# FOREIGN NEWS.

*ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.*

## 8 Days later from Europe.

The steamship Unicorn arrived at Boston on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 19th ultimo. She was out 29 days. Her protracted passage was caused by meeting with heavy weather and large fields of ice. She was detained at Halifax 24 hours.

We are indebted to the New York Tribune, Sun and Herald, and the Philadelphi U. S. Gazette, Ledger and Inquirer for extras. From these sources and the New York papers of Saturday afternoon we make up the annexed summary:

The cotton market was active and firm but no change is made in the quotations at Liverpool or Havre.

The Grain market continued quiet.—Bonded flour and wheat are to be admited in England at low duties, on the third reading of the new corn law.

In the provision trade there had not been much activity. In American the business has been nominal.

The money market, although sufficiently stringent, was somewhat easier during the last few days. Bankers' bills 3 1-2 to 4 1-2; Seconds, 4 1-2 to 7; Money on Call, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2. The Bank of England is still doing at 3 1-2, and the average of Consols is 96 1-2.

The metal market was inactive, and lower prices had been accepted.

There was no later intelligence from India.

The English underwriters have already introduced a clause into their policies, stating that they do not insure against capture, or destruction by an enemy.

The tone of the English Press on the Oregon Question is beligerent. Lord Aberdeen had made a speech in the House of Lords, which, though rather conciliatory in its tone, was yet firm and decided.

At a large peace-meeting of merchants, traders, &c., held in London, a resolution was adopted, declaring that the non-settlement of the Oregon question was owing to the employment of negociators "who made diplomacy a trade, and have a pecuniary interest in procrastination." The resolution goes on to designate Sir Henry Pottinger as a proper man to be appointed, adding that in the opinion of the meeting he would be sure to effect a satisfactory adjustment in a few months.

Agitation and suffering continued in Ireland, and, to add to the evils of the time, the Irish Coercion Bill has passed the House of Lords.

The Polish insurrection was nearly at an end, having been put down with a strong hand and extreme measures of severity.—The Prussian, Austrian and Russian troops had entered the city of Cracow, which was declared in state of seige. There had been fearful massacres at Tarnow.

Switzerland and Italy were in a very uneasy condition. The breaking out of the Polish insurrection gave an impulse to the widely prevalent feeling of discontent in both these countries, and though there had been no decided outbreak, the Governments were alarmed and strengthening their means of repression at all points.

There had been yet another change of Ministry in Spain; at least a resignation of the lately formed Cabinet, originating, it is said, in a disagreement with the Queen concerning the liberty of the press.

Great fears are entertained that the next year's crop of potatoes will be more extensively diseased than the last. The sets even from the most carefully selected cuttings are found to be strongly marked with the mysterious rot.

Biscuits of maize or Indian corn have been manufactured at Bristol, and they are described as very agreeable and nutritious.

*Famine on the Continent.*—We learn from Placenea that, on the 24th ult., the town was threatened with a serious riot, from the government having attempted to raise the price of bread from ten to thirteen centimes the pound. The populace having attempted to assail the government house, the Austrians on duty fired, and killed four persons, and wounded several others. On the following day several bakers' shops were attacked, until at length the magistrates were compelled to post up bills, announcing that the price was again reduced to its former rate, and flour lowered 3f. a sack. The people appeared to be pacified by this concession, but dragoons were still stationed at the provision shops.

The winter has been milder in Germany, and indeed throughout nearly the whole of Europe, than it has been known for many years.

There have been very violent storms on the Black Sea, and it is stated that more than fifty vessels have been lost on its various coasts.

The Marquis de Beauharnais, brother-in law of the Empress Josephine, died recently in Paris, aged 90. The Marquis was quite blind.

The Cork Examiner says that, at the last advices from Rome, the Pope was dangerously ill.

His Excellency, W. Ferguson, Governor of Sierra Leone, died on his passage to England on the 19th of February. He had only held his office a few months.

The hope which was entertained that business on the Continent of Europe would before this resume its steady and re ular course, after the stagnation which prevailed so long, remains unfortunately yet unfulfilled.

*Lord Cathcart, Governor-General of Canada.*—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General the Earl Cathcart to be Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's provinces in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick and the island of Prince Edward, & Governor-General of all her majesty's provinces on the continent of North America and of the island of Prince Edward.

*From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, March 19.*

### THE OREGON QUESTION.

We have given in another column the conversation which took place in the House of Lords relative to the state of our relations with America between the Earl of Clarendon and the Earl of Aberdeen on Tuesday evening last. The speech of the Foreign Secretary, it will be seen was conciliatory but determined. He expressed the strongest desire for peace, coupling it with the assurance that it could yet be preserved, and intimating that nothiug would be left undone to preserve it, consistent with the honor of the country. But he gave no information as to the state of the negotiations; he refused to produce all the papers asked for, and only consented to submit a portion of them to the House, alleging, as a reason, that the public interest would suffer by the inspection of the whole. Nothing can be inferred from the tone of his conversation as to the turn which matters are likely to take on this mooted subject.

It would be folly, however, to regard the bland and polite language of the British Minister as expressing the feeling of the British nation. We regret to state that anger and irritation have lately been called into existence by the news from America, and every day is calling into existence amongst us a war party as fierce and unreasonable as the most furious Loco-Foco in the Union can desire. This feeling finds expression in many of the journals and exists in private society to a greater extent than in the columns of the daily press. Even the Times which has hitherto preserved great dignity, and exhibited high talent on the Oregon question, has put forth two or three articles lately of an unmistakeable kind. We are pained to notice this alienation, but it gathers strength with every fresh arrival from America. The bulk of the morning papers of yesterday take Lord Aberdeen severely to task for mincing matters respecting a question on which the public feeling of the country is so strong.

We have as yet no certain inte l gence that the Senate has adopted the resolutions of Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia; but as they received the support of Messrs. Webster and and Calhoun, it is supposed they will pass that body, and both Houses being thus agreed upon giving the twelve months' Notice, the management of this delicate question will fall exclusively upon the President. How will he meet this serious responsibility? Having claimed the whole of Oregon—having withdrawn the offer of the 49th parallel, without the navigation of the Columbia, and discarded Arbitration with contempt—in what position is he to settle this question, and "preserve," at the same time, in the words of Mr. Colquitt's resolution, "the friendly relations of the two countries?" That is the knotty point. Can Mr. Polk recede with honor?—can he negotiate without receding? The game is now thrown into his hands, and he incurs a responsibility not to be envied.

The general belief in this country is, that when the question has been left in Mr. Polk's hands, a Message from the Queen will afford Ministers an opportunity of declaring their *ultimatum* to Parliament.—They will take their stand on what they concieve to be their strongest position in the controversy—make out what the lawyers term a "strong case;" and if any attempt is made to possess the Oregon by force, the result will be that horrible alternative—war! To this point affairs are daily drifting.

That the worst is anticipated, is evident from the extraordinary, the unprecedented activity in all the different dock yards.—The other day, at Portsmouth, in order to test how soon a line-of-battle-ship could be got ready for sea, the Bellerophon, which was dismantled at the time, had her masts rigged, her guns pointed, her stores housed—in short, every thing appertaining to this splendid man-of war was put in "apple pie" order in *sixty-hours* by the officers & crew! This feat is considered the most remarkable in the history of the British navy; but it was rendered ridiculous by the authorities when the experiment had been completed, ordering the vessel to be again dismantled.

# LATEST NEWS.

*ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.*

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at the wharf at Boston, on Monday, at 12, M., having made the passage from Liverpool in 16 days.

The most important items of information are that Sir Robt. Peel's new Tariff Bill has passed its second reading in the House, and that by another victory over the Sikhs, in India, the British have subdued that people entirely.

The depression in the Money Market, and among Commercial circles is even more lamentable than at previous advices.

His Excellency Mr. McLane the American Minister was prevented by indisposition from attending the Queen's Drawing-room on the 19th ult. but Mrs. McLane, the lady of his Excellency, was present, and also the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Gansevoort Melville.

Extensive and formiable fortifications are in progress at Havre and Cherbourg, and other maritime places.

A free trade league has been formed in France.

*Visit of the Queen to the French Court.*—Private letters mention that the preparations for the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria, to the King and Queen of the French were proceeding without intermission at the Tuilleries, Neuilly, St. Cloud, and Versailles, and particularly at the Trianon.

*Warlike Preparations.*—The greatest activity continue in all the dock yards in England, and the recruiting for the army is still going on with great spirit. 6000 soldiers were ordered to India, 3000 of which were to proceed by the overland mail rout. It is now stated that that order will be rescinded. There is a rumor current that an additional number will proceed to Canada.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—Nothing new respecting the Oregon Question had transpired since the sailing of the Unicorn.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The European Times, of the 4th inst., in a summary of Parliamentary proceedings says:

"English politics centre, at the present moment, in two measures—the English tariff and the Irish Coercion Bill; the bane & antidote of the Government. The latter measure is being fiercely assailed, and, in truth, with much force by the opposition; for it proceeds upon a principle repugnant to every principle of civil liberty—that of punishing the innocent with the guilty."

It further states that the Irish Coercion Bill will be stoutly opposed by the bulk of the Irish, and a large portion of the English Liberals in Parliament.

WAR IN INDIA.—The papers are filled by accounts of the brilliant victories in India, gained over the Sikhs by Generals Herdinge, Gough and Smith.

The slaughter of the Sikhs was terrible. *Ten or twelve thousand of these brave fellows & nearly two thousand English troops were slain and wounded.*

COMMERCIAL.—The commercial accounts from all parts of the world are desponding & gloomy. With the solitary exception of the Iron trade, in which great activity prevails, owing to temporary causes, there is not a branch of manufacturing industry which is not suffering more or less under paralysis. In many of the manufacturing towns there are thousands of workmen out of employment; the markets for all descriptions of produce are in a state of stagnation; stocks are daily on the increase, with sinking prices and a diminishing consumption; and, in short, a condition of things exist which threatens to suspend all the ordinary functions of commercial and manufacturing industry.

It is hardly necessary to state that this depression, which every week renders more galling and ruinous, has its primary origin in the uncertainty which still hangs about the fate of the tariff. Other causes undoubtedly, contributeto fetter the wheels of trade but the great impediment is the one at which we have glanced. A panic appears to be impending.—The despondency is daily on the increase; and many persons in business, influenced probably by their fears, labor under the impression that the measure will yet be strangled in one or the other House of Parliament. So potent is this prestige of evil, that Sir Robert Peel, on the evening of Wednesday last, felt bound to renew the assurance of his desire to carry out his commercial policy with the least possible delay.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET, April 3.—Our market has been free from any animation since the sailing of the steamship Unicorn. A slight advance was obtained in the price of wheat at the market held on the 24th of March; on that day Canadian flour moved off sparingly. Little was done in bonded wheat or flour up to that date, as importers were asking higher prices than buyers seemed disposed to pay. On the 27th ult., the market was more buoyant than it has been of late, and an advance in price was obtained for most of the articles brought forward. During the week ending march 31, there was very little inquiry for any article in bond, but no change in prices. On that day, the advance paid on wheat during the week mentioned was not supported and prices receded. There was a moderate demand for Indian Corn at improved prices, as well as a small retail sale for Canada flour, but no sales in bond. At the market held yesterday, April 3, the trade in its general bearings exhibited an excessively dull aspect, a disinclination on the part of buyers to purchase, and a tendency in most articles rather to recede in value. All descriptions of wheat were consequently somewhat easier to buy, but not sufficiently below our last quotations to reduce our currency materially, or to induce business beyond a few limited sales of small amount. In Irish Flour the transactions were moderate at previous rates, white Canadian was offered at lower terms with little effect. Indian Corn being much less attractive than heretofore, was decidedly rather cheaper. About 2000 quarters of American good red wheat were sold by auction after market, at 6s 7d per 70lb. in bond. In Flour, under lock, no transactions are reported, though rather lower prices would now be accepted.

VERY LATE FROM CANTON—*Extraordinary Passage—Refusal to Admit Foreigners—An armed Force on the River.* The ship Rainbow Capt. Land, arrived at New York on Thursday, in 79 days from Canton, having been absent only 6 months and 15 days, the shortest passage on record. She brings dates to the 26th of January. She has on board, the ratified treaty, and letter bags from the United States squadron.

Apprehension had been felt by Foreigners for some days for the safety of their lives in Canton, but by the late advices the excitement among the mob had subsided, and from the large naval force now near the city, and the large body of Tartar troops *said* to have been marched into the city itself, it is not probable that the mob will proceed to extremities.

The hostility to foreigners is, however, unabated, and Sir John Davis, the British Commander there, it is said will insist on the gates being opened—the justice of this demand being admitted by the Chinese officials. It is not improbable, therefore, that Canton will be the scene of setious riots ere long.

The U. S. ship Columbus and Vincennes were ordered up from the Bogue and anchored as near Canton as possible.—The British ships Daedlus and Hazard also were sent up from Hong Kong.

A Chinese contractor for public buildings at Hong Kong—a very respectable man—had committed suicide, leaving a paper in which he assigned as the cause unfair treatment by the Hong Kong authorities in reference to his contract. This had caused much excitement.

All was quiet in Canton when the ship left. All the difficulties arising from opposition on the part of the people of Canton and vicinity to the admission of foreigners into the city and the privilege of moving about in the neighborhood, which had threatened severe disturbance, had been got over.

The British authorities having ceased to insist upon the immediate fulfilment of that part of the treaty, the excitement among the people had subsided, and it was confidently expected New Year would pass over quietly.

The hostility to foreigners, however, was still to great to permit them to enter the sacred precincts of Canton, and the local government had been compelled to withdraw the proclamation which had been issued giving them the privilege so to do.

Threats of resisting by force any attempt to pass the city gates had been posted up all round the foreign factories and streets in the neighborhood.

Should any such attempt be made by private individuals, or a formal entrance to the city insisted upon by the British authorities, it was generally supposed it would lead to serious disturbances, and probably bring on hostilities between the British and Chinese.

Within the city of Canton there was a riot on the 15th, which a correspondent of the Friend of China communicates as follows:

Yesterday, as the Quang chow-foo was passing in his chair through one of the streets in the city, a man bearing a burthen obstructed the way and was struck by one of the soldiers, which gave rise to some offensive language. The Quang-chow-foo ordered that he should immediately receive 300 strokes of the bamboo, and some tradesmen came out of their houses and remonstrated against the severity of the punishment, for which interference two of them were arrested with the original offender.

A strong body of respectable citizens mustered & proceeded to the House, of the Quang-chow-foo, which they broke open and destroyed all the contents and released the three prisoners. At night the house was set on fire. It however ceased with the total demolition of the Quang-chow-foo's house, and the mob dispersed.

The Quang-chow-foo was very unpopular owning to his cruel and tyrannical conduct, & is now dismissed from his office

At Shanghai and the other ports generally all was quiet and friendly.

The ladies had been sent to Whampoa and the gentlemen kept themselves armed.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The House of Representatives, you will observe from the brief record of proceedings, have been doing a driving business to-day. The Bill to extend jurisdiction over the territory of Oregon was passed by the large vote of 103 to 64. In importance it is not a whit behind the question of notice, and without material modification ought not to become a law of the land.—The bill is calculated to bring the people of Oregon into conflict with each other, if with nobody else, and a double jurisdiction will be the fruits of the act should it become a law.

The form of notice framed by the Senate, it will also be observed, has been amended in one or two important particulars. Instead of giving the notice "at the discretion" of the President, these words are stricken out, and he is *requested* to give the notice without regard to discretion. The words "amicable settlement" also give way to "speedy" adjustment," at the close of the first resolution. I think the Senate will insist, and I doubt not the resolutions will be passed as they came from the Senate.

The vote for the Resolutions in the House was 105 Administration men to 35 Whigs, and the negative vote 28 Whigs to 16 of the opposite party.

The House gave the balance of the day to private bills, and several were passed.

## DEPLORABLE EVENT.

The Richmond papers contain an account of a very deplorable affray that occurred in Charlottsville, (Va.,) on Friday last, on the occasion of an exhibition of a Menagerie, by which, one of the students of the University lost his life. The following letter in the Richmond Enquirer gives the particulars:—

*To the Editors of the Enquirer:*

CHARLOTTSVILLE, April 12, 1846.

Gentlemen?—Could you be with us this morning, you would perceive grief depicted on the countenance of every person you meet, owing to the unfortunate occurrance which took place at Messrs. Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie last night.—During the performances, and just as one of the managers had entered the cage with lion, tiger, leopard and couger, some of the audience approached near the cage, and were cautioned by one of the men attached to the Menagerie not to do so, as serious consequences might ensue to the person in the cage with the wild beasts. Some words ensued between the keeper and one or more of them pressing on to the cage, when one of the latter struck the keeper twice with a cane or stick, and he struck in return with a stick, and levelled two or three persons, one of whom never afterwards spoke a word, and died last night at about 12 o'clock; his name is Glover, from Alabama. Two others were seriously injured, and are at the Monticello House, Messrs. Johnson and Williamson, and another, Mr. Waring, less injured. While these things were taking place, the elephant entered the crowd, throwing his proboscis about to drive the people from the ring.—Cries of horror arose on all sides; some were paralyzed with fear, and could not move, or be moved by their friends. Men, laying as it were, dead on the ground; the huge elephant driving out the people; the keeper in the lion's cage; men pale with fear; the women shrieking; children and servants crying that the wild beasts had broken from their cages, and were upon them, and each person anxious to make his escape, presented a scene which few would desire to witness. No damage was done to any person, except what resulted from a blow given by one of the keepers. I did not learn his name.

A coroner's inquest was called this morning, and I learn that their verdict was, that the death of Mr. Glover resulted from a blow given by some person unknown.—The magistrates have committed to the jail three persons belonging to the Menagerie to undergo further examination.


# EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 25.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Gazette," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia & N. York


ECLIPSE.—There will be an eclipse of the Sun to day, commencing at 10 h. 37m. A. M., and ending at 1h. 22m. P. M. Greatest darkness at 11h. 59m. A. M. Total duration 2 hours 46 minutes.

By the arrival of the Caledonia we have intelligence from England to the 4th of the present month, her day of sailing. The tone of the British press in regard to the settlement of the Oregon question seems still pacific, although it bears a spirit of determination to maintain all the just claims and rights of the nation. It is made to appear that England, with all the desire that a civilized people can entertain for an amicable adjustment of difficulties, by an equal distribution of the territory in dispute, and a fair apportionment of privileges in the same, is resolved not to abate an item of what she conceives to be her just rights; and while she is equally disposed with ourselves to maintain her national honor unsullied, she regards with much contempt the braggadocio strain and bullying threats that have emanated from a small portion of the American press, especially from the Government editor at Washington, and from the War clique in Congress. Lord Aberdeen in the strength of his information and pacific temper, has expressed himself in these words, "I cannot bring myself to believe that any reasonable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion." The Earl of Clarendon is equally conciliating and mild in his language, evincing a peaceable disposition and moderation of feeling which has only to be met by a corresponding tone in the United States, in order to realise a fulfillment of the belief above expressed. Contrasting the state of feeling in Great Britain with the recent action of the Senate of the United States on the question of *notice*, a brighter prospect appears to unfold itself to both nations; and there is still a hope that a peaceful termination of this much vexed question of territorial boundary may be obtained.—The hopes of the nation rest upon the Senate, and relying on the firmness and wisdom of that body, we may exclaim with very different emotions from those in which the sentiment originated, *look to the Senate.*

The prospect of an immediate change in the British Tariff is yet doubtful; that the change will be made ultimately is very certain, but according to the information now received it may require a new Parliament to effect it. The prices of grain and cotton are still depressed and the English money market in consequence of the uncertainty of the condition of the revenue laws as well as from other influential causes, is described to be in a very unsatisfactory state. Indian corn is growing in favor as an article of food.

CONGRESS.—The Senate on Monday rejected the amendment of the House on the Oregon resolutions—yeas 21, nays 29.

The House took up the Oregon resolutions with the Senate's non-concurrence with its amendment. Great confusion, noise and uproar ensued.

A motion from Mr. Gentry, that the House recede from its amendment, was finally decided by the Chair to be in order and was put accordingly and decided in the negative—yeas 87, nays 95.

A motion was then made that the House *insist* on its amendment—and this was decided in the affirmative, yeas 99, nays 83.

*From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.*

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE OREGON RESOLUTION.—The joint committee of conference yesterday reported to both houses of Congress the preamble and resolution authorizing the President to give to Great Britain the notice for a cessation of the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory. It will be a matter of universal gratification in all sections of the country that the question is finally disposed of, so that other important matters may now receive the attention of Congress, and that there may be some hope of a final adjournment before the close of the year.

The following is the form of the notice resolutions as they were sent to the President for his signature.

The preamble, after reciting at length the terms of the convention, goes on to say:

"With a view therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly devoted to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to the said territory,"

"*Resolved, ect.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the Government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said covention of the 6th August, 1827, for the abrogation of the same."

It is confidently affirmed that Mr. Polk will give the notice forthwith.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A little girl aged two or three years, daughter of Mr. Samuel Newcom, residing in the upper part of this county, was burnt to death a few days ago by her clothes taking fire. There was no one near when her clothes took fire, and when the father returned he found his child, an only companion, a lifeless corpse. *Q. A. Sentinel.*

A VILLIAN ARRESTED.—We learn that a white man was arrseted a few days ago, and lodged in the Caroline county jail, for attempting to commit a rape on a respectable white girl, living near Greensborough, aged about 13 years.—*Sentinel.*

The 'right of way' bill has passed both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and has been sent to the Governor for his signature, which no doubt will be given.

TERRIBLE FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.—There has been a tremendous fire on Long Island. It commenced at 10 o'clock on Sunday, says the N. Y. Herald, ran about six miles, and would reach the South Turnpike, about two miles west of Babylon village. It is said to be the most destructive fire which has occurred for many years.—It started nearly two miles away from the railroad, and the fact that no trains run on Sunday, tends to exonerate the company in this case. It has burnt over the lands of Platt Carel, Mr. Fleet, Doctor Carle, and many others. It being in the town of Hamburgh, Suffolk county, and escaped from a coal pit, in charge and owned by Daniel Beddle. We learn that over three thousand acres of woods have been destroyed.

SERIOUS FIRE AT CINCINNATI.—A fire broke out at Cincinnati, on Friday, in the extensive Maleable Iron Works of Miles Greenwood & Co., on the Miama Canal, which in a short time was reduced to ashes, when the flames communicated to his new screw factory, which was also consumed. The loss in materials of various kinds is immense. By this calamity 240 workmen are thrown out of employment. The total loss is estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000—insurance $25,000, one half of which falls on the Protection office at Hartford. We notice by the papers that after the fire a gentleman stepped up to Mr. Greenwood and handed him $500, and told him to consider it a loan for one hundred years without interest.

The following statement, which we find in the regular Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune, agrees substantially with what we have heard related here, and have reason to believe correct:—*Nat. Intel.*

"When Mr. Webster left the State Department, in place of being a defaulter as has been charged, it appears that there was a balance paid over to him long after he left When Mr. Webster left Mr. Tyler's Cabinet he requested the clerk, who has the care of the contingent fund, to settle up the account and see how it stood. The clerk wrote to Mr. Webster that there was the sum of $1,000 for which there was no voucher. Mr. Webster said the proper voucher would yet be found, but in the mean time he wished the accounts of the Department fully settled up, and for this purpose he sent on $1,000, and the accounts were settled. The proper certificate afterwards appearing, the thousand dollars were refunded to Mr. Webster.—So that, in place of being a defaulter, he had actually over paid the Department, and his overpay was refunded.

FROM THE ARMY.—We learn from the Washington Union that advices have been received from General Taylor, as late as the 18th of March, at which date he was at El Sance, 119 miles from Corpus Christi. The general had advanced to that point with the cavalry and the 1st brigade of infantry; the 2d brigade being about 7 miles, and the 3d brigade, 19 miles in his rear.—He will concentrate all his forces on reaching the little Colorado, 13 miles in his front, so as to be prepared for any contingency. The advance had met, within a few days, with small armed parties of Mexicans, who seemed disposed to avoid our troops, and were doubtless thrown out to get information of their movements. All the corps of the army are in fine condition and spirits, and equal to any service that may be before them.

*From the U. S. Gazette.*

### THE MEXICAN NEWS.

Considerable anxiety was manifested yesterday in consequence of news from Mexico and the Borders. The return of Mr. Slidell seems to indicate a hostile feeling in Mexico, and the movement of the Mexican army towards the United States Army of Occupation, was regarded by many as the commencement of hostilities.—Mr. Slidell had never been received in Mexico as a minister, and his reception must have been construed on the part of the people of Mexico as a determination to relinquish claims upon Texas and it is evident that the party in power now find it to their interest to keep up a claim upon Texas, especially as it has been a charge against Santa Ana that he was favorable to the relinquishment of all claims upon that country. Paredes makes a parade of his republican feelings, and he may have such feelings, but he is not in a situation to give them a right direction; he is at the mercy of any adventurer who may obtain the voice of the amy—an army much more ready to live upon forced contributions upon the Mexicans than by forced marches upon Texas.

With reference to the hostile attitudes of the two armies near Metamoras, it appears that Gen. Taylor is commanding the Army of Occupation with that discretion which is infinitely superior to valor in such circumstances, and the commander of the Mexican forces is exhibiting a species of fanfaronade that will make him more ridiculous than usual. At present we see nothing that looks like war with Mexico, and under no circumstances could such a war annoy us beyond the infinite evils of private mischief and privateering which such a war must create, and which peace would not for a long time destroy.—*U. S. Gaz.*