LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1846.

We refer you to your reporter's minutes, for an account of the interesting proceedings in the Senate to-day. Mr. Allen was thrown as high as the dome of the capitol, upon the question of foreign interference in the affairs of this continent. His question of leave, was laid out as cold as an abolition petition We shall have to build twice the number of steamers reported in the bill of Mr. Fairfield, before we can carry out, effectively, the resolutions of Mr. Allen. Meantime, the motion is as flat as a porgie.

In the House, we had five speeches for the notice, upon the Oregon question. By

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, sensible and argumentative;

Mr. Gordon, of New York, rather prosaic:

Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, clear, sparkling, and pungent;

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, short, good humored, and conversational;

And Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, who took away the prize, by universal assent.

If you have ever heard Pop Emmons in a fourth of July oration, you may form some shadowy idea of the 51 40 eloquence of this redoubtable Wolverine. During his scattering shots of wit, poetry, anecdote, satire, and ridicule, the House were amused as though the hall had been converted into a circus, and Mr. Chipman into the clown. The laughter was just as uproarious, and the mock heroic expression and gestures of the speaker every whit as warlike. Col. Cocke, of Tenn., secured the floor, as the first in order for to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1846.

Since the vote in the Senate, on Monday last, postponing the consideration of Mr. Allen's resolution until the 10th of February next, a change has come over the public mind in this city, and, so far from that decision being an evidence of the certain defeat of the resolution, when it shall have come up for consideration, as it was supposed to be then, by many of the best friends of the measure, signs are now apparent in high places, that give a far different aspect to it.

Among those who voted for the postponement, but who will vote for Mr. Allen's resolution, are Messrs. Benton, Colquitt, Lewis and Haywood, of the democratic party; and Messrs. Crittenden, Morehead, Mangum, and some others, among the whigs; so that at this time, if the vote on its passage were taken, it would carry, as I have before informed you, by some two or three majority.

What turn the question may take on the arrival of the next news from England, it is impossible to say; but the best-informed persons on such matters think that the British government will authorize Mr. Pakenham to accept the offer of the 49th degree from Mr. Polk, and that the treaty spoken of before, as being ready for ratification upon that basis, will be sent into the Senate before the end of this month.

The vote in Senate, on Monday, indicates this state of things as clearly as if Mr. Archer's intended motion of reference to the executive branch had been adopted. By the postponement the Senate has avoided committing itself one way or another, as it might do if the question were debated there, and thus leave nothing on the record of its proceedings that might clash with after action, should the treaty be laid before them for confirmation. This course has been a wise one, for nothing can be lost by a little delay. Before the 10th of next month all parties will know where they stand, and be better prepared for consequences, than if they were now to urge a hasty conclusion of the question.

The refutation of Lewis C. Levin's monstrous charge, in the House of Representatives, on the 9th inst., that "340 foreigners, 134 of whom being Irish, were in office here," which I exposed in your number of the 11th, has caused that veritable representative of the rabble in Southwark, to omit the charge in his published speech, in both the *Union* and *National Intelligencer* of yesterday. There are other charges, however, in the same slang whang emanation of a small mind, that deserve some notice, and which I think it right to put to rest by a few words, as I think they will put an end to such charges for ever in that quarter. He has said that the Irish are the only party in this country that are anxious for war; and that whenever it shall come, they would be the first, under Daniel O'Connell's direction, to retire forty miles above tide-water.—Are either of these charges true? I know they are not. In the first place, he has not given a single proof in support of such an assertion, and, therefore, what he asserts is but mere wind. Secondly, by O'Connell's orders, the Irish would retire forty miles above tide-water; that is, they would throw off their allegiance to the United States, which they have solemnly sworn to sustain in all and every emergency, and obey the mandate of Daniel O'Connell. Was any thing ever uttered by a maniac more ridiculous and absurd than this? Every one knows that the Irish adopted citizens here have been the foremost, at all times, but particularly in our wars with Great Britain, in fighting for the rights and liberties of the United States.

Again: Every body knows, also, that when Mr. O'Connell abused this country a few months ago, all the Repeal Associations, with the exception of one in Boston, one in Brooklyn, and another in Philadelphia, dissolved themselves at once; and even those that have remained organized since then, denounced Mr. O'Connell by resolution, in terms not to be mistaken, for his interference in the domestic concerns of the South.

Where, then, are Mr. Levin's grounds for the charges which he has foolishly made against so large a body as the Irish adopted citizens of this country? They are only to be found in the intolerance and bigotry of the school in which he has been studying for the last two years in Philadelphia, at the head of which is the notorious John Chambers, whom George Munday has immortalized. Rumor says that Mr. Levin is the son of a French Jew, whose original name was Levi; if so, I would like to know where he would be now, if his father had not run away from the terrors and cruelties of the French revolution, as it is said the then member from Southwick himself did, when the bullets whistled about his ears in Kensington, during the riots of May, 1844? But enough for the present, on this subject. I shall watch this gentleman's course closely, and apprise you of his aberrations when they occur.

A ludicrous scene came off in the War Department one day last week, which is too good to pass over without notice. One of the F. F. V's. or first families in Virginia, called upon the Secretary of War with a young stripling of that State, who wanted a clerkship. In reply to the application of this great man, the Governor asked where he was from. The other answered, "From Virginia, sir." Mr. Marcy, putting his left hand behind, where a certain patch used to be upon his inexpressibles, and giving a side turn towards the gentleman, with astonishment pictured in his countenance, said, "By G—d, sir, I can't touch him with a forty foot pole"; and then resumed writing his instructions to the army in Texas. The other party cleared the confines of the Secretary's immediately, and was beyond the bounds of the department in an instant. Virginia has had her share of the spoils; and Gov. Marcy, who is the best judge of the matter, thinks so.

In the House, to-day, Messrs. Staunton, Gordon, Brinkerhoff, and Wentworth, spoke in favor of giving the notice. ARIEL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1846.

Peaceably disposed members of the whig party have at length decided to make no further opposition to the course of the administration, regarding the Oregon notice. They argue—from the great excitement prevailing throughout the country, and the almost universal craving for war among the multitude—that, in case a rupture should actually take place with England, the same political obloquy might rest upon them as damned the opponents to the war of 1812. This is, indeed, a most sensible decision; for it is useless to stem the popular current in a country like this. But had this course been pursued when the question of Oregon was first brought up, it might, in a great measure, have curbed the strong malevolent tone of debate towards one another, and much of silly, fuming vituperation against Great Britain, which has impeded all positive action on the matter, for the past month. The notice to cease the occupancy will pass by an overwhelming majority; and it is by no means improbable that a corresponding interchange of civilities may be as soon made by the English government. All warlike appropriations will pass without a murmur.

Mr. Adams' policy is no doubt closely interlaced with a great share of personal vanity, for his part of the business in the days of President Monroe. Whatever ulterior view he may have, is yet to be discovered—but 'tis said that he has not hesitated to declare the belief that a war will be the only real and ready means of abolishing slavery in the United States.

It is a most unfortunate circumstance for the sense and dignity of some of our representatives, that they cannot express their ideas on this great question, without indulging in coarse and vulgar figures of speech, so as to make the audience blush for their indecency. Certainly, many of them are vastly indebted to the reporters—many eloquent and philosophical gentlemen, whose ethics appear to have been learned within the reeking purlieus of bar rooms—for reducing an immense deal of unmeaning gabble, as near as possible, to the verge of sense. Truly it seems a matter of extreme difficulty for a few western members to divest their brains of the idea that the British Minister has exceeded the bounds of his instructions, and reserve their expressions of "insolent" and "arrogant" for those who can better appreciate them. In all the correspondence of Mr. Pakenham, there is nothing in any way that transcends the strictest rules of diplomatic courtesy. An Envoy is a machine in the hands of his sovereign, to be oiled, &c. as his government may direct. Mr. Pakenham is every inch the gentleman—a liberal, high toned English gentleman; and whatever may transpire, he will leave behind him a feeling of respect and kindness, throughout all classes of the community. BELL.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

In Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1846.

Mr. ALLEN having submitted his resolutions, pursuant to notice of yesterday, and the question arising, shall the Senator have leave now to introduce them, to wit:—

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Declaratory of the Principles by which the United States will be governed in regard to the Interposition of the Powers of Europe in the Political Affairs of America.

Resolved, &c. That recent manifestations of a disposition, by certain powers of Europe, to interfere in the political arrangements of this continent, with a view to the enforcement of the European principle of "the balance of power" upon the independent nations of America, having made it, in his judgment, the duty of the President of the United States to call the attention of Congress to this subject, in his annual message, and to announce, on the part of the United States, the counter principle of non-intervention, it is the judgment of Congress that the announcement thus made by the President was demanded by the manifest hazard to which such interference would inevitably expose the relations of peace now subsisting between the old world and the new.

Resolved, That Congress, thus concurring with the President, and sensible that this subject has been forced upon the attention of the United States, by recent events, so significant as to make it impossible for this Government longer to remain silent, without appearing ready to submit to, and even to invite, the enforcement of this dangerous doctrine, do hereby solemnly declare to the civilized world the unalterable resolution of the United States, to adhere to and enforce the principle that any effort of the powers of Europe to intermeddle in the social organization or political arrangements of the independent nations of America, or further to extend the European system of government upon this continent, by the establishment of new colonies, would be incompatible with the independent existence of the nations, and dangerous to the liberties of the people of America, and therefore would incur, as by the right of self preservation it would justify, the prompt resistance of the United States.

Mr. CALHOUN said these resolutions embraced a principle of action, which called for the most solemn declarations on the part of the Senate. It afforded matter for consideration, how far can this resolution be efficiently acted upon, if adopted. No man could view with stronger feelings of opposition, all impertinent interference of the powers of Europe in the affairs of this continent, than Mr. C. And he would now take occasion to say, that the late extraordinary interference of Great Britain and France, in the political domestic relations of Buenos Ayres, was an outrage unprecedented in its character. But the great question here suggested is, are we now prepared to take this whole continent under our protection? Have we reached that state of maturity to admit of this wide and exclusive guardianship? Are we prepared to take all the consequences that must grow out of the assumption of such a policy as is here indicated? If we are determined to take the course indicated by the resolutions, if they indicate anything, we might as well at once call out into action the whole energies of the country. Let us have time. Mr. C. was of the firm opinion that at this particular moment, the resolutions of the honorable Senator could have no good result—no good effect upon the nations of the world. The President had announced the principle—why not be content to stand upon that declaration? The concurrent declaration of Mr. Monroe, had been regarded in his day, and even by Mr. C., who was then a much younger man than at this crisis—as unwise, and really mischievous in its effects. And what good had resulted from it? There had been frequent interferences since, on the part of the European powers, in the affairs of the independent nations of this continent—of which we had taken no notice whatever. We were rapidly approaching to great events. They demanded our most solemn consideration. We were approaching, as it were, to that point where the broad, plain highway parts into two roads—one to the right and the other to the left. Between the two we were left to decide. The exigency required our most solemn deliberation. For himself, Mr. C. said, he would rather not push this principle—at least for the present; but would prefer to let it remain where the President had put it.

Mr. ALLEN said that he had been apprehensive that even this proposition might be resisted in the Senate, but he had not supposed that the bare introduction of it would encounter opposition. He would not now go into a general examination of the resolutions, but would simply remark that the President, in his official message to Congress, had denounced the principle of foreign interposition in American politidal affairs, and without the approval of Congress, he would stand, in the eyes of the world, as taking a stand unsupported by the concurrence of the balance of the government. Never, since the declaration of Mr. Monroe against foreign interference in the domestic relations of this continent, had Mr. A. heard the propriety of that declaration questioned among the people. (Mr. Allen is great for the people.) As far as his observation had extended, he had never heard the justice or the policy of this position questioned, nor had known it to meet with opposition from any American mind. Mr. Allen further expatiated upon the propriety of Congress confirming this position of the President. He did not ask the consideration of the resolution now; it would be referred, if received, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who would doubtless give it that serious reflection which the case required, and would report accordingly.

Mr. CALHOUN inquired if the chairman on Foreign relations had submitted this resolution on his own individual responsibility.

Mr. ALLEN said, yes, sir, it is my own work.

Mr. CALHOUN said that he considered this an unprecedented proceeding, and entirely out of order. Here we have the Chairman on Foreign Relations introducing a most important measure without consultation of the committee. Mr. Calhoun said that he should beg nothing. He knew precisely where he stood. He was not disposed now, to rush forward into any measure that would further entangle our foreign relations. If we were resolved upon this measure, we ought, at once, to put forth the whole of our strength. We ought to declare ourselves a military republic, and that the whole continent was under our especial protection. Why did not the Senator at once come forward with a specific resolution touching the affairs at Buenos Ayres? It was the part of wisdom to look to wise ends from wise means. No wise man would determine upon a result which he knew to be beyond his means—no more would any wise nation do so. A wise man, or a wise nation, should always be prepared to do what they may declare to be their determination to accomplish. Mr. Calhoun positively objected to the reception of the resolutions, and called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. JARNAGIN moved to lay the question of reception upon the table; and upon this motion he called the yeas and nays. [Mr. Jarnagin's resolution corresponds with the action upon abolition papers.]

Mr. CRITTENDEN asked if the resolutions would lie there without the privilege of being called up again?

VOICES.—Oh! no, no. The resolution can be offered again.

Mr. JARNAGIN stated that his object in the motion was not to cut off the resolution entirely, but merely for the present to lay the subject upon the table.

Mr. ALLEN said the action of the Senate upon this motion would be conclusive of—(cries of order, order.)

Mr. ALLEN asked the chair to state the question.

The CHAIR stated the question to be, shall the question of leave to introduce the resolution be laid on the table? And the Senate decided that it should, by a vote of 28 to 23—Messrs. Calhoun, Chalmers, Haywood, and M'Duffie voting with the whigs, in the affirmative.

[So Mr. Allen was completely floored, and laid out cold upon the table.]

THE TWELVE MONTHS' NOTICE.

Mr. CRITTENDEN on leave, reported a preamble and resolution on the subject of the Oregon controversy.—Preamble recapitulates treaties, and the inconveniences of the existing state of things. Resolution gives discretion to the President to give the twelve months' notice, provided, however, that he shall be limited in that discretion to any time after the expiration of the present session of Congress.

After some remarks between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crittenden, as to the order of this proceeding, Mr. Calhoun waived his objection; the resolution was read, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the 10th day of February, when the whole subject came up for discussion.

Mr. DICKINSON reported a bill.

The Senate then took up a private bill for the relief of Nathaniel Goodard & Co, (indemnity for a ship's cargo confiscated during the last war,) and after it was debated for an hour or two by Messrs. Turney, Rugby, Johnson, of Md., and others, was, on motion of Mr. Allen, set aside, and

The Senate went into executive session.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1846.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with, after the prayer, which might as well have been omitted too, for all practical purposes. Mr. Pettit thinks it a useless waste of ammunition to have asp prayers.

Mr. PETTIT moved to go into Committee of the Whole, which was carried. Mr. TIBBATTS, of Ky., in the chair.

Mr. STAUNTON, of Tennessee, having the floor from Monday, spoke at length in favor of the notice. He did not consider the giving of notice a cause of war. He was for peace; but if war came, then let it come with all its terrors and woes and deaths.

Mr. GORDON, of New York, made a short speech. He went for the whole of Oregon and for the notice.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF also made a very short speech in favor of the notice. He asked whether we were either artistically or technically prepared for war? He was very severe in his allusions to the South. His constituents were not to be frightened by the cry of the horrors of war.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, rose among several others. Very unexpectedly he was declared to be in possession of the floor, on account of his tall figure, I presume. He hurried around to a gentleman who sat near him, and remarked that he was not prepared to speak. He went for the whole or none. Having touched the Southern feeling—

Mr. HOLMES, of S. C., rose for an explanation, which was not heard by the reporter.

Mr. WENTWORTH replied. He referred to a reported bargain between the South and certain English authorities, and their friends, to give away part of Oregon to secure the annexation of Texas.

Mr. YANCEY asked if the gentleman intended to include him in any bargain of this kind? He was a Southern man, and opposed to the notice.

Mr. WENTWORTH explained.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Ala., asked whether he was meant to be included in the bargain?

Mr. WENTWORTH (laughing) said, he only meant his remarks as a general exhortation, rather than as a charge against the Southern men.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Ala., also made an explanation.

Mr. WENTWORTH said he would be very happy to give his whole hour to gentlemen from the South, to state their experience. He said that when Texas was up, the West went for it with the South; and now when Oregon was up, he called upon the South to stand by the West. Having unexpectedly got the floor, he spoke but a short time.

He was followed by Mr. CHIPMAN, of Michigan, in favor of the notice.

As soon as it was discovered that Mr. Chipman had got the floor, there was a general laugh over the House, and the members crowded round him to enjoy the sport. He would not go for mushroom popularity. Nor did he intend to take away anything from the honors which some members had won upon this occasion. (Here the Speaker related an anecdote of a beggar girl who was in great distress because another beggar girl had stolen her story.) He would not steal anybody's story. The patriotism of some people on this subject was as wild as Symmes' Hole itself. He was neither a Southern man nor a Northern man. (Here some one chimed in—No—you are no man.) He referred to the obloquy that had been heaped upon him for speaking as he had done, on a former occasion, with regard to his birth-place, (Vermont.) His democracy was never questioned till he said he was born in Vermont. (Laughter.) He had been ridiculed for saying that education warred upon democracy. He insisted again upon the ideas which he had formerly expressed. In this connection he referred to the land of of steady habits—steady in its modern whiggery, and nothing else. He went for the whole of Oregon. He was not like the man who went for the middle extreme. He was not for steering between *Silly* and *Cherybogue*. (Roars of laughter.) Mr. Chairman, said he, what is the question? (Loud laughter.) We hear great talk about being scared by a lion in place of a wolf (referring to Mr. Holmes' speech on Oregon.) He was not, and would not be afraid of English lions. He gloried in the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams). He had had prejudices against that venerable man, but they were all dissipated by his noble position on Oregon; though his head was white with blossoms, (noses, I believe, blossomed) he was in favor of the rights of his country. He had touched the heart of the nation with a live coal from off the altar of patriotism. The brightest page of history would record the name of Adams, who was the breathing, living history of this country's diplomacy. Mr. Chipman then went on to distinguish "joint occupation" from "joint occupancy." (This was followed by one of the most immoderate fits of laughter; several members cried out that this arose from education, which warred upon democracy.) He gave his views upon arbitration, by supposing that some loafers would gather around him and ask him to arbitrate about his own coat, to which his right was "clear and unquestionable." Our right was as clear to Oregon, as his right was to his coat. It did not come by Adam's will; it was by the will of Omnipotence, whose plastic hand had made this continent for our governing hands. Lewis Cass of Michigan, he said, would do great things. Michigan would take the conquest of Canada by the job; Michigan would take Canada in ninety days, and give it back to England for the pleasure of taking it again. He then went into a defence of his former views on "Education warring on Democracy." He repeated it. It thwarted the ways of Providence, and made men whigs. (Shouts of laughter.) The rhymes of the Hartford convention times referred to the Jefferson gun boat scheme—

"Gun boat number one,
Wiggle waggle went her tail, and pop went her gun."

Education taught men to write that way in days gone bye. He seemed to be afraid of war, but he was not afraid. If a British man-of-war was lying in the Potomac with a broadside levelled at this hall, [the capitol is not on a level with the Potomac,] and did she threaten us with destruction, if we did not give up certain territory; aye, even one square yard, he would say—(a long pause) —"Fire." (Shouts of laughter, and cries of "Go it.")

The Chairman, Mr. TIBBATTS, rapped the hammer before any applause was given. The fact was that the Colonel enjoyed the joke as much as any one. He could not but applaud, and so he made a noise for the very laudable purpose of preserving silence.

Mr. CHIPMAN said he had in his eye the boa constructor of American freedom. The hedgehog of British usurpation spread out his quills. (Here the gentleman shrugged his shoulders, and spread his fingers, to imitate a hedgehog.) But let that hedgehog beware how it came within the grasp of the boa constrictor.

About the close of Mr. Chipman's speech, the raps of the Chairman's mallet to preserve order, brought some twenty persons to their feet, supposing that his hour had expired, but had to take their seats.

At length he really concluded, and Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, (whig) obtained the floor, and the committee rose.

Mr. HAMLIN gave notice that on to-morrow he would call up the Florida contested case, between Mr. Brockenbrough and Mr. Cabell. The reports were printed and would be ready for delivery this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

The House then adjourned at a late hour, having listened to five speeches, all for the notice, by as many democrats.

ALBANY, January 14, 1846.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour. Prayer—Journal—Petitions—when the Lieut. Governor announced the following select committee on apportionment:—Messrs. Lester, Danniston, Scovil, Young, Burnham, Lott, Johnson and Putnam. Mr. Porter submitted a bill, pursuant to previous notice, in relation to the publication of certain notices in the State paper—and he moved its reference to the committee on retrenchment. A long discussion occurred upon this question of reference, and Mr Porter's motion was finally agreed to.

Mr. SEDGWICK offered an amendment to the 41st standing rule, so that all reports of officers and committees, and bills reported, shall be printed as of course, and wit hout reference, unless otherwise ordered: agreed to. Then the Senate went into committee of the whole on Mr. Jones' resolutions relative to Oregon and Texas—the question being upon the amendment to the resolutions offered by Mr. Clark.

Mr. WRIGHT took the floor. He proceeded to make some general remarks expressive of his sentiments upon the Oregon and Texas questions and the tariff of 1842. He went for the whole of Oregon, (or none,) up to the fifty-fourth degree. Messrs. Johnson and Hard followed Mr. Wright in some brief remarks, when, upon motion, the committee rose, and the Senate went into executive session.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.—Prayer, journal, petitions. The further consideration of the time for adjournment was postponed until the 12th day of February next. Mr. Speaker announced the following standing committee, on the establishment of a house of refuge in the western part of this State:—Messrs. Blodgett, Coe, C. Drake, Hall, Montgomery. Then the House went into committee of the whole, upon referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to leasehold estates, to a select committee—Mr. Chase of Tioga, in the chair.

Mr. J. YOUNG, of Livingston, took the floor on behlf of Mr. Harris's resolution to refer these anti-rent difficulties to a select committee.

Mr. YOUNG deprecated the efforts of the majority to deprive the minority of any voice in this matter; he took a common-sense view of the case—he asked how party capital could be made out of this question? The gentleman from Putnam (said Mr. Y.) asserts that Mr. Harris wishes to inflame the public mind—Mr. Young denied the imputation. He said Gov. Seward had been assailed by members upon that floor—he had been accused of being the main instigator of the anti-rent tenants to this rebellion. Mr. Young referred gentlemen to the acts of Gov. Seward during his administration, and he alluded particularly to the high ground taken by the Executive in relation to the burning of the Care line, &c. Mr. Young believed that the efforts of the gentleman from Putnam would have no weight with members in acting upon this question—he believed the time was coming when these gentlemen would regret their opposition to this effort to redress the wrongs these men suffered; the time was coming when an indignant people would execrate them and their measures; the time was coming when an outraged people would denounce the advocates of these principles; they would be marked and remembered by the sufferers. There are few equals of John Young in the House; and he has, I believe, no superiors. His style is rather eccentric; but there is a certain dignity in his tone, and a certain evidence of intellect in his countenance which distinguishes him from men of common mark. He is a man of no ordinary ability. He was followed by Mr. Chatfield, of Steuben, on the opposite side.

Mr. CHATFIELD occupied the floor until the hour of adjournment. Nothing else transpired worthy of any consideration. Among the audience were Mr. Attorney General Van Buren and Mr. State Printer Croswell. As usual, a number of ladies occupied the galleries, and the lobbies were crowded to excess.

The House did not take the question of reference, (and never will, in my opinion,) and with the rising and reporting of the Committee of the Whole, adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15, 1846.

A Bad Witness—Arrival from Europe—Professor Brownson—Ivory Statue—Stock Board—Markets, &c.

☞ A man named Henry Marks, with two others, were arrested a few days since on the charge of forming a conspiracy to defraud the creditors of Marks, by representing that he had been robbed of $2800. His creditors are New Yorkers, and the witness, Isidore Terwinski, on whose evidence the charge was expected to be sustained, was proved to be so "Baron Munchausen," that the State abandoned the case immediately, and announced the parties to be honorably discharged.

We came very near having an arrival eight days later from England yesterday, the ship Napier, Captain Sanford, having laid two days off Land's End, from the 10th to the 12th of December. Had she had a communication from the shore, we would have been able to reverse the usual order of things in the way of foreign news.

Professor Brownson is to deliver his famous anti-republican lecture on Friday night, and will doubtless attain his object—attract a crowded house, rather by the monstrosity than the wisdom of his lecture. Humbug is the order of the day, however.

The ivory statue has returned to Baltimore for three days longer.

STOCK BOARD.—Maryland 6s closed yesterday at 72½ for sale, 72½ bid, being ½ less than was bid on Tuesday. In Baltimore 6s op 1890, there were no sales; they closed at 93 for sale, 92½ bid, an advance of ½ on the closing rates of Tuesday.

THE MARKETS.—Yesterday morning a more active demand for Howard street Flour sprung up, and sales to the extent of 2,500 barrels mixed were made at $5 12½. Sales of 500 barrels City Mills were made at $5 25.

The demand for Whisky has improved, and considerable sales were made at 24 cents for hogsheads and 25 for barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1846.

Judge Woodward—Magnetic Telegraph, and the Foreign News.

You cannot conceive the indignant feelings with which a large majority of our people regard the recent move of desperate politicians, to defeat the confirmation of the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward in the United States Senate. He is acknowledged on all hands, to be one of the ablest men and soundest lawyers in the State, and yet there is a combination against him because he introduced into the convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, a resolution inquiring into the expediency of altering the naturalization laws. Our people are looking on quietly, but the effect upon their minds is beginning unfortunately to be prejudical to the class from which the hostile movement purports to spring. I say purports, because I do not believe that the mass of our naturalized citizens have any sympathy with it; but it is done in their name, by those unprincipled men who are really their worst enemies. Should Mr. Woodward be rejected by the Senate, you will see a demonstration made by the public, which it will require more influence than can be wielded by that venerable body to counteract. Nativism has heretofore been confined to the city and county of Philadelphia, but such an act on the part of the Senate will extend it all over the State, and it will take years before the feeling can be allayed. In fact, it never will be allayed, but will exhibit itself, if not in distinct political organization, at least in the heart of the two great parties, guiding and controlling their actions.

The foreign news by the Oxford was telegraphed to this city from Sommerville by the magnetic wires this morning, two hours in advance of the arrival of the New York line. A mere synopsis, however, was given, and when the line arrived, the papers containing the full particulars were eagerly sought after. The *Herald* was in extensive demand, and Zieber could easily have sold a thousand additional copies, over and above the extra number you sent, could he have had them. They were all sold in half an hour after they arrived.

There is nothing new to communicate. I send you the stock quotations, which exhibit something of an improvement. We are all anxious for the news by the steamer.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

JAN. 15.—FIRST BOARD.—50 shs U. S. Bank, 4¼; $2000 Reading RR bonds, 67½; $3000 Lehigh interest, 34; $2000 Tennessee bonds, int. 1st July, 82; 50 shs Reading RR, 28½; 28 Schuylkill Bank, 9½; 18 Penn and Ohio Canal, c&p, 23½; 225 Reading RR, b5, 28½; 100 do, rw, 28½.

AFTER SALES.—29 Schuylkill Bank, c&p, 9½.

SECOND BOARD.—$1000 U. S. Loan, 5s, 1853, 98½; 15 shs N O Gas, 19½; 550 Reading RR, 28½; 4 Pennsylvania Bank, 249; 8 Wilmington RR, 28; $1000 U S Loan, 5s, 1853, 99½; 100 shs Girard Bank, 8½; $5000 State 5s, c&p, 67½. $5000 do, 68.

AFTER SALES.—354 Ches & Del Canal Loan, 76; 200 shs Reading, 28½; 100 do, 4ds, 28½; $6000 Reading bonds, 67½; 13 shs Manufacturers & Mechanics' Bk, 23½; 5 do, 24; 10 Mechanics' Bk, 23½; $5000 State 5s, c&p, 3ds, 67½; 50 shs U S Bk, 4½; 600 City 5s, 1862, 102½.

BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1846.

Dr. Peter G. Douglass on Prison Discipline—Robbery of the Boston Bank—Misfortunes of the Country Representatives, &c.

"Dr. Peter G. Douglass, M. D.," announces that he will give a public lecture, to-morrow evening, on the subject of prison discipline. The doctor graduated at the State seminary located at Charlestown, on Thursday last, having studied the subject on which he is to lecture for the space of three years. Previous to commencing his researches, he was tried for forgery, and acquitted—the principal witness in his behalf being a female. It afterwards turned out that she had committed perjury.—The doctor was then arraigned on a charge of subornation of perjury, in procuring and inducing the said female to commit the crime of swearing falsely. On this indictment he was found guilty, and sentenced to three years in the State prison. His term is out, and now he comes before the community as a public lecturer.—Judging from the success which other self-degraded men have met with, in the lecturing line, he will be immensely popular. He is an old man—I should think between fifty and sixty. I saw him yesterday; he walks erect, and looks as though he was highly delighted in the enjoyment of his liberty once more.

The sum of $2900 was stolen from the teller's desk at the Boston Bank on Friday last, mostly in the bills of that bank. One of the representatives had his coat stolen yesterday, and numerous small thefts are reported almost every day. Several of the country representatives have suffered from these depredations, and if the business continues through the session, it is feared that their pay, "two dollars a day," without "roast beef," will be insufficient to cover their losses. If such should turn out to be the case, I would suggest to them the expediency of passing a special act for their own relief. Their labors are very arduous; the highest order of talent is requisite to perform their responsible duties; they are torn from their families at this inclement season of the year; their pockets are picked, their coats stolen, their peace of mind distroyed, and all for the paltry sum of two dollars a day. Gov. Marcy had his breeches mended at the expense of the State, when they got torn, and why should not the total loss of a garment by a public servant, be made good out of the public treasury?

Sales of Stocks at Boston.

JAN. 14.—FIRST BOARD.—20 shares Long Island Railroad 51; 10 do 49½; 100 do s o 1 m 50; 100 do o 3ds 51; 195 do 50; 75 do 50½; 100 do s o 1 m 50½; 60 Norwich & Worcester RR 59½; 25 do 59½; 100 do b o 1 m 62; 25 do s o 10ds 60; 100 Philadelphia and Reading RR, s o 5 ds 28; 21 Boston and Worcester R R 15 adv; 22 Eastern R R 9½ adv; 50 East Boston Co 14; 15 do b o 2 m 14½; $2000 Philadelphia and Reading RR 6ds 1850 66½.

SECOND BOARD.—190 shares Norwich & Worcester R R 60½; 100 Long Island Railroad 51; 50 do 51½; 100 Philadelphia & Reading RR 28; 2 Eastern RR 9½ adv.

AT AUCTION—30 shares East Boston Co $14½ per share; 13 Fitchburg R R, new, 18 adv; 7 Fitchburg RR, old, 31 adv; 57 Boston & Worcester RR 14½ a 16½ adv; 15 Boston & Lowell RR 14½ a 15 adv; 16 Boston & Maine R R 10½ a 10½ adv; 5 Western RR $89½ per share; 5 Old Colony R R 2½ adv; 10 Northern RR 5 disc; 86 Portland, Saco and Portsmouth RR $97½; 4 Hamilton Manuf Co 2 adv; 3 Merrimack Manuf Co 36 adv; 1 Boott Cotton Mills Co 25½ adv; 1 Laconia Manuf Co, 500 paid, 3 adv; 1 Manchester Mills (par $5000) 90 per cent; 2 Cocheco Manuf Co $575 per share; 1 Middlesex Manuf Co 17½ adv; 20 Market Bank (par $70) $76½ a 77 per share; 49 State Bank $61½ a 62 for $60 per share; 5 Atlantic Bank 99½ per shr; 20 U S Hotel 14 adv; 40 Firemen's Ins Co 14½ adv.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans *Times* of the 7th instant says:—We have before us a letter from the city of Mexico, under date of the 18th ult, which discloses the following information in regard to Mr. Slidell's mission. "Mr. Slidell has been refused by the ministry to enter upon the negotiations respecting Texas, as he came here with credentials as a Resident Minister, instead of as a commissioner for the arrangement of a particular question."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—John W. Brockenbrough, to be Judge of the district Court of the United States for the western district of Virginia, in the place of Isaac S. Pennybacker, resigned. Geo. H. Lee, to be Attorney of the United States for the western district of Virginia, in the place of Moses C. Good, removed.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—January 15. NEW YORK.—Alexander B. Clark, port warden; John Baker, port warden; Jonathan J. Coddington, commissioner to supervise the expenditures of money collected and received by the health commissionerr, resident physician and health officer of the Marine Hospital.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Thursday, Jan. 15.

COTTON.—The news per Oxford, to-day, has had the effect of bringing buyers into the market, and about 700 bales have been taken at the rates heretofore current. The purchasers in the market, to-day, were chiefly for Havre, and have been aided to some extent by the reduction in freight, which is now half per cent. We continue our quotations, as follows:—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.	Upl. & Fior.	Mobile & N.O.
Inferior	— a—	6¼ a6¾
Ordinary	6¼ a 6½	6¾ a 7
Middling	6¾ a 6¾	7 a 7¼
Good middling	7 a 7½	7¼ a 7½
Middling fair	7¾ a 7½	8 a 8¼
Fair	7¾ a 8	8¼ a 8½
Fully fair	8 a 8½	9 a 9½
Good fair	8¼ a 8½	9¼ a 9½
Fine	8¾ a 9	10 a10½

Foreign Markets.

HAVANA, January 2.—Rice continues dull in this market, and all the late imports on hand. The Havana brought 70 tierces from Savannah, which were sold at 14½ rs. and afterwards rejected.

Passengers Arrived.

LIVERPOOL.—Ship Empire—Mr Campbell, lady and servant, Canada; Alexander Christie, W H Pelha, Canada; J Hyde, Captain E M McLode, do; Geo Worke, Connecticut, G W Wheterick, Kentucky.

LIVERPOOL.—Ship Oxford—Jn L Bowman and son, Eastport; H S Commeweel, Holland; B F Smale, do; Wm Bouner, Brooklyn; F Shipley, Boston; J Saqui, Liverpool; and 73 in the steerage.

HAVRE—Ship Iowa—H W Livingston, New York; Charles Heinrich, Wurtemburg; Theodore Dietz and Herman Brunkolar, Prussia; and 19 in the steerage.

Foreign Importations.

LIVERPOOL.—Ship Empire—61 casks soda G B Morewood—23 do Wile on & Brown—28 casks mdse E J Thomas—100 do G Mayer & Son—23 cases 139 bdls H Jessop—20 casks Burritt & Johnston a—50 bbls Moore & Leggett—11 bxs Wright, Sturgis & Shaw—1 case R L Maitland & co—2 casks W Chance jr—6 bbls J Lesserter—130 tons B Thompson & Nephew—6 cases Umber Dambrman—11 casks A Bell & Son—3 do Bimms & Halsted—1 do H Morrison; 2 do W N Semour—1 crate Carnes & Haskell—1 bd, W J & T Tapscott—500 bxs Davis, Brooks & co—8 cases J Fitzsimon—1660 bars 61 bdls S Congdon—1373 do R Waterman—1 case Hall Bros & co—1 cask A W Spies & co—5 cases Thos Prosser—15 crates J M Shaw—12 do J C Jackson—9 casks 22 sacks Felger, Blunt & Alford—14 cases Hughes, Ward & co—6 casks 2 cases J J Newbould—4 cases D Hadden & Son—1 cask Billknap & Wyckoff—14 pieces chain Merritt & co—11 cases M Mottram—9 beams 3 bxs G Godfrey, Pattison & co—28 cases 4 bdls Reiss Bros & co—5 do Parson & Stewart—1 cask 1 bale 11 cs J Connah—3 bls H Norris & co—18 cases Tooker, Mead & co—5 casks 3 cases E P Heyer—103 casks J Lee & co—15 boxes A Bell & Son—13 casks 3 cases Wolfe & Gillespie—28 cases L Atterbury & co—7 casks E Hunt—11 bags 8 casks Roosevelt & Payson—22 cases W B Bend—74 pkgs J Stewart & co—35 cs Richardson & Watson—150 bls G B Morewood—6 do Cameron & Brew—23 chain cables Merritt & co—37 cases S Clarke—2 do H Brewster—2 cases Gray & co—2 bales Cameron & Brand—1 do Smith, Thurgar & co—7 casks A R Van Ness—4 do Sheldon, Peel & co—14 do Coffin, Bradley & co—25 anvils 26 casks 2 cs R F Jingsland & co—1 cask J B Wenman—2 P P Sanderson—14 bxs Russell & Marsh—16 cases 15 bags C N Roosevelt—7 do—1 do Tooker, Mead & co—297 bars iron S A Chauncey & co—9 do Tooker, Mead & co—2 do Coops & Leigh—5 cs J Seagden—40 crts M Chauncey & co—2 do Coops & Leigh—5 cs 2 bls S Graydon—2 cases Thompson & co—35 casks Wolfe