FOREIN NEWS.

Arrival of the Acadia.

13 *Days Later from England.*

The steamer Acadia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston on Friday morning, about one o'clock, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th instant. She consequently made the passage in 14 1-2 days including her detention at Halifax.

Off Seal Island, on Wednesday night, at 10 o'clock the Acadia passed the steamship Cambria from Boston for Halifax and Liverpool. In consequence of the thick fog, the Acadia wentashore, in coming to the coast but fortunately struck on a soft bottom, and suffered not the slightest injury, although the accident delayed her arrival several hours.

Neither the Great Britain nor the Great Western will cross the Atlantic this season again.

The steamer Caledonia arrived out on the 28th ult., in 12 days from Boston.

The Commercial and general intelligence is interesting; and in some respects important though the political news is not of any startling or decisive character.

The cotton market was still further depressed.

There does not appear to be any material change in the grain and provision market, since the last advices from Europe though it will be seen by some of the accounts that the potato rot is not *quite* so serious as it had been represented.

The extent of injury to the potato crop was still a subject of anxiety and inquiry.

The Grain markets of Northern Europe were "in a state of great activity"—prices ranging high and freights still higher.

Quite an excitement had been produced by the article in the Washington "Union" which was understood in England (as here, till explained) to claim "the whole of Oregon or none"—but the Caledonia advices, carrying out the views of the press upon the subject, and Mr. Webster's speech are said by the 'European Times' to have somewhat quieted public feeling.

The warlike tone of American journals respecting the claims of the United States to the *whole* of the Oregon territory had aroused the British press and Government. The former had come out boldly, and declared that Great Britain could not and must not, under any circumstances, relinquish her rights in this territory, while the latter, in the shape of Cabinet Councils, had, instead of opening the ports, as was expected, for the admission of foreign grain, been very active, according to report, in preparing for war. The greatest activity prevailed at all the dockyards, and immense warlike preparations were being made—such as had not been known for many years.

Although the excitement from the apprehended scarcity of food was kept up, by continued discussions on the subject, and efforts to turn it to political account, as well as to the benefit of importers of foreign corn, it is evident that the real apprehension had somewhat abated. The following is the last official report of the successive six weeks' average prices of wheat for the regulation of the duty on imports for the week succeeding Nov. 2:

	Wheat. s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.
Oct. 18, 1845,	58	2	32	0	23	5
Oct. 25, 1845,	59	5	33	0	24	11
Nov. 1, 1845.	60	1	34	3	26	2
Nov. 8, 1845,	59	7	35	1	25	2
Nov 15, 1845,	58	6	35	0	26	3
Nov. 22, 1845,	57	11	34	1	25	5
Aggregate average of the last six weeks	58	11	33	11	25	3
London averages ending Nov. 25, 1845	62	11	50	9	27	2
Duties	14	0	5	0	3	0

The Press and various portions of the public were still loud in their calls on the government to relax the stringency of the corn laws, and even to set aside the restriction on importa ion altogether, & several cabinet meetings had been very recently held, in which it was surmised that this subject was under discussion, and that there was a divided opinion upon it. The following is from the report of the London Corn Market of Dec. 1:

Though the reports relative to the potato murrain are not nearly so unfavorable as they were a month ago, still it is universally admitted that a great extent of mischief has been done; and whilst the tone of advices from the leading consuming towns has not been such as to hold out much encouragement to farmers, prices have moved up steadily during the past week at most of the leading markets in the agricultural districts. At Marklane to day there was a trifling show of Wheat by land carriage. Really good qualities, whether old or new, commanded fully as high rates as on this day week, whilst the common runs, though offered rather lower, were almost unsaleable. The arrivals from abroad continue pretty liberal, and the stocks under lock are gradually increasing and inclusive of flour the entire quantity in the kingdom cannot be estimated at much under 1,000,000 quarters. Flour did not sell so freely this morning as last week, and in partial instances a trifle less was taken for ship marks.

The Sale of Iron has been affected by the check upon the railway mania and like speculations. Prices were reduced and sale smaller.

The money market was still depressed but showed a tendency to improve at the latest dates. With regard to the London Money Market, an influential monthly circular says that before February next the interest of money will probably be at the rate of 7 per cent. The minimum rate of the Bank of England continues fixed at 2 1-2 per cent.

The railway panic had not ceased, and stocks of this description had fallen, and continued to fall.

Amongst the passengers in the Acadia were J. L. O'Sullivan, Editor of the N. Y. Morning News and Henry Wyekoff, and Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

An Overland mail had arrived with dates from Bombay to Oct. 15th, and China to the 1st September. It brings accounts of another defeat of the British in New Zealand, further disturbances in British India, and the murder in Lahore of Jowahir Singh the Vizier of the "boy king," Dhuleep, by the Sikh soldiers.

The Paris Courrier Francais, in an article on the Oregon controversy, maintains that neither England nor the United States is entitled to lay claim to the Oregon territory, and that consequently occupation of it by either of these powers would be nothing more nor less than an usurpation which all civilized nations would be justified in preventing. The question of "taking possession," it contends, ought to be laid aside and replaced by that of "provisional protectorate" and that at the choice of a nationality ought to be abandoned to the future people of the Oregon.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Dec. 2

A fair supply of wheat, oatmeal, and flour has entered this port from Ireland since Tuesday last, but of other articles from that direction, or of any coastwise, the receipts are still light; while of foreign wheat and flour we have tolerably good arrivals.—To-day's market proves very dull; wheats in many cases are 2d to 3d per bushel lower than on this day week, and flour and oatmeal 1s per sack cheaper respectively. Oats have also rather declined in value.

Quotations of American Wheat, per 70 lbs., Canadian red 9sa9s 4d; white 9s 4da9s 10d: United States red 9s 1da9s 4d; Indian Corn per 480 lbs. 40sa44s; in bond 36sa38s; Flour per 196 lbs. Canadian sweet, 36sa 37s; United States sweet, 36sa37s 6d: in bond, 30s 6da31s 6d; do and Canadian sour, 32s 6da34s; in bond, United States, 26s 6da27s 6d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MAKET, Dec. 4.

The trade in grain at this market has been without much excitement since the sailing of the last steamer, Prices, which had somewhat receded at the date of our last publication, have rallied, but not so much as many persons expected. At market on Tuesday, 2d inst., the trade exhibited a dull aspect in all its bearings. Flour under lock, about 2000 brls. States changed hands at 31s Oats were difficult of sale, and the turn cheaper.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.

Provisions—Since the sailing of the last steamer there has not been much alteration in beef, and the amount of sales only limited. The few shipments of new which have come to hand realized from 80s to 90s but the quality was of indifferent sort.—There has been hardly any inquiry for pork; sales are, therefore, very limited. The quotations for beef and pork now are—United States prime beef 68s to 75s per tierce in bond; and 42s to 46s per barrel; Inferior and old 50s to 54s per tierce; Pork in bond, United States prime mess 55s to 60 per barrel; prime old 44s to 50; dry hams in bond 30s to 46s per cwt. A pretty liberal supply of Cheese has been received, but the import of this article is still below that of last year. The qualitiy much improved however as competiton has been run up quite too high in the States for lucrative shipment to this market, the increased supply of English not allowing us to obtain a corresponding advance here, prices have therefore declined 2s within the last month. Prime quality, duty paid, 52s to 58s, ordinary 46s to 50s, and inferior 40s to 46s per cwt. The market for tallow is very dull. A large supply has been received during the past month, and holders wishing to realize, kept prices from advancing. It is now quoted at 40s to 44s per cwt, duty paid. As lard is limited in supply, sales are readily effected on arrival, particularly the finer qualities in kegs and barrels. We quote this article fine leaf in kegs 49s to 50s, prime quality in barrels 47s to 48s, inferior 42s to 44s per cwt.

The Pork Business at Louisville.—The Louisville Journal of Saturday, says:

"During the week our pork houses have been busy, killing on the average from 3000 to 4000 hogs per day. We have heard of sales of about 4000 fine hogs at from $3,75a4. Holders continue to ask $4, at which price a large number could be purchased. The most of those which have been bought during the week were on Eastern accounts, to be slaughtered and packed here. The number of hogs killed thus far in this city amounts to about 68,000, which, added to those yet to be slaughtered, makes over 100,000—a much larger number than was ever disposed of in this city in any preceding year. There have not been any sales of pork or lard during the past week, owing to the impossibility of making shipments."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Annapolis Republican publishes the opinion of the court of Appeals, delivered by Judge Martin, in the case of J. B. Howel vs. the state of Maryland. The case grew out of the act of the Legislature of Maryland of 1st of April, 1844, laying a tax on property and which enumerated as among such property liable to taxation "the interest or proportion in all ships or other vessels, whether in or out of port, owned by persons resident of the State.'

In conformity with the provisions of this act, an assessment was imposed on the appellant on account of his interest or proportion in certain vessels, and this case was brought before the court to test the legality of the law imposing the tax, which it was contended is incompatible with privileges and immunities conferred by the law of Congress licensing vessels, and repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States.

Judge Martin, in the very able opinion delivered, reviews the whole question at large and announces the decision of the Court as follows:

We can perceive no repugnancy, between the law of Maryland imposing a tax upon this property and the acts of Congress under which an exemption from it has been claimed by the appellant.

We think therefore that the imposition of this tax was a constitutional exercise of the taxing power of the State, and that the judgement of the County Court must be affirmed.—*Balt. Pat.*

CONGRESS.

[Reported for the American Republican]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17th, 1845.

SENATE.

Mr. McDuffie appeared in his seat to-day.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Haywood rose and moved to proceed at once with the election of committees.—This was agreed to.

The motion of Mr. Sevier, assigning the order of members of the Finance Committee as follows—Lewis, Evans, Benton and Jenness, was adopted.

The Senate was called on to choose members of the Committee on Commerce, and elected Dix, Johnson of Md., Sevier and Davis.

It was proposed by Mr. Speight that a list of names agreed upon should be read off, in order to save the tedious process of ballotting. After some hesitation this was agreed to.

The chair called for the Committee on Manufactures—and Mr. Speight read the following names: Sturgeon, Simmons, Colquitt and Speight.

Agriculture—Semple, Phelps, Turney and Corwin.

Military Affairs—Mr. Sevier gave their names: Messrs. Hannegan, Crittenden, Dix and Speight.

To this list objection was made and the Senate ballotted; the result was to confirm the selection.

The Senate proceeded with the balloting.

Public Lands—Speight, Woodbridge, Ashley and Morehead.

Private Land Claims—Jarnagin, Semple, Woodbridge and Pennybacker.

Naval Affairs—Levy, Mangum, Cameron and Dickinson.

Militia—Semple, Barrow, Fairfield and Westcott.

Indian Affairs—Bagby, Phelps, Ashley and Jarnagin.

Claims—Pennybacker, J. M. Clayton, Turney and Johnson of Md.

Revolutionary claims—Hannegan, T. Clayton, Culquitt and Greene.

Judiciary—Breese, Berrien, Westcott & Webster.

Canals and Post Roads—Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple and Dayton.

Roads and Canals—Lewis, Corwin, Sturgeon and Davis.

Pensions—Ashley, Pearce, Atchison & Barrow.

District of Columbia—Breese, Miller Jenness and Johnson of Md.

Patents—Hannagan, Phelps, Sturgeon and Lewis.

Contingent expenses of Senate—Breese and Greene.

Territories—Cameron, Evans, Chalmers and Corwin.

Public Buildings—Dayton and Bright.

Printing—Chalmers and Upham.

Retrenchment—Atherton, Merrick, Dickenson and Turney.

Engrossed Bills—Chalmers & Jarnagin.

Library—Pearce, Levy and Chalmers.

Enrolled Bills—Bright, Jarnagin and Levy.

Mr. Speight asked for the consideration of his resolutions for the election of a Printer.

Mr. J. M. Clayton believed that a resolution submitted by him, fixing the rates to be paid for the printing, had priority, and he thought it important to act upon this first.

Considerable discussion followed, and a good many propositions were read for doing the printing at less than existing rates. Finally, on the question of taking up the resolution for electing a Printer, the yeas and nays were called, and were: Ayes 28, noes 21.

Mr. Westcott proposed an amendment, which provided in substance, that the Printer elected should hold his place contingent upon the action of Congress, for separating the public printing from the newspaper press, which action he hoped would occur.

The yeas and nays were called on this, and stood: Ayes 28, noes 21; so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. J. M. Clayton then submitted an amendment, providing a reduction in the rates of printing. On this the yeas and nays were called, and were: Ayes 23, noes 26—lost.

It was agreed that the Printer to be elected should abide by such rates as may hereafter be established.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Printer.

Richie & Heiss 27, Gales & Seaton 20, Jefferson & Co. 3—the first named were therefore elected.

The Senate then agreed to elect a Chaplain to-morrow, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House has been engaged all the day in a debate growing out of the Massachusetts resolutions, respecting the necessity of an alteration in the naturalization laws of the United States.

Mr. Winthrop of Mass., presented the resolutions of Monday, when Mr. Levin; of Pa., moved to refer them to a select committee; and the latter gentleman being entitled to the floor—the subject being up in order—he earnestly advocated the raising of the select committee, and deeply deprecated their going to the committee on the judiciary, as the action of that committee in the last Congress argued no good for the cause he advocated.

He was followed by Messrs. Winthrop, of Mass., Darragh, Campbell, (Native) Woodruff, Yancy and Baker, in support of raising a select committee; and by Messrs. Maclay, McDowell, Payne, Dillingham, Simms, Thompson, Hoge, Giles, Chipman and Stanton, for their reference to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Levin again obtained the floor, and moved to refer to the select committee, with instructions to inquire, whether some change ought not to be effected in the naturalization laws.

On this motion Mr. Levin addressed the House, and his speech made a profound sensation. He was eloquent, and effective He repelled the insinuation that he was a party of "one idea" merely, and showed how this idea was diffused into all the interest of the country. The assertion that Native Americans were but a faction he indignantly denied, and told gentlemen, in a manner which attracted all eyes and ears to him, that the party had its abiding place in the hearts of the mothers and the daughters of the land.

Without concluding, he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

SENATE.

A large number of remonstrances against the annexation of Texas as a Slave State were presented. All these were laid on the table.

Mr. Fairfield presented a memorial from claimants to indemnity for French Spoliations prior to 1800. Mr. F. said that it had been usual to refer this subject to the committee on Foreign Relations, but he was constrained to ask the reference to a Select committee because it was well understood that a majority of the committee referred to were adverse to their claims.

A brief discussion arose upon this motion in which Messrs. Archer Mangum, Miller, Webster, Haywood and others participated. Finally a motion was made to refer the subject to the committee on Foreign Relations, and on this the yeas and nays were called, and were ayes 21, noes 22.

It was then referred to a Select committee appointed by the chair, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Fairfield, Dix, Dayton, Mangum and Sturgeon.

Mr Benton presented a memorial from Amos Kendall praying for a reimbursement of expenses incurred by him in the suit of Stockton & Stokes, wherein he was finally sustained by the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Mr. Allen, by leave, introduced his joint resolution advising the President to give the notice with regard to Oregon. Mr. A. desired to have it read a second time and referred, but this was objected to, and the subject, under, the rules lies over.

Mr. Atchison submitted a long series having refference to the establishment of a territorial government over Oregon.

Mr. Upham was excused, at his request, on account of the weak condition of his eyes, from serving as chairman of the committee on pensions, and the Chair appointed Mr. Johnson of Louisiana to the post.

The various bills and resolutions heretofore introduced and lying on the table, were taken up and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Haywood, the Senate passed into executive session, and after a few minutes spent therein, opened the doors, and adjourned over until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dargin, of Ala., appeared for the first time, was qualified and took his seat.

The business in order was the question of reference of the Mass. Resolution on the subject of the Naturalization laws.

Mr. [illegible] of Pa., being entitled to the floor, on the announcement of the regular order rose and and concluded his eloquent and stirring appeal in defence of the motives, principles and general character of Native Americanism.

Mr. L. B. Chase of Tenn., opposed the refference to a select committee.

Mr. Bayley of Va., opposed the raising of a select committee. He said the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature was a bold attempt to usurp the acknowledged rights of the several States and centre them in the General Government.

Mr. Bowlin of Mo., made a vigorous defence of the foreign emigrant, holding up the adopted citizens as the best of which the country could boast—they were right from the start, as their instincts were democratic.

Mr. Gorden of N. J., Mr. Grover of N. Y., and Mr. Faran (successor to Dr. Duncan,) also opposed the reference to a select committee, and spoke most contemptuously of Nativism.

Mr. Hunt of N. Y., then got the floor, and a motion was made to adjourn; the yeas and nays were called upon this, and were ayes 98, noes 86—so the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1845.

The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the President.

Mr. Winthrop, [Mr. Hunt yielding the floor,) moved a suspension of the rules, so that resolutions not causing debate should be received for one hour.

It was resolved that when the House adjourned it should do so to meet again on Monday next.

After one or two unimportant resolutions some gentlemen submitted one for the election of a Chaplain as soon as the hour had expired, and about half an hour was wasted upon points of order—finally the resolution was laid on the table. At the expiration of the hour it was agreed to extend the time.

Mr. Brinkerhoff submitted a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a Bill providing that the Clerks of the Departments shall be selected from the various States in the ratio of their representatives, and hold their places for eight years, to be ineligible thereafter. Laid over for debate.

Mr. Pettit offered a series of resolutions, which he gave notice he intended to debate to the effect that Congress had no fostering care of any subject upon which it had no power to legislate; and, as it could not legislate upon religion, had no authority to appoint a chaplain.

Mr. Bowlin, of Missouri presented a memorial from the legislative assembly of Oregon, which was referred to the House.

Mr. Hamlin submitted a resolution asking the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate any correspondence between this government and Great Britain on the subject of the Washington treaty, the navigation of the St. Johns, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Winthrop submitted a series of resolutions, which he designed to debate to the effect that negotiation on the Oregon controversy was not exhausted, that a compromise might be and ought to be effected that it would be disgraceful to go to war, that arbitration might be a last resort, and the arbitrator need not necessarily be a crowned head. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dromgoole from the committee on ways and means, reported the Sub-Treasury Bill, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the House.

At half-past 2, the House adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1845.

SENATE.

Mr. Calhoun appeared in his seat to-day.

Mr. Webster presented several remonstrances against the annexation of Texas as a slave State.

Mr. Fairfield asked to be excused from serving on the Select Committee on French Claims prior to 1800, on the ground of having a personal interest in those Claims in consequence of the recent death of a relative of his wife. The request was granted. Mr. Webster was appointed.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the Joint resolution passed by the House for the admission of Texas, without amendment, with a recommendation that the same do pass.

Mr Ashley stated that he was further instructed by the Committee to ask the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was read a second time and reported to the Senate. The question being on the third reading of the same,

Mr. Webster rose and said that he was quite aware that this resolution would pass. It had been passed by a large majority in the other House, and it was quite well known that it would be passed by a majority of this body. There are Senators, said Mr. W. who opposed this measure before the act authorising the annexation of Texas was passed, who will now feel themselves bound by the action that has since taken place to vote for this resolution. As regards the annexation of Texas to this country, it was well known that he, Mr. W. had felt it his duty to oppose it from the first time that the idea had been put forth.

He had upon the deepest reflection long ago come to the conclusion that it was dangerous to enlarge the territorial boundaries of this country. He had always wished that this country should exhibit to the nations of the earth the proud spectacle of a happy, rich and powerful republic, not possessed by a spirit of territorial aggrandizement. Mr. W. said he did not think that the free States ought to be called upon to admit slave States having so great an advantage over them in representation in comparison with their population.

If in any state formed from the free territories of the Northwest should propose to be admitted into the Union with the same advantages over the South that the South now asks over the North by the proposed admission of Texas, he could not believe that any Southern Senator would entertain the proposition for a moment. Mr. Webster objected to the Constitution of Texas because it tied up the Legislature from ever, under any circumstances, and no matter in what situation the State might be placed, abolishing slavery within her borders, so long as it remains unaltered.

Mr. W. said he only performed an act of duty in giving expression to the firm unalterable and unanimous opposition of those who had placed him here to the consummation of the act, and his determination to vote against the resolution.

Mr. Berrien gave the reasons why, having opposed the measure at the last Congress, he should now vote for it. The question was one of constitutional powers then—it was one of expediency now.

Mr. Niles followed and gave the reasons which would lead him to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Huntington opposed the measure, and asked what was the reason for giving Texas *two* representatives?

Mr. Bagby followed in a short speech, in which he endeavoured to explain his former course on this question, and to show what his opinions now were.

Mr. Sevier demanded the ayes and noes. The resolution was then ordered to be read a third time. Ayes 31, Noes 13.

The resolution then passed without a division.

Mr. Levy offered a resolution declaring the expediency of opening negotiations with the government of Spain for cession to this Country of the Island of Cuba, the inhabitants thereof consenting thereto.—The resolution was laid over under the rule.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in order being the election of Chaplain, ten different clergymen were nominated by members.

On the first ballot the votes were so generally divided, that the highest candidate received but 35. A second ballot resulted in no choice. On the third ballot, the Rev. Mr. Milburn had 105 votes, and was declared to be duly elected.

[Mr. Milburn came to this city from the West, and was promised a nomination before he came. He was nominated by Mr. Boyd of Ky., and is blind.]

Without transacting any other business, the House, at an early hour, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Webster said he had received by the mail this morning several remonstrances against the annexation of Texas. The Bill having passed yesterday they were of course too late, but he thought the might do for Cuba, and therefore begged to lay them on the table.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of a Company of sappers, miners and pontoniers.

Also, a bill repealing the act of 1842, abolishing the office of one of the Inspectors General of the Army, and re-establishing said office.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, the previous orders were suspended for the purpose of taking up and considering the bill reported by him yesterday, establishing Courts and extending the laws of the United States over Texas.

The bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee was concurred by the Committee of the Whole, reported back to the Senate, and finally passed.

On motion Mr. Bagby the Senate proceeded to elect a Chaplain.

The Rev. Mr. Tustin was elected on the 1st ballot.

On motion of Mr. Haywood the Committee on Commerce were instructed to report a bill extending the revenue laws over the State of Texas.

The Senate then went into Executive Session and remained a short time therein.

After the Executive Session, Mr. Allen called up his joint resolution advising the President of the United States to give instructions to the Government of Great Britain of the termination of the 2d article of the Convention of 1827, whereby Great Britain and the United States hold joint occupancy of the Oregon territory. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The business in Executive session was unimportant.

The Senate then adjourned over to Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House this morning ordered the printing of 16,000 engravings necessary to accompany the President's message.—The Report was made by the Committee on Engravings and immediately accepted by the House.

The were about to proceed to other business, when a motion was made that the House adjourn over to Saturday.—The motion prevailed.—

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 27.

The Legislature of Maryland meets at Annapolis on Monday next.

DECLINE IN FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The reports of the Baltimore, Philadelphia & New York markets, show a material decline in the prices of flour and grain, in consequence of the recent intelligence from Europe.

Death of a member elect of the Legislature.—We regret to learn that Capt. *Thomas Wheeler*, member elect to the Legislature from Caroline County, departed this life, on Monday 15th inst.

The Hon. Michael C. Sprigg died very suddenly at his residence in Cumberland, (Md.) on 18th inst. He retired in his usual health—about midnight he was attacked with a severe head-ache, and in a few hours breathed his last. He had an extensive circle of attached friends throughout the State. Mr. C. was formerly a representative in Congress, has repeatedly represented Allegany county in the Legislature, was formerly the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and has held other public responsible offices.

M. Gaillardet, the intelligent editor of the French *Courrier* in New York, who returned last week from a visit to Europe, in the Acadia, ventures upon the following prediction concerning the Oregon question:

"After exhausting all negotiations England will accept the 49th degree of latitude provided Cape Quadra and Vancouver's Island be also ceded to her in compensation for yielding the Columbia. But that will be England's *ultimatum*, and even it will not be offered unless the terms of the discussions shall be more conciliatory than heretofore, for now, Oregon is more a point of honor than of interest for England."

A NEW ORLEANS JUDGE IN TROUBLE—*Singular proceeding.*—The Hon. Rice Garland, of the Supreme court of Louisiana, has been gravely charged with bribery, and his fellow associates have refused to sit upon the bench with him.

We learn from the Picayune that a preliminary examination of the case took place on the 10th inst., which left no doubt that he was guilty of forgery. The Picayune says:

Indeed, it was in testimony, that a note for $6000 was drawn over the signature of John McDonough—a signature subscribed to a complimentary letter which he sent to the Judge, accompanying a present of strawberries or some other trifling gift—the writing above the signature having been extracted by some chemical process. When the authenticity of the note was disputed, Mr. Smith called upon Judge Garland and informed him of the fact. After some words, the Judge, protesting that the note was a genuine one, refunded a large portion of the money, and accompanied a friend of Mr. Smith's to Mr. McDonough's home to have the matter explained. Mr. McDonough testified that when he met Judge Garland he was haggard and pale as death. He implored him to save him and his family from utter destruction. Mr. McD. stated that he was overcome by the supplications of the Judge, and gave his note for the balance of the money obtained from the sale of the first note.

About the time the court commenced its session, Judge Garland attempted to commit suicide by jumping off the steamboat Sultan into the river. He was rescued by Capt. Wilson, of the steamer F. M. Streck, before drowning, and after, a second time endeavoring to take his own life was carried home in a state of great exhaustion. A more terrible retribution never yet overtook an offender against the laws of the land. Himself a high priest of the law, he has fallen under its dreadful demonstrations

SMALL POX.—There were seventeen deaths in Baltimore by small pox last week—deaths in Philadelphia by the same disease were twenty four.

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