From the Philadelphia North American.

The Oregon Treaty.

We are indebted to a friend for the following interesting and important documents. If the matter of the "Oregon treaty" had not been promulged to the public and been the subject of remark in the organ of the Government, we should have had some hesitation as to the propriety of the publication. But inasmuch as Sir Robert Peel has laid before Parliament the two most important articles in the Convention; as its terms have been incorrectly stated in several respectable journals in this country; as our Washington correspondent furnished us more than a month ago with a complete synopsis of the Treaty and Correspondence; as the Senate has given its assent to the contract, and as the ratification by the British government is now probably on its way across the Atlantic—under all these circumstances and considering the anxiety of the public to see the *official* facts, we have determined to lay *all* the papers that were submitted to the Senate before our readers.

We would remark, however—our Washington correspondent, "Independent," has shown in his letter of the 19th inst, that the navigation of the Columbia river is limited to the existence of the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. McLane fell into error, perhaps because he never saw the proposition and had no interview with Lord Aberdeen between its formal preparation and the date of his dispatch. No doubt at the conference to which he alludes, Lord Aberdeen had not determined to relinquish the claim to the perpetual right of navigation; but, that he must have abandoned it subsequently, is now apparent from the Treaty itself, and the explanations of our correspondent.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Message from the President of the United States, communicating a proposition on the part of the British Government for the adjustment of the Oregon question.

[June 10, 1846—ical.]

To the Senate of the United States:

I lay before the Senate a proposal in the form of a Convention, presented to the Secretary of State on the 6th inst., by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, for the adjustment of the Oregon question, together with a protocol of this proceeding. I submit this proposal to the consideration of the Senate, and request their advice as to the action which, in their judgment, it may be proper to take in reference to it.

In the early periods of the Government, the opinion and advice of the Senate were often taken in advance upon important questions of our foreign policy. General Washington repeatedly consulted the Senate and asked their previous advice, to which he always conformed his action. This practice, though rarely resorted to in later times, was, in my judgment, eminently wise, and may, on occasions of great importance, be properly revived. The Senate are moreover a branch of the treaty making power, and by consulting them in advance of his own action, upon important measures of foreign policy which may ultimately come before them for consideration, the President secures harmony of action between that body and himself. The Senate are moreover a branch of the war making power, and it may be eminently proper for the Executive to take the opinion and advice of that body in advance upon any great question which may involve in its decision the issue of peace or war. On the present occasion the magnitude of the subject would induce me, under any circumstances, to desire the previous advice of the Senate, and that desire is increased by the recent debates and proceedings in Congress, which render it in my judgment, not only respectful to the Senate, but necessary and proper, if not indispensable to insure harmonious action between that body and the Executive. In conferring on the Executive the authority to give the notice for the abrogation of the Convention of 1827, the Senate acted publicly so large a part, that the decision on the proposal now made by the British Government, without a definite knowledge of the views of that body in reference to it, might render the question still more complicated and difficult of adjustment. For these reasons, I invite the consideration of the Senate to the proposal of the British Government for the settlement of the Oregon question, and ask their advice on the subject.

My opinions and my action on the Oregon question were fully made known to Congress in my annual message of the 2d December last, and the opinions therein expressed remain unchanged.

Should the Senate, by the Constitutional majority required for the ratification of Treaties, advise the acceptance of this proposition, or advise it with such modifications as they may upon full deliberation deem proper, I shall conform my action to their advice. Should the Senate, however, decline by such Constitutional majority to give such advice, or to express an opinion on the subject, I shall consider it my duty to reject the offer.

I also communicate herewith an extract from a despatch of the Secretary of State to the Minister of the United States at London, under date of the 28th of April last, directing him, in accordance with the Joint Resolutions of Congress, "Concerning the Oregon Territory," to deliver the Notice to the British Government for the abrogation of the Convention of 6th August, 1827; and also, a copy of the Notice transmitted to him for that purpose, together with extracts from a despatch of that Minister to the Secretary of State, bearing date the 18th May last.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1846. JAMES K. POLK.

PROTOCOL.

A conference was held at the Department of State on the 6th June, 1846, between the honorable James Buchanan, Secretary of State, the American Plenipotentiary, and right honorable Richard Pakenham, the British Plenipotentiary, when the negotiation respecting the Oregon Territory was resumed. The British Plenipotentiary made a verbal explanation of the motives which had induced her Majesty's government to instruct him to make another proposition to the United States for the solution of these long existing difficulties. The Secretary of State expressed his satisfaction with the friendly motives which had animated the British Government in this matter.

Whereupon, the British Plenipotentiary submitted to the Secretary of State the draught of a Convention (marked A) setting forth the terms which he had been instructed to propose to the Government of the United States for the settlement of the Oregon question. JAMES BUCHANAN,
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

[Here follows the draught of the Convention, which is in the precise words of the treaty below given.]

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane—Extracts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 28, 1846.

I herewith transmit a notice for the abrogation of the Convention of the 6th August, 1827, between Great Britain and the United States, in accordance with the terms prescribed in its second article. This paper you will deliver to her Britanic Majesty in person, or to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after you shall have ascertained which of these modes of presenting it will be most in accordance with her Majesty's wishes. A duplicate of the same is transmitted, to be placed on file in the archives of your legation.

As the abrogation of this Convention is an act of an important and solemn character, the delivery of the Notice ought to be attested with all due formality. The mode is left entirely to your own discretion; but I would suggest that it might be made the subject of a protocol, in triplicate; one copy of which should remain with the British Government, another with the Legation in London, and a third be transmitted to this Department.

In the remarks which you may have occasion to make on the delivery of the Notice, the language of the preamble to the "Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory," must necessarily be your guide * * Congress have spoken their will upon the subject, in their Joint Resolution, and to this it is his (the President's) and your duty to conform.

To her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc. etc.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States have adopted a "Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory," of which the following is a copy:

"Whereas, by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be 'free and open' to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party.

"And whereas, it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdiction, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries,

"With a view, therefore, that steps may be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly directed 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 by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* 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 convention of the 6th of August, 1827, for the abrogation of the same."

Now, therefore, after a careful consideration of the premises, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States, in exercise of the authority and discretion vested in me by the said "Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory," and in pursuance of the second article of the Convention of 6th August, 1827, therein mentioned, do hereby, in behalf of the United States, give notice to her Majesty, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that at the end of twelve months from and after the delivery of these presents, by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, to her Britannic Majesty or to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the said Convention shall be entirely annulled and abrogated.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the said States the seventieth.

By the President, JAMES K. POLK.
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan—Extracts.

LONDON, *May* 18, 1846.

I received, late in the day, on the 15th instant, (Friday,) your despatch numbered twenty-seven, dated the 28th of April, 1846, transmitting a notice for the abrogation of the convention of the 6th of August, 1827, between the United States and Great Britain, in accordance with the terms prescribed in the second article, instructing me to deliver the notice to her Britannic Majesty in person, or to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as will be most agreeable to her Majesty's wishes, and at the same time leaving the mode of delivery of the notice entirely at my own discretion.

I will of course execute your instructions at the earliest practicable moment. As, however, I could only ascertain her Majesty's wishes, which I am directed to consult, through the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sufficient time has not yet been afforded for that purpose; and in the midst of the preparation of my despatches for the steamer to-morrow, and of my engagements at the Foreign Office, connected with one of the topics of this letter, it has not been in my power to give a subject of so much importance that deliberation which I am sensible a proper exercise of the discretion confided to me requires. To-morrow, however, I purpose to seek an interview with Lord Aberdeen for this purpose, and without loss of time finally to execute your instructions in the mode that may be deemed most effectual. I may add, that although it is altogether probable that the presentation of the notice to her Majesty in person will not be admissible, and that where a treaty may be annulled upon notice by one party, the mode of delivering the notice need not be dependent upon the assent of the other; yet, in the present instance, I do not apprehend there will be any difficulty in giving and receiving the notice in a mode mutually satisfactory and in conformity with the usage in such cases. * * *

I have now to acquaint you that after the receipt of your despatches of the 15th inst. by the Caledonia, I had a lengthy conference with Lord Aberdeen; on which occasion the resumption of the negotiation for an amicable settlement of the Oregon question, and the nature of the proposition he contemplated submitting for that purpose, formed the subject of a full and free conversation. I have now to state, that instructions will be transmitted to Mr. Pakenham by the steamer to-morrow, to submit a new and further proposition on the part of this government, for a partition of the territory in dispute.

The proposition, most probably, will offer substantially—

First—To divide the territory by the extension of the line on the parallel of forty-nine to the sea; that is to say, to the arm of the sea called Birch's bay, thence by the Canal de Arro and Straits of Fuca to the ocean; and confirming to the United States, what indeed they would possess without any special confirmation, the right freely to use and navigate the Strait throughout its extent.

Second—To secure to the British subjects occupying lands, forts, and stations, any where in the region north of the Columbia, and south of the forty-ninth parallel, a perpetual title to all their lands and stations of which they may be in actual occupation; liable, however, in all respects, as I understand, to the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United States, as citizens of the United States. Similar privileges will be offered to be extended to the citizens of the United States who may have settlements north of the forty-ninth parallel; though I presume it is pretty well understood, that there are no settlements upon which this nominal mutuality could operate. I have no means of accurately ascertaining the extent of the present British settlements between the Columbia and the forty-ninth parallel. They are not believed by Lord Aberdeen to be numerous, however; consisting, as he supposes, of a few private farms and two or three forts and stations. I have already in a previous despatch taken the liberty to remind you that by their charter, the Hudson's Bay Company are prohibited from acquiring title to lands, and that the occupations to be effected by this reservation have been made, either by the squatters of the Company or by the Puget's Sound Land Company, for the purpose of evading the prohibition of the Hudson's Bay Charter. They are in point of fact also, according to Capt. Wilkes's account, cultivated and used chiefly by the persons employed in the service of the former Company, and as auxiliary to their general business of hunting and trapping, rather than with a view, as it has been generally supposed, of colonizing, or of permanent settlement.

Lastly—The proposition will demand for the Hudson's Bay Company the right of freely navigating the Columbia river. It will, however, as I understand, disclaim the idea of sovereignty, or of the right of exercising any jurisdiction or police whatever, on the part of the government, or of the company, and will contemplate only the right of navigating the river upon the same footing and according to the same regulations as may be applicable to the citizens of the United States. I have already acquainted you that Lord Aberdeen has very positively and explicitly declined to treat of the navigation of the St. Lawrence in connection with that of the Columbia; and that even if it were desirable to us to propose to offer one for the other, he would on no account enter into any negotiation in regard to the St. Lawrence! * * * I have seen no cause to change the opinion, that in any attempt to divide the Oregon territory, the obligation felt by this government to protect the rights of their subjects, which may have been acquired or have grown up during the joint occupation, would most probably interpose the greatest difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment. And it is now obvious that the proposed reservation of the right to the Hudson's Bay Company of freely navigating the Columbia, and that in favor of the British occupants north of the river, proceed from this source; although it is probable that more or less pride may be felt at giving up now, without what they may deem an adequate equivalent, what has been hitherto tendered by our negotiators.

In fact, except in the surrender to the United States of the title of the lands not occupied by British subjects between the Columbia and the 49th parallel, and also the surrender of the jurisdiction over the river and the country within the same limits, I am afraid it may, with some plausibility, be contended that there is no material difference between the present proposition and that offered to Mr. Gallatin by Messrs. Addington and Huskisson, the British negotiators, in 1827.

It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the proposition, as now submitted, has not yet received my countenance. * * * * I have therefore felt it my duty to discourage the expectation that it would be accepted by the President; or, if submitted to that body, approved by the Senate.

I do not think there can be much doubt, however, that an impression has been produced here that the Senate would accept the proposition now offered, at least without any material modification, and that the President would not take the responsibility of rejecting it without consulting the Senate. If there be any reasonable ground to entertain such an impression, however erroneous, an offer less objectionable, in the first instance, at least, could hardly be expected.

It may be considered certain, also, in my opinion, that the offer now to be made is not to be submitted as an ultimatum, and is not intended as such; though I have reason to know that Mr. Pakenham will not be authorized to accept or reject any modification that may be proposed on our part; but that he will, in such case, be instructed to refer the modification to his government.

It is not to be disguised, since the President's annual message, and the public discussion that has subsequently taken place in the Senate, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to conduct the negotiation in its future stages, without reference to the opinion of Senators, or free from speculation as to any degree of control they may exercise over the result. Whatever therefore might be prudent and regular in the ordinary course of things, I think it is of the utmost importance, upon the present occasion, if the President should think proper to propose any modification of the offer to be made by Mr. Pakenham, that the modification should be understood as possessing the concurrence of the co-ordinate branch of the treaty power.

It is not easy to conjecture, with any certainty, the extent to which this government might be induced to modify the proposition, even if they should be assured that the Senate, no less than the President, demanded it. It must not escape observation that, during the preceding administration of our government, the extension of the line on the 49th parallel to the Strait of Fuca, as now proposed by Lord Aberdeen, was actually suggested by my immediate predecessor as one he thought his government might accept; and that, in regard to those English subjects who would be left within American jurisdiction by adopting that boundary, he considered the provisions of the second article of Jay's Treaty as a precedent for a convenient mode of dealing with them.

By the second article of Jay's Treaty, however, British subjects would not only be secured in the absolute title of all their lands and effects, but would be allowed the option to continue as British subjects and without any allegiance to the government of the United States, which, according to Lord Aberdeen's offer, as I understand it, they would not possess. In point of fact, therefore, the substantial points of the present offer, and those which may be expected to be regarded as most objectionable, are little more than the embodiment of the various offers and suggestions which, at different times, have, in some form or other, proceeded from our negotiators.

I have myself always believed, if the extension of the line of boundary on the 49th parallel by the Strait of Fuca to the sea, would be acceptable to our government, that the demand of a right freely to navigate the Columbia river, could be compromised upon a point of time by conceding it for such a period as might be necessary for the trade of the Hudson's Bay Company, north and south of the 49th parallel. Entertaining great confidence in that opinion, and deeming it only reasonable, I confess, that from an early period, I have used every argument and persuasion in my power to reconcile Lord Aberdeen to such a limitation; and, although I am quite aware that, with a portion of the British public, an importance it by no means deserves is attached to the navigation of the Columbia river, and that in others it is undeservedly regarded as a point of pride, I have been disappointed by the pertinacity with which it has been, at so much risk, insisted upon. Feeling very sure, however, that the present offer is not made or intended as an ultimatum, I think it only reasonable to infer as expectation on the part of those who are offering it, not only that modifications may be suggested, but that they may be reasonably required. And therefore, I still entertain the opinion that, although from a variety of causes—in part, perhaps, from an expectation that in the United States this point may not be absolutely insisted upon, and in part from deference to interests and impressions at home—they could not be induced in the first instance to make an offer with such a qualification; yet, if the adjustment of the question should be found to depend upon this point only; they would yield the demand to the permanent navigation of the river, and be content to accept it for such a number of years as would afford all the substantial advantages to those interests they have particularly in view that could be reasonably desired. If the only question upon which the adjustment of the Oregon question depended should be whether the navigation of the Columbia river should be granted for a period sufficient to subserve all the purposes of British subjects within the disputed territory, or whether the right should be extended indefinitely to a particular class of British subjects, I must believe that no English statesman in the face of his denial of a similar privilege to American citizens in regard to the St. Lawrence, would take the hazard upon this point alone, of disturbing the peace of the world. Indeed, if the same ministry from whom the present offer proceeds, should continue masters of their own proposition by remaining in office until the qualification I am adverting to would have to be dealt with, I should feel entire confidence in the belief I have now expressed.

I regret to say, however, that I have not the least expectation that a less reservation if proposed in favor of the occupants of land between the Columbia and the forty-ninth parallel would be assented to. I may repeat my conviction, founded upon all the discussions in which I have engaged here, that in making partition of the Oregon territory, the protection of those interests which have grown up during the joint occupation is regarded as an indispensable obligation on the score of honor and as impossible to be neglected. I am quite sure that it was at one time in contemplation to insist upon the free navigation of the Columbia river for British subjects and British commerce generally, and that it has been ultimately confined to the Hudson's Bay Company after great resistance, and in the end most reluctantly. Being so confirmed, however, it would be only reasonable to limit the employment of the right to a period beyond which the Company might have no great object to use the river for the purpose of trade. But the interests of the British subjects who have settled upon and are occupying lands north of the forty-ninth are considered as permanent, and entitled when passing under a new jurisdiction, to have their possession secured. This at least, is the view taken of the subject by this Government, and not at all likely in my opinion to be changed.

I may add, too, that I have not the least reason to suppose it would be possible to obtain the extension of the 49th parallel to the sea, so as to give the Southern Cape of Vancouver's Island to the United States.

It may not be amiss, before leaving this subject, to call your attention to the position of the present ministry. The success of their measures respecting the proposed commercial relaxations is quite certain; and the Corn Bill having now finally passed the House of Commons, may be expected, at no remote day, to pass the Lords by a majority no less decisive. From that time, however, the tie which has hitherto kept the Whig party in support of Sir Robert Peel will be dissolved; and the determination of the Protectionist party, who suppose themselves to have been betrayed, to drive him from office, has lost none of its vigor or power. Indeed, it is confidently reported, in quarters entitled to great respect, that they have even offered to the leader of the Whig party to select his own time, and that when he is ready, they will be no less prepared to force the ministry to resign. I have reason to know that, at present, Ministers themselves believe a change to be inevitable, and are considering only the mode and the time in which it will most likely happen. It will not be long, after the success of the measure for the repeal of the "corn-laws," before opportunities enough for the accomplishment of this object will occur. The "Factory bill," regulating the hours of labor, will afford one, and most probably that on which the change will take place. With a knowledge that the change, sooner or later, must be unavoidable, and that the offer has been made to the probable head of a new Ministry to select his own time, may it not be expected that, instead of waiting quietly to allow the Whig leader to select the time of coming in, the present Minister will rather select his own time and mode of going out and with his usual sagacity, so regulate his retirement as to leave as few obstacles as possible to his restoration to power? In that case, it is not very unlikely he would prefer going out upon the "Factory bill," before taking ground upon more important measures, and if so, it will not surprise me to witness the coming in of a new ministry at the end of June or earlier. With a knowledge of the proposition now to be made, I am not prepared to say that one more objectionable might have been apprehended from a Whig ministry; unless, indeed, the present government may be supposed to be prepared to accept the qualifications when proposed by the President, which it was unwilling at first to offer. Upon that supposition, it might be desirable that the modifications should be offered before the coming in of a new Minister, who, finding only the acts of his predecessor, without a knowledge of his intentions, might not be so ready to take the responsibility of assenting to a change.

To the Senate of the United States:

In accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 12th inst., that "the President of the United States be and is hereby advised to accept the proposal of the British Government, accompanying his message to the Senate, dated 10th June, 1846, for a Convention to settle boundaries, &c. between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky or Stony Mountains," a Convention was concluded and signed on the 15th inst. by the Secretary of State on the part of the United States, and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty on the part of Great Britain.

This Convention I now lay before the Senate for their consideration, with a view to its ratification.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1846.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington the 15th June, 1846.

June 16, 1846—Read a first time.

June 17, 1846—Read a second time and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable, for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the North West Coast of America, lying Westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over said territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement; that is to say, the President of the United States of America, has on his part furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, formed in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties."

ARTICLE 2.

"From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the Ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States: it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

ARTICLE 3.

In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory shall be respected.

ARTICLE 4.

The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

ARTICLE 5.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

Mr. Clay said: "England had not, and could not make out a color of title to any part of the northwest coast," and straightway offered her more than half of it. It is dangerous to follow bad examples; and perhaps the President missed it a little here from following in the footsteps; but the Whigs have no right to criticise his course in this respect.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The name of Mr. Owen will not be found among the votes on the tariff bill last Friday. On that day Mr. Owen was confined to bed by a severe attack of cholera morbus. To those who know that gentleman's political opinions, or have read his late speech in opposition to the protective system, and in support of Mr. McKay's bill, it is unnecessary to say how he would have voted. We understand that this is the first occasion during three sessions that Mr. Owen has been detained from his duty in the House, even for a day, by indisposition or otherwise. We were glad to see him again in his seat yesterday.—*Union, July 7th.*

PHUDGE!—The New Orleans Tropic says—

"*Phiffy Phour Phorty or Phight,*" has now phortunately phallen to phinal phlat phooted phixing at "phorty-nine" without the "phight" against a phoreign phoe.

From the New Albany Democrat.

Read! Read! Read! and Compare.

The following is a comparison of the expenses of Whig and Democratic administrations as illustrated by those of Gov. Bigger and Gov. Whitcomb, for the last six years in this State. The figures are taken from the official reports. Let the freemen of this commonwealth *Read* and *Compare* them—and then determine whether it is advisable to remove James Whitcomb for the purpose of trying Whiggery again.

BIGGER'S ADMINISTRATION.

State expenditures for 1841,	$104,699 48
State expenditures for 1842,	108,343 72
State expenditures for 1843,	147,674 76
Total,	$360,598 96

WHITCOMB'S ADMINISTRATION.

State expenditures for 1844,	$93,368 73
State expenditures for 1845,	71,122 29
State expenditures for 1846,	67,100 00
Total,	$231,591 02

Three years of Gov. Bigger's Whig administration,	$330,598 96	
Three years of Gov. Whitcomb's Democratic Administration,	231,591 02	
	$129,007 94	
Excess of 1841 over 1844,		$11,321 75
Excess of 1842 over 1845,		37,221 43
Excess of 1843 over 1846,		80,464 76
Total,		$129,007 94

Here, now, is a saving to the State of nearly ☞ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!!☜ *In Three Years!!!!* So much for the ascendancy of the Democratic Party in Indiana. It presents a flattering state of things in the administration of the State government.

MORE NONSENSE.—The ridiculous story about an intrigue or something similar, between the President of the United States and Bishop Hughes, published not long ago in a journal of New York, has been revived in the same journal with additions. The last version is, that the Bishop offered to go to Mexico as Minister Plenipotentiary, to dissipate the illusions among the Mexican clergy and people, about the hostility of the United States to the Catholic religion, and to negotiate a peace honorable to both nations; that this proposition was seriously entertained in the cabinet and rejected because the President would not send the Bishop in a frigate, and with the pomp and parade which he desired; that the Catholic bishops then assembled at Georgetown College, made another proposition to the President to send five Catholic Priests, all Jesuits, to the army as chaplains, who were to communicate freely with the Catholic soldiers, and with the Protestant soldiers at the option of the latter, and with liberty to visit the Mexican camp, army and people, at any time excepting the eve of an engagement; that these stipulations were accepted by the President, and that Messrs. McElroy and Ray, Jesuits and Priests, left New Orleans in the Alabama on the 21st ult., for Matamoras, to join the army.

We doubt not that many will believe this stuff, and that many more, for the purpose of exciting sectarian prejudices against the President, will affect to believe it. Shall we have a sectarian contest for the next Presidency? Many straws show that the wind is beginning to take that direction; and we advise all those who would maintain the present fortunate separation of Church and State, to resolve that such a contest *shall not* be waged.

The whole story is absurd. *Mr. Polk*, a Presbyterian, can have no strong predilection for any ecclesiastical association with the Catholic Church, for any purpose, excepting to keep the peace and maintain religious freedom. He would therefore say to the Jesuits, or the Jews, or the Gentiles, "attend to your religion, and I will take care of mine." And the President of the United States, Chief Executive of a Government which acknowledges connection with no religion, and secures unlimited freedom to all, would say to Bishop Hughes that he had no constitutional power to institute ecclesiastical missions, and that he should institute diplomatic missions for political and not ecclesiastical purposes. He would add, that if any Catholic soldiers in the army wanted Catholic chaplains, a sufficient number should be appointed, in common with Protestant chaplains; and that if the Catholic clergy wished to convert the Mexicans to *annexation*, by assuring them of religious freedom and security under the Federal constitution, they might do it on their own responsibility, for he could not interfere, excepting to say that the invading army would not disturb their worship or its places or property. The alleged proposition of the Bishop, to send Catholic Priests to act as agents or spies between the American and Mexican camps, is too preposterous for belief. If the Bishop were weak enough to make it, we can safely promise that the President and Cabinet were quite too shrewd to entertain it; and we may add that neither General Taylor, nor any other American General, would be quite fool enough to tolerate such *doings* in *his* army.

This rigmarole probably originates in the vanity of Bishop Hughes, who delights in having himself in print in connection with "grit folk," who probably aspires to a cardinal's hat, and may expect to reach a diplomatic station in politics, by being *talked about* for it. But "*it won't do*," and the Bishop may as well hang up his political fiddle. And the good Protestants who would raise a sectarian breeze in politics, by sticking the President into "another church" without asking his leave, may as well hang up theirs. He will not be caught in any ecclesiastical traps, whether set by the church or the devil. He knows too much for that.

A word about chaplains. Before the battles, certain journals were saying that the Catholic soldiers were deserting to Mexico by whole regiments, because Gen. Taylor forced them to hear prayers from Presbyterian missionaries. Now we shall be told that the Protestant soldiers are running away, to get rid of "black gowns." We take for granted that General Taylor, while maintaining strict discipline, will let his soldiers hear preaching to suit themselves, whether from the Pope, Calvin, Loyala, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Parson Whitefield or Bishop Hughes. If the officers and men love and fear God, do as they would be done by, and fight well for their country, all differences in religion are the same as those between Tweedle Dum and Tweedle Dee; and *there* the Government will leave the subject.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE MISERIES OF BEING A CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE.—An Ohio paper relates the following anecdote of an inexperienced candidate for office: "We once had a fellow student, who, after he graduated, entered upon the practice of medicine, with very fair prospects, but in an evil hour he consented to become a candidate for the State Legislature. He was a man of good natural endowments, and competent literary education. He had prepared himself for his profession by close application to study, and had, of course entered but little into society, so that he was but little acquainted with the world and had no conception of what he was to endure in the electioneering canvass. He was elected: but after it was all over, he said to us, "If I had known what would have been said of me by my opponents, I would have run away, rather than have suffered myself to be nominated. I knew that nobody could say much good of me, but I thought, also, that they could not say much harm; yet the newspapers opened upon me—they made me out so bad a fellow I didn't believe it was me at all, and I could not be satisfied of my own identity until I called my dog, and found that he knew me."

RANDOLPH'S NEGROES.—The Dayton Transcript learns, by a letter from a gentleman in Sidney to his brother in that city, that Randolph's negroes arrived at that place on the 18th inst. The man having charge of them determined to locate them in Shelby county, after finding that the people of Mercer county were so hostile to their settlement among them. There is a large settlement of blacks in Shelby county, and the intention was to take them to that place. Efforts were made in Sidney to raise an excitement against them, which was partially successful. The negroes were met by an armed body of men while on the way to the place of their destination, and threats of violence were made. But up to the latest advices the negroes had not been attacked, and it is probable they are now amongst their colored brethren in the black settlement.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Allen A. Hopkins, who married his grand-daughter, has been convicted of bigamy in Boston. She was in Court, and conversed with him very affectionately after the verdict was rendered.

Death of Gen. Marstin G. Clark.

It is with painful feelings that we announce the death of this hero and friend to his country. He breathed his last at his residence about two miles east of this place, last night about one o'clock. Notwithstanding old age and disease had paralized his manly energies for some months, he continued to attend to the business of his farm in person, and visited our village almost daily until within three or four days of his death. About five days since he rode up to our office and called for his paper—he appeared very feeble and we felt that we were grasping the hand of the hero, patriot and friend for the last time. Peace—peace to his ashes.—*Salem News, July* 25.

MONEY.—Money is the god of federalism, and every thing is made to hinge upon it. To render the Mexican war unpopular, these tories are now constantly harping about the great EXPENSES of the war. They and their ancestors pursued the same course during the revolution and the last war, but did the patriots of those days stop to count the cost of a war that was to secure their liberties and the honor of their country? Not they; it had not the weight of a feather in determining whether our rights should be vindicated, notwithstanding the exhausted state of the treasury; and much less will our patriotic citizens of the present day, when our coffers are full, stop to count the cost of the war, before we resolve to prosecute it to an honorable and permanent termination. What! has it come to this, that a rich and powerful nation must submit to insult, injury, invasion, and the cold blooded murder of its citizens because it will cost money—a large sum of money to defend our rights?

It may do to preach this doctrine to the blue light federal tories, but not to Republicans—they value their blood-bought rights and privileges too highly to part with them because it will cost money to maintain and defend them.

But there is another reason why these tories hate to see the money of the nation spent in this war. The banks have the custody and use of the public funds at this time, and if they are drawn out and expended, they no longer can make a profit by loaning or issuing their paper upon them—they will no longer serve as capital for them to do business upon, hence they are loth to part with them. The tenacity with which federal bankers cling to the public money, and strive to prevent its application in the defence of the country should satisfy every man that it is important, imperiously so, that there be a complete separation between bank and state, and we hope, ere another month comes round, to see it consummated by the establishment of the constitutional treasury.—*Trumbull Democrat.*

A Boston correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle gives the following incident relative to the operation of the Magnetic Telegraph:

The Magnetic Telegraph is now in operation here. I went to see this wonderful invention in operation. While there I had the curiosity to send a message to Springfield—over one hundred miles. My question was, "What is the state of the weather at Springfield?" Within a half minute, the Telegraph gave the following answer: — — —