FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Great Western.

7 Days Later from Europe.

Correspondence of the American.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1846.

PER TELEGRAPH.

There is but little change in prices in the money Market—though it is decidedly firm. There is an improvement in the Cotton market, and speculators have operated freely. Fair Cotton has advanced 1-8d.—Sales of the week 37,000 bales.

No improvement in corn or flour; the latter is taken freely at former prices.—The general feeling through Europe is peaceable—much pleasure with the last news from this country per Independence with dates to the 10th. The news had improved things in Wall street. Stocks fell off at the 1st Board, but they improved after the reception of the above news.

From the New York Courier.

LATER FROM EUROPE

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAMER reached our harbour about 1 o'clock to-day with dates to the 11th inst. from London. We have only time to give a few notes of the news, which is not important.

The latest accounts received from this country in England, were by the *Independence*, Capt. Allen from this port, of 9th March, and they are spoken of as "relieving the anxiety" occasioned by the preceeding accounts. The speech of Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, is dwelt upon, as specially encouraging.

A new ministerial crisis seems to be at hand in Spain. A temporary reconciliation had been effected.

Another battle has taken place between the Arabs and French—the former numbering 3000, viz: 1200 horse, 2000 on foot. The conflict lasted two hours, and 2000 Arabs were killed.

We find nothing of importance in the English papers concerning this country.—The debates in Parliament had related almost entirely to matters of local interest. Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Sir Robert Peel's tariff bill still lingers in the house. The Irish Coercion bill has increased the embarrassment attending its passage. Its fate is doubtful in the House of Lords.

The French government is making great efforts to keep its navy in efficient order. The English preparations have excited jealousy.

Papers from the Cape of Good-Hope, of 15 Feb. bring accounts of meditated hostilities of the Kaffres against Graham's Town.

Cotton had advanced ¼d. per lb. on the 9th inst., and Indian Corn 1s per quarter. The quotations for Cotton declared by the Committee of Brokers for the week ending 9th April, were for boweds 4 1-2d., Mobile 4⅜, New Orleans 4¾d.

A letter from Isaac Buchanan, on the affairs of Canada, appears in the Liverpool Times.

There is very little news of importance from any quarter.

It is said that the line-of-battle-ship in England, and all steamers on the home station that are not specially employed, will be assembled together in about a month as an experimental squadron.

M. Guizot, it is said, has applied to Lord Aberdeen proposing to have a consul for each nation at Cracow, in order to match the proceedings of the three continental powers, in regard to any encroachment on the liberties of that republic.

Relative to our affairs, we find only this paragraph in Wilmer and Smith's Times of 11th inst:

The article in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, on the subject of Oregon, is beginning to attract attention now that the hubbub, arrising out of the Indian victories is fast subsiding. The gist of the article is to promote a compromise, and the reviewer would be content with the 49th parallel. We have contended from the first that any fair settlement of the dispute would be held with avidity by the English people.

LIVERPOOL.—Since the date of our last publication, the Corn trade here has been in a rather improved position. On the 7th inst., having a good attendance of town and country millers, prime Wheats were in much better requests than of late; the best new commanded 1d to 2d, and fine old 2d to 3d per 70 lb above the rates of Tuesday last: but in the sale or price of other qualities there was little or no improvement.—Flour upon a moderate demand, remained steady in value. Superior qualities of white Indian Corn, duty paid, although in limited request to-day, realised an advance of 1s per qr.: whilst inferior kinds merely retained former prices; and in any under bond no sales were reported.

In bonded Wheat nothing important has transpired; and States' Flour, under lock, was offered nearly without effect at a decline of 1s per barrel. Although there was not such an animated demand at the market held on the 7th inst., all descriptions of Wheat however were held with unabated firmness, fully maintaining our last quotations.

Indian Corn being in good request, not alone for Ireland, but also for English consumption, the best kinds of this article both free and in bond, acquired a further improvement of 1s. per quarter to-day.—The bonded market continues to be neglected.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The barque Clermont arrived at New Orleans on the 20th instant from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that port to the 6th, and from the city of Mexico to the 3d instant.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

Mr. Slidell's withdrawal was looked upon as the forerunner of hostilities on the part of the United States, and the papers are filled with orders issued from the executive department to perfect the organization of army, and require the observance of a more rigid discipline, and with declamatory appeals to it, to "defend the country," and "triumph or perish in glory."

We learn from a passenger by the *Clermont*, that everything was quiet at Vera Cruz at the time of her departure, the attempt at another revolution, intended to have been made on the 3d inst. by the SANTA ANA party, having been deferred on account of some difference between that party and the Federalists, who, it appears had combined against Paredes. These difficulties, it was expected would, soon be arranged, & the attempt would then be made. SANTA ANA was expected daily at Vera Cruz.

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer *Col. Harney*, yesterday from the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 16th instant we have obtained the following account of the state of affairs at the Rio Grande:

Gen. TAYLOR arrived at the Rio Grande on the 28th instant, having, as has already been reported, on his march, met two bodies of Mexican troops, who threatened to impede his advance, but prudently abstained from attempting to execute their threats.

On his arrival there, he was met by a deputation of civilians from the town of Metamoras, who protested against his "invasion of the Mexican Department of Tamaulipas," and on the 11th Gen. Ampudia having arrived at Matamoras, Gen. Taylor was notified by him to retire to the eastern bank of the Nueces. This notification was of a threatening character, and was regarded by Gen. T. as of a belligerent nature and accordingly he instructed the military commander at the Brazos to consider the Mexican army as in a hostile attitude.

A Mexican vessel, or perhaps two, from New Orleans, with supplies for the troops at Matamoras was expected to arrive soon and Gen. Taylor had ordered the naval commander at the Brazos to seize them the moment they appeared. To the notification of Gen. Ampudia, Gen. Taylor replied that he was instructed by the President of the U. States to occupy the territory east of the Rio Grande. He came there, he said without hostile intentions, either towards the government or people of Mexico, but any attempt to dislodge him woud be repelled by force; and further-more, if Gen. Ampudia attempted to cross the Rio Grande, it would be considered a hostile act, and would be resisted as such.

Ampudia marched 2,500 men into Matamoras, 1,000 of which were cavalry. This augmented the army at Matamoras to 5,000 or 5,500. He started with a much larger force, but it was weakened by desertions during the march to the number, it was reported of 1,000. He was said to have a considerable force also in the rear of Matamoras. Previous to the arrival of Ampudia the Mexicans had placed a battery of eighteen field pieces, all the available artillery in their possession in such a position as to command the American camp.

To this Gen. T. paid no attention until he received Ampudia's communication. Then as a measure of precaution, he placed the army beyond the range of the battery, by moving higher up towards a four gun battery, by which he had complete command of Matamoras. By this means he rendered the Mexican batteries useless.

It was represented by the Mexicans to the people on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, that the destruction of the American army was inevitable and that if they remained they would in all probability share its fate. This induced a majority of the inhabitants to cross the river. Still, the army was well supplied with provisions from both sides of the river.

We are informed that about thirty of the American troops had deserted, ten or twelve of whom were shot in endeavoring to make their escape. This had the effect of checking further desertions.

The U.S. brig *Lawrence* and the schooner *Flirt* were blown from the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 12th and had not returned on the 16th.

General Worth is on his way to this city in the U. S. steam propeller *Hunter*, which vessel left on the same day as the *Colonel Harney*.

The Affair at Charlotte Hall.—We were yesterday shown a letter, received by a gentleman in this city, dated at Charlotte Hall on Monday last, which states that Mr. George G. Ashcomb, who was shot in the back of the head about two weeks since by John H. Thomas, was, on that day, much better, and that strong hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery. The letter further stated, that an examination was had before Sylvester Costigan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of St. Mary's county, which lasted three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, & resulted in James T. Blackistone, Esq., being held to bail in the sum of $4,000 to appear at the next term of the county court; and Mr. Thomas in the sum of $20,000, to appear at a further examination on Monday next.—*Clipper.*

We understand that the Grand Jury of Prince George's county, before whom testimony was adduced in reference to the causes which led to the duel at Bladensburgh between Messrs. Jones and Johnson, of North Carolina, and in which Mr. Johnson was killed, have signed a recommendation to the Governor to grant a *nolle prosique* to Mr. Jones; and we have reason to believe that the governor will grant it, as the circumstances of the case were entirely in Jones' favor. Johnson's conduct was regarded as extremely reprehensible, having attempted, though unsuccessfully, to invade the sanctity of Mr Jones' domestic circle—and as if in revenge for being repulsed, he sought every opportunity to sow jealousy and discord in the family of one for whom he had feigned the most friendly feelings. If there be a case which would justify a resort to the barbarous mode adopted by duellists, it must be of the kind above alluded to.—*Marlboro Gaz.*

The Picayune tells of a man who told so crooked a story at the police office that it turned his tongue into a cork screw.

CONGRESS.

[Reported for the Amer. Republican.]

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1846.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of State, being an answer to the resolution of Mr. J. M. Clayton, concerning French Spoliations prior to 1800; ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fairfield presented remonstrances from ship-owners and masters in Kennebunk, Bangor, Portland and Bath, Maine against the repeal of the pilot laws of 1837.

Mr. Pearce, from the committee on the L[illegible], reported a joint resolution authorising the employment of Hiram Powers to execute certain statues for the U. States; the accompanying report was ordered to be printed.

Some bills from the house were read and referred, and the Vice President signed the enrolled joint resolution concerning the Oregon territory.

A variety of reports from committees chiefly adverse, and of private interest, were taken up and concurred with.

The motion of Mr. Breese, to reconsider the vote by which the bill from the House, for extending the jurisdiction of the United States over the Oregon territory was referred to the commitee on Territories, gave rise to a brief discussion, & was finally withdrawn by the mover.

The special order, being the bill concerning French Spoliations prior to 1800, was taken up and,

Mr. Dix, in behalf of the minority of the select committee on this subject, (consisting—the minority—of himself and Mr. Mangum,) addressed the Senate in a historical argument adverse to the claimants.

[While Mr. D. was speaking, several messages in writing were received from the President, and a package accompanying these, and making a part of them, was a prize for the public printers, if they get it, for it required the strength of two men to carry it to the Secretary's desk.]

Mr. D. begun by remarking that he was not so fortunate as the Senator from Delaware, who had concluded by assuring the Senate that he had no friends interested in these claims, nor to any great extent were his constituents interested—the reverse was the case with Mr. D. he had several personal friends among the claimants and his constituents were largely interested, for if the bill passed, more than one third of the amount, viz: $1,700,000, would go to New York. He had read nothing but was favorable to the claims, & after much reading and deliberation and upon their own statement of the case, he had come to an opinion adverse to the claimants; he believed they had no valid claim on the Treasury. The argument so often addressed, that out of twenty-four reports on this subject only three or four had been adverse, as showing their justice was not entitled to the weight which was attached to it—for the Parliamentary usage was to give all subjects to those who were known to be friendly to the subject of reference. Mr D. spoke until nearly 3 o'clock.

Mr. Fairfield next obtained the floor, and on his motion the Senate passed into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll asked for a suspension of the rules to enable him to make a personal explanation.

The question was put, and the Speaker being unable to determine how it was decided, the yeas and nays were called for, and were ayes 102, noes 25.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose to his explanation. He had made *three* charges against Mr. Webster, of which the following are the heads—

1st. That Mr. Webster had made an unlawful use of the Secret Service Fund.

2d. Misapplying part of that fund to the corruption of the party press.

3d. Leaving the Department of State a defaulter to the above named fund.

With reference to these charges, he said he (Mr. I.) had had access to the Department of State as a member, for some years, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but probably no more than other members of the House were entitled to. That he had gone there, when assailed by Mr. Webster, to search for evidence to sustain his former charges, in the course of which he had found evidence of the charge he had made—the first item he found being one for $1000 in the McLeod case. Up to April 1841, he said the custom had been to place the Secret Service Fund in the hands of the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State on whom orders were given for the payment of the necessary amounts. In April 1841, shortly after the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Webster had pursued a different course, and had required the Disbursing Clerk to give him money—that in the course of the nine months he had drawn from the agent $12,000, and early in 1842, an additional sum of $3000, making a total of $15,000—that the only vouchers for the expenditure of any portion of this sum up to the 19th of July, eighteen hundred and forty-two, were for $4,460, of which $1000 was paid to J. J. Crittenden for travling expenses, &c., in the McLeod case, $2000 to F. O. J. Smith and $1000 to Alex'r Powell for expenses on the northern and north eastern boundary, with other items making up the amount stated. On the 23d June, 1842, there was an item of $5000 returned into the hands of the Disbursing Clerk; and in 1843 additional vouchers for $2000, leaving unaccounted for $2,290, exclusive of an item of $1400 made public as a charge for maps and travelling expenses.

With reference to the second charge he had made, he referred to the contents of a letter from F. O. J. Smith, marked "private," on file in the Department, congratulating Mr. Webster on the new mode he had adopted for settling the N. E. boundary, and making some mention of modes he had adopted to direct public opinion aright, and claiming compensation therefor.

With reference to the third charge, he said Mr. Webster left the Department a defaulter, and that the Secret Service fund account was not settled by Mr. W. until the 1st February, 1845, when vouchers were produced from F. O. J. Smith for $500 additional, and from George Smith, who was since dead, for $500, who however denied previous to his death that he had received more than $150, but admitting these two vouchers as good it still left $1200 due to the fund.

He also stated that there were letters on file in the Department from Mr. Tyler, calling of Mr. Webster to settle this account.

Mr. Ashman of Mass., rose and asked that he might be allowed to reply to Mr. Ingersoll.

There were objections and confusion.

Mr. Pendleton moved a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to—ayes 135, noes 22.

Mr. Ashman rose, when.

Mr. Hunter asked him to let him (Mr. H.) put a single question to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, which was, did he get any information from Mr. Buchanan on this subject?

Mr. Ingersoll said, none,

Mr. Bagby (Mr. Ashman still yielding) asked did he correctly understand Mr. I. to disclaim attributing any fault to President Tyler in this matter?

Mr. Ingersoll said he understood correctly.

Mr. Ashman then proceeded to reply to Mr. Ingersoll, and told him he was the last man that ought to come here with a charge of peculation with the records of Congress staring him in the face, seeing that he had been an officer of the Government, and dismissed therefrom by Gen. Jackson for peculation and appropriating the people's money.

Here questions of order arose,

Mr. Ashman finally went on to particularize some of Mr. I.'s iniquities—for all of which we have not room. He also said he was fully aware of the insidious efforts made to induce Mr. Tyler to take ground against Mr. Webster.

Mr. Ingersoll here interrupted—"By me?—insiduous efforts by me?"

Mr. Ashman—"Yes, by you,"

Mr. Ingersoll, (greatly excited.)—"It is false—it is a lie—the lie of a coward."

The Speaker all the time rapping his hammer.

Mr. Ashman—"The aged gentleman—

Mr. Ingersoll—"Not so aged."

Mr. Ashman—The aged gentleman may take this course to provoke me to a personal encounter, but he came from a section of country where they did not tolerate duels—(some hisses.)

To make a brief statement of the rest of this day's exciting and disgraceful proceedings,

The House ordered a committee of inquiry on motion of Mr. Schenck, to consist of five members, "to inquire whether the seal of secrecy (which the President had refused to break) had not been violated by a member, and if such member did not deserve punishment by the House."

On motion of Mr. Petit, a committee was ordered to be raised with power to send for persons and papers with a view to the impeachment of Dan'l Webster.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The National Intelligencer has the following editorial notice of the action of Congress on Thursday:

Final action on the Oregon Question in Congress.—Congress has at length made a final disposition of the Oregon subject and in a manner which next to having refrained from any action at all, will receive we doubt not, the general approbation of the country.

The two Houses yesterday settled their differences in regard to the form of authorizing notice, by adopting, (with two unimportant changes in the phraseology, recommended by the conferees) the Preamble and Resolution of the Senate. These changes consisted simply in substituting the words "all proper measures" for renewed efforts," and the word "adjustment" for the word settlement." These changes if they affect the sense of the resolution at all strengthen rather than impair the force of the Senate's original proposition. Thus reported the recommendation of the conferees was agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 42 to 10, and by the House of Representatives by the very decisive vote of 142 to 46. The resolution has finally passed both Houses, therefore, and is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Whereas by the convention concluded the 20th day of October, 1818, between the United States of America and the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties concluded the 6th day of August in the year of our Lord 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers: but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision in the 2d article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party; and whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and the said territory may no longer than need be, remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries. With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its 2d article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for the speedy and amicable adjustment of the difficulties and disputes in relation to said territory:

Resolved, &c. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized at his discretion to give to the British government, the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

The Resolution (continues the Intelligencer) may be considered as an emphatic expression of the sense of the two Houses of Congress in favor of compromising the Oregon boundary dispute; and the adoption of "all proper measures," includes, as the reader will perceive, *arbitration*, as well as all other modes of settlement.

In the only speech made yesterday in the House of Representatives on the subject of the resolution, it was pronounced to be an *instruction* to the President to compromise; and this opinion, coming from a political friend of the President, may be regarded as a fair construction of the true nature and effect of the Resolution.

The Resolution, having thus happily passed both Houses in a shape as unexceptionable as it could well have taken, requires [being a *Joint* Resolution) to be placed before the President of the United States for his approbation and signature; which will, of course, be done without delay.

A DESPERATE AND TRAGIC MUTINY AT SEA.—*Murder committed by a Baltimore Negro.*—The Revenue Cutter Forward arrived at Phila., on Thursday, having on board seven colored men as prisoners, taken from the barque Cactus, Captain Day, of Kennebunk, Me., bound from Gibralter to Philadelphia, charged with mutiny when three days out, which resulted in the death of E. G. Mason, the second mate, an estimable young man of 23 years and son of Captain Mason, of Kennebunk, who is part owner of the Cactus.

The crew consisted of John Adams, a colored cook, and two cabin boys, one white and the other colored, shipped in Philadelphia last fall. The others were shipped at Trieste; they are all colored men, and their names are as follows.—Alfred Brown, belonging to New Jersey; William Grimes of Virginia; Carnerd Swann of Bermuda; Francis Lopex, and John Williams, of Portugal; and John Harding of Baltimore.

The mutiny occurred on the 11th of February last, when but three days out from Gibraltar. The first disposition was evinced by the watch, who were about leaving the deck at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. It being the place of the men composing this watch to wash the decks before going off duty, the captain ordered them to do so, when they refused. Grimes appeared to be the ringleader, and the second mate, Mr. Mason, advanced to enforce the order of the captain. At this moment the men composing the other watch came upon the deck, and took part with the mutineers, Harding being the most prominent of this part of the crew. While Mr. Mason was engaged with Grimes upon the main hatch, Harding came up behind him and seizing a handspike, struck him to the deck with a blow upon his head, and after he was down repeated the blow, fracturing his skull in two places. While this was going on the first mate, Mr. Douglass, attempted to make the men return to their duty, but was grappled by Williams, who attempted to throw him overboard.—In the midst of the struggle, Harding, having wreaked his vengeance on the almost lifeless body of Mason, advanced with the handspike uplifted to strike Douglass but seeing Captain Day returning from the cabin, (whither he had gone to get his pistols,) Douglass cried out to him to fire, and Harding, deterred by the sight of a pistol aimed at him, dropped his weapon and Douglass was enabled to get clear from Williams. A cutlass also was brought to Douglass by the white cabin boy, and the mutineers were compelled to return to their duty. Harding was immediately secured in the hold, having first been heavily ironed. From the day the mutiny occurred up to Thursday, a period of sixty-four days, the Captain and First Mate have been in constant dread of another outbreak, and it was only a knowledge that they were well armed, and would sell their lives dearly, that tended to deter the crew from a further attempt.

A notories counterfeiter, named James Hewett, alias Nelson was arrested in New York, on Thursday, by one of the vigilant police officers of that city. He had in his possession at the time of his arrest a large number of engraved plates ready for working off notes on Banks in various parts of the Union. A quantity of bills well executed were also found on his person. Among the plates were three on institutions in Baltimore viz: the Farmers' and Merchants Bank; the Western Bank, and the Farmers' and Planters' Bank.—*Balt. Amer.*

Beware of Counterfeit Fives on the Exchange Bank of Virginia.—A new counterfeit, not described in the Detectors, on the Exchange Bank of Virginia, of the denomination of five dollars, was attempted to be passed in this place a day or two since. They may easily be detected by observing in the vignette, that but one vessel is represented, whilst in the genuine there are several. The heads of Washington and Marshall on the ends of the note in the genuine, are close to the figures 5, but in the counterfeit a considerable blank space intervenes. The signature of the President, W. W. Sharp, appears to be engraved. The filling up is in blue ink. On the whole, the counterfeit is well executed, and is calculated to deceive.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

The editors of the Republican and the Journal, both published in Wilmington, (Del.) ran separate expresses fromthis city, with the news by the Caledonia. The rider for the Journal was thrown from his horse, & greatly injured. The rider for the Republican took the package for the Journal, conveyed it to Wilmington, and then Mr. Evans, of the Republican, sent it privately to the Journal. That is the right way.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 2.

☞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

CATTLE SHOW—The Farmers of Talbot and the adjoining counties will no doubt be gratified to find in our columns of today a notice for a Cattle Show to be held at Easton, during the ensuing fall, under the superintendance of the two Agricultural Societies at present existing in our county.

In no portion of the State is Agriculture in a more flourishing condition and we feel assured that the display of Agricultural Products of every kind will sustain the reputation which our Farmers have already acquired by their individual efforts in the good cause.

THE CROPS.—The Williamsport (Md.) Times says: The wheat at this time looks very fine and promising—it generally "stands well" upon the ground, and should rain come in time, certainly will give an abundant yield, though much depends on early rains. Many of our farmers are now planting corn. On the 21st instant, as we were returning from a trip to the country, we saw that nearly all the farmers are ready to plant.

The Cecil (Md.) Democrat of Saturday says: In passing down the peninsula as far as Queen Ann's county, we embraced the opportunity of examining the wheat fields upon the route. We are confident that we have never seen wheat at this season of the year look more promising. Even upon the poorest land, there is great promise of an considerably yield.

Respecting the crops in Illinois, the Chicago Journal gives encourageing reports. It not only looks better, but a much larger crop has been sown than in any previous year. The accounts from the Northern section of the State, as also from Wisconsin, are equally favorable.

The Wheat crops at the South promise abundantly. The prospect for the Cotton crop is not so favourable. In many parts of Georgia the backwardness of the spring and the wetness of the soil have compelled replanting.—*Charleston Patriot.*

The Williamsport (Md.) Times of Saturday says that fires have been raging at various points in the Blue Ridge mountains and much loss has been sustained in the destruction of timber.

The Frederick Herald says that the destruction of timber, rails, &c. by the fires on the mountains in that vicinity has been very great. The flames at one time approached very near to the town, and about one thousand persons were engaged in extinguishing them.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The returns are much more favorable than we had hoped and throw a shade of doubt over the result.

The Whigs so far, have gained six members, over all losses, and it is manifest that they were able, had they made a determined effort, to have carried the State.

The Legislature elect is to choose a Senator of the United States, in place of Mr. Archer, whose term expires next March. Mr. J. W. Jones has gone into the House of Delegates from Chesterfield, and it is supposed that he will be the Senator, having gone into House for the express purpose.

THE SPACIOUS PAVILION, erected on the Judiciary square or City Hall grounds Washington, for the National Exhibition of American Manufactures, Skill, and Industry, is already an object of great curiosity and interest to members of Congress strangers and citizens, who visit it daily and hourly see how "the work goes bravely on." With much apparent ease & skill Mr. Walker, the contractor, & his industrious hands, erected the pavilion and its side wings in a very short time—adding a very handsome front to the building. Mr. Beron the painter of the osnaburg roof, is now busily engaged with his assistants in nailing on the cotten covering.—*Nat. Int.*

Potomac Fisheries.—The Alexandria Gazette of the 25th instant, in quoting the prices of shad and herring, says: "For the last three or four days fish have been scarce and high. Herrings were selling yesterday from the boats at $5; shad $8 to $8,50."

COMPLIMENT TO MR. WEBSTER.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier writes as follows.

A fine tribute of respect and confidence was paid to Mr. Webster last (Tuesday) evening. The whole body of Whig members of both houses, by a sort of consentaneous impulse, determined in the course of the morning that they would in mass make a visit that evening to Mr. W. & he was accordingly requested to remain at home & receive his friends. He did so; and the meeting was quite a memorable one. On one side the most unquestionable manifestations of admiration and regard on the other a decorous but not concealed sense of gratification at such an unusual but most significant proof of undiminished confidence and as it may be safely added—of unanimous scorn of the paltry but malicous attempt made on the floor of the House to stain his character in the management of the secret service fund. His associates in Congress, especially the members of the House of Representatives, were the more earnest thus to testify their feelings, because of the course adopted by the majority of the House, of cutting off by the previous question the opportunity of expressing their feelings in debate after the reception of the President's message declining to an-

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