FOREIGN NEWS.

The regular Mail Steamship, Caledonia, arrived at Boston on Thursday afternoon, with London and Liverpool dates to the 4th instant, making her passage in about fifteen days.

The news is not very important.

The excitement which had existed previously in relation to the Oregon question had entirely subsided.

The American Provision Market was in a very healthy state.

Cotton was dull, and the prices barely sustained.

Parliamentary.—The third reading of the Maynooth bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, the 21st. These three nights of protracted discussion evolved nothing new.

The new treaty between England and France for the prevention of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, has been signed at the foreign office.

The Catholic Bishops are up in arms against the measure now before Parliament for establishing colleges in the north, the south, and the west of Ireland.

The Money Market was in a healthy state, good paper was readily discounted at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Money has been in greater request on the Stock Exchange than in the Discount Market.

Germany appears to be in a state of high excitement in consequence of the schism which M. Ronge, the new Luther, who demands marriage for the Catholic priesthood, and the celebration of mass in the native instead of the Latin language.

The project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is in a fair way of being carried out.

The abdication of Don Carlos in favor of his son is the most striking event in continental news. The obstinate old man was very unwilling to give up the semblance of royalty, and was only induced to do so, it is said, at the earnest entreaty of cooler and wiser heads. The resignation of Don Carlos, coupled with the declaration of his son, points to an alliance with the young Queen of Spain—a project which would be supported by a large party in that country.

It was stated in the public papers that ten children of the Sheffield Workhouse had an attack of the Asiatic Cholera of the most virulent kind, and that one of them had died.

Tom Thumb is still the lion of the day in Paris.

Poland is still in a disturbed state: at Warsaw the prisons are daily increasing the number of their victims. The danger of correspondence is greatly augmented.

The House of Lords has passed the Heavyside divorce bill.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. We understand that a certain defeated aspirant for municipal honors from the city of N. York was here, *privately* busying himself, to get another discarded politician from another State placed at the head of this work and that one of the grounds suggested to show his peculiar fitness was, that he was connected with the nobility of England. The movement was treated by the State Agents as it deserved to be. Even if there were a *vacancy* in the office of President of the company, no Marylander would think of going beyond the limit, of the State for a person to fill it: and the State Agents we presume are fully competent to perform their duty without the assistance of advisers from abroad. The signal ability with which the affairs of the company have been managed by the present President proves if at this day any proof be necessary of the fact, that *our own* State can, without having recourse to mere salary seekers from abroad, furnish men equal to the Station, and whenever he shall withdraw from the position which every one must hope he will not do, at least until the Canal is finished to Cumberland, under the law which he carried through the Legislature against a formidable opposition, another *Marylander* MUST be found to supply his place. We are decidedly opposed to the importation of men from other states, to manage Maryland interests and trust and believe that it will *never* again be done. Double shame to the Marylander who could entertain for a moment the degrading thought, that Marylanders are unfit to manage their own interests. The fact is, that the whole thing looks very much like another project to defeat the completion of the Canal and we speak knowingly when we assert that it came supported by men who were the most violent opponents of the Canal bill, at a period when, *to our knowledge*, the present President for the second time, with unshrinking courage and zeal and ability, in spite of the despondency of all others, was waging night and day, a fierce battle, against all the opposing *monopolist* forces and their auxiliaries, against ignorance and prejudice and interested combinations, and finally successfully carried through the present Canal bill.

But enough of this. The idea was crushed in its inception. Let it be forgotten!—*Frederick Examiner.*

VILLANY IN BOSTON.—There appears to be a gang of rascals in Boston bent upon burning up that city. Four or five attempts are almost nightly made.

GEN. SCOTT'S NOTICE OF THE DEATH OF GEN. JACKSON.—The New York Courier says that among the recent incidents connected with the decease of this distinguished personage, one occurred at West Point on which every American will dwell with respect and gratification. The Military Board, over which General SCOTT presides, was in session when the intelligence was received.—General SCOTT immediately arose, and asked that the examination might be suspended. He then observed in substance:—"Ex-President JACKSON died at the Hermitage on the 8th inst. The information is not official, but sufficiently authentic to prompt the step I am about to take. An event of much moment to this nation has occurred. A great man has fallen, General JACKSON is dead—a great general and great patriot—who had filled the highest political stations in the gift of his countrymen.—He is dead. This is not the place nor am I the individual to pronounce a fit eulogy on the illustrious deceased. National honors will doubtless be prescribed by the President of the U. S., but in the meantime and in harmony with the feelings of all who hear me, and particularly with those of the authorities of this institution, I deem it proper to suspend the examination of the Cadets for the day, and to wait the orders of the Executive of the United States on the subject."

The remarks were delivered with much dignity and feeling—with the brevity proper to the occasion—and though little was said much was expressed.—The Review which had been ordered was countermanded and the flags lowered to half mast.

The incident cannot fail to suggest many reflections of a most affecting character.

INKLINGS OF WAR.—Gen. SCOTT, we learn, came down from West Point on Tuesday evening, and stopped at the American, appearing to be quite at his leisure. The night train brought an officer from Washington, in quest of Gen. Scott, who, after a brief interview, left post-haste for Washington. These facts, as related to us, strengthen the report that a Mexican force is on the Nueces, and that Mr. Polk is about to undertake the serious responsibility of driving them over the Rio del Norte.

We have private, but most reliable advices, that agents of Mexico have recently been among the Cherokees, seeking to engage the Indians as allies of Mexico in expectation of a war with the United States. We apprehend that those who assured our People that Annexation was a measure of peace, and would not excite hostility or interrupt relations of amity, will prove to have grossly deceived those who trusted them. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—We understand that certain individuals who are anxious to get the contract for the completion of the canal have very recently been making proposals for the negotiation of the Canal Bonds in New York in a manner wholly unauthorised and *totally inadmissible* by the company. These movements cannot but do injury unless promptly checked, and we are therefore requested to say that the company contemplate making the negotiation themselves or through agents of their own selection, so soon as they are prepared to do so.—*Frederick Herald.*

SHAD FLIES.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, writing from Montreal, gives a sad picture of the predatory habits of this insect:

The shad fly, as it is called here, is now on a visit. The air is full of them. No pedestrian can go a rod without his mouth being filled. I ventured out this morning, but was obliged to tie a handkerchief over my mouth. Myriads swarm the river banks, and the accounts of the locusts of Egypt seem nothing in comparison to their numbers. In the language of the butler of our hotel, "if we open the windows there will be no place for the guests to sit at table." So it seems. A gentleman has just entered the hotel office, so completely covered that his garments are hardly discernible. It is impossible to tell whether he has gray, blue or black clothes. While I am writing this paragraph, the door has been opened three times and I now count the *varmint* on the quill I write with—saying nothing of the insect shield of my own garments. Well, I have counted. The number is 185 on the feathers of the goose quill I have used to bear you this.

VERY SINGULAR.—A negro woman in this town was taken on Saturday with a vomiting and threw up an animal resembling a dog—about an inch and a half long—with tail, ears and every thing else, except hair, belonging to the canine race. On Sunday the woman was seized with another vomiting fit, and threw up four animals of the same description as the one thrown up on Saturday.

These varmints, which were seen by the foreman of this office, and many others, were alive when discharged from the stomach, and are now preserved in spirits.

This woman has anticipated the *dog days.*—*Petersburg Va. Intelligencer.*

FROM MEXICO.—Dates were received at New Orleans on the 10th inst., from Tampico to the 1st. The following are the only items of intelligence we find that were not received by the recent arrival at Charleston:—

The Mexican Government was in hopes of settling the Texas question amicably. The belief was current in the capital that Texas would agree to the terms of recognition proposed.

On the 22d ult., a conducta arrived at Tampico with $1,400,000, nearly the whole of which was shipped in the British West India mail line steamer Medway.

Business was dull in Tampico, owing to the absence of British goods in the market.

PIPING TIMES OF PEACE.—After all the speaking, writing, and talking, in places high and low—after a dozen panics and a dozen relapses into indifference, (says the Philadelphia North American,) the truth seems at last to be fairly coming out that we have no cause for war with any nation, and that we shall have no war. This is very consolatory and encouraging. We have all along differed from certain respected authorities, regarding the probability of this country becoming party to a grand game of shattering limbs, piercing bodies, cutting throats, and breaking hearts. It really seems that we have not overrated the sense and morals of the government and the people. There are means of settling national differences without resorting to bloodshed, even in the view of those whose first impulse was apparently to fight about every thing and nothing. Mexico is too weak and England too wise to quarrel. It is comfortable to think that we shall get through the dog-days with no hotter work than the weather may make.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The efforts to establish Magnetic Telegraphs, touching at the principal cities throughout the country, are now likely to be successful. The cost of construction, in this country, is estimated at $130 per mile. We shall soon have Boston bound to New Orleans, and New York to the great West. Another line is in contemplation, to be called the Atlantic and Mississippi route: it will commence at Philadelphia, (connecting with the lines from New York and Washington,) and run so as to touch *all the State Capitols and large towns* that can conviently be reached on the *route to St. Louis.* Branch lines will run southwardly from this main route to the capitols of Kentucky and Tennessee, and to the cities below Pittsburg, on the Ohio River, so as to include Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville; and other branch lines will run northwardly from the main route, so as to include the principal places along the Lakes, between Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, &c. The arrangements for completing this great central line are entrusted by Mr. Kendall to Henry O'Rielly, and it is understood that enough of the work will be finished with despatch for transmitting to Harrisburg (if not to Wheeling, via Pittsburg, or even to Columbus, Ohio) an abstract of the President's Message at the commencement of the next session of Congress.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Pittsburg Gazette says that the Relief Committee began on Monday, the 9th, to pay out to the sufferers by the great fire in that city the sums contributed to their relief from almost every section of the Union. The Gazette says it was a joyful day for many a poor man and woman who had lost their all:

"Many a blessing was prayed for upon those whose faces were never seen in this world, yet whose sympathies were stirred to give freely of their substance for the relief of the distressed. Though far away, hundreds and hundreds of miles, should this meet their eye it will tell them how grateful the recipients of their gifts are; with what gratitude they express their thanks, and how ardently they desire a like clamity may never fall upon them."

ACCIDENT AT GEORGETOWN.—We learn from the Advocate, that on Monday, while the workmen engaged in the erection of the large building designed for a cotton factory, on the site of the late "Georgetown Mills," were in the act of elevating some of the heavier timbers to the summit of the walls, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating several of them a distance of thirty feet upon the stones in the basement. Mr. Sampson Semmes was thrown the whole distance, but escaped with slight injury.—Mr. Samuel Byers had his wrist badly hurt and was much bruised. A colored man, named James Bell, had his thigh broken and was dangerously wounded. One or two other workmen were slightly injured.

A letter from New York, published in the Union, says that German, French, English, and Scotch tailors, hatters, shoemakers, weavers, calico printers, blacksmiths, and workers in every department of trade, are coming over fast, and sticking down in New York, contented to live on food and in a style that would kill an American. German grocers, butchers, bakers, &c. are fast monopolizing business in New York, and driving Americans out of employment and out of the city.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, ::::::JUNE 25, 1845.

REFORM.—Our opponents, conscious of the futility of entering upon the approaching canvass upon the merits of their cardinal principles, are disposed to test the virtue of their old *hobby*, which gave them such a dreadful fall some years since. The clamor which they are raising upon the subject of reform, does not arise from a conviction of the necessity or utility of the thing itself, but is designed to withdraw the attention of the people from other matters of great importance, to the consideration of one which is agitated with the sole view of securing political ascendancy in Maryland. If this were not the case, why is it that at this particular time, when arrangements for the State and Congressional elections are in contemplation, they are comparatively silent upon the distinguishing principles of the two parties, and loud in professions of desire for material changes in the constitution of the State? The insincerity of these professions is clearly evinced by the circumstances under which they are advanced, and we much mistake the intelligence of the people of Maryland if this hypocrisy produces any other effect than contempt for the hypocrites.

As to reform itself, we have heretofore admitted that there are features in the constitution of Maryland which might be improved by amendments, and we are confident that the same opinion is entertained by a majority of the whigs of this State; but we do not believe that the present is the proper time for the agitation of this subject—nor have we any faith in the sincerity of the outcry which has already commenced in different sections of the State.

Among the many objections to the present agitation of this question, the following are not the least weighty and important: the present condition of the State, and the influences that would be brought to bear upon the prosecution of reform. With respect to the condition of the State, all who appreciate the importance of its maintaining an honorable position, are aware that it will be necessary to bestow such attention to the consideration of this matter as will exclude an opportunity for a fair and candid discussion of the points that would be presented by the reform question. Again, measures are already in operation for the relief of the State from its financial embarrassments, and it would be the part of prudence to wait until the result of these measures shall be ascertained.

It must be evident to the least observant, that the coming contest will be waged with warmth and zeal by the combatants on both sides; and this of itself would be an insuperable objection to an immediate reform movement. Is it to be supposed that the reform contended for would be untinctured with party prejudices? Is it not more reasonable to conclude that any reform that might be attempted would principally look to the political advancement of the party which possessed the controlling power in the convention? Indeed, there is reason to fear that this would be the only reform that would be effected, as there can be no doubt that it is the object of those who now complain with so much *seeming patriotism* of the oppressive character of our present State constitution.

☞ We have received several communications, which we have to decline publishing on account of their great length. We are sorry for it, as they certainly possess some merit.

☞ Ex-Governor Thomas, D. S. Biser, J. T. Mason, Thomas Perry, Edward Schriver, M. E. Sprigg, and Jervis Spencer are recommended as candidates for Congress for the Western Congressional District.

Mr. Shannon, the late Minister of the United States at Mexico, arrived at New York on Saturday morning in the barque Ananuac, from Vera Cruz.

The trial of Caleb J. McNulty has been set by the criminal court of Washington for Monday, the 7th of July.

☞ Arrangements have been made by the Lyceum and Military Company of this village, for an appropriate observance of the coming national jubilee. This must be gratifying to all amongst us, who (and who does not?) desire to keep alive the fire of patriotism in their own bosoms, by commemorating an event which resulted from the glowing flame enkindled in those of his ancestors by the breath of cruel oppression. The 4th of July is a day of no common interest to the people of America. It is commemorative of one of the boldest, and at the same time most successful, declarations of independence time has ever produced—a declaration elevated by its moral grandeur and sublimity above every political event recorded in the annals of history—an event worthy of perpetual commemoration by those upon whom the blessings resulting therefrom descend.

When we reflect upon the little respect which has been paid, in former years, to this day, by the citizens of our village and neighborhood, we are almost ready to conclude that we have been guilty of black ingratitude to those noble spirits whose labors consecrated this day, and set it apart for thanksgiving and exultation. We rejoice that the reproach which has so long been upon us, is about to be removed, by a grand and imposing display on next Friday week. As the Lyceum has turned its attention to the subject, we look for a rich and highly creditable entertainment. We hope that our village will be enlivened with the presence of our surrounding neighbors.—We assure them that they will be regaled with a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," and animated by the spirit moving sounds of martial music.

Come, then, and unite with your brethren of Rockville in celebrating this glorious, memorable day. Let us make a demonstration that will atone for the neglect with which we have hitherto treated it; and, our word for it, the reflection that we have discharged an imperative duty, will add to the enjoyments derived from the festivities of the day.

☞ We have received a letter from a prominent whig of Clarksburg district, in which he states that it is the desire of a large number of our friends in that district, that some notice should be given through the "Journal," calling primary meetings of the party, to appoint delegates to the convention to assemble at Marlboro', as well as to appoint delegates to a county convention, to assemble at Rockville, to nominate a ticket for the next general assembly. It is the opinion of the writer that both appointments might very opportunely be made upon the same day, and suggests that Saturday, the 12th of August, be named as the time for holding primary meetings, and Saturday, the 26th, for the county convention. If this suggestion should be acceptable to our friends, we will call meetings accordingly in our next.

N. HAMPSHIRE WHIG NOMINATIONS. At a Whig State Convention, held at Concord on Wednesday, Gen. Anthony Colby, of New London, was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, and Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, was also unanimously nominated as the whig candidate for congress, to fill the vacancy now existing in the delegation from that State.

The Legislative Council of Iowa has closed its session. The bill submitting the rejected State constitution to a second vote of the people was vetoed by the Governor, and afterwards passed by the Legislature, notwithstanding the Governor's objections.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The Union announces officially, the appointment of the Hon. Louis McLane, of Maryland, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Edward Everett, recalled.

Dr. Patterson, the Postmaster at Rome, Georgia, has been arrested, charged with abstracting money from letters passing through his office.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. John W. Holding, of Maryland, to be Consul to Santiago de Cuba, in place of J. W. Wright, deceased.

For the Maryland Journal.

I perceive, in the last number of the "Journal," it is recommended to hold primary meetings in the several districts of the County, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this County in the Convention to assemble at Upper Marlboro' on the last Thursday of July, to nominate a Whig Candidate to represent this Congressional district in the next Congress of the U. States.

This is all very proper, and I would also suggest that these meetings should, at the same time, appoint delegates to a County Convention to meet on some day next month, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Ticket for the next House of Delegates. RUSTICUS.

For the Maryland Journal.

MR. EDITOR. The following thoughts have been suggested to my mind by seeing, in your last paper, the arrangements made by the Lyceum and Montgomery Volunteers, for celebrating the anniversary of our National independence.

It is truly commendable, as citizens of this free and happy America, that this birth day of our liberty should be celebrated in an appropriate manner. It is no less our duty, than our pleasure, to meet together upon an occasion like that, and to offer up our thanks for the freedom and blessings which we enjoy—through the medium of thought, to link our minds with the past, to meditate upon the deeds and actions of our fore-fathers, and to kindle anew the fires of patriotism in our bosom, we should ever keep in mind the noble patriots of the Revolution, the hardships and difficultives through which they passed—the rewards of which we now inherit. But from the present situation of our country, it seems in the bustle and turmoil of party spirit, we have forgotton, or else know not how to appreciate this glorious legacy left us. If we wish to preserve the Union, and perpetuate our institutions let us not, in the heat of party strife and contention, rush head long into difficulties, disregarding the admonitions of reason and judgment. Let us look to the preservation of our country, and not sacrifice principle for the sake of elevating any party to power; and when any measure is advanced, ask not if it be popular, or will it please the North, or the South, but whether it will be beneficial to the country or not, and when this is decided, let us be firm and act. It would be well for us to take warning from the pages of history. Rome became ambitious, and sought to extend her territory; she heeded not consequences, if she could be the mistress of the world; and when she felt most secure and powerful, she fell tottering beneath her own weight. We, from long peace, have been lulled with the thought of ease and security; we think not of that which we possess, but are grasping after more. Our newspapers are filled with it; and some of our citizens are eagerly desiring it—and a part, a small part, ignorant demagogues, even willing to sacrifice the Union to accomplish it. We have territory enough: let us prepare to defend that, and not seek other, at the risk of war and its fearful consequences. You who are dissatisfied with our own country and its institutions, quietly leave us, and make a home for yourselves in Texas or any other land; we are better without such citizens.

The present administration seems desirous to carry out this party excitement and spirit of change; and how, under such circumstances, is our government to prosper? There is such a state of things in the departments that transact our national affairs, as are calculated to render those employed careless and negligent of their duty. Their minds are continually perplexed with the uncertainty of their situation—no regard being paid to their ability to perform duty, or their integrity and uprightness of character. It is only necessary to know he is a whig, a supporter of Henry Clay, and he is no longer wanted—the vacancy is filled with one whom they call a democrat—he shouted Polk, Dallas, and Texas, and of course is competent for the station. How is it possible for us and our country to prosper under such a state of affairs? Are we to be continually in doubt, turmoil, and uncertainty? If so, we may bid adieu to our boasted freedom and independence. A.

SEASONABLE HINTS.—The New York Sun, noticing the sudden death of a person from the effects of the heat, says that when an individual "is prostrated by a stroke of the sun, volatile spirits should be immediately applied to the whole surface of the body, rubbing the patient very briskly with coarse cloths, taking care not to inflict pain by undue pressure. Some warm cordial should be immediately poured into the mouth, and if this cannot be done, it should be administered in some other form. By the time those present have made these applications, a physician should be in attendance to carry out the means of restoration so well begun.

THE CANAL.—The meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal adjourned to meet next month. We understand that the negotiations for the commencement and completion of the work on the Canal are going forward, and with every prospect of success.—*Alex. Gazette.*