FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Caledonia left Liverpool on the 19th ult. and reached Boston on the 3d instant.

The Queen, in person, prorogued Parliament on the 9th of August, after a laborious session, and, accompanied by Prince Albert and suite, left Buckingham Palace and proceeded to Woolwich, where the Royal Yatch and the Black Eagle, were laying in readiness to convey the party to Antwerp, for which they immediately embarked, leaving under a roar of artillery from various directions—and were greeted upon reaching Antwerp next evening (Sunday) with all due formality. Having had a rough passage, and heavy rain, they did not land until Monday morning. Proceeding from Antwerp where a magnificent rail-way train awaited, and conveyed them to Malines, the central point of the Belgian rail way, where the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, and the Court of Flanders, awaited and welcomed their arrival. They were to proceed to Coblentz, then to Stolzenfels, and thence to Prince Albert's paternal residence at Coburg and Gotha. A London paper in the Palmerstonian interest, says: "The visit of the Queen to the Rhine has given rise to a world of jealousies and mistrusts—has made courts anxious and diplomatists busy." At Aix la Chapplle, the King of Prussia was in attendance to receive the royal party.

The King and Royal Family of France are at the Chateau d'Eu, where the Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha has been safely delivered of a son.

Mr. McLane has delivered his credentials to the Queen, and Mr. Everett his letters of recall. The American Ambassador was anxious to enter upon the object of his mission instanter, but as Lord Aberdeen had arranged to accompany the Queen to Germany, the commencement of negotiation was postponed.

Mr. O'Connell arrived at Darrynane Abbey on the 31st July. It is understood that he will remain there for some weeks. He has been joined by his eldest son, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M. P.

O'Connell takes the bull by the horns, and rings the Parliament knell of Shiel, Wye, Sergeant Murphy, and of all who have questioned his course of Irish policy. He determines to send sixty pledged Repealers to Parliament. "All that are not for me are against me."

An attempt to revive an Orange association in Ireland, has been promptly suppressed by the Ministry.

A declaration of war by Mexico against the United States is the great point discussed by the Paris papers. *La Presse* regards that act as a puerile demonstration, calculates upon the support of Mexico by Great Britain, and recommends that France observe the strictest neutrality. The other opposition prints discuss the matter much in the same strain.

The British press afford quite a variety of tune on this theme. The Tory papers and organs of the Ministry, are cautious, moderate, almost sullenly silent on the subject. Even the London *Times*, a surly bull-dog, always growling at America, hardly shows his teeth upon this occasion. The lesser tribe are evidently waiting for their cue.—The Whig or opposition journals, let off their steam in about equal measure against the Ministry and the Americans—bitter as gaul. Whether Mr. Peel or President Polk gets the worst of it, is a matter of doubt.—The former is charged with feebleness amounting to fatuity, for allowing the annexation of Texas to be effected, and the latter, and all Americans, are knaves for attempting such a trick, by which the "rascally Yankees" are running off with trade, territory, and power. The *Examiner* bewails the event as an inscrutable ministry of Providence, thus to extend the area of slavery. The *John Bull*, in bitter irony, sneers by turns at the United States, at England, at Mexico, and at Texas. The *Morning Herald*, avers that Texas was of no consequence whatever to Great Britain, that they would not have it as a gift, and advises Mexico to give her daughter away, like a sensible mother.

American Securities, were better thought of, in consequence of the Pennsylvania August payment having been received.

Mexican Bonds have declined two per ct. under an apprehension of a war with the U. States.

The Bank of England, having upwards of £16,000,000, say 76 millions of dollars, in specie in vault, refuse to purchase the £2,000,000 in silver, just received from China, as part of their war indemnity. It will be publicly sold. The Chinese have one more payment to make yet.

TRADE.—The stock of British goods on hand is stated to be light.

The Iron Trade had revived again. A lively demand for home consumption as well as for foreign orders, had awaken speculation.

THE CROPS and the CORN MARKET were still a matter of deep anxiety. The quantity of last year's bread stuff yet on hand was ascertained to be much larger than report had stated. Supplies had come from Ireland, and consequently prices, though firm, had not materially advanced. The weather, not favorable—nor yet decidedly unfavorable to the harvest.

Sir Robert Peel gave assurance that he contemplated a change in the principle of the existing corn laws.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.—Hardly any in market; demand keeps down the stock—prices firm, and advancing on some articles. Cheese not to be had—lard exhausted—tallow has advanced, and also grease-butter. The government requires 14,000 tierces of pork for the navy, and the stock of Irish is diminishing.

COTTON MARKET.—The tone is firm—prices fully maintained, and for finer qualities, an advance of 1-2 has been occasionally realized, but other qualities have not advanced. No great activity in the market, though the stock is diminishing.

The Havre cotton market, rather flat, up to the 15th ult.

From the N. O. Picayune, extra, Aug. 30.

LATEST FROM CORPUS CHRISTI—ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA—NO FIGHTING YET.

By the arrival early this morning of the fast sailing steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, from Aransas Bay, we have intelligence from Corpus Christi up to Wednesday evening last. One of the editors of the Picayune came passenger in the Alabama, and brings the latest news.

The most important intelligence, perhaps, is the non-confirmation of the many late exciting reports relative to the movements of the Mexican army, and the probability of an engagement between the forces of Gen. Taylor and the Mexicans. So far, there is no prospect of a fight. Gen. Taylor himself, does not anticipate such an event.

Gen. Arista is at Matamoras with about 2,000 men entrenching himself, and knows of Gen. Taylor's position. It is believed that if Arista had marched at once upon Gen. Taylor when the latter first landed, he might easily have overcome him, and so on with other detachments as they continued to arrive, but it is now too late.

Our army at Corpus Christi at this time numbers some 2000 strong, and is in condition to resist four or five times that number of Mexicans. The country, too, between the Rio Grande and Corpus Christi cannot now support an army in an attack—one of the principal impediments being a scarcity of water, of which there is little or none at all.

On Sunday, the 24th inst., the Alabama anchored off St. Joseph's Island, in 53 hours from the Balize, with the troops and volunteers from this city. On the passage there was a little rough weather, with considerable thunder and lightning, but no accident occurred, and all arrived in good condition.

The next morning all the troops landed and went into camp on St. Joseph's. On Tuesday, the volunteers, Maj. Gally's and Capt. Forno's companies of artillery, embarked for Corpus Christi, 35 miles distant, on board the steamboat Dayton, and joined Gen. Taylor's encampment the same evening.

When the Alabama left Aransas Bay, the troops on the Island were preparing to start for Corpus Christi, and probably by this time they have all been removed, except a few to protect the stores, &c. The Monmouth and Dayton, however, were busy in transporting the stores, and soon every thing will be removed.

The brig William Ivy, which was chartered in this city some time since, to take two companies of the 4th Infantry to Aransas Bay, arrived on the 24th inst., just before the Alabama. On the passage she encountered a squall which knocked her on her beam-ends; but she fortunately righted in a few minutes without damage. Previous to the storm, one of the soldiers on board of her, in a fit of *mania-a-portu* jumped overboard. A boat was lowered and went after him, and though he resisted, he was picked up, taken on board and tried. When the squall struck the brig he was released, in order that he might not drown if thrown into the water, when he again jumped into the sea and was lost. The brig sailed on the 29th inst. for Natagora.

The sch. E. S. Lambden, with Quarter Master's stores, from N. Orleans, arrived at St. Joseph's on the morning of the 25th.

The sch. Swallow, from this port, with army property for St. Joseph's Island, was wrecked about the 12th inst., after getting over the bar at Aransas. She had no pilot on board, and was following the steamboat Monmouth in, and when the under current swept her into the breakers on the eastern shore of the Island. Everything on board belonging to the Government, as well as the private property of some of the officers of the army, (excepting a few articles in a damaged state,) was lost. Vessel a complete wreck but no lives lost.

On the morning of the 26th inst. the U. S. brig Lawrence, Com. Jarvis, arrived from the Balize, and came to anchor off the Island of St. Joseph's. All well. When the Alabama left, the Lawrence expected to sail on the 29th, yesterday, for Pensacola.

The sch. Mary Wilkes, from this city, arrived at Aransas last Wednesday, having on board Col. Whistler and Maj. Stanniford of the army, together with horses, stores, &c.

Mr. Ringgold, who passed through this city some time since with despatches to Texas, arrived at Aransas on the 24th, from Galveston, in the Texan revenue cutter Santa Anna, with despatches for Gen. Taylor, and proceeded at once to Corpus Christi. He also came passenger in the Alabama.

On Monday the 25th, we had news of the arrival of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, under Col. Twiggs, within 4 miles of Gen. Taylor's encampment, which they were to have joined last Thursday. They were very fortunate in their long march with their horses—not having lost any. There were, however, two or three desertions. They heard nor saw nothing of Mexicans on their route.

Near San Antonio there was a large body of Camanches, (about 300 in all,) some of whom visited Col. Twiggs. They seemed friendly and much delighted at the idea of the U. States making war against Mexico. They informed Col. Twiggs that they were going towards the Mexican borders and intended hostilities against the Mexicans.—The daring of these Indians is well known. A conversation not a little amusing occurred while they were in the Dragoon encampment. They seemed to admire the horses very much, and asked Col. Twiggs if they would be allowed to steal any of them.—The Colonel, in his usually eccentric manner, told them that if they took any of his horses he would hang them. The Camanches did not much relish this style of "plain English," but asked if they might not steal the Mexicans' horses. The Colonel said they might steal what they pleased from the latter, but not to trouble anything belonging to the Americans, or he would string them up.

Some days ago a soldier, whose name was not given, went out from the encampment on St. Joseph's Island to hunt, and was lost It is supposed that he was bitten by a snake, or that he lost his way in a cane-brake and perished. He was a faithful and trustworthy man. Search was made for him but in vain.

During a thunder storm a few days ago, a tent was struck by lightning at Corpus Christi, and a valuable servant belonging to Lt. Bragg, of the Artillery, instantly killed. Others were considerably stunned, but they recovered.

Lt. G. W. Lay came passenger in the Alabama, having despatches for the Government from Gen. Taylor.

This is all the news of the slightest importance which we are able to gather. So far every thing at Aransas and Corpus Christi is quiet. The troops and volunteers are all well and in fine spirits. Gen. Taylor, as we have already stated, does not anticipate a collision with Arista or any other Mexican force. He will throw detachments of the Dragoons forward between his quarters and the Rio Grande from time to time, so that it will be impossible for an army to advance upon him without his being apprised of the fact. With the men under his command, and the excellent pieces of artillery—two twelve pounders and the six sixes—taken down by the volunteers from this city, his position is, in every respect, perfectly safe from any attack the Mexicans may think of making upon him.

Deer and other game are plenty in the vicinity of the post, and the waters abound with the finest fish and oysters.

A FAIR OFFER.—Make a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to notes. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your notes every year; and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious—lose no time, waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but the pride of acting justly and well—be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer, morning and night—attend church and meeting every Sunday, and "do unto all men as you would they should do unto you." If you are too needy in your own circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me, and I will pay all your debts.—*Dr. Franklin.*

PEACH POT-PIE.—Cover the sides of a Dutch oven with common pie-crust; lay in as many pared peaches as will cover the bottom; (or more if you please) spread over them a thin covering of pie-crust; then put on another layer of pared peaches, and so on, putting peaches and crust alternately, until you have put in all you wish. Stir together three parts of water and one of molasses; make a cross-cut in the middle of the pie, as you would for pot-pie; pour the molasses and water into the opening, cover the Dutch oven, and bake it with a brisk heat (not fierce enough to scorch.) I should think three-quarters of an hour would be about right. The quantity of molasses must be judged by the acidity of the peaches. For a peck of good peaches, of the usual flavor, about half a pint of molasses would be needed, and three times as much water. This pie is excellent.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEP. 11, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.
HENRY G. S. KEY, of St. Mary's.

WHIG CANDIDATE.
JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Charles.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WHIG CANDIDATES.
JAMES D. CARPINTER,
JAMES FERGUSSON,
ROBERT S. REEDER.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.
EDW. W. GARDINER.
Dr. J. F. SPALDING.

CHARLES COUNTY COURT adjourned over on Friday last until to-day. Judge DORSEY upon the bench. The trial of Mark Ceaser for participating as one of the leaders in the late negro insurrection, after having occupied the court two days, was brought to a close, so far as the counsel for the State and self were concerned, and the jury retired to determine upon a verdict. They remained out twenty-four hours without being able to agree—there were eight for convicting him and four to the contrary. The Court then discharged the jury. To-day there will be another jury empannelled, and the whole case will undergo another legal investigation. The day the Court adjourned, sentence of DEATH was passed upon Bill Wheeler, whose fate now rests entirely upon the clemency of the Governor.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

The exercises at this institution will be resumed on the 15th of the present month. The Rev. THOMAS F. MULLEDY, the former accomplished and popular President from the year 1829 to 1838, has been transferred from a similar institution at Worcester (Mass.) again to preside over its destinies. In his duties he will be assisted by the Rev. W. F. CLARKE, as Vice President, and a body of professors composing the Faculty as exemplary and competent as any who have heretofore adorned the chairs of the different professorships.

We point to these facts, as they afford a refutation of the rumors busily circulated, and not that we believe any thing we can say can add ought to the reputation of the venerable university that has been so long and favorably known to this community.

DEATH OF JUDGE THRUSTON.—This venerable old gentleman, who for thirty years has been a Judge of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, expired in Washington on the morning of the 30th ult.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JUDGE STORY.—We learn, says the Boston Traveller of a recent date, that Judge Story, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is seriously ill, and that he is not expected to survive through the day. Judge Story's disease is an internal strangulation. It will be recollected that this is the same disease with which Mr. Legare of South Carolina died in Boston two years since. Judge Story has resigned his seat on the bench; the resignation to take place next month.

NAVAL SCHOOL.—Capt. Franklin Buchanan of the Navy, has taken possession of the Government property at Fort Severn, Annapolis, with a view to its immediate preparation for the reception of the midshipmen who are to join the school on the first of October.

THE RIGHT COURSE.—William Pierce, Esq., who was recently nominated in Cecil county (Md.) for the State Senate, as a temperance candidate, has declined, believing the cause of temperance should not be blended with political affairs.

SNOW IN JULY.—An English paper mentions that on a day in July there was snow to the depth of upwards of three inches on the surface of a tract of country, three miles in extent, near Bangor in Wales.

The following are the proceedings of a meeting of slaveholders of Anne Arundel county, held at the Oak Tree, about ten miles from Annapolis city, and near Col. Boyle's farm, on Saturday, the 30th ult. We learn that the meeting was conducted with the greatest propriety, decorum and moderation:

At a highly respectable meeting of citizens, assembled together almost spontaneously for the purpose of considering a letter of Dr. Richard S. Steuart, published in pamphlet, and recommending the emancipation of slaves, and the establishment of an Emancipation paper in the city of Baltimore.

A committee composed of the following gentlemen, viz: John S. Sellman, Joseph N. Stockett, Philip Pindle, Samuel H. Dorsett, Thomas Welsh, Jacob Bird and David McBrogden, were appointed by the chairman, Wm. O'Hara, Esq., to take said letter into consideration, and who, after due deliberation, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved by this meeting here assembled, That the impression calculated to be made by the language of Dr. Richard S. Steuart's letter to John L. Carey, Esq., of the city of Baltimore, on the subject of the emancipation of slaves, does not meet with the approbation of the members of this meeting—is contrary to their views of propriety, as they deprecate all agitation whatever of the subject of emancipation.

Resolved, That this meeting discountenances the course of any newspaper that attempts to connect the subject of slavery with the politics of the day.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in all the newspapers of the State.

WM. O'HARA, *Chair'n.*
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, *Sec'y.*

By the new postage law of Congress, newspapers are carried free through the mail in any direction to any post office situated within thirty miles of the place where published. This makes, by the terms of the law itself, an area of sixty miles in diameter, or about one hundred and eighty miles in circumference. But practically this is not all. Post offices are some distance apart from each other. In some parts of the country they are situated ten miles distant; in other parts more, and in others less, according as there may be a dense or sparse population. If we estimate the average distance at ten miles, subscribers to a newspaper residing at a distance of 35 miles from the office, are included within and can enjoy the benefits of the law. This forms an area, within which subscribers can receive their newspapers free of postage, covering seventy miles in diameter, or upwards of two hundred miles in circumference.—What family cannot afford to enjoy the benefits of the newspaper now.

BITTEN BY A RAT.—The Boston Post says a young man named Hays, an assistant in the provision store of Mr. Bancroft, went home to his house, and, putting his hand into a closet in the dark, felt it seized sharply. Upon withdrawing it, he found a large rat adhering to him so firmly that he could not shake the creature off till he had killed it. The wound left was inconsiderable, and Mr. Hays thought nothing of the matter until his hand began to swell. Upon calling medical aid, it was found that the virus had spread through his system, and he now lies in a very dangerous state. In the opinion of the physician amputation would be useless, and he can live but a short time. The swelling in the hand has now subsided, and it appears as if withered.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—The Races over the Canton Course, Baltimore, come off on Tuesday, the 7th of October. This is to enable the stables to go on for the Fall races at Long Island. The Spirit of the Times says that it appears to be reduced to a certainty that Peytona and Fashion will meet on the four-mile day on Long Island, in the third week of October. If Boston continues to train on as he has done thus far, it is quite likely that the two ladies will have him as a partner.

THE GULF STREAM.—A new theory for the Gulf stream has lately been broached, to wit: That it is caused by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, which are higher than those of the Atlantic, being poured through an underground aperture, at the Isthmus of Panama; and that in passing through that volcanic region the waters become heated to the extraordinary temperature they always possess.

IOWA.—The Constitution has been a second time rejected, and by a majority of 300. The younger Dodge is returned as Delegate to Congress by a majority of 500.