THE OREGON QUESTION—MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Boston, held, at Fanuiel Hall on Friday evening, preparatory to the State Election, the Hon. Daniel Webster was one of the speakers. His remarks are given at length in the Boston Journal of Saturday afternoon. On the subject of the Oregon Question Mr. Webster expressed himself as follows:

Gentlemen, one of the most prominent and most important duties confided to the general Government is the care and preservation of the foreign relations, of the country. The foreign relations, in a peculiar manner, are entrusted to the discretion, the authority, and the power of the General Government. At the present moment all perceive that in regard to our foreign relations there *is* one, and I am happy to say but one, question of exciting interest. It is of a nature so delicate and important that while they rest upon it, the peace and happiness of our country, it is nevertheless a question upon which it is not easy to speak with security and care, before a public audience. I refer, gentlemen, to the question now pending as a question of main interest, between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of Oregon.

I suppose it is the sentiment of every sensible and just man, that the preservation of the peace of the country on honorable terms, & under circumstances favorable to the great interests of the country is an object in itself highly desirable.—I suppose I may take it for granted that, in the judgment of this assembly, the public peace of two great commercial countries, which hold together a daily intercourse exceeding that between any other two countries in the world, shall not be lightly disturbed. And upon the foundation of these general ideas I desire to say a word or two upon a subject which seems within a few days to have excited considerable alarm.

The only question now remaining out of all these which have excited attention between the countries, is the question of the Oregon Territory. What is that question? How does it stand? The Oregon Territory embraces that part of the country which lies West of the Stony Mountains and between the Stony Mountains and the Pacific. It is not necessary to go into the history of the discovery of the territory, or the rights which one or the other party find to it—It is enough to say it is in dispute between England and the United States, and has been in dispute forforty years. This controversy seems now to beapproaching a sort of crisis; and there are, from time to time, symptoms of alarm on one side of the Atlantic or the other, as to the consequence of the course of policy which either government may pursue. Let us look fairly and calmly and see how it stands. The territory, as I have said, has been the subject of claim, in whole or in part, by both governments for a great many years.

It has constantly been subject of negotiation, and yet the governments, have not been able to agree. As far back as 1818, not being able to come to terms of agreement, they stipulated by a convention, which is in force at the present moment that the whole territory should be thrown open to both countries until the boundary was finally settled. That was the provision of convention which was confined at first to a limit of ten years; afterwards continued by agreement indefinitely,—or until one of the two nations expressed a disposition to terminate it. That signification of a disposition to end it has never been given by either party, and the whole country of Oregon at this moment is open to the hunting, the settlements, the commerce and the ships of both nations, under treaty stipulations.

Now, gentlemen, I desire to speak with the utmost care, and I hope that I may not be in the slightest degree misunderstood, while I proceed to make a few remarks on this subject. And in the first place, I say to you, and through you to the country, what all know, that in the whole scope of this question, it appears that this is a subject for negotiation, for discussion, for amicable settlement; and so it has been regarded by both governments for the whole length of time. It was because the two governments could not agree as to the proper division of the territory, or upon any other satisfactory arrangement, that in 1818 they determined on joint occupation until they could come to some understanding about it. And with the same spirit, this government, at three different times, in 1818, in 1821 in 1826, has proposed to the British Government to a straight line of division, the parallel of 49°, all north of which should be assigned to England, and all south belonging to America. While the English Government did not accede to this proposition of our government, it did not insist upon any right to the whole of Oregon.—Therefore the position of the question is that by the admission of both governments through this long series of years, is that of a question for discussion and negotiation and compromise and amicable settlement. [Prolonged applause.]

Now, gentleman, I read with interest, of course, the discussion upon this subject in the House of Commons three months ago, resulting in an expression of opinion from the British Premier which received the sanction of that house. And I am willing to avail my myself of the language of that minister upon this subject, and apply it to our side of the question as he did to his. I have nothing to complain of as to the temper of that language; I am free to say that it was a temper becoming a large minded, liberal and just statesman.—But what the British minister said in the House of Commons—in its sum and substance—was that England had rights in regard to this question that must be and would be respected. I adopt the same language on our side, and say that we also have rights that ought to be, and must be, and will be respected.—[Cheers.]

Now gentlemen I do not purpose to express to you an opinion upon this subject. I have no better opinion than any one of you as to the manner in which this adjustment ought to be made, but I have full confidence, the utmost confidence that it *can* be made; by wise and moderate measures in a manner perfectly consistent with the honor and with all the rights of all parties. [Cheers.]

I am the more confident of this when I look a little forward and see the state of things which is not far in advance.—Where is Oregon? On the shores of the Pacific, three thousand miles from us and twice as far from England. Who is to settle it? Americans mainly; some settlers undoubtedly from England; but all *Anglo Saxons;* all men educated in notions of independent government and all self-dependent. And now let me ask if there be any sensible man in the whole United States *who* will say for a moment, that when fifty or a hundred thousand persons of this description shall find themselves on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, that they will long consent to be under the rules either of the American Congress or the British Parliament. They will raise a standard for themselves, and they ought to do it. I look forward to the period when they will do this as not so far distant, but that many now present, and those not among the youngest of us, will see a great Pacific republican nation. I believe that it is in the course of Providence and of human destiny that a great State is to arise, of English and American descent, whose power will be established over the country on the shores of the Pacific; and that all those rights of natural and political liberty, all those great principles that both nations have inherited from their fathers, will be transmitted through us to them, so that there will exist at the mouth of the Columbia, or more probably farther South, a great *Pacific Republic*, a nation where our children may go for a residence, separating themselves from this government, and forming an integral part of a new government, half way between England and China; in the most healthful, fertile, and desirable portion of the globe, and quite too far remote from Europe and from this side of the American Continent to be under the governmental influence of either country.

This state of things is by no means so far off as we may imagine, by no means so remote from the present time as may be supposed; & looking to this state of things, this question becomes one which intelligent and well disposed men might very readily come to an agreement.

But, gentlemen, in this point of view is this a subject upon which it is proper by appeal, or by loud representations of patriotism, or by a sort of stormy defiance of the power of a great nation on our side—is it proper on the other side by cries about the maritime ascendancy of England, the great wealth, the dignity, the power, the martial prowess of England—is it a question on which, by outcries of this sort on either side of the ocean, these two great communities are to be embroiled and plagued in all their commercial and friendly relations,—or to be compelled to run into the horrors of war? No, gentleman! the spirit of the age is against it,

I have said I will not undertake to express an opinion as to the manner in which the question may be settled. I will say, however, what appears to be natural. It is well known that the 49th degree of North latitude is the boundary line, between the Western part of this country, and the British provinces, as far as the foot of the Stony Mountains. It seems to be natural enough if the two governments contemplate a change, that they should agree to an extension of this same line westward; that the two shuold keep on abreast, side by side, with the same line of division till they reach the Pacific Ocean. It is well known, that about where the Columbia river crosses the 49th parallel, it makes a turn and flows nearly Southward. Very well. Suppose it made as sudden a sweep to the Northward. England would then naturally say,—this river, which has been making Westward, sweeps to the Northward;—instead of making with it a great bend to the North, we will leave it and go on straight to the Pacific Ocean on this parallel of 49 degrees. For the same reason, it is not unnatural for the United States to say since it proves that the river makes a circuit to the South,—instead of following that circuit, we will go straight upon the 49th parallel till we meet the shore of the Pacific Ocean.

This very proposition has been made to the British government three successive times. It was made in '18, in '21, and in '26,—again and again, to follow up the 49th parallel, westward from the Lake of the Woods, not only to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but over the mountains and onward to the Ocean.

I am not about to say whether this is a proper division of the territory or not.—But I do say, that as it has been so often repeated in this manner twenty-five, and twenty, and eighteen years ago, is an admission that there is something to negotiate about, and treat about for either side,—that it is not a question free from difficulty on either side. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, who is the man at the head of either government, who will take upon himself the responsibility of bringing on a war between two nations like Great Britain and America, upon a question of this kind, until he is prepared to show that anything and everything that he could do, has been done to avoid such a terrible ultimate result. [Mr. W. was interrupted here by renewed cheers.] If a British Minister under whose administration a war should ensue on the question, cannot stand up in Parliament and show that it is not his fault, cannot show that he has done every thing which an honest and sensible man can do to avert the conflict, I undertake to say that no power or popularity can uphold his shaking position for an hour. [Cheers.] And in the same sense and spirit I say that if in this country any party shall, before we are aware of it, plunge us into a war upon this question, it must expect to receive a very severe interrogatory from the American people,—must expect to prepare itself to show that it has done all it could without any bids from the pride of success or the love of war—all that it could do to keep the nation safe from so great a calamity, with the preservation of its rights and its honor.

Gentlemen it appears to me that any man, Prime Minister of England or President of the U. States, who should unnecessarily, light up the flames of war upon such a subject, (flames let me add that will burn over the whole globe) many well consider the genius of his country addressing to him the words which the orator of Rome supposed the genius of his country would address to him if he did not quell the Cataline conspiracy;—"An cum bello vestabitur Italia, vexabunter urbes, tecta ardebunt; tum te non existimas invidi incendio conflagraturum." (Applause.)

No, gentlemen! the man who shall; incautiously, or led on by false ambition, or party pride, kindle those fires of war over the globe on this question, must look out for it,—must expect to be himself consumed in a burning conflagration of general reproach. [Prolonged cheers.]

There will be a public indignation before which no popularity, public or private can stand,—it will melt down every monument of the dead: it will destroy all respect for the living; it will burn up every vestage of respect for individual worth, if unnecessarily, if recklessly, if ambitiously it has plunged the subjects and citizens of two civilized Christian States of the world into war—a war which shall cause the loss of millions of wealth,—shall turn cities to smoke,—shall cost thousands and hundreds of thousands of lives,—and those smoking cities, and that destruction of property, and that sacrifice of life shall be found over the whole globe, in every latitude and longitude, surrounding the ball on which we live.

Now, Gentlemen, I do not propose that on this subject we take any alarm. I propose that we keep ourselves cool and calm. In some of the Southern cities there is now some agitation for fear of war. I regret this much. I hardly say I regret the feeling—that is natural. But I regret the cause. It is a common mistake of men not in the most elevated position, that they think they can play the small patriot safely, in a small style. [Laughter.] There are those who think that they can talk of a war with England and any other nation, and get credit for their patriotism & lofty love of country, but keep the game in their own hands.—That may not happen. At any rate that is not the way nor the course which just and lofty and respectable men feel on the great question of peace or war.

This constant speculation, this supposition that war may come, is half as bad as war itself. It interferes in all the business and arrangements of life. It confounds and confuses men in regard to their own business plans. What we want is settled peace, and the conviction that peace will remain until there is some just and sensible cause for war.

On this subject I have only farther to say that, while it is our duty not to take or to spread alarm, to believe and trust that the government, that the country will act solemnly and wisely and justly, it is a less difficult thing than some people imagine to begin a dispute whose result no man in the end can control. Let the government only be sure that it is right,—in the words of one of the late Presidents of the U. S., let us claim all that is right, and ask for nothing that is wrong, freely & magnanimously, and without any particular array of patriotic declaration.

[Mr. WEBSTER then proceeded to discuss the Tariff and other subjects.]

The subjoined is a postscript to a very long letter, which came to hand last evening, from our Antwerp Correspondent.—*U. S. Gaz.*

P. S. A comparative statment of the harvest in Germany, Russia, Poland, the provinces on the Baltic, and Southern Russia, has just been published in Germany, from which it appears that the wheat crop in all these sections of Europe has been defective, or insufficent, so that long before the usual time, the ensuing winter and spring, want will be severely felt, and prices reach an unusual height. The same holds of rye, and particularly also of hops. The potatoe crop in most provinces of Germany, with the exception of the extreme South is unfit for use. The cattle plague has just made its appearance in Poland, and is fast approaching the Prussian frontier. If disasters follow each other thus rapidly, the respective governments will have to devise measures to prevent famine from ravaging their provinces, before the next crops are sown. The accounts from England as I anticipated, are daily becoming favorable. A large business in bread stuffs is at this moment doing in our port—Several of the manufacturing towns of Belgium, have bought a large quatity of rice, as a substitute for potatoes, which they retail to the laboring people at prime cost. Almost every town in Germany has resorted to similar expedients to prevent a catastrophe. I will write you more in detail on this subject in my next, when, as the steamers will only leave once a month, I will have more leisure for long letters.

FASHION. A correspondent, after condemning the men of the present day, for their preference of fashion to comfort, pays his respects to the ladies, whom he charges with "forsaking the plain fashion of Quaker drabs, &c., for the gayest dresses that can be had." He seems to have forgotten the adage that "fine feathers make fine birds." He cannot endure the present fashionable bonnet which he compares to an old fashioned Coal hod without a handle. "But" (says he,) "this is not all. We look in vain (and oh how I rejoice at it,) for the former fashionable hump on the back, called 'bishop.'" "What has become of it, you will no doubt ask? Why sirs, they have been enlarged for 'salt sack petticoats of the coarsest kinds; and so great s the rage for the same, that the price for a good sized sack has raised from twelve and a half cents to fifty cents, in a city not more than one hundred miles north of this. This news I have from a female acquaintance of the said city. Truly, this is the age of improvement." Our correspondent deserves to be inclosed in one of said "salt sacks," and handed over to the ladies to be scourged, for his interfering with their petticoats.—*Balt. Clipper.*

HONOR TO GOVERNOR PRATT.

The Election is over, the fervor of politics has subsided, and the effect of the measures of the present State Administration has had its way, we can therefore, look back with a certain degree of calmness, free from prejudice, to the time when Governor PRATT; the fearless advocate of honest policy, the open foe to prodigality, the far seeing and prudent champion of popular rights, took command of the Ship of State, and examine somewhat philosophically, his course, and its consequences—comparing it with the past. It has been said, says the Frederick Examiner, that there are men of ill-fate—who are like the vampire—who suck out the hearts' blood of every thing they fasten on—whose touch is pollution, and whose breath, a withering blight—who bring destruction and desolation upon every thing with which they may be connected. If this be true, and we do not doubt it, it is also true that there are men whose touch seems like that of the enchanter—every thing prospers for them; flowers spring up beneath their feet—the sun shines on their path—they carry happiness along with them. Is this destiny, fatality? or is it the good heart and clear head and mighty will, acting in them and through them to the benefit of all around them? or is it, in the vampire-man the working of fate, or the bad heart and bad head, alike leading to ruin? Whatever may be the philosophy of this thing, certainly, Gov. Pratt seems blessed with the enchanters touch. He found the finances of the State horribly disordered—the interest of the public debt accumulated during the term of his predecessor and the taxes uncollected and in arrear in many counties, for the three years preceding—confusion and derangement in the government—want of confidence in the resources of the State, in the honesty of the people and the State Stocks, consequently, of a depreciation of fifty per cent. Taxation upon the landed interests seemed strained to the utmost, almost beyond endurance, where collected, and the difficulty and burdens seemed increased where from inefficiency and mismanagement, they were not collected. The men in power, had neither the spirit nor the judgment, to strike out a new track, or to gather new resources. And the laws passed by the whigs, for the enforcing the collections became inoperative for want of some one to have them executed. In this deplorable state of things, Gov. Pratt came into power. His position was a difficult one.—Darkness hovered over the path he had to tread, but the light of his good fortune was it, or of his good judgment and honesty of purpose, soon began to dissipate the gloom. Boldly and manfully in his inaugural, which we have noticed elsewhere, he proposed the measures and the means which were to raise the State from despondency and misrule. To recommend measures of taxation, required a bold spirit and an honest one—it was an easy thing to declare the debt *could not* be paid—but it required iron nerves and far more than *political* honesty, to recommend a measure of a name so obnoxious, as the "*Stamp Act.*"

Yet Governor Pratt felt that he had a high and holy duty to perform—and he determined to perform it, be the consequences wi at they might.

We recollect the feeling of astonishment which this step of the new Governor produced at the time. Men had been unaccustomed for years to any thing else than the petty shifts and expediencies and shirking of duty of the politician, and were unprepared for the bold and manly stand of one who saw his difficulties, and determined to overcome them. As was to be expected, all sorts of '*cries*' were attempted to be gotten up against the course of the Governor and the whigs, in relation to all their measures—but by degrees the cry against the "Stamp Act" died away: its opponents discovered that it was becoming more popular every day with the people of the counties—and wisely held their peace.

Efficient measures were adopted to compel delinquent counties to pay up their arrears of taxes, and they have been efficiently executed, and now we do not believe that there is more than one county in the State which is not paying its taxes. Public confidence has increased; and it is said, that for the first three quarters of the present year, the treasury has paid out a sum equal, if not greater, than the interest of the public debt for that time, so that Maryland can be considered as once more solvent and redeemed, and this, in a few short months, was the triumphant work of an able, spirited, and determined Governor. In the same period, too, was passed the Canal Bill—then thought by its enemies to be ineffective—now carried into prosperous execution by the indefatigable energy of the President and directors of the Company. This is one of the great works of Pratt's administration, who urged it as far as was in his power. Therefore in conclusion we may repeat, justly and proudly, the words of the *Herald* a few weeks ago, "Honor to PRATT."

FRIGHTFUL SCENE.—We learn from the Richmond Whig, that at sunrise on the morning of the 3d inst., as one of the carriages of the Menagerie, containing the Lion, Tiger, Panther, &c., was in the act of starting for Petersburg, drawn by four horses, one of the horses took fright, and attempted to run; this excited the lion, who roared from alarm, upon which the whole team dashed at full speed down Locust alley, not much more than wide enough for the passage of the car. The driver, in his box, displayed great presence of mind, and at the intersection of the alley with Main street, succeeded in directing the horses down Main street; and a few doors above the Bell Tavern, in turning them upon the side-walk; the wheels coming in contact with the posts planted along the side-walk, smashed three of them, when finally one of the wheels was knocked of from the axle, the driver pitched into the street and seriously hurt, and the wagon upset. The forewheels being by this means detached, the horses proceeded furiously, until they were stopped by obstacles in the street. One of them was much injured. Fortunately, the cage was strong and held its enraged prisoners.

Whilst one of the Elephants belonging to the same caravan, was crossing the James river, it laid down in the middle of the river, and plunged its rider into the water. He was, however, a good swimmer and escaped drowning.

MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers contain advices from Vera Cruz to the 9th October, brought by the U. S. brig Somers at Pensacola.

On the night of the 30th September, at the National Theatre in Mexico, a personal rencontre occurred betwen the French Minister Plenipotentiary, Baron de Cyprey, and the Licentiate Dn. Mariano Otero, editor of the Mexican newspaper *El Siglo.*

A prodigious excitement followed the affray; the military was called out to prevent any popular outbreak, and a guard stationed in front of the residence of the Baron to protect him from the indignation of the multitude The Mexican press took up the matter instantly and warmly; they pronounced the act of the Baron a dastardly insult to the nation, and indulged in more indignant reprobation of it than the Siglo. A cabinet council was held upon the subject, and on the 1st October the Supreme Government transmitted a note to the Barron de Cyprey intimating to him that—as the passports which he had so earnestly demanded had been already furnished him, and there was no object for his remaining longer at the capital—he should set out on his journey within three days. Subsequently, in compliance with the intercession of two friendly ministers, this time was extended.

The Washington Union of Saturday evening says:

We are obligingly favored with translations of Mexican papers down to 11th October, just received at the departments.—But we received them too late to insert them in this evening's paper. We should not suppose, from the accounts we have received, that the danger of war deepens with Mexico; but that, judging from the courteous reception she has given to our squadron at Vera Cruz, the hostile feeling is rather abated.

The Mobile Register of the 1st inst. has the following paragraph:

Despatches from Mexico, received on Wednesday last at Pensacola by the U. S. steamship Mississippi, five days from Vera Cruz, passed through the Post Office here day before yesterday, on their way to Washington. They were very voluminous, but nothing is known of their contents.

We find the following in the Philadelphia American of Saturday:

Important Rumor.—From Washington we have a stirring rumor to the effect that two more of the near provinces of Mexico have applied for admission into the Union. Despatches, it is said, have been received communicating the fact to our Government of the combination of the powers of England and France to resist the "Republican encroachments."

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN WILMINGTON, N. C.—A slip from the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal states that a destructive fire broke out in that city on the morning of the 4th instant, which destroyed about fifty buildings in the business part of the city. Loss estimated at $175,000 The fire occurred in the square bounded by Market, Front, Dock and Water sts. The slip gives the following particulars:

"About half past twelve o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and in hastening to the spot a few minutes after, we found several wooden buildings in flames, in the very heart of the square bounded by Market, Front, Dock and Water streets. The fire originated in the rear of Market street, precisely in the same spot where it was set on fire some weeks ago, and there remains not a doubt on the minds of the community, but that the conflagration of this morning was also the fiendish work of the midnight felon. The wind was blowing a gentle breeze from the North, and the flames spread with awful rapidity. In less than two and a half hours from the first alarm, the whole square was in a sheet of flames. The further progress of the devouring element was only arrested at Dock street, by the heroic exertions of a few hardy spirits, whose services were invaluable on the occasion. We cannot now pretend to give even a tolerably accurate guess at the amount of property destroyed, much less to say who was, and who was not insured. We think, however, that the total loss will not fall far short of $175,000; and we learn that most of the buildings, as well as the goods in the stores, were insured. A large amount of the latter was removed from the houses, even whilst they were wrapped in flames.

"Col. John McRae and Col. James T. Miller, in attempting to save some goods from the flames, at the store of Messrs. Barry & Bryant, on the wharf, were borne to the earth by the fall of a brick wall.—Col. McRae had his leg broken, and his head and shoulders much bruised, but we hope that his wounds are not fatal. Col. Miller had his right foot much cut and bruised, but we are glad to learn that he is not seriously injured."

A ball was given at Havana on the 16th ult. by the Conde Fernandino, which was attended by about seven hundred persons. Gen. SANTA ANNA, lady and suite attended. The wife of the ex-President of Mexico wore upon her person $50,000 worth of diamonds. Another lady at this ball sported $40,000 in diamonds in her attire, while ten and twenty thousand dollars worth of "pebbles" were quite common. The service of plate on the supper table was valued at $35,000. The Count's income exceeds $120,000 dollars per annum.

Mrs. Fry, who for so many years devoted her time and her purse to ameliorate the miseries of the inmates of our various prisons, died on Tuesday last, after a protracted illness.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 15

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

The Fall Term of Talbot County Court commences on Monday, 17th inst. Those indebted to us for subscription, advertising or printing would render us great relief by calling at our office and settling their bills. We take this opportunity of soliciting those at a distance to forward their money by mail; since the passage of the cheap postage Law there can be no excuse for neglecting to remit the amount due for their subscription. We are in want of money and are constrained to call upon such of our subscribers as are in arrears for prompt remittances.

The following extract of a letter received a few days since by a friend of ours, will be found to contain some matters of interest to those who have expressed doubts of the speedy completion of that important work—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

"You will be pleased to hear that the prospect of completing the Canal under the law of the last session is most encouraging. The Company after complying with all the conditions required by the law, proceeded about a month since to make a contract for the execution of the work with a company of contractors, at the head of whom is Major Gwinn, one of the first Engineers in the country. This contract was submitted to the State agents, whose sanction was expressly required by the law. It was approved by them, and the Canal is to be completed to Cumberland for the sum of $1,625,000, payable in the bonds of the Company at par.

The payment of these bonds is secured by a prior lien on the revenues of the Company—a security which many discerning people from the first thought would give them a high standing in the money market. Indeed such has proved the result; for they at once attracted the attention of European capitalists, among whom there was one of the largest banking houses in London, that sent out Commissioners to make a thorough examination of the Canal. These gentlemen were accompanied by Gen. Tilghman, one of the State Agents; Col. Coale, the President of the Company; Mr. Fisk, the Chief Engineer, and Col. F. Tilghman, Dr. Wharton and Mr. J. P. Ingle, Directors of the Company.

After making a minute inspection of both the finished and unfinished portions of the Canal, they proceeded to examine the coal region above Cumberland, in company with Mr. A. B. Davis, of our neighboring county; Montgomery, one of the State Agents; Mr. Wm. Price, of Cumberland, one of the Directors, and a number of other gentlemen. They visited the various coal mines, the iron works, and examined the condition and progress of the several railroads now being constructed from different parts of the coal region to Cumberland.

The account I have received is a very interesting one throughout, the result of the examination being entirely satisfactory to the persons sent out, and making the company of contractors sure of substantial backers, if there be need of them.

By the end of the present year, railroads will be in operation, leading from Cumberland to all the mines except one, as I have been told, so that the coal trade will be under way to a considerable extent by the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road by the time that the Canal is ready to compete for it. The work on the Canal has been commenced and is going on rapidly. Should nothing occur to interrupt its progress, the navigation will be opened to Cumberland in two years from the present time."

LUNAR ECLIPSE—On Thursday evening last, (13th) there was an almost total eclipse of the Moon, commencing at 6 ho. 16m. P. M.—pending at 9 ho. 32m. P. M. duration 3 ho. and 16 minutes. Nearly eleven-twelfths of the Moon's disc was in shadow, and the admiration which its appearance excited was probably enhanced by the surprise, occasioned by the absence of any previous notice.

LECTURES ON CHINA.—We copy, today, the second and concluding lecture of Mr. Fletcher Webster, on China, which will be read with interest.

Queen Ann's county Court, adjourned on Thursday last, to meet again on the 26th inst.

A New trial Granted.—Negro Tom, who was convicted at the recent session of Kent county court, for the murder of Edward Roe, has been granted a new trial.

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