our Navy; that though its numbers were small and ever had been, still its conduct in the Revolutionary War, and since, admonished them that it would do its duty "Yes, Sir," we said, "it will;" and added, with the *energy* his encouraging words inspired, "be assured that eight encounters out of every ten, with any thing like an equality of force, will result in victories for our country. But, Sir, we do not say that we may not lose our ships by being captured; the numbers of the enemy so vastly exceed our own, that after a successful encounter on our part, fresh ships may come up while ours are in a crippled state, and capture them and retake their own." To these remarks Mr. Madison replied, "*It is victories we want; if you give us them and you lose your ships afterwards they can be re-placed by others.*" He then informed Mr. Hamilton that he would assemble his Cabinet at eight o'clock that evening, and submit the subject for their re-consideration, with the new information he had received from us. Late that evening we awaited Mr. Hamilton's return to his house. He informed us to our extreme disappointment that all change in the disposition of the vessels of war had been overruled—*Mr. Monroe being the only member of the Cabinet, on that occasion, who advocated the ships being sent to sea.*"

The two Commodores still persevered They wrote a joint letter to the President urging again with all earnestness that our ships should be allowed to go to sea, and giving reasons why success might be hoped for in conflicts with the enemy. STEWART got permission to make a cruise in the Argus, and left Washington for that purpose. BAINBRIDGE remained, and finally, about the middle of July, the President determined to take the responsibility of despatching the ships. "The present Commodore RIDGELY was at Washington," says Stewart's narrative, "and can substantiate many of the facts herein set forth. He was in constant communication with me, had formed the same opinions as Bainbridge and myself, from a fair estimate of our own Navy and that of the British, & urged us to persevere in our efforts to obtain sailing orders for our vessels of war."

COM. STEWART speaks of Mr. Ingersoll's history as being "little more than a *combination facts, follies and falsehoods.*" The imputation of such motives as he has charged upon Stewart and Bainbridge, as an inference of his own, would seem to indicate a mind accustomed to low estimates of human character, and without faith in those higher qualities which constitute whatever in man is becoming and excellent. The two gallant officers wished to meet the enemy. They knew the capabilities of our Navy, both as it regards ships and men, better than the members of the Cabinet at Washinton did—hence the earnestness of their remonstrances and the persevering continuance of their efforts to get the ships under sailing orders. Mr. Ingersoll goes out of his way to disparage these noble fellows; he can see no motive for their course but the mercenery one which he has imputed to them. It was an unmerited slur, and it has been conclusively repelled.—*Balt. American.*

A BEAUTIFUL RETORT.—In the session of Congress of 1812, whilst the resolutions preparatory to a declaration of war were under consideration, JOHN RANDOLPH was in the House of Representatives, and strenously opposed those resolutions. Mr. Robert Wright of Maryland replied to one of his speeches, and in that reply we find the following eloquent passage:—*Torch Light.*

"Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia says, he expected to be charged with being under British influence; however, he disregarded it. I assure him I shall not be one of his accusers; I believe him governed by *himself* and influenced by pure American motives; and that if he saw the subject as I do, his bosom would burn with the same sacred fire to avenge our wrongs; and was I to hear him charged in his absence with British influence, I should repel it, notwithstanding he has told us in a prideful manner, that he has descended from British ancestors; that from a Shakespeare he had formed his taste, from a Locke his mind, from a Chatham his politics, from a Sidney his patriotism, and from a Tillotson his religion. Mr. Speaker had I been that honourable member, I should have boasted a nobler line of ancestry; I should have claimed my descent from the heardless Powhatan and the immortal Pocahontas,* and I should have taken as models from my own State, a Henry for my eloquence, a Jefferson for my politics, a Washington for my patriotism, and a Madison, or rather the oracles of revelation, for my religion. But, sir, I am myself so much a Roman, that I can truly say in their language,

Aut genus aut proavos, aut quæ non fecimus ipse,
vix ea nostra voco.

Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

*From them, Mr. Randolph is said to have descended.

The New York Morning News of Monday says: "A most singular movement is apparent in the late advices from England, and indicative of the progress of events.—It is the *conversion of canals into railways*. The Earl of Powis heads the movement, and a meeting of the proprietors of the Ellsmer and Chester Canal, who have formed a confederacy with the Birmingham and Liverpool, the Shrewsbury and Montgomeryshire, and other canal interests in the north, for the conversion of their canal possessions into railways, in conjunction with the promoters of the Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Crew, and Shrewsbury and Trent Valley Union Lines, so as to furnish a complete system of railways to the districts west of the Grand Junction, between Chester on the north, and Worcester on the south, was held at Chester, when the proprietors confirmed the arrangements made by the committee for carrying out the proposed conversions of the several water ways into railways, by means of a company to be called the Shropshire Union and Canal. This is proof positive of the supplanting of canals by railways.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.
7 Days Later from Europe.

Important News—Dullness in the Cotton Market—failure of the Harvest and Upward Tendency in Flour and Grain—Defeat of the French in Algiers—Famine in Russia—Markets, &c.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York yesterday morning just before the departure of the mail, bringing advices from Liverpool to 11th inst.

John Comstick Clinton, a merchant of Liverpool, has been arrested as a fugitive from justice from the U. S., where he is charged with being concerned in the forgery by which Messrs. Little & Co., of New York, were defrauded of 23,000 Mexican dollars in 1841.

The railway mania knows no abatement, it appears, on the contrary, to increase.—The daily press are reaping a rich harvest by the prodigal outlay.

The disunion between the Repeal party in Ireland is spreading. "Young" and "Old" Ireland are at loggerheads, and the establishment of a paper under the latter title, which is intended to represent the O'Connel section of the Repealers, will make the breach wider.

Mr. O'Connell has been holding forth at Kerry, in a repeal speech, pregnant with the usual topics.

COMMERCIAL.

The Quarter's Revenue in the Customs shows a decrease of a million sterling, and an increase in the Excise of about £50,000. In the Post-office there is also an increase, and the stamps and taxes yield a slight increase but the amount of the property tax has decreased, and the Quarter's Revenue as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, shows a decrease of about £800,000. This is a large sum; but it is accounted for by the reduction of the duty on sugar, and the small quantity of foreign grain that paid duty this quarter as compared with the same period last year.

The Grain markets, both here and elsewhere, it will be seen, are on the rise. The London market of yesterday advanced considerably—nearly 2s. per quarter. The remarks which we have made on one or two occasions recently still apply to the Corn market. The present harvest will yield indifferently, and this, combined with the failure of the crop on many parts of the Continent, from which we have, in former years, drawn a large portion of our supplies, cannot fail to send the price of "bread stuffs" up to a higher figure than they have yet seen. The general failure of the potato crop is, as we have before stated, one of the primary elements in this upward tendency of prices. It may be observed, however, that, as regards England the disease in the potato, in many districts has nearly disappeared, leaving only a small scab behind, which will not materially injure the properties of that valuable esculent.

The Cotton market is dull—more so than at the sailing of the last steamer.—There is less business doing, and prices have a drooping tendency. The same causes are in operation to keep the market down as we pointed at in our last publication; nor is anything likely to revive it but the chance of a short crop. The accounts on this head from the other side are looked for with much avidity, they will be analysed, it is needless to say, with the most searching minuteness; and as the cry of "wolf" has been raised on more than one occasion, the "wolf" must be actually at the door before his growl will excite much attention. Still, holders, in the present state of the market, evince no great disposition to push their stocks forward, and to this cause may be attributed the trifling decline, as compared with the business, which the staple has sustained.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are upon the whole encouraging. In the Woollen districts of Yorkshire business is brisk, and the same may be said of business in Manchester and the neighborhood. The price of Iron continues to advance, and on the manufactured article the dealers in Staffordshire have demanded, and obtained, an extra 20s. per ton, and Pigs 10s. per ton. The Produce markets generally exhibit a firm and buoyant feeling.

Prospects of the Harvest. We had comparatively fine weather in the neighborhood of the metropolis up to the 2d inst.; since then a considerable quantity of rain has fallen, and though there is little Corn abroad in the south, the wet must be regarded as unfavorable, inasmuch as that portion of the Potato crop which may have escaped the disease, regarding which so much has been said, is likely to receive further injury from wet. In the northern and eastern parts of the Kingdom there is still a good deal of Grain in the fields; and, as the weather seems to have been quite unsettled there as with us, the conclusion of the harvest must be still further delayed. The chances of the remainder of crops in the latter districts, being secured in even tolerable order are, therefore, very slight. In early seasons the northern counties sometimes fare better than the south; such was the case last year, and the enormous produce of Wheat in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire did much to swell the general yield. This season the deficiency is likely to be much greater in the backward than in the early counties; the Corn was not ripe there till the weather became decidedly broken, and the quality will, we fear, prove even worse than the yield.

We cannot, therefore, calculate on anything like the large supplies we have been in the habit of drawing from the east coast. The western side of the island has been the more favored this season, but even there the produce of wheat to the acre is complained of; whilst the weight per bushel is certainly 2 lbs. less than last season. It is therefore too certain that the total produce of the kingdom must be regarded as short of usual years, and a steady and progressive rise in the value of bread-stuffs must be expected. The upward movement may, and probably will, from time to time receive checks; but on the whole, wheat will, we think, advance in price until next spring. After that time much will depend on the then appearance of the crop, the probable extent of the spring shipments from the Baltic, and other causes of which nothing can at present be known. That considerable importance is still attached to the weather may be readily seen by the influence it has had on business during the week; the few fine days experienced in the early part had the effect of causing a depression in prices, and giving a generally dull tone to trade at most of the markets held previously to the 2d instant; whilst the return of wet restored confidence to holders, and rendered buyers anxious to add to their stocks.

We regret to say that since our last notice the weather has been uniformly unfavorable. Harvest operations have been to a great extent suspended, and the crops are now exposed to the effects of weather too cold to ripen such as are backward, and too wet to save such as are ready. The disease amongst potatoes is becoming very general, and we have heard that in some quarters a disease has prevailed amongst the turnips, but we must add that, within our own observation, this crop appears in great perfection. Throughout the whole of yesterday, up to the moment of our going to press, there has been a heavy and continuous fall of rain.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

Marriage of the Queen of Spain.—The Madrid papers place beyond a doubt the fact that the French Court is carrying the matter triumphantly through. The Duke de Rianzares has returned to Madrid from Paris, where, with M. Donozo Cortes, he went to arrange the marriage question with Louis Phillippe in person. The Augsburg Gazette states that the Cabinet of Vienna had given in its adhesion to the marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg with the Queen of Spain, and that the object of Queen Victoria's visit to Eu was to obtain the consent of King Louis Phillippe.

Famine in Russia.—We are sorry to learn that there is great destitution on the Russian frontier. A correspondent from Konigsburg thus writes—"Hundreds of Russian peasants, driven by hunger, cross the frontier, and plunder our fields. In order to prevent these acts of spoliation, the government will be obliged to station troops in that quarter.

If the Russian government does not speedily come to the relief of those unfortunate beings, they will absolutely perish from starvation.—They are so wretched that the parents compel the children at a very early age to quit the paternal roof and provide for themselves as well as they can."

Algiers and Italy.—That sturdy Arab, Abd-el-Kader, who seems determined to struggle while he can wield a sword for the independence of his native land, has already proved a sore scourge to France Nothing but the hand of death, it seems, can subdue the indomitable perseverance of the fiery, high-souled Arab. The fruits of the French expedition to Morocco last year may now be seen in the destruction of the French force at Djemira-Ghezona, amounting to 450 men. The commanding officer was inveigled from his post on the frontiers of Morocco, and cut to pieces. Only fourteen escaped. Flushed with this triumph, the successful Abd-el-Kader rushed at higher game—attacked General Caraignac, at the head of a considerable force, and, although repulsed, succeeded in making the enemy feel the weight of his prowess.

This disaster has produced much depression, and not a little anger, in France. The King, especially, is annoyed at it; and the Government, is said, are now resolved to hunt the Arab leader from the face of the earth. Twelve thousand men, or six regiments of troops, are to be instantly despatched to Algiers, Bugeaud is ordered to rejoin the army, and preparations are making on a large scale for carrying "the pride, pomp, and circumstance of a glorious war" into the heart of the country.

Italy, too, has been the scene of a slight *emeute*, not of much importance in itself, so much as it indicates the unsettled state of society in that fine but misgoverned land, and the certainty, at no distant day, of a terrific outburst in the Roman States. The bayonets of Austria at present enforce quiet, but the smouldering volcano will only burst out more furiously from the care which has been taken to close every aperture—to stop every vent-hole. The scene of the present affair was Rimini.

New Zealand. Sydney papers of the 2d of June contain accounts for New Zealand to the 3d of May. Another colision had taken place at the Bay of Islands between the natives and the troops, in which 50 of the latter are reported to have been killed; but Pomare, one of the most mischievous of the chiefs, had been captured and was confined on board the Hazard, his intrenchments having been destroyed. A body of volunteers had been despatched to the bay, and when the Thistle passed by it on the 12th of May the report of fire-arms was distinctly heard.

Spain. The Madrid Gazette publishes the text of a treaty of peace concluded between Spain and the Republic of Chili. A full and complete amnesty is granted to all Spaniards and Chilians who may have taken part in any of the late dissensions between the two countries, and the independence of the Republic of Chili is fully recognized by the Queen of Spain.

Liverpool Corn Market, Oct. 10. Upon foreign Pea, the import rate is reduces to 4s 6d. per qur., forming the only alteration in the duties this week. Our fresh supplies of produce from Ireland, as well as Coastwise, are collectively very unimportant, and the arrivals from abroad are confined to 463 qrs. of Wheat, with 2265 bbls. Flour from Canada. During the interval since our report of Tuesday, we have experienced increasing firmness, with a steady demand for the leading articles of the rade, especially for Canadian Flour, which beginning to be more generally appreciated by consumers, has moved off freely, and sellers of this, as in other transactions, have mostly had some advantage.—Although very little rain had fallen here since our first market this week; the accounts of harvest in the late districts of the county are still unfavorable; the proceedings, however, at our Corn Exchange today, have been, generally, much less animated than before, and though all kinds of new wheat have been taken by the millers rather sparingly this morning, prime qualities of Irish red, if at hand, would realize a small advance; whilst of old, several parcels have been sold at our last quotations for transit to the interior of this country and shipments to Ireland. Of Irish or Canadian Flour, very few sales were effected to-day, yet the former was held firmly at late prices, and the latter at an advance of 6d, per barrel. Barley, Malt, Beans & Peas continue to rule, in all respects, nearly the same as last quoted. India Corn, upon a fair demand, partly for Irish account, remained steady in value. Oats were in tolerable request at a slight amendment upon Tuesday's rates. Old Oatmeal was saleable at an advance of 6d, and new in limited demand at a decline of 6d. per 240 lbs. The general averages of the country again looking up, several cargoes of bonded Wheat in store changed hands in the course of the week, Polish Odessa at 6s. 11d. up to 7s 3d. per 70 lbs. for fine red Baltic. American sweet Flour was also on request at 27s, and sour at 24s, to 24s, 6d. per barrel; but although still inquired for no further operations were reported this morning.

Foreign Grain Markets. The number of grain-laden vessels which passed the Sound for England, from the 17th to the 23d ult. were 25 wheat, 6 linseed and 2 barley. The prices of wheat in Dansic have advanced 4s. to 5s. per quarter, and very sanguine expectations are entertained of the future course of prices; good high-mixed wheat finds buyers at 50s. per qr., and of the very finest samples none are exposed for sale. In the lower ports the price of red wheat advanced 2s. per quarter, the price being 24s. for red wheat at Stettin. The Dutch and Belgian markets are flat and rather lower. The wheat market at Odessa was inactive; the London accounts had a slight effect upon the price of common wheat, which was a shade cheaper, but fine wheat commanded full prices. The Danube accounts are dearer. The course of exchange had fallen nearly six per cent, which makes the wheat cost so much dearer in sterling money. No disposable shipping in the Danube.

THE OREGON QUESTION presents so many points of interest that all pertinent matters relating to it demand at this time some special notice. The Government paper of Thursday has an article on this subject which contains intimations more or less indicative of the future course of the Administration on this momentous issue. "In addition to our manifest and indisputable right to the soil of the Oregon territory," says the Union—"a right derived at once "from discovery, from exploration, from "contiguity, & from solemn treaty from occupation stipulations; in addition to all this "overwhelming mass of title in the soil, we "have another mighty hold upon the region, in the resistless affinity to us and "to our institutions of the population which "is growing up within its limits. There "are rumors in the public journals that a "temporary and provisional government "has already been established by the "dwellers on the Oregon. Such a government can be merely temporary and "provisional. The off-spring of necessity, it will we are assured, gladly give "place to the protection of the federal constitution. The men who have made that "government will be prompt to remember "their right to the name of American citizens. As American citizens, they went "to Oregon—as such, they have lived there, "on American soil—as such, they are now "under the protecting eye of this nation—"and as such, ere long, they are to come "into our confederation."

This language is general and refers to results which may be distant. The action of the next Congress is the thing most anxiously regarded. Upon this point the Union has the following:

"Let it be understood that it is on the "clear and unquestionable right" we have to the country that we rest our claim, and are prepared to assert it. England has, in more than one respect, set us an example which it is time for us to imitate. She has now established laws for the British population there, and secured the means of administering them. We, too must establish a territorial authority over our emigrants, and prepare block houses at least to the Rocky mountains, to protect our emigrants and give them confidence to emigrate to Oregon, free from all unnecessary fears of interruption from the Indians of the intermediate country. John Bull has no right to complain of this movement, as the most material measure of the series has for several years been adopted by British policy.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier writes as follows under date of

WASHINGTON CITY, 22d Oct., 1845.

I am informed that Mr. Pakenham has made a proposition to Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State, that the differences between the United States and Great Britian on the subject of the Oregon Territory, should be referred to some third Power for the purpose of being settled by arbitration. To this proposition Mr. Buchanan is willing to accede, and he has advised President Polk to recommend the adoption of this course in his message to Congress, on that body's assembling. This President Polk has declined to do, on the ground that the Western Democracy will not be satisfied with such a course. The matter accordingly is no farther advanced than it was at the inauguration, though possibly Mr. Buchanan may be able to induce the President to adopt this course before Congress meets. We shall see. It will be remembered that John C. Calhoun when Secretary of State is said to have declined any arbitration whatever on this subject. These facts may be relied upon.

A GREAT ROBBERY.

National Police Gazette, Extra,
Oct. 25, 8 o'clock, A. M.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF LIVINGSTON & WELLS'S EXPRESS.

We have just been informed by Messrs. Livingston & Wells, express agents, of No. 10 Wall street, that they were made the victims of a daring robbery on Thursday night last under the following circumstances. At half past nine or ten o'clock, on the above evening, while their express train was making its usual pause at Rochester, the messenger in charge of the packages of money received at different points of the route having locked his trunk on receiving the instalments from the latter city, placed it in the cars in its usual place of deposit, and threw over it a buffalo skin, according to custom. His attention was then attracted, it appears, by something outside, which caused him to step to the platform for a moment. He however almost instantly returned, but found that the trunk had disappeared.

An alarm was immediately given, but no trace of the missing article or the thieves was found. The trunk is black, 22 inches long by 14 broad and 12 high. Its body is of tin, covered with thin black leather, and its frame is strongly ironbound. It has strong leather handles, and two straps which run across the top and buckle in front.

It is impossible at present to tell the amount of the above robbery, but it is plain that it must be very heavy, and number its aggregate by thousands. The money was principally on the Rochester and Buffalo banks.

We are directed by Messrs. Livingston and Wells to say, that they will pay a handsome reward for the recovery of the property in proportion to its value, and likewise for the detection of the thieves.

WEIGHT OF GREEN CORN ON AN ACRE.

Great stories have been told of the amount of roots that have been grown on a single acre of ground; and some have supposed it incredible that forty tons of the yellow turnip, or mangel wurtzel could be grown on an acre. But a little calculation will show that forty tons of green corn may be produced in the same space and we have no doubt it has been done.

Last week we had the curiosity to weigh ten hills, in our own field that stood side by side near the centre of the acre. These weighed over one hundred pounds though the corn was of our common kind, raised for grain. The hills grew at the usual distance from each other, one pace; this gave us four thousand hills and four thousand hills multiplied by ten gives forty thousand pounds—or twenty tons. But for cutting up green we plant the horse tooth, or Virginia corn, and this more than twice as thick as we do when we plant to raise mature ears of corn; so that any one may see it is possible and even easy, to grow forty tons of green corn on an acre. He need only to weigh a single hill to form a tolerably correct judgment.

Six hundred bushels of potatoes have been grown on an acre of ground. Aa seventy pounds per bushels we have twenty one tons. Four tons of hay, dry, have been made from one acre; but dry hay will not weigh more than one fourth as much as the grass will at the time of cutting.—Sixteen tons of green fodder in the form of grass, may therefore be grown on an acre of land.

We make these calculations that farmers may not deceive themselves on being assured of what large quantities may be grown on one acre for fodder for cattle. It may be that corn will give more in weight than any other vegetable, yet it will not follow that corn can profitably be grown for the sole purpose of using the stalks as winter fodder.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

OFFICIAL PICKINGS.—A New York letter published in the National Intelligencer makes the following extraordinary statements:

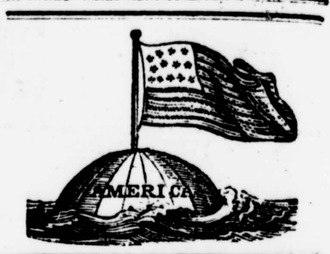
Whenever, in the opinion of the Appraisers, an invoice is *ten* per cent. below the value of the goods, the act of 1842, "levies an *additional duty* of FIFTY per cent. over and above the *regular duty.*" Now, what do you suppose becomes of that fifty per cent. *duty* when collected? I presume you will answer, "Why, it goes into the Treasury?" Not so. According to the construction given to the law, it becomes the property of a *joint-stock company*, viz: *Uncle Sam* one-half, the Collector, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor* the other *one-half*, which half is divided equally among the three. The next question is, do these duties, thus levied, amount to much money? According to returns in the last quarter, they were about $20,000, and may be estimated at *seventy thousand* dollars a year, unless the system be in some way changed.

You will observe that in assessing this additional duty of 50 per cent., the Collector has but little to say or do except collect and see that the sum total is fairly and honestly distributed among the parties interested, not one of whom has any labor to perorm.

There is much good sense, and sound logic, and refined sentiment in the following paragraph from the Salem Gazette:

"*Gratuitous Printing.*"—There is no such thing as doing any thing "gratuitously" in a printing office. *Somebody* must pay for every thing that is done. Not a line can be set that does not cost money for the setting. Either the printer must pay the whole, or the advertiser must pay his share. The only question, therefore, to be asked by the publisher who is to pay the money for the labor, is, what ground has this party or individual to require me to pay for the promotion of its or his objects?

An exchange paper says that a modest lady passenger on board one of the packet ships to New York, sprang out of her berth and jumped overboard on hearing the captain during a gale, order the men to 'haul down the sheets.'



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 1.

V. B. PALMER,

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

The Fall Term of Talbot County Court commences on Monday, 17th inst. Those indebted to us for subscription, advertising or printing would render us great relief by calling at our office and settling their bills. We take this opportunity of soliciting those at a distance to forward their money by mail; since the passage of the cheap postage Law there can be no excuse for neglecting to remit the amount due for their subscription. We are in want of money and are constrained to call upon such of our subscribers as are in arrears for prompt remittances.

OHIO ELECTION.—The triumph in Ohio is most decisive. A slip from the Columbus State Journal of Saturday says—"From present appearances, the Whig majority will be at least 6 in the Senate and from 10 to 15 in the House."

TENNESSEE.—The official vote for Governor at the late election in this State, shows that 114,915 votes were polled, of which Brown, Dem., had 58,269, and Foster, Whig, 56,646. Browns's majority 1623.

According to the Philadelphia Inquirer the newly elected Legislature of Pennsylvania will stand as follows:—The State Senate will consist of 18 Democrats, 1 Native & 14 Whig members; and the House of Assembly, 68 Democratic and 32 Whig members.

The Washington Union of Friday says, it is now reported and believed, that Mr. Calhoun will return to the Senate of the United States at the next session of Congress.

The Washington Union of Monday evening contains the following official information:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Corpus Christi, Oct. 11, 1845.

On the 9th instant, five companies of the 5th infantry, under Lieut. Col. McIntosh; two companies of the 8th infantry, under Capt. Montgomery; and one company of the 7th infantry, under Brevet Major Seawell, arrived at St. Joseph's island. The troops are all in good health. The news from the frontier continues still to be of a pacific character.

Commencement of the Canal.—We learn from the Georgetown Advocate, that the contractors for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Dam No. 6 to Cumberland, are already on the ground, and are entering with a becoming energy upon the prosecution of their undertaking. The Board of Directors of the Canal Company, and the Commissioners on the part of the State, and other officers of the canal company, are to leave Georgetown on Monday next by the canal, on a trip of inspection and reconnoisance, extending their observations to the point at which the new work is to be undertaken.

POTATOES.—A late letter from Halifax, N. S., says that potatoes are selling there for fifty cents a barrel—but they are pouring in from all quarters and prices must fall. The crop in Nova Scotia is large.

Western Wheat.—The annexed paragraph from the Oswego Advertiser, of Saturday, is in strange contradiction to the news received from the West some time since, which represented the wheat crop of the Western world to be deficient in quality:—"Under this state of things, the *vast* surplus of the western crop will be urged forward with all possible dispatch, during what remains of the season of navigation, but our lake tonnage, large as it is, is not equal to the emergency. There are not vessels enough to bring forward, in the short time left, any thiug like the quantity of wheat, already stored in the Western ports."

We learn from the Washington Union that the delegation of Indians from the Pottawatomies, who arrived in that city a few days ago, had a "talk" on Friday last with the Cherokee delegation, which has been there for some time past. The meeting was requested by the former, some of whom had attended as delegates from their tribe at the last grand council held in the Cherokee nation at Tah-lequah in the month of June, 1843. Mr. JOHN ROSS, the head chief of the Cherokees, made a speech on the occasion, advising the Pottawatomies to adopt the habits of the whites. His remarks are said to have been very feeling. His auditors were very much moved by his arguments, and after he had concluded, the pipe of friendship was passed round the council, which then broke up; the Pottawatomies rising, and passing around the circle, each shaking hands with every other person in the room.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0762.jpg