a bill to make uniform throughout the State the publication to be made by applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and to prescribe the form of said publication.

A report was received from the State's agents in Joint Stock Companies of the proceedings of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

A communication was received from the Warden of Baltimore City Jail in reply to an order of the House, giving a statement and statistics of arrest and commitments for debt, &c. &c., which were ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the Adjutant General to supply Capt. Samuel Whittington with certain arms, if they are in the Treasury.

[Correspondence of the Amer. Rep.]

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10th, 1846.

In the HOUSE, petitions were presented by Mr. Ware, from Baltimore co., Mr. Hanson, of Harford, and Mr. Hollyday; of Cecil, in reference to restricting the sale of ardent spirits, when so desired through the ballot box, which with petitions presented by Messrs. Bowen, Patterson, of Mont., Cox, Boteler, and Harrington, were appropriately referred; as also a report from Treasurer, in answer to an order calling for information respecting money expended on the public buildings.

Constitution of Maryland. Mr. Hack, from the committee on the Constitution, to whom had been referred the memorial from the Reform Convention, and other propositions, contemplating the call of a convention to reform the Constitution, submitted a report, declaring the Legislature does not possess the power to call a convention, and that it is inexpedient to amend the Constitution other than by the Legislature.

Mr. Johnson, said he should submit a report from another portion of the same committee, to-morrow.

The subject was made the special order of the day on motion of Mr. Holmes, for Wednesday of next week.

Miscellaneous.—On motion of Mr. Hanson, the Treasurer was ordered to report the amount of taxes paid from 1842, by the several counties, Baltimore city, and Howard district, respectively.

An unfavorable report, submitted by Mr Murray, upon a bill authorising the governor to fill a vacancy in the board of commissioners of Howard district, was concurred in.

Mr. Hollyday called up a resolution for replacing a monument, or mark, designating the boundary line dividing this State from Pennsylvania and Delaware. Passed.

Mr. Johnson submitted an order directing process to issue against agents of non-resident insurance companiies, having failed to comply with the law imposing tax, &c. Adopted.

Bills passed.—A supplement to an act incorporating the Baltimore Water Co.—Imposing a tax on the commissioners of agents for foreign incorporations. Making the line of the 7th election district of Carroll co. Abolishing the office of Examiner General, and transferring the duties to the Register of the land office—passed by a vote of 45 to 21. In favor of the heirs of J. J. Warthes, late of Frederick co. Providing for a lottery to establish a turnpike road through Carrol and Frederick counties, to the Pennsylvania line—[the previous question cutting off debate on this bill it was passed by a vote of 39 to 26; whereupon on motion of Mr. Clagett, it was entered upon the journal that he protested against paying the debt of the State by means of lotteries, as dangerous to morals.] For electing the Clerk and Register of Wills of Harford co. by the people—[this bill gave rise to an animated debate—Mrssrs. Clagett and Reeder opposed it; and Messrs. Hollyday, Ware, Ege, Hook, favored it; when it was passed by a vote of 48 to 24.] Incorporating the Town Hall Co. of Cambridge, Dorchester co. A supplement to an act incorporating the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, (Senate bill.) Incorporating Southern Dispensary of Baltimore. Incorporating Mount Vernon Division of the Sons of Temperance of Baltimore. House adjourned.

In the SENATE, a bill incorporating the Ilchester Manufacturing Co., was passed.

Also, a bill incorporating the Hagerstown Horse Guards.

And passed the following House bills: Incorporating the Eagle Artillery Co. of Balto. In favor of J. W. Walker, late sheriff of Baltimore county and city. Regulating transfer of property in P. George's co. In favor of G. Beckenbaugh, of Carroll co.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0824.jpg