FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday evening last with London dates to the 3d and Paris to the 1st instant, inclusive. The accounts in a commercial and financial point of view, are more important than they have been for the last twenty years. A terrible revulsion has commenced in England, which has been produced by the combined influence of a bad harvest all over England and Europe, a bad monetary system, and the unthinking inflation in railway speculations.

All stocks and every staple are going down, except the price of breadstuffs, which the impending famine enhances and improves. The terrible movement is just in its commencement. The first blow has been struck—and in Ireland the agitator O'Connell is already using it for the purpose of opposition to the union. The English Government seems to be in a state of alarm, and Sir Robert Peel is calling cabinet after cabinet, to deliberate on the opening of the ports, and the best means to meet impending famine. Cotton is down—corn is up—and the excitement caused by the revolution is increasing every day. What the result may be, no one can tell—perhaps it is the "beginning of the end" of the financial and political superstructure of England and France.

The frequent Cabinet Councils, following each other so quickly, had created a good deal of anxiety throughout the kingdom, and it was thought that they would result in the opening of the ports for grain.

The President's Message.—American news to the 16th was republished in London papers of the 28th, together with speculations of the American press on the affairs of Mexico, Texas, and the La Plata. The London Times, in an article on American politics remarks that the commencement of the session will, in the course of a month, call from Mr. Polk a full and authentic statement of the policy of the Government, and adds—"the message of the President of the United States has seldom had more momentous topics to deal with, more important doubts to remove, more hidden things to reveal."

The chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, has received a letter from Lord Sandon, expressing his lordship's approval of the memorial to the privy council in favor of admitting Indian corn. His lordship thinks that such a course on the part of our Government would greatly strengthen in America the hands of those who advocate the relaxation of the tariff.

Famine Expected in England.—Hitherto the cycle of the seasons has befriended Sir Robert Peel. Four good harvests in succession have filled the exchequer—filled the stomachs of the lieges—made the nation prosperous—the people contented. Alas! the scene is changed—the evil day has come upon him, and has found him unprepared to face it. Famine—gaunt, horrible, destroying famine—seems impending. Fears have seized the public mand.

In Ireland matters look appalling—in England gloomy. The granaries of the continent are exhausted. The cornfields of the Vistula, the Danube, and the Elbe, are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. The nation is in commotion, and the cry of "Open the ports and let in corn duty free!" is heard on all sides—reverberated from every part of the empire.

The "pressure from without" has made itself heard in Downing street; and faith in the sliding scale—Peel's sliding scale—is gone forever. A third of the potato crop in Ireland is destroyed. The Government has sent scientific professors to the scene of the mischief, and the awful truth is out that this large portion of the people's food—the esculent that Cobbett abhorred—is unfit for use. What is to be done in this terrible, this unlooked for emergency? "Open the ports!" is the exclamation; and there stands the shivering Premier, like a reed in the wind, paralyzed between affection for his sliding scale and the horrors of public famine. There he is balancing the pros and cons. But necessity is superior to consistency, superior even to law. The ports must be opened.

O'Connell, who assumes to be the tribune of the Irish people, goes beyond this. He demands a grant of public money, to the extent of a million and a half, to be expended in the purchase of food—he calls for a tax of fifty per cent. on the absentees, and a tax of ten per cent. on the residents—he asks for the prohibition of corn and provisions leaving the island, and the prevention of distilleries consuming grain.

Large demands these—will they be conceded? A day or two will solve the question; and in the meantime speculation will find a wide margin for the exercise of its ingenuity. The sliding scale—that cunning scheme to make food artificially dear—is in the crisis of its fate. Swept away now, as it will be, its re-imposition, with the views which the public entertain, and which conservative and even agricultural members have tardily adopted, will be found impossible. It is gone forever.

Flour and Grain.—The corn market continues to rise, and the average to decrease a little; but the "jump" in the scale by no means indicates the actual price which good wheat realizes. The quantity of indifferent or bad grain which is thrown upon the market keeps up the averages—if such a misnomer can be applied to a scheme which very unfairly represents the actual price of the article. This opening of ports is a question so important in itself, not only as it affects the corn trade, but what is of far greater consequence, as it affects the general interest of the country, that it absorbs every other topic at the present moment.

Warlike Preparations.—There is evidently a screw loose between us and some other of the countries from which, according to royal speeches, we are everlastingly receiving assurances of love and amity.—Preparations for sudden hostilities is going on in all directions. Signs of the *qui vive* are to be traced in every quarter. Old fortifications are being repaired, added to, and strengthened. New ones are being erected. There is an unusual bustle in the naval yards, as well as in the arsenals. Ships are being made ready up to that point from which they could at once be pushed into immediate service. Those in service are gradually increasing their crews to the war compliment, while a large fleet, delicately called "an experimental squadron," as an army of observation is sometimes designated a *cordon sanitaire*, is in high order, and fully manned, prepared for a dash to any part of the world, and against any enemy against whom it may be required. But what is it all for, what is it all about? These preparations cannot be from any apprehension of a quarrel with the United States about Mexico or the Oregon territory. Some of them are being made too near home for that.

The real cause is, we opine, without mincing mattars, that, in spite of the recent bathing-machine alliance, things are not quite comfortable between us and our French neighbors just now. The causes of difference, if not dispute, between us are, indeed, many. Not satisfied with kicking us out of Spain and turning us out of Greece, they are now busy with their intrigues in China, that they may carry off all the advantages for which we fought and conquered in the late war with that country. Their eagerness to repeat the fable of the wolf and the lamb towards our ally of Morocco may, also, in the end, lead to an unpleasant issue with us.—but the grand bone of contention just now is the marriage of one of Louis Philippe's sons with the sister of the Queen of Spain, which is sure to elevate him to the throne of that country, and bring about a new and formidable compact between France and Spain. We say that such a marriage would surely elevate the French prince to the throne of Spain. We have not a doubt of it. Louis Philippe has no such thought; but the wretches by whom Queen Isabella is surrounded and held in captivity, are too deeply steeped in crime and blood and villainy, to hesitate about adding one more murder to those which they have already committed, to subserve their selfish and ambitious purposes.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

Terrible Railway Revulsion.—The railway mania has received its quietus. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the reaction has come it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptcy to thousands. As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried, it may be mentioned that even ladies were not exempt from its influence. One of the railway papers mentions a certain batch of female speculators who contrived to realize, by this kind of chicanery, during the height of the mania, the astonishing sum of £500,000.

IRELAND.—The accounts from the sister island for some days past, as regards the potato crop, are of a very serious and alarming character. The failure is dreadful in the extreme, and the prospects before the great majority of the lower classes, truly horrifying. The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directed their attention to the matter.

The Orange party have issued an address to the Protestants of the British Empire, in which they complain of Government for permanently endowing Maynooth, maintaining the present national system of education, and not advancing money to enable the clergy of the Established Church to support their own schools.

The Dublin Corporation held a meeting on the 29th ult. for considering the best means of avoiding the danger impending the extensive failure of the potato crop. Mr. O'Connell attended; who, after a long speech, moved that a deputation should wait upon his lordship and the Government to stop the distilleries and brewries—to prevent the transportation of provisions to foreign countries—to raise a million and a half on the credit of the Irish Woods and Forests—and to take immediately into their consideration the levying of a large income tax for the present year, if necessary.

Dublin papers state that the custom house authorities in that city have been directed to make arrangements for the admission of corn duty free, on and after the 1st November.

The Potato, the Famine, and the Rent.—A correspondent of the Dublin Mail, calculating that one third of the potato crop has been destroyed—that six millions of the Irish population are dependant for their existence on this esculent—that the smallest average quantity of oatmeal, the next cheapest food, that can be allowed to sustain human life for a day, is one pound avoirdupois, comes to the legitimate conclusion that, supposing oatmeal, now selling from 16s to 17s 6d per cwt. should, during the dearth, rise to higher than 20s, it would take no less a sum than £17,940 a day, or £3,255,000 for the half year, to sustain the lives of two millions (one-third of the six millions) of the Irish people. This is a frightful estimate, and the great agitator has turned the matter in his capacious mind, and has just issued his appeal for—what does the reader think?—why, for nothing less than the annual O'Connell tribute. This would be incredible if told in romance, but simple truth beats the most eleborate fiction. The "faithful" are to contributed on Sunday, the 16th of November.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1845.

Our readers will bear in mind that to-day is the day set apart by the Governor for thanksgiving and prayer, and that there will be Divine Service in Port Tobacco Church, at 10 o'clock this morning.

At a public sale of Corn, Pork, &c., held at the Poor's House in this county a few days since, Corn sold for $3.25 per barrel, Pork $5.47 and $5.50 per cwt.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—To-day we omit our usual report of the Baltimore Prices Current, as the late foreign news had not reached Baltimore at the time of its publication there. It will be seen by the following, from the Patriot of Saturday evening, that—

"Since the arrival of the advices per the Britannia this afternoon, holders of Howard street Flour have advanced their asking price to $7.50. No sales however took place, dealers preferring to await further news from New York relative to the market there.—Offers were made in the afternoon to buy at $7, but refused. City Mills has advanced in a similar proportion. We are not informed of any operations in grain. We learn that Wheat has also advanced in like manner with Flour, but no sales have come to our notice."

In New York, on Friday evening last, Wheat was up to 140c., Rye 82c., Oats 52c., and yellow Corn 90c.

There was a report in our village a few days since that the Western Bank of Baltimore had gone by the *board*, which we are pleased to learn is unfounded. The following from the American, in reference to a report of a similar nature, we suppose to be in relation to the same Bank: "A silly rumor obtained partial currency that one of the Banks of this city had failed. We need scarcely say that it was totally untrue, and must have had its origin either in ignorance or malice."

FIRE.—"On Monday the 17th inst.," says the Marlboro' Gazette, "a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Dr. Boyle in this village, and when the alarm was given the fire had reached the roof, and spread over a considerable portion of it, but owing to the calmness of the morning, and the exertions of our citizens, it was soon extinguished.—Had there been the slightest wind, it would have been impossible to have checked the flames, as there was neither an engine or fire ladder in the village, and no trap door to the house.

"The fire was the work of an incendiary. A free negro man, who has a wife belonging to Dr. B., has been arrested, and the proof of his guilt is beyond question."

"THE DEMOCRAT."—We have received the first number of a neatly printed sheet, bearing this title, published weekly by JOHN T. TAYLOR, at Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. We feel solicitous for the welfare of our friend, and hope the party whose principles he advocates, will tender him their undivided support.

RETIRED.—The Baltimore Republican and Argus of Wednesday last contains the valedictory of R. HORACE PRATT, Esq., who has retired from his connexion with that paper. The Messrs. CLOUD, his late co-partners, will conduct it in futre.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, RICHMOND, VA.—The pews in this church were sold at auction on the 13th inst—about 71 sold at an aggregate price of over $35,000. The highest price paid for a pew was $860—the lowest $100.

THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.—The first session of the twenty-ninth Congress will commence next Monday. We notice that Members of that body are moving in all directions toward the capitol. There will be, we presume, the weather having been so delightful for some weeks to travel, a large attendance on that day. The U. S. Journal of a recent date says one hundred and sixty seats have been selected by the new members in person.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.—The Banner (Nashville, Tenn.) of the 15th instant, mentions the death of Dr. Joseph H. Peyton, member of Congress elect from that district.

BE ON THE "LOOK OUT."—We learn that there are a number of $10 notes in circulation purporting to be on the Western Bank of Baltimore, but which are altered from tens of the Seventh Ward Bank of N. York. They are entirely different from the genuine tens of the Western Bank—signatures bad, and readily detected on comparison with the genuine. The Bank Detectors have no notice of them.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette says that the American Gold Eagles have been counterfeited of the date of 1840, and that the false coin can only be detected by the ring or sound.

LIBEL.—A curious libel suit is now before the Circuit Court of Washington city, in which Robt. White is plaintiff and Henry Addison and others are defendants. The alleged libel, it is stated, consists in a letter addressed to the President of the United States, written for the purpose of causing the plaintiff's removal from office as Collector of the port of Georgetown.

LAUDABLE.—One hundred ladies in the city of Washington have subscribed $5 each to be expended in the purchase of wood to be distributed amonst the poor of that city during the approaching winter.

THE N. Y. BIBLE SOCIETY.—This Society celebrated its anniversary on Monday, 17th inst. The receipts during the year have been $7,722.35, of which $5,828.11 have been paid to the American Bible Society. The managers' report states that they have furnished to the alms house and other charitable institutions, 783 Bibles; to Sunday schools, 2,400 do.; to naval stations and ships of war, 1,456 do.; to military posts, 410 do.; among seamen at seamen's boarding-houses and among emigrants 7,135 do.; hotels 1,248 do. Total number of Bibles distributed 15,332. The report states that 80,000 emigrants arrived in this port during the last year—20,110 more than the previous year, that 180,000 of our city population were without accommodation in our churches; that the improvement of seamen might be inferred not only from the fact that of 144 seamen's boarding-houses in the city 20 were temperance houses, but also that the deposites in the Seamen's Saving Bank had increased during the year $184,890.18, that there were now estimated to be 600 pious masters of vessels and 10,000 religious sailors.

SUICIDE OF A U. STATES OFFICER.—The Wheeling times of Wednesday, the 19th inst., says:

We have the melancholy duty of announcing the death of Capt. J. C. REED, of the U. S. Army, and late aid of Gen. Gaines, which took place at the United States Hotel in this city, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He arrived in the New England from Cincinnati on Monday, and stopped at the U. S. Hotel; in the evening paid his bill and his fare to Philadelphia. He appeared melancholy and somewhat deranged. He went to his room, but did not retire—persons lodging in the adjoining rooms heard him walking the room from the time he entered until the hour above named. He then appears to have deliberately taken his holster pistol from his trunk, cocked it, and placing the muzzle at his right temple, snapped two caps, (as they were heard in the adjoining room, and mistaken for the snapping of coal in the fire.) A third time, the pistol was discharged, the ball passing through his right to left temple, and thro' the partition into the adjoining room. He fell instantly dead without a groan.

He had a letter in his possession of recent date, from Gen. Gaines, accepting his resignation as one of his aids, and couched in the most flattering terms. He also had a sword, presented to his father by the Legislature of New York, for honorable services in the last war, and by his father presented to him in 1841. He had about 80 dollars of money with him and some baggage. He was aged about 35 years.

MORTALITY.—We learn, says the St. Joseph Gazette, that mortality has prevailed amongst several tribes of Indians in our neighborhood to an alarming extent. The Potowattomies, the Kaws, the Iowas and Sacs have died in great numbers this fall. More in each of these tribes have died in the last three months than for many years before.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn from the Leonardtown Beacon that Mr. Samuel Foxwell died very suddenly on Monday evening, 17th inst., on board of the schooner Maturity, which sails from that place. The boat was in the bay on her return from Baltimore, when Mr. F., who was steering, was taken unwell, and died in a few moments.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—The Governor of Missippi has appointed Joseph W. Chalmers to the seat in the U. S. Senate vacant by the resignation of Mr. Walker. The Southern Reformer speaks in very high terms of the ability and character of Mr. Chalmers.

OBITUARY.

Died at her residence, Oak Hill, Charles county, Md., on the eve of the 17th inst., Mrs. SUSANNA E. consort of Mr. JOHN A. COE, in the 18th year of her age.

Again it is our sad office to record the death of a victim of that fatal of all diseases—Consumption—and of one too scarcely in the prime of life. Why, oh why, will this irremovable and painful disease almost invariably attack the young and tender frame? But we should not murmur. The all-wise and just Jehovah thus ordains it. He can tell the languishing soul why he thus fills it with pain before the bloom of its juvenitity has hardly put forth. She suffered much, for she lingered nearly a year. She moved within her family circle, complaining little. At last, weak and well nigh worn out, she laid her almost fleshless frame upon her couch, and invited Death to approach, as she knew he was on his way to her. She would often raise her languid eyes towards that place whence she expected the messenger of God would come—to Heaven. For she had read—

"Death 's but a servant Jesus sends
To call us to his arms;"

and she wished to resign her soul into his hands to be borne to the arms of Jesus, and live in those happy realms where sin and sorrow dare not come, which God has prepared for those who anchor their hopes—their all upon him. Weeks had fled, and still she lay upon that bed. Death seemed to flutter over her bed as if sporting with his victim.—Still she looked to Heaven and prayed to be admitted there. Her friends trod softly around her bedside, and administered to her earthly wants.

"They watched her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

"Their very hopes belied their fears,
Their fears their hopes belied,
They thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

"For when the morn come dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids closed—she had
Another morn than ours."

Yes, truly, she died having, as we have every reason to believe, made her peace with God.—Glory be to Thee, O Lord!

We 'll give Thee thanks for where she 's gone,
And always say, "Thy will be done."
We 'll weep no more, for O 't is vain!
She ne'er will come to us again.
But death to us will soon be given,
And then we 'll meet again in Heaven—
There, there to live! to live with thee
In peace to all eternity.
Yet give the stricken husband ease,
Do thou, O Lord, his grief appease.

PISCATAWAY, *Nov.* 21, 1845. C. I. K.

JUST RECEIVED, by schooner Sarah Rebecca, Capt. Lacy, 50 sacks fine **SALT**, which will be sold at Baltimore prices, for *cash;* also a lot of *Prime White Pine CULLINGS.*

nov 27. WM. FERGUSSON & CO.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FOREWARN all persons from passing or repassing, or trespassing in any manner upon my plantation, as I have already received serious damages, and therefore have come to the positive conclusion to enforce the full limits of the law against all offenders.

JNO. L. JOHNSON.

nov 27—4w.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Charles County, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the residence of the late JOHN H. BRUCE, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th DECEMBER next, (if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,) a variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, stock of Hogs, Sheep, Horses, &c.; also a Valuable NEGRO MAN.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given for all sums of and above $10, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for all sums under the cash will be required.

JOHN R. FERGUSSON, Exe'r
nov 27—3t. of John H. Bruce.