supply her. Much stress is laid on the proposed repeal of her duties on these have been low for the last few years and all we have sent them amounts to but a comparatively small sum—about the same that we receive of her in earthenware. If she takes much of our Indian corn she will take less of our wheat, and beef, and pork, and a repeal of these duties will give but a very small amount of benefit to us. L.

FOREIGN NEWS.

4 Days later from Europe.

By the Packet Ship Toronto.

The packet ship Toronto arrived at N. York on Wednesday, with dates four days later from London and three from Liverpool.

The London Times of the 7th has an article commending Mr. Calhoun's course.

The failure of the potato crop continued the subject of general interest and remark.

From Ireland there is nothing new—the country countinues agitated and excited.

The Cotton market was steady at well supported prices. The Corn markets have not given way, as was expected under the prospect of lower duties. English Wheat of good quality has moved off steadily at full prices; inferior quality has declined 1 to 2d. per bushel. Barley has a downward tendency. Philadelphia sweet Flour in bond, was offering at 27s. per barrel.

The London Chronicle of the 4th February, having received intelligence from the United States by the Yorkshire, which sailed on the 18th January, and made her passage in 15 1-2 days, says:—

"The discussion upon the Oregon resolutions has been postponed to the 10th of the present month. This delay is regarded as a favorable indication of the public feeling. Before they plunge into a discussion, which may hurry them to results they have not yet seriously contemplated, the public men of America are naturally anxious to ascertain what effect has been produced in England by their President's Message It is avowedly with this view that the discussion has been postponed.

Effect of Sir Robert Peel's Speech on the Corn Markets.—It is well deserving of notice that the announcement of Sir Robert Peel's intended change in the corn laws has produced scarcely any effect on the corn market. The price of wheat, instead of going down with a run, as it ought to have done, according to the confident assertions of monopolist writers and speakers, has slightly risen in several markets and remained stationary in most, and has not any where sunk to a serious extent.—As the corn dealers are at once a shrewd and sensitive race, we may take it for granted that they do not expect any fall from present prices to follow the introduction of the new system; if they did, their fears would have been shown by a rapid decline in all the principal markets in the kingdom. The fact is, that they know what is the real extent of the supply of both British & foreign grain too well to entertain any such fears—*Liverpool Times.*

Rise in the price of Potatoes.—Yesterday the price of potatoes advanced 6d. and on some kinds 1s per cwt. A pound of good potatoes cannot now be purchased under 1d and 1½d; and for one pound of the best bread, the charge is, with very few exceptions 2 1-2d, or 8 1-2d to 10d per four pound loaf, the price having advanced 1-2d within the last two or three days.

MEXICO.—The report, which was at first regarded as an idle rumour, that a European prince is to be set upon a throne in Mexico, under the guarantee and protection of powerful European Governments is acquiring a shape and consistency which challenge our serious attention. It is no longer a mere idle rumor. The *London Times* alludes to the project as one actually contemplated. "Mexico," says that journal, "cannot remain as it is. It must "either sink without a struggle under the "yoke of a neighboring republic, hostile "and opposed to the whole character of "its native population by race, by religion "and by institutions, or it must seek *by "strengthening its connexion with Europe* "protection against the spirit of territorial "aggrandizement and dominion which is "eager to establish an universal sovereign"ty over the continent of America. Such "a connexion with Europe can clearly "have but one form and one origin—*the "form, monarchical; the origin, Spanish.* "The results of Mexican independence are "before the world. The people of Mexico "cannot be insensible to their own ruin how"ever powerless they may be to avert it. "Under such circumstances, what could be "the effect of the reappearance on the shores "of America of that flag of Spain which was "originally planted there by the great dis"coverers and captains of former ages, and "which left indestructible traces of its pris"tine authority in the colonial descendants "of the Spanish people? It would be as easy "to accomplish the conquest of Mexico at "the present moment with a handful of the "troops which form the garrison of Cuba, "as in the days of the aboriginal Mexican "princes."

The Times confesses that when it threw out this suggestion some months ago it wore an air of romance and might be received with incredulity. But it is now to be thought of as a thing not only practicable, but as a measure urgently required, inasmuch as the utter weakness of Mexico and the unquestionable designs of the United States have become too manifest for doubt. The very personage among the Spanish princes is hinted at as the individual "best fitted for such an enterprise by his personal qualities and his liberal sentiments."

In connection with these remarks from an article which bears the appearance of a semi-official character we have an intimation of the same sort in a letter of the Mexican correspondent of the Times, written before the late revolution in Mexico. The writer speaks of the disorganized condition of the republic, its weakness and manifest tendency to dissolution. "Gladly," he says, "would the people see a despotic power "rise up amongst them:—and freely would they *receive a foreign prince as sovereign "provided his position was seconded by any "leading European Power.*"

In view of these very frequent indications adding to them also the explicit language of M. Guizot relative to the maintenance of the Spanish race on this continent as a check to the United States, we must say that an exigency is portended which is likely to involve some very serious issues.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Corpus Christi to the 12th instant. The Gazette, published at that place, confirms the report that the "Army of occupation" had received orders to break up their camp there and remove to the Rio Grande. It is supposed that Point Isabel on the East side of the river, is the spot selected for the new camp.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 21st of January had been received at Corpus Christi, by express, and numerous extracts from Mexican papers are published in the Gazette. One of them we annex:

On the 15th Jan. Gen. Paredes issued a circular order to all the Governors of States that within forty days from that date they shall furnish the necessary quota of men to fill up the Army of Invasion to a war complement—60,000 men. The present army does not exceed 40,000. The troops at the capital are constantly drilled with a view to act in large bodies.

THE DOCTRINE OF PROTEST.—A case of some importance to banks and persons in mercantile business, was tried recendy in Boston. It was an action on the case, brought against the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, for negligence in not protesting in proper time a draft forwarded to them for collection.

It appeared in evidence that a draft on John Rinewalt, of Philadelphia, was deposited, for collection, in the State Bank of Boston, and by it forwarded to the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. The draft was for sixty days, was regularly presented to and accepted by Rinewalt, and matured on the 26th of October. On the 25th of October it was handed by the Bank to their Notary, and by him protested on that day, and notices forwarded.—The Notary returned the draft to the Farmers and Mechanic's Bank on the 26th, before 9 A M, and it was enclo ed and forwarded to Boston, by the mail of that day. The plaintiffs refused to receive the draft, and returned it to the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank and claimed to have it passed to their credit. The bank refused to do this, and the plaintiff then sued Rinewalt, obtained judgment, but could find no goods. There were endorsers on the draft as to whose pecuniary responsibility no evidence was put by either party.

It was contended for the plaintiffs—1st. That the Bank, having received the draft, were bound to take all the necessary and usual steps to secure its acceptance and payment at maturity, and in case of nonpayment to protest it on the day of its maturity. 2d. That the Bank was guilty of negligence in handing the draft to the Notary on the day before it was due, as they thereby misled him—it being the universal custom of this Bank, as was proved, to hand their Notes to be protested at the close of banking hours on the day on which they fell due. 3. That the draft having been returned to the bank on the morning of the 26th, the day it matured, it was the duty of the bank to keep it at its counter for payment till the close of business hours, & then to have it protested—& that it was carelessness in them not to do so.

It was contended for the defendants—1st. That the Bank and the Notary were distinct agents, and that the Bank by delivering the draft to the Notary relieved themselves of all responsibility, and that the duty of protesting the draft at the proper time devolved upon the Notary. 2d. That the jury could give no damages, because there was evidence that Rinewalt, the acceptor, who was still liable on the draft, was good for that amount. 3d. That if Rinewalt was not good, still the plaintiffs could not recover, because they had not proved that the endorsers and drawers, who were discharged by want of protest on the proper day, were able to pay the debt had they not been discharged.

It was further contended that there being evidence that the drawers & acceptor were partners, the drawers were not discharged, because they were not entitled to notice.

Washburn J., instructed the jury that it was admitted that the draft was not protested at the proper time, and that thereby the endorsers were discharged, and also the drawers unless they were partners of Rinewalt, and drew on partnership account, but without funds in Rinewalt's hands—that this was the result of negligence somewhere—that it could not be charged upon the Bank, if they had given the draft to a proper notary at a proper time—but if they gave it to him at such a time as to mislead him, and the effect was to mislead him, they would be liable—that if the draft came back to them during the business hours of the 26th, and they knew it matured on that day, which they were bound to know if it was in their possession, then their duty was to send it back to the notary, to be protested on that day—that if they found the bank guilty of negligence then the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict—that in making up the amount of damage they were to assess the actual damage the plaintiffs had sustained—that the question, whether the drafts was now of any, and if so, what value, was open for their consideration.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, and assessed damages at $539.

A Fact for the Desponding.—Mr. Gilmore, the new President of the Western Railroad, has the offer of five other situations, besides that which he has accepted, in either of which he might have a salary of $5000 a year. The Worcester Spy says it is less than twenty years since he went into the city from the country, a common laborer, and was for some time porter to the store of Whitwell & Bond, and while laboring with his hand-cart was as distinguished for his faithfulness, industry and intelligence in this humble employment, a he has since been in other avocations.

DEBATE IN U. S. SENATE, FEB. 26th

Mr. CALHOUN rose and said, it is very obvious that the great question involved in this matter is this: Can the controversy between us & Great Britain be settled by negotiation & compromise? or is it to be settled by an assertion of our right to the entire territory, and an appeal to arms?—Whatever doubts have heretofore existed upon this point, there can be none after the declaration of to day, that this is the real question involved. A question of greater moment never has been presented in Congress from the days of the Revolution to the present. Sir, I hold it eminently desirable that the Senate should make an expression of their opinion upon this important matter. I cannot believe that there is a single Senator who has not made up his mind upon it, or who can hesitate to respond yea or nay when the question is put in the form of an amendment to the resolution. Sir, I hold it important that they should respond. It is necessary to know the sense of this body, in order to guide our future legislation. If we mean to maintain our title by force of arms, let us begin, let us lay aside all other things; and let me say, if gentlemen do not begin with the necessary measures before involving the country in a war, you are most likely to be discomfited; and foremost among those important measures are those relating to your finances. Sir, I hold it be desirable to guide the business men of the country. They know not what to do nor have they known for the last three months. The property of thousands has been periled, and millions upon millions have been lost. Sir, there ought to be an end to this state of excitement. With due deference to the Executive and without intending the slightest disrespect, I must say I greatly regret that it has been left in the state of uncertainty it has. Sir, I deem it to be important, and I speak without hesitation on this point, that it should be passed this very day; because, whatever our decision is, it is desirable in my opinion that it should reach the other side of the Atlantic as speedily as possible.

Sir, I believed from the beginning of the session that the great question of peace and war depended upon this body—upon your gravity, your wisdom, and your patriotism; and I trust that such a response will be given *this very day* as will quiet the fears of millions on both sides of the Atlantic. Sir, I entertain the most courteous feelings towards the Senator from Illinois, and I would indulge him with the time he requires, if I could consistently with my duty. And let me say to the Senator that a slight difference in mere phraseology can be of little consequence, so far as great questions are concerned; as it is not proposed, I presume, to go further than to try the sense of the Senate upon this amendment at this time, & hereafter he will have an opportunity to express his views to whatever extent he wishes.

From the Annapolis Rep. March 4th.

PROGRESS OF THE DEBATE.—Saturday last was devoted by the House to the consideration of the current business of the session, and the subject of Reform was not taken up. On Monday morning in committee of the whole, Mr. Shelman in the Chair, Mr. Thomas took the floor, and spoke in favor of reform, by a convention, and was followed by Mr. Johnson, in a rejoinder,—reviewing the authorities and precedents adduced by the opposition.—Mr. Ware, the Cicero of Baltimore county took the floor on Monday evening, and came out openly and boldly for representation according to population to the full extent. On yesterday Mr. Murray spoke for some two hours, in favor of a convention, though differing from his compeers as to the powers of majorities. Mr. Schley followed for reform through thick and thin, casting defiance at opposition, and ready to walk through all the troops that Brother Jonathan could lend us. Mr. Smith of Washington was to have spoken last night; and then the subject will according to an order heretofore adopted, be reported to the House, and the voting probably be at once proceeded with.

MR. BISER'S SPEECH. The Maryland Republican of Wednesday 25th, contains a report of Mr. Biser's speech in the House of Delegates, on the report of the committee on the Constitution.

In relation to the expenses of the judiciary system, Mr. Biser's says:

"It appears that Massachusetts, with 7,800 square miles of territory and a population of 737,699, pays for her judiciary system the sum of $25,750.

Maryland with 9,356 square miles, and a population of 470,019, pays for her judiciary $41,500

Maryland therefore pays $15,750 more than Massachusetts. In the ratio of population compared with Massachusetts, she should pay but $16,243.

North Carolina, with a population of 763,419, and with a territory of 50,000 square miles, pays for her judiciary system the sum of $18,000. Therefore with a population of 124,379 greater than Maryland, and a territory 41,556 square miles greater, she pays $23,500 less than Maryland for her judiciary. In the ratio of population co npared with that State, Maryland should pay but $11,082.

Georgia, with a population of 691,392, and a territory of 2,000 square miles, pays for her judiciary system $21,800.—Therefore, with a territory of 52,544 square miles greater than Maryland, and a population of 221,373 greater, she yet pays $19,700 less than Maryland. According to the same ratio of population, compared with Georgia, Maryland should pay $14,820.

According to the ratio of territory, compared with North Carolina, Maryland should pay only $3,368, and compared with Georgia only $3,289.

Mr. B. applied the same remarks here, that he did in relation to the Governor—that he did not contend for regulating the salary of the judiciary by territory or population. He merely wished to show, that with justice equally well administered, other States, larger both in territory and population, paid less than Maryland, and that by a change in our system, we could have the laws administered as faithfully here, for a much smaller expenditure of money."

Clerks and Registers.—The committee on retrenchment in the House of Delagates has introduced a bill to limit the salaries of clerks and registers to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, exclusive of the State tax—requires semi-annual returns of receipts on oath; forbids the increase of assistants in the offices; allows a further compensation of ten per cent on monies paid into the treasury derived from certain sources—and subjects clerks and registers to indictment for violation of the law. The act is to go into operation from and after the first day of May next. This bill is based upon the resolution offered by Mr. Vansant, in relation to the compensation of the clerks of Baltimore City and County courts and the Register of Wills of said county. Being of the general character it is certainly less exceptionable than if applied to the officers of Baltimore city & county alone.—*Amer. Rep.*

Mr. Vansant's Bill.—The bill, drawn by Mr. Vansant, to regulate the emoluments of clerks of courts and registers of wills in this city and the State, passed the House of Delagates on Wednesday. An amendment was incorporation in it requiring said officers to pay into the State treasury all sums over and above the $2000 salary and the per centum, on the first Mondays of November and May in each and every year.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The Richmond Whig says, that the whole of Tuesday evening's session of the House of Delegates of Virginia, was taken up in discussing the substitute offered by Mr. Edgington, (and the amendments offered thereto,) to the bill supplementary to amendations of the act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to complete their road to the Ohio river, and for other purposes, passed Feb. 19th, 1845.

The various amendments offered to the substitute offered by Mr. Edgington, were rejected, and the substitute finally adopted.

The bill was then ordered to its engrossment.

This bill fixes the Western terminus of the road at Wheeling, and repeals many of the provisions of the act to which it is a substitute, that were objectionable.

VIRGINIA RIGHT OF WAY.—The bill "supplementary to and amendatory of the act entitled "an act to authorities the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company to complete their road to the Ohio river and for other purposes," passed February 19th, 1845, has passed the Virginia Senate without amendment, and, having previously passed the House, is now a law.

TESTIMONIAL OF REGARD FOR MR. CLAY.—The following is a letter from HENRY CLAY, upon the reception of a handsome book presented by his friends in Philadelphia containing several thousand names, with expressions of gratitude for his eminent services. Accompanying the book was a rich casket of jewels, a present to Mrs. Clay. Mr. Clay thus returns his acknowledgements:

ASHLAND, Dec. 16, 1845.

Gentlemen:—I have received to-day, at this place, the letter which, on the 1st inst., you did me the honor to address to me, from the hands of Henry White, Esq., one of the subscribers to it. He, at the same time, delivered to me the book, beautifully printed and bound, entitled "a testimonial of gratitude and affection to Henry Clay," containing the proceedings of a meeting of my friends in the city of Philadelphia, publicly held at the County Court House, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, 1844; in pursuance of a call of the National Clay Club, and containing, also, several thousand names of both sexes, young and old, of those who have done me the great honor of contributing a testimonial to my public services, to the principles and measures which I have endeavored to establish, and to my exertions in the common cause which we have espoused. It is utterly impossible, gentlemen for me to find language of sufficient force and strength to express to you the emotions of gratitude and thankfulness excited in my breast by the precious and affecting testimonial. It will be ever warmly cherished by me throughout my life, and be preserved and transmitted to my descendants as the most honorable legacy which I could bequeath to them; and I request you to say to one and all of the contributors, that their respective names are not more indelibly recorded in the splendid book, which they have sent me, then in grateful impressions on my heart.

I am also charged by Mrs. Clay to present her cordial and respectful thanks, "to which I beg leave to add my own," to the ladies and gentlemen who have had the goodness to send her a casket of rich jewels, which Mr. White kindly delivered into her own hands, for their highly valuable present. Her grateful obligations for it she enjoins me to say, are not at all diminished by the reflection that considerations apart from any merits of her own, have prompted the generous offer of it to her acceptance.

I embrace the occasion to bear my testimony, and to tender my thanks to you, gentlemen, the trustees appointed under the authority of the public meeting in Philadelphia before mentioned, for the delicacy, the fidelity, and the honor with which you have executed the trust confided to you. And I have great pleasure in expressing my thanks and gratitude, to Mr. White in particular, for the great trouble and inconvenience which he has encountered by performing a long journey, at a most inclement season, to fulfill the commission entrusted to him.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of the highest respect and regard, your grateful and faithful friend, and obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

Messrs. David S. Brown, Henry White, A. J. Lewis, William Reynolds, Charles Gibbons, Charles W. Churchman, John E. Keen, &c.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, March, 7.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Gazette," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia & N. York

The Mail due here on Tuesday did not arrive until yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the heavy fall of snow.

The intelligence from England brought lately by the Cambria is admitted now not to present the pacific aspect which at first it was so jocosely proclaimed to bear.—The courteous language of Mr. Peel in the British Parliament, accompanied as it is by the expressed determination to support the honour of the nation, together with Mr. Humes' approving sentiments in regard to the course which the Government have taken to strengthen the position of the nation and defend its rights, have caused this change in public opionion. The Government press at Washington believes the tone of Sir Robert Peel to be pacific, but attributes to the British press an attitude of hostility, which calls forth from it encouraging language to the Senate of the U. States to preserve "a firm and consistent adherence to the line of policy marked out" by the President in his message to Congress. The Government Editor doubtless acted a very meritorious part in addressing the Senate in such terms, and they must of course have been inspired with renewed energy by the promptings which could have originated in nothing less than a spirit of dauntless bravery and genuine patriotism. We may understand from this how the debate which took place on the 26th of February dwelt so much on the subject of "nerve."

The Senate have been discussing diligently the question of giving notice to Great Britain of the intention of this Government to annul the treaty for the joint occupation of the Oregon territory. With a great deal of wisdom, research and sound judgment, that has been put forth in the course of their debates, they have, like the lower house in their discussion of the same subject, blended much eulogy of themselves and of the country, and much denunciation of our English opponents. This we may believe to have sprung from motives truly patriotic and genuinely American. The people of these United States have too often been told, and they are too sensible by their own experience, that they are a great, an enterprising and a valiant people, for them to doubt the fact for an instant; they can pardon therefore the error of those who, with a proneness to indulge in sentiments that all are willing to give utterance to, would mingle their highest strains of eulogy with the sober reflections of debate upon topics of a grave and serious nature. But it may with confidence be asked, can a tone of denunciation be properly used under any circumstances by parties between whom there are conflicting claims, and especially where those claims have been a subject of negotiation with a view to an amicable adjustment, and where, although there may have been a temporary suspension of proceedings, we may hope that a renewal will take place in the shape of negotiation or compromise, in order to bring the matter in dispute to a peaceful and friendly settlement. It has been asserted in high places and on high authority that denunciation alone can force the British Government to terms upon the question of the Oregon Territory, and oblige her to yield her claims that have been pronounced preposterous: With deference for the high authority from whence this sentiment has emanated, we will say that an opposite result is to be calculated on from the use of such a tone; for it will but excite a spirit of more eager resistance and while the selfish will be made more grasping, the generous and the noble minded can never be conciliated by it.

In the course of the debate on the 26th Mr. Calhoun was called to his feet, and his remarks are worthy to be read as affording a concise view of the state of the question and its important bearing upon the general interests of the country. They will be found in our columns to-day.

The Agricultural community are deeply interested in the contemplated reduction of the American Tariff, and the abolition of restrictions upon the English corn trade.—The tariff system as at present regulated, has been the means of calling into action numerous manufacturing establishments heretofore unemployed, because they wanted the support which that system alone could give; it has caused many new establishments to spring up, and would be the means of creating a great many more throughout the land, all of which would be of immense advantage to the farmer in affording him a certain, valuable, & unfailing market for his produce of every discription.—It has moreover had a general influence upon the business of the country by regulating the exchanges of the country both foreign and domestic, thus instituting a sound currency and yielding to the farmer a medium of trade always valuable and always to be relied on. It has produced an abundant revenue for the public treasury and restored the expiring credit of the nation and has thus relieved the farmer from the oppression of direct taxation, which he would otherwise have been obliged to submit to, in order to defray the expenses of the Government. This system it is now proposed, by the authorities who control the Government to annul—at least they propose to reduce it to a *Revenue standard*, which means that it shall be reduced so far as to admit foreign manufactures into our markets, and bring the produce of foreign artisans into immediate competition with the manufactures of our own citizens. This at once prostrates the business of our people and throws them out of employment, except in a very few instances where by long experience they are now enabled to succeed without the aid of additional duties; and it destroys at the same time that market which has been already so beneficial to the farmer, and which in the existing state of the world must be his chief reliance for an indefinite period to come. The loss of a market, however, may be the least of the many troubles, the Farmer will have to meet, if under the proposed change he should also find the currency of the country thrown into disorder, the Treasury receipts curtailed, the credit of the Government impaired, and taxation imposed to supply a deficient revenue.

But the doctrine now is that "the repeal of the British corn laws, and the taking off of the duties on our vegetable and animal food by the various Governments of Europe, would greatly benefit our agriculture and commerce, vastly increase our exports of these, and, with reduction of our duties on their products to the revenue standard, greatly augment our foreign trade." An equivalent is in this manner intended to be made for the loss and utter destruction of the home market. The best commentary to be made on this doctrine will be found in the language of Lord Ashburton when replying to the speech of Lord John Russell delivered at Glasgow, wherein the noble Lord had drawn a charming picture of the two nations—England and America—the former clothing the latter, and the latter feeding the former. Lord Ashburton says, "but the supply must not be expected from America; and we could not have a better proof of this than the fact that at this moment American corn could come here, through Canada, at a duty of *four shillings;* and yet, if the returns were examined, *it would be found that nine-tenths of the foreign corn in England was from the Baltic, though the duty on corn from its shores was fifteen shillings* a quarter. This was entirely owing to the low price of labour in the north of Europe." Again it is shown from official Parliamentary papers, that of the 1,933,405 quarters of wheat imported into the kingdom of Great Britain from abroad in 1840, only 73,755, were from the United States, while Germany alone sent 361,553 quarters: and the National Magazine for February in an article upon the corn trade of Europe, demonstrates that it is utterly vain for the farmers of the United States to expect a large market for their grain in Great Britain, in as much as it can always be procured *much cheaper* from the grain growing regions of continental Europe.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The citizens of Queen Anns county held a meeting in Centreville on the 24th ult. for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the existing difficulties between the United States and Great Britain. The Hon P. B. Hopper, was Chairman of the meeting and Mr. M. Brown Secretary. A committee composed of the following gentlemen, viz. Wm. Carmichael, Jas. Roe, R. Harrison, Jno. Brown & J. B. Thomas, Esqs. reported a memorial & resolutions which were adopted by the meeting, condemning the course of the administration in relation to the Oregon question.

The Legislature of Maryland.—This body will adjourn *sine die* on the 10th inst., to which day the Constitution limits its session.

The proceedings of this week will be important the important bills from the Committee of Ways & Means having been made the preferred orders of the day for the remainder of the session. Among these is the bill for fixing the day for the resumption of cash payments of interest on the public debt, and the funding up of the arrears of interest up to, and inclusive of the dividend due on, the 1st of July next.

APPOINTEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.* Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of her Catholic majesty, in the place of Washington Irving, at his own request recalled.

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