



THE STAR. EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1845.

Philosophical and Chemical Lectures. The second lecture of the course was delivered on Friday evening last, by Dr. C. C. Cox...

Hydrostatics. The third lecture—subject, Hydrostatics, will be delivered this evening at 7 o'clock, by Mr. Neely...

Both bills are made the order of the day for Thursday next.

CIVIL LIST FOR TALBOT COUNTY FOR 1845.

- JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Thomas C. Nicols, Robert Smith, Joshua M. Faulkner, Wm. W. Lambdin, Peter Tarr, John Vallant, Jr., Ennals Marlin, Solomon Mulliken, Wm. Jenkins, Solomon Troy, George R. Benson, Thomas Jenkins, Azariah Benny, Isaac W. Jump, Henry Catrup, Barnett Patriot, Richard Thomas, William Ozmon, Saml. S. Satterfield, Josiah Higgins, Woolman Leonard, John Council, William Townsend, Thomas Watts, Robert Banning, Jr., John Small, Wm. C. Skinner, William M. Price, Foster Maynard, William B. Smyth, Andrew O. Oxenham, Thomas Burchenal, Edward Benson, Samuel Emerson, John Valant, Andrew Sullivan, Robert Fish, Nicholas Rice, Thomas Bruff, Henry D. Harwood, Phil. T. Hambleton, John H. Holt, Wrightson Jones, Thomas Aringdale, Skinner Grace, Henry P. Hopkins, Wm. H. Fairbanks, Isaac Dixon, Alexander H. Seth, Zebald Pratt, James L. Wrightson, John Reese, Richard Adams, Clement S. Clarke, James M. Seth, John T. Goldsmith, Chas. L. Rhoads, Joseph Callahan.

FOR CORONERS.—William Corkral, Wm. P. Leaverton, Wm. Dulin, of Thoss, Robt. Smith, Jeremiah Mulliken.

Justices of the Orphan's Court.—John Stevens, Joseph Bruff, George Dudley.

Natary Public.—William Newman.

Armorer at Easton.—George W. Scott.

Wood Corder at Easton Point.—William Jenkins.

Wood Corder at St. Michaels.—Peter Watkins.

Surveyor of the County.—James Fitz Jarrell.

For Clerk of the County Court.—James Parrott.

For Register of Wills.—John H. Harris.

FISH OF ONE AND FLESH OF ANOTHER.

The system of appointment and removal adopted by the dominant party at Annapolis does not appear to give general satisfaction to the entire rank and file. We have seen a faithful and competent officer removed because he had enjoyed the profits of his office for many years, and straightway we are told on the other hand that another officer not more competent for the discharge of his duties is retained, because a series of years of practice, or of official duty, have rendered his retention indispensably necessary. This is all gannion. The truth is, we suspect, that favoritism is stronger at Court than any consideration; or it may be, that there is a power behind the throne, stronger than the throne itself. But to the case in point. The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, under date of the 27th ult., after speaking of certain appointments, adds:—“If Mr. PERINE, who had been a long time Register of Wills had have been also supplanted, the people would have been still better satisfied.”

Now reader what is the apology given for Mr. Perine not being supplanted? Hear the Baltimore American, the organ of Whigery, and as you read recall to your mind the political appointments nearer home, and mark the amazing consistency in the exercise of the prospective power that is sweeping over our State with maddened and relentless force, striking down both friend and foe.

The American says:—“In the range of many years' observation we feel ourselves free to declare that we have never known a public officer who more universally and decidedly enjoyed the confidence, regard and good-will of his fellow citizens than the present Register of Wills of the City and county of Baltimore; and we may add, with equal truth, that no man has more richly earned them. From a period of early youth up until the present time Mr. PERINE has devoted himself to the discharge of his official duties with a zealous, patient, efficient and systematic industry rarely exhibited in any man, and still more rarely in a public officer, and with all these excellent qualities has been combined a thorough knowledge of Testametary Law that gave to his services a value of the highest character. The Bench and Bar of this city have at all times held in high and anxious character the duties manifested by Mr. Perine for the station in question, and of him it has been declared by one of the ablest jurists of the country that he possessed as thorough and intimate a knowledge of the Testametary Law of Maryland as any man in it. The very responsible as well as arduous character of the duties of Register may in some degree be inferred from the fact that at least two-thirds, and probably more, of all the real and personal property in Baltimore city and county

have passed under his official recognition since he has been in the office; and what higher compliment can be paid to him than to say—that is universally acknowledged—that amidst the frequent changes of the Judges of the Orphan's Court, these responsible and arduous trusts have been discharged with an accuracy unquestioned—an integrity unimpeachable—a promptitude and suavity commanding the respect and good will of all. The very fact that Mr. Perine was re-appointed to his office for the ensuing seven years, notwithstanding the long period he has already held it, in conclusive evidence of his high claims to continuance in it. We can say as much of some one else.

REFORM.—We learn by a paragraph in the Annapolis Republican, that Mr. Biser has made a report to the House of Delegates relating to “the expediency of calling a convention to reform the present or to form a new constitution.”

Also, reported a bill, entitled “an act to provide for taking the vote of the people of this State as to the expediency of calling a convention to reform the present or to frame a new constitution, so as to amend the existing constitution as to enable the Legislature to call a convention.”

Mr. Hollyday, of Cecil, reported a bill entitled, “an act providing for a call of a convention, without adding to the expenses of the State.”

Both bills are made the order of the day for Thursday next.

It is currently reported, says the Annapolis Herald, that Jos. H. Nicholson, the present chief clerk of the Senate, will be nominated as Clerk of Anne Arundel county Court.

The same paper also says,—“There is a rumor afloat here and in the mouth of almost every body, that the judgeship for the first judicial district will be offered to John B. Brooke, Esq., clerk of Prince George's county court, in order to make room for one of Gov. Pratt's favorites, (Dr. James Harper.)”

WHAT MEANS THIS?—The Baltimore American contains the following announcement:—

GOVERNOR'S GUARD.—We understand that the fine infantry company, the Independent Blues, of this city, have been selected by His Excellency, the Governor of this State, as his guard.”

To our mind it looks like an imitation of things “over the water,” and savors rather much of royalty. But as this is the age of “go-aheadativeness” we presume His Excellency intends to outstrip all his Republican predecessors, and render his reign one of pomp, splendor, and renown. If this “guard” had been selected at the Governor's inauguration, one might have supposed it was done for the same purpose that rumor said Silas Wright bought bull-dogs in the Albany market—viz: to keep at bay the throng of office seekers that beset the capitol.

The one-day election bill has been signed by the President, and is now the law of the land. Every friend of the purity of elections will rejoice at the fact.

Mr. Jamar has been nominated as Register of Wills for Cecil county.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

We notice in the proceedings of the House the passage of a bill (by a vote of 47 to 13) imposing a tax of 10 per cent. on the commissions of Executors and Administrators; and without division, passed a bill imposing a similar tax on the commissions of Trustees and Receivers; and a bill concerning the fees of notaries public,—fixing the same at two dollars, one half to be paid the State.

A bill reported by Mr. Potter, relative to the fee books of clerks and keys of Registers.

A bill by Mr. Johnson of Anne Arundel to allow aliens to hold property in this State.

A bill by Mr. Randall to reduce the number of Judges of Orphan's Courts.

The Speaker of the House of Delegates has appointed the following committee, under the order of the House, to inspect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, from Dam No. 6, viz: Messrs. Clarke, Polk, Spencer, Frazier, Rogers, Harris and Potter.

Contested Seats.—The committee on elections of the House, reported that it was expedient to go behind the ballot box, to ascertain the validity of votes cast at the October election; and therefore George Bowles of Frederick county, who contested the seat of Daniel Biser should have leave to withdraw his memorial. The House adopted the report. The majority of the committee report that Edward Buckley of Frederick, is entitled to the seat now held by John H. Worthington,—on the ground that 36 votes were given for him, without designating the office, were rejected.

Subsequently the House received the majority report and gave Buckley the seat.

The House passed, by a vote of 26 to 23, the bill for the Registry of Free negroes and mulattoes in this State. This bill enjoins upon all free male negroes between 21 and 50 years of age, who are capable of supporting themselves by labor, to present themselves annually to the County Clerk, between the 1st April and the 1st June, to register their name and age. For the registry he is to pay the sum of \$1, and for failing to comply with the law, he is subject to a fine of from \$5 to \$10, for the payment of which he is liable to be hired out.

A supplement to the Act to enlarge the powers of the High Court of Chancery was also passed by the House.

Bills to abolish the office of Examiner General; to abolish the office of Armorer at Annapolis, and to reduce the salaries of all officers paid out of the State Treasury, except those fixed by the constitution, were severally reported by Mr. Morsell from the Committee on Retrenchment and ordered to be printed.

We have heard of late years so much said about retrenchment, and seen so little done, that we have not the least confidence in any preliminary movements by the Legislature.

There is in fact but little business of public interest doing in either branch.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We find the following explanation of a decision made by the U. S. Supreme Court last week, in which the State of Maryland and the Banks of Baltimore were parties, in the American of Saturday.

By it the so-called Old Banks in this city, namely, the Union, Baltimore, Commercial and Farmers', Mechanics', Franklin, Farmers', and Merchants' and Marine, were exempt from all taxation (except that imposed on them originally up to the period when their original charters would have expired, 1845; but that they are from and after the 1st of January, 1845, and the end of the General Assembly thereafter, liable to all the taxation which now and hereafter the State may choose to impose on them. The decision also goes to sustain the right, heretofore as now, of the State to tax all the other Banks in the city, namely, the Merchants', Farmers' and Planters', Citizens', Western and Chesapeake.

The effect of the decision in this important case will enable Stockholders in the old Banks above named legally to claim of the State of Maryland all the taxes on their shares which they may have paid in the years of 1841, '42, '43 and '44. And further, they may legally claim and recover from the city of Baltimore all taxes on said shares paid to the Corporation in the years 1842, '43, and '44.

The decision will probably require the repayment by the city of about \$60,000 to such Stockholders, and about one-third of that amount by the State, say \$20,000—all the Banks being heretofore liable to taxation both by the State and City.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Directors for the Maryland Penitentiary. Jno. N. Brown in place of Wm. Willson, Joshua Jones, do C. Musgrove, T. E. Hamilton, do G. S. Stansbury, James Frazier, do D. Springer.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

For Register of Wills—Thos. H. Hicks. For Justices of the Orphan's Court—Jas. Thompson, Arthur Bell and James Dixon. Surveyor—George Windtrap.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Wm. H. Ford, to be Register of Wills. Also, the civil list of this county. The civil lists for Charles and Talbot counties have been confirmed.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Sam'l W. Jones to be Register of Wills. Also, the civil list.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

For Justices of the Orphan's Court—J. T. Taylor, Eben'r. Hearn, T. E. Timmons. Clerk of the County Court—Gordon M. Handy. County Surveyor—Powell Patty.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Governor and Council of Maine have fixed upon the first Monday in February for another trial to elect a Representative to the next Congress in the first (York) district. This, and the ninth districts of Massachusetts, are now the only vacant districts in the States where elections for the next Congress have been held. Of the 139 members elected, 51 are Whigs, 6 American Republicans, and 82 Democrats. There are yet to be elected, 84, viz: 4 in New Hampshire, 4 in Connecticut, 2 in Rhode Island, 6 in Maryland, 15 in Virginia, 9 in North Carolina, 7 in Alabama, 4 in Mississippi, 11 in Tennessee, 10 in Kentucky, 10 in Indiana, 1 (vacancy) in Maine, and 1 (vacancy) in Massachusetts. Total, 223.

New Hampshire elects her members in March next, Connecticut and Virginia in April, Maryland in October, Mississippi in November; all the rest (except the vacancies) in August.—Journal of Commerce.

Death of “Blus Dick?” the celebrated Race Horse.—The noble competitor of Fashion, and her conqueror, but for accident, died at Carrollton, La., on the 9th inst. The Procyone says:—“From what we understand the circumstances connected with his death, it appears that for the last four or five days he refused his food, though apparently evincing health and spirits. It is supposed that the green food on which he had been fed previously, caused a fermentation inwardly, and ultimately resulted in an inflammation of the bowels, which at length, terminated his existence. His fine liver after him.—The death of this celebrated horse is not only a loss to his owner, but will also cause a vacuum in the number of the first rate nags of the turf.”

Rt. Rev. Bishops Doane, Whittingham and Hopkins are said to have written out their opinions in the Onderdonk case to be embodied in the forthcoming book: the two first in favor of the accused, and the last against him. The demand for this book is immense. Appleton & Co. have already received orders, we hear for nearly 20,000 copies of the proceedings of the recent Ecclesiastical Court, which will be published in a few days. The Bishop's statement will be equally in demand, no doubt.

The case of McVally, the alleged defaulter, is now under investigation in the Grand Jury room, Washington, before Justices MORSELL and GODDARD. To prove the charge of embezzlement, under which Mr. McNulty was arrested, several witnesses from N. York, as well as others, were examined on Wednesday and yesterday. We understand that the testimony was not closed on Friday, when the Justices adjourned their sitting.

Fire.—The Dwelling and Kitchen on “Cook's Hope,” in this county, near Easton, the property of Mrs. Maria Rogers, and residence of Mr. Matthew Driver, with nearly all its contents, was on Thursday morning last, about 9 o'clock, consumed by fire. It is supposed that the fire originated from a spark from the kitchen chimney. The loss to the parties is considerable.—Gazette.

Queen Victoria, it is said, will visit Paris early in the spring.

TEXAS RESOLUTIONS PASSED.—The resolutions submitted by Mr. Brown of Tennessee have passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 120 yeas to 98 nays. What will be their fate in the Senate it is difficult to conjecture. We annex the resolutions in the form in which they passed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Territory, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may heretofore, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State seeking admission may desire; and in such States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

The following is a sectional and political analysis of the vote in the House of Representatives on the passage of the Joint Resolution for the annexation of Texas:

STATES	YEAS.		NAYS.	
	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
Maine,	1	0	4	2
N. Hampshire,	2	0	2	0
Massachusetts,	1	0	1	8
Connecticut,	3	0	1	0
Vermont,	0	0	1	3
Rhode Island,	0	0	0	2
New York,	9	0	14	10
New Jersey,	3	0	1	1
Pennsylvania,	10	0	0	13
Delaware,	0	0	0	1
Maryland,	0	0	0	6
Virginia,	10	1	0	3
N. Carolina,	5	0	0	0
S. Carolina,	7	0	0	0
Georgia,	6	2	0	0
Alabama,	6	1	0	0
Mississippi,	4	0	0	0
Louisiana,	4	0	0	0
Arkansas,	1	0	0	0
Missouri,	5	0	0	0
Kentucky,	4	0	0	5
Tennessee,	6	4	0	0
Ohio,	9	0	2	10
Indiana,	8	0	0	2
Illinois,	6	0	0	1
Michigan,	1	0	2	0
	112	8	28	70

Not voting—one from New York—I from Pennsylvania—one from Maryland (Spence)—1 from Virginia, (Mr. Speaker Jones)—1 from Tennessee.—Total, 3 Democrats—2 Whigs.

RE-ANNEXATION OF TEXAS—BILL PASSED.

The bill or joint resolution, re-annexing Texas to the United States has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 120 yeas to 98 nays. We congratulate the numerous friends of annexation on this happy consummation, so far as the decision of the House has effected it; and it now remains only for the Senate to act in accordance with the voice of the people, to settle forever the exciting agitation on this all important subject to the welfare and peace of the Union. The Globe says:—“The act authorizes Texas to come in as a State; and this realizes at once the stipulations of the treaty of 1853, which bound the United States to France to permit this very act. The resolution of this day is, in fact, nothing more than the execution of Mr. Jefferson's treaty, by which the territory of Texas was acquired.—Mr. Adams' treaty of 1819 was an abortion. It ceded the country and the people, and was bound by solemn covenants to bring into the Union to the despotism of Spain. But the people of Texas instantly put in a protest against this breach of faith, proclaimed their freedom, and, having maintained their independence against both Spain and Mexico, now come back to the U. States, asking the redemption of the pledge in the treaty under which the country was first

settled by our citizens, who all the world must admit the abrogation of the treaty through which intriguing diplomacy sought to exorcise the nation from its honest obligations, revives them in full force.”

This Texas will be admitted upon terms alike honorable to herself and to the United States; and we long to hail the day when the decree shall go forth, to plant the “Star Spangled Banner” beyond the Sabine, to the farthest limits of our sister Republic.

We cordially agree with the spirit of the following article from the Constitution:—“It is with a glowing and grateful feeling of pleasure, that we announce to our readers the important fact, that the bill for the annexation of Texas, offered by Mr. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, as an amendment to the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has passed the House of Representatives.—Thus, at last, has patriotism triumphed over party influences, sectional bias, and fanatical prejudice. Mr. Brown will enjoy the proud consciousness, as well as the other whigs who voted with him, of having sacrificed upon the altar of their country the unworthy trammels of party allegiance, and of having contributed to carry a measure vital to the safety, security, and strength of the whole Union.” It has after three weeks of the ablest discussion and the most intense anxiety, passed the ordeal of the people's immediate Representatives; and we scarcely suppose it possible that the Senate will assume the extraordinary responsibility of rejecting it.

Since the acquisition of Louisiana there has been nothing before the country, so deeply and vitally important; and like it, should the Senate concur with the House, it is destined to contribute its blessings and benefits to a country whose destiny and glory are beyond all human thought.”

LATE FROM TEXAS.—The Texan papers contain a letter from Duff Green in reversion, by President Jones, of his recognition as a public officer.—He denies having attempted to procure the President's approval of bills by any improper means.

“What those measures are,” Mr. Green says, “it is not necessary to explain, further than to say that their chief object was to arrest the progress of British influence on our Western and North-western frontier, and especially to prevent their getting possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, for the purpose of establishing there a colony of free blacks and runaway negroes; experience having demonstrated that their black colony in Canada, like their abolition in Jamaica, is a failure. I have many very important facts, bearing upon this subject, which it is my purpose, in due time, to give to the public.”

An epidemic sickness of a mild character prevailed at Washington, Mr. Donelson, who had been very unwell, was recovering.

STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSITION.—We observe that some of the Democratic papers exhibit some alarm at the supposed array of talents which have been recently brought into the Senate by the election of Webster, Clayton, and Johnson of this State. The Democratic doctrines have hitherto survived the attacks of Webster, where those attacks were sustained by able men even before Clayton or Johnson either, and have nothing to apprehend from future assaults—as to Mr. Johnson, he has a high personal standing here, and is looked upon as a very able lawyer; but we must recollect that Edmund Burke, so justly celebrated for scholastic and intellectual attainment, has said that the science of the law was the “Chinese shoe” of the human mind, calculated to restore rather than to enlarge it—to know the law makes one a lawyer, to know the reason of the law constitutes the intellectualist. We have yet to learn when and where Mr. Johnson has displayed any great intellectual strength, sufficient even to raise a presumption that he possessed the capabilities of a Statesman.—Rep.

A most barbarous and revolting deed was committed recently in Texas, the particulars of which are given in the New Orleans Picayune. It appears that on the 6th instant Mr. Simeon Bateman, about 74 years of age, Mr. Matthew Jett and a man named J. Shultz, were travelling from Gonzales county by land to Galveston, and encountered that night in the prairie. Just before break of day Shultz got up, and with a pistol in each hand stood over the sleeping forms of Bateman and Jett, and shot them both at once. Mr. Jett's throat was cut from ear to ear; and Mr. Bateman, who seems to have made desperate resistance after he was shot, bore the marks of severe blows. Mr. Bateman, it is known, had about \$5000 on his person on leaving home, and Mr. Jett had between \$500 and \$1000 in his possession. The murderer was overseer for Mr. Bateman, and the robbery, it is evident, was the only motive for the murders. He has been traced to Mobile, and cannot possibly escape the officers there in pursuit of him.

The Two Southern Comets.—The Philadelphia papers state that the new comet seen in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Mauritius' second comet, were both observed last night by Professor Kendall and his assistants, at the High School Observatory. The new comet is about 10 deg. South of the constellation of the Whale. It is now moving about 3 deg. E. N. E. It is visible to the naked eye after twilight in the evening as a faint white cloud, in the S. S. W. about 15 degrees high. It differs from all other comets on record, except that of 1843, in having two tails, one reaching from the comet towards the sun, and the other in an opposite direction. They may be seen in a good seaman's night glass.

The following which we clip from the Madisonian of this morning, is published by the Secretary of the Treasury. The letter bore the New York post mark, and was anonymous:—“Enclosed \$150. Paid U. S. pursuant to promise made to the LORD.”

Congressional.

The House has been engaged the greater portion of the past week in discussing the Oregon bill. The bill under consideration was reported by Mr. A. V. Brown, amendatory of the bill reported by Mr. Duncan. The first section is as follows:—“Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, all the country belonging to the United States lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and bounded on the South by the 42d and on the north by the 54th degree and 49 min. of north latitude, shall constitute and be organized into a temporary government to be called the Oregon Territory.” The remaining sections refer to the internal regulations of the territory.

WEDNESDAY.—The Senate was engaged on the postage bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. (Mr. Weller, of Ohio, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Oregon bill, and Messrs. Duncan, Belser, and Bowlm, severally addressed the committee in its favor. The committee then rose, and reported progress. After receiving and referring the report of the Commissioners of Patents, on motion by Mr. McKay, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. (Mr. Trickett, of Kentucky, in the chair,) and considered three of the general appropriation bills, viz: The bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846 the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions, and the bill making appropriations for certain forfeitures of the United States for the same year.—These bills, after being passed upon in Committee of the Whole, were severally read the third time and passed.

THURSDAY.—The Senate was engaged during the morning hour, in discussing the bill providing for the appointment of twenty-seven assistant pursers and assistant surgeons and chaplains in the navy. The bill was laid on the table, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the postage bill. The debate on this bill was continued on motion of Mr. Bagby, the ninth section relating to the free covers for members of Congress in lieu of the franking privilege, was struck out—yeas 27, nays 17. Mr. Bagby then moved to amend the fifth section, (which repeals all laws conferring the franking privilege) by exempting from repeal the privilege now enjoyed by members of Congress, delegates from Territories, and the clerk of the House of Representatives and Secretary of the Senate. Pending the question to amend the fifth section, as proposed by Mr. Bagby, the Senate adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of the Oregon bill, but came to no decision.

FRIDAY.—After the transaction of minor business, a resolution was offered and adopted providing that all debate in Committee of the Whole, on the bill for establishing a territorial government, shall cease on to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Hopkins moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

The motion was adopted, and the House being in Committee, the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon was taken up.

Mr. A. V. Brown offered an amendment making a provision that the terms of this bill shall not come in conflict with any treaty that may exist with the British Government in relation to Oregon.

Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., held the floor from yesterday, and spoke in opposition to the bill.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—The Nashville Union says:—“If Mr. Polk has any friends who suppose him capable of prostituting the high station of President to the advancement of the individual schemes of any aspirant for the succession, such friends have studied his character to little purpose. If he has friends who are indulging hopes or entertaining fears that he will throw himself into the arms of any section or division of the democracy, all such are destined to disappointment. Speaking from a knowledge of the man, which is co-extensive with our very existence, we have no hesitation in saying that he will know no man as a Van Buren man, or as a Calhoun man, or any other man's man—he will recognize no such divisions in our ranks so far as his administrative policy is concerned.”

DEFALCATIONS.—It seems as if the crime of defalcation was periodical and contagious.—The newspapers report two more instances, in addition to the case of McNulty. One is by the teller of the Commercial Bank of Albany, New York, A. Hamilton Lovett, who has been engaged in that institution for ten years. The defalcation commenced five years since, and grew out of speculation in flour, lottery tickets and other operations of the kind. The whole amount of the defalcation is \$49,445. Mr. Lovett was handed over to the Sheriff. A pistol readily loaded and capped was taken from him for fear of self-destruction.

The other case was that of Mr. Forman in New York, the agent of the Janeway estate in that city, who committed suicide on Friday last. For some time past he had been in the habit of inducing many tenants to make payment of a portion of the rent in advance, in proportion of one half, a third, &c., all of which moneys he expended on his own account, in the purchase of lottery tickets, &c., to his entire loss. Mr. Forman's defalcations were to the amount of \$30,000. He swallowed a large dose of leadum and expired, shortly after.

In both these cases it will be seen that the same insatiable desire of gain prompted the individuals to risk the property of other persons entrusted to their charge, in the uncertain chances of gambling and speculation. There is no certain and honest mode of growing rich except through industry and economy.—Ledger.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT WAR MEXICO! Defeat and Capture of Santa Anna—of five Hundred Lives in Battle.

By the arrival at New Orleans, of the schooner Sarah Ann, papers have been received to the 4th, and private advices to the 9th inst. We copy the following from the Tropic:

Santa Anna has met another Santa Anna defeat, and now a miserable captive in the hands of those over whom he has so long tyrannized. The Napoleon of the South has at last found a fate as inevitable as that of him whose name he so arrogantly assumed, at Waterloo. His star has fallen from its zenith, and he whose high word was law, a brief period since, has been so low that there are “none so poor do him reverence.”

The following letter from a correspondent at Tampico, furnishes us with the intelligence of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna.—

TAMPICO, Jan. 14th, 1845.

Dear Sir:—Dates from Mexico to 9th instant arrived here last night by press. A desperate battle had been fought on the plains of Appan, between Santa Anna on the one side, and Bravo and Pare on the other, which ended in the total defeat of the former who was captured in trying to make his escape. Five hundred men are reported to have been killed, and 6000 Paredes had been despatched by Bravo in pursuit of the routed troops of Santa Anna. Bravo, himself, was on his march back to Mexico with his august prisoner!

This is all I have time to write.

The Tropic contains some additional news, but as it is not as late as the above we omit it. The officers who attacked Santa Anna had 10,000 men under the command. In a single march Santa Anna lost 2000 men by desertion, and subsequently 6000 deserted in a body. We presume that the sentence of the Dietrich will be death.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA