# THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1845.

☞ **In General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men, Dec. 12th, 1845—**

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Democratic Whig Young Men of the City of New-York, to assemble at the Whig Head Quarters in their respective Wards (unless otherwise directed by their Delegates to this Committee) on Friday evening, the 26th inst. for the purpose of electing five Delegates from each Ward, to constitute their General Committee for the ensuing year. By order.

THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Chairman.
JOHN D. LINDON, Secretary. d22 5t's

OUTSIDE.—On the First Page—Books for the Holidays; The Art Union; No. 4 of Dr. White's Letters on Oregon; Letter from Washington; City Items; News. On the Fourth Page—Invocation to Night; News Items; Sales of Stocks; Marine Journal.

☞ The WHIGS of our City are called to assemble in their several Wards this evening to choose Members of their General Committee for the ensuing year. We beg all who believe the Whig Cause worth struggling for to attend the meetings in their respective Wards if possible, and there see that judicious, faithful men are selected *who will attend to the duties devolved on them*. Do not elect Judge this or the Hon. Mr. that to make a brave show of names in the newspapers, but choose men whose hearts are in the Cause, who are willing to struggle for it, and who are just as ready to work when there are no 'Spoils' immediately in prospect as when we are about to dispense the patronage of State or City. Let a Committee of such men be chosen, with but a score like them in each Ward to help do up the work, and we will make Loco-Focoism see stars before another Winter. Mark the prediction.

☞ The great NEW-ENGLAND FESTIVAL in commemoration of the Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, Dec. 22d, 1620, takes place at Plymouth, Mass. this day, and we shall have a full report of the sayings and doings in Wednesday's paper. There will be an immense gathering and a most interesting festivity.

Great disappointment will be occasioned by the non-attendance of Mr. WEBSTER, with whom it was hoped Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. CRITTENDEN and possibly some other illustrious Senators would honor the festival by their presence. The resolution to bring up the subject of Annexation in the Senate to-day and press it to an early decision has compelled even Mr. Webster to forego his attendance at the Pilgrim Festival.

### Oregon and the Chances of War.

The responsible Editor of The Tribune, having been absent from his post (in Massachusetts) nearly all the past week, seizes the first opportunity afforded him to return his hearty thanks to Gen. Cass (irreverently modified to Gas) for his demonstration of last Monday on the Oregon Question—also to Messrs. Allen and Sevier for following his lead. Hitherto, whenever we have been impelled to point out to the Country the rocks on which the Executive, and still more the Total-Depravity Press, seemed bent on running the ship of State, we have been met with a vociferous clamor of "Panic! Panic! you are trying to raise a War Panic when there is no shadow of danger!" Gen. Cass and Co. have put a stop to all this knavish clamor. They have told the Country frankly that our Government is driving on rapidly toward a War, and that we must alter our tone or prepare to back it with something else than words. There is no rational, honest doubt of this. The President is trying how near he can graze a War and yet avoid it, but the demagogues who are taking the lead in Congress aim beyond this. They mean War. Gen. Cass means War. Mr. Douglass's bill means War. Mr. Sevier and all who talk of the British as 'the enemy,' &c. mean War. And all who advocate and vote for the extension of our jurisdiction over all Oregon up to 54 40' either mean War, or they have not wit enough to be trusted to go out of doors. Thanks, once more, to Gen. Cass, Messrs. Allen, Sevier, &c. for having so frankly unmasked their battery, and shown all who will look that they expect and are pressing forward to War.

Yet we do not expect War to result. The idea is too horrible—too monstrous. We have reason to know that the British Ministry are anxious to avoid a War with us, and will concede as far as they can to preserve Peace. We believe they have already arranged informally with Mr. McLane the basis of a compromise and final settlement of the Oregon Boundary. We believe they have selected a new Minister to take the place of Mr. Pakenham at Washington, and formally complete the adjustment. We are sure that those entitled to be well informed in London on the 17th of last month considered the settlement of the Boundary without War already virtually effected. The news by the last steamer is less favorable only in the evidence of increased sensitiveness and irritation on the part of the English People, who gather from *The Union*, Bennett's *Herald*, &c. that our Government is bent on bullying them out of their rights on the assumption that they *dare not* go to War, know we should flog them, could not do without our Cotton, &c. and who begin to insist that their Nation, after resisting the might of the banded Continent, wielded by Napoleon, shall not be bullied into a surrender of its rights by the windy valor of Gen. Gaines and the hectoring diplomacy of Mr. Polk. The tone of the President's Message will strengthen and extend this feeling, yet it will nevertheless be overcome unless Congress precipitate us into War measures by wanton and most untimely parade. Unless War is sought on our side for the sake of War, the preservation of Peace is morally certain. It needs only that we be calm, firmly asserting our rights but evincing a disposition to concede something for the sake of Humanity. We must bear in mind that Great Britain has all to *surrender* in this case—that, while we are not expected to give up one foot of ground over which our flag floats, the rival claimant is required to recede from extensive territories which she has enjoyed and ruled for at least a quarter of a century. Let us not attempt to thrust her out by violence—let us talk more of our rights and less of our arms—and all will yet end well. To be sure, we *can* take the other course, but we think that hardly possible to Christian men in the Nineteenth Century.

The worst feature of the case on our side is the hostility evinced to a settlement of the question by Arbitration. This is calculated to prejudice the world against the justice of our claim. The grounds on which it is based are not merely fallacious—they imply insult to all the Governments of Europe. Our rulers assume that we could only submit the difference to a European power—that this must necessarily be a Monarchy—and that any Monarchy would be prejudiced against us, and would probably refuse to do us justice. All these pretences are false and flagrantly wicked. We might refer either to Switzerland, a European Republic, to Brazil, an American Monarchy, or to any one of the half dozen sister Republics on our own Continent. Russia, though a despotism, has been our steadfast friend, and has evinced its kindly regard by good offices on important occasions. Her interests clash with those of England in both Hemispheres—with ours nowhere. She stands opposed by position and feeling to British encroachments in Asia and to British pretensions on the Ocean. France, too, is our ally, in spite of the gratuitous insults heaped upon her in the Message and by Gen. Cass, who ought to be the last man to open his head against European intermeddling with the affairs of this Continent. He it was who gratuitously intermeddled with the affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere, to excite French popular jealousy against and thus defeat a Treaty which had been framed between England, France and other European powers for the effectual suppression of the African Slave Trade. Is it not enough for us to be the champion and propagator of Slavery over this broad Continent without covering it with our Ægis in Africa also?

But even were it settled that no Christian Government could decide a controversy honestly, we would cheerfully refer the matter in difference to the Sultan of Turkey. Honesty in dealing and integrity in judgment are characteristics of his race. 'My son! do not cheat and lie like a Christian,' is a common admonition in Mussulman households. He has no reason to do us wrong, and no reason would swerve him from the right. And, better still, we would cheerfully refer the whole matter in difference to the great geographer Humboldt, with two or four colleagues if thought advisable, and feel sure of a just and satisfactory decision. There are yet many ways in which Justice may be obtained, War avoided—Wo to those who shall disregard these and plunge two mighty nations in horrible carnage and desolating crime!

### The Texas Iniquity.

This day, we are led to believe, the discussion of the bill consumating the Annexation of Texas, which has been so indecently crowded through the House, will be commenced in the Senate, and then pressed to a speedy conclusion. Yet it will not be possible in that body to imitate the cowardly brutality with which the matter has been driven through the House.

If ever there was a measure demanding the gravest and most careful consideration, that of uniting our National fortunes with those of another People, who are at War with a neighbor with whom we are at Peace, is such a one. Especially when it is known that a very large proportion (the Presidential vote said a majority) of our People and a very respectable minority of those of Texas have been uniformly hostile to such Annexation, the least regard to propriety and to the self respect of those who are to be thrust into our family, must imperatively require a deliberate weighing of every objection to and discussion of every feature of the measure. Here was a Constitution framed for Texas as a State of the Union, which Constitution Congress was expressly required to consider and pass upon. By it Slavery is not only declared the fundamental law of territory exceeding in extent all the Old Thirteen States of our Union, but its duration is rendered eternal. The enemies of Slavery may be as ten to one, but this Constitution ties them neck and heels and bids them struggle in vain until they are satisfied to be quiet. The very Slave-holders themselves may become satisfied that Slavery is wrong, and seek to abolish it; but ninety-nine hundredths of them cannot do it. No—if *all* but one should unite to drive the accursed thing from their soil, they are rendered powerless by this Constitution, which declares that no slaveholder shall be deprived of his human cattle, even though paid their full value for them, without his consent. And this provision has been put through a House of Representatives composed in greater part of the Representatives of *Free* States! Northern dough-faces, whose guilty souls shrunk from a direct vote in favor of this wickedness, have swindled through it by the cowardly trick of refusing to go into Committee and forcing the Previous Question at the outset. No debate—no consideration of the Texan Constitution in detail—this would have compelled them to vote for eternal Slavery directly and nakedly. So they swallowed their consciences and drove the bill through, in defiance of every dictate of Parliamentary law as well as of humanity. Freemen of the Union! shall they not be remembered at the Polls? Their votes have made Slavery the fundamental, irrepealable law of a region larger than Italy, never yet trodden by a Slave. And yet they insult your understandings and abuse language by calling themselves *Democrats!* How can so glaring a fraud deceive the most simple?

—We cannot conclude without returning thanks to PRESTON KING of St. Lawrence, HORACE WHEATON of Onondaga, and BRADFORD R. WOOD of Albany, who with Mr. HERRICK of Maine were the only Loco-Focos who voted against the consummation of the Iniquity. Among the faithless, faithful only found! True, they did but their duty, but this is much in these times for men in their position, and we thank them most heartily.

☞ The '*Young Democracy*' of our City held a General Meeting at Tammany Hall on Friday evening and denounced the present Tariff as "odious and oppressive," resolved that they "repudiate the whole doctrine of Protection" (which doctrine the Tammany Democracy in 1829 pronounced not only Democratic but of vital importance to the National independence and prosperity;) declared our claim to all Oregon up to 54° 40' "unquestionable," approved the resolutions of Gen. Cass or Gas, and pledged to the support of War measures "the united American People, without distinction of party." (Boys! this is going beyond your tether.) They farther declare themselves in favor of various projects of State Constitutional Reform, and among them that of *depriving citizens of African descent of any right of suffrage whatever!* We treat our readers to the logic by which the 'Progressive Democracy' force the conclusion that a part of the citizens born and bred on our soil ought to be deprived of any voice whatever in directing the Government which taxes, constrains and hangs them. Here it is:

"*Resolved*, That the distinction established in the present Constitution between People of Color, allowing such of them as have Property to vote, and excluding others, is an anti-republican distinction, as the possession of Property is not the test of intelligence or of worth; and that as we are therefore driven to the alternative of excluding all or allowing all these people to vote—*we are most decidedly of the opinion that all should be excluded.*—We cannot regard them as belonging to the race to which the government of this country is committed; that there is a natural antipathy between the races, founded on strong natural and physical differences, forbidding social or political amalgamation, that the attempt to unite the races, by constitutional or legal provisions has signally failed in this State already—that a constitutional provision, not in accordance with public sentiment in this respect, would again fail in elevating the colored race to a practical participation in the government of this State, and that it is most unwise to adopt any constitutional provision which will not in fact be sustained by public sentiment, or to attempt to make such sentiment conform to a constitutional provision."

We defy the most tender-hearted skinner of eels to surpass the delicacy of this operation. It is very naughty, say the youngsters, to let Black men vote when they have Property and exclude them in other cases; wherefore, we insist on their proscription altogether! Why so? Are they not intelligent, peaceable, well-behaved citizens? "Oh, we have nothing to say on these points; but *there is a natural antipathy between the races.*" Well, sirs: *that*, if true, is as good reason why *White* men should not vote as Blacks. Nay, more: As it is not the Blacks who feel this antipathy but the Whites, it is a *better* reason for excluding the Whites than the Blacks. If one race hates and despises the other, it is very clear that the haters ought not to possess unchecked power over the hated. And are not you, Messrs. Dorr Democrats, who were just now contending for the absolute right of all men to vote, regardless or in defiance of written forms of Government, pretty fellows to urge that some men ought not to vote because others hate them?

Mr. John W. Forney (whom The News commends as "Deputy Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia") was here to make a speech at this ferociously Anti-Tariff meeting, having, as a Polk Editor in 1844, assured the Pennsylvanians that Polk was a good Protectionist. He told the Democracy among other things, that

"The President had been charged vilely, impudently charged with desiring to surrender the rights of the American People to a foreign power."

Now if the President has been 'charged' with any such treason, it must be by his supporters. The Whigs, universally, approve his offer to divide Oregon with Great Britain, on the parallel of 49° North. They consider this offer right and just. But those Loco-Focos who pretend to consider our right to "the *whole* of Oregon," up to 54° 40' "clear and unquestionable" *do* virtually accuse Mr. Polk of "desiring to surrender the rights of the American People to a Foreign Power." They lie in this, as usual, and we are glad to see them so pungently rebuked by Mr. Forney.

A MOST IMPRESSIVE LESSON.—Under this head the New-Orleans Tropic gives an account of an act of forgery lately committed in that city by Hon. Rice Garland, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. It appears from the testimony, that being in possession of a letter from John McDonough, Esq. he obliterated by some chemical process all except the signature, over which he wrote a promissory note for $6,250, which being endorsed by himself, was discounted by a broker. When the facts came out he was driven almost to desperation, and attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into the river. He was rescued, but at the last advices had not been apprehended, the officers of the law not being able to find him.

### Concert of Mr. Burke on Tuesday Evening.

We hope it will not be forgotten that Burke is to give his concert Tuesday evening. His first had not a fair chance, as he came too near Ole Bull, and this one must compete with the varied entertainments provided for the holidays. But there are enough of us to attend to all that can be offered truly good, if only attention be alive to the offer.

We subjoin a notice of Burke written by a friend who is an excellent judge of music both as respects the spirit and the execution. For ourselves, intending to hear him in full on Tuesday evening, we have only to say for the present—1st. The pleasure formerly received in this country from his premature genius should inspire an interest in his behalf like that of kindred or old family friendship.—2d. We have lately had the privilege of hearing great performers on the violin, and the legitimate office of genius is, not to make us averse to every thing of the same kind less admirable, but to educate us to appreciate all degrees of excellence. So do the great masters themselves; they know how to value the least sprout from the parent tree that has true life in it. The unfledged adorer of Raphael thinks to pay him reverence by prizing him alone; but Raphael, himself, knew how to prize the attainments of each and all his pupils. 3d. The inference is fair that the talent so various, flexible and keenly apprehensive, shown by Burke in early life, will lead him to still higher excellence in the chosen profession of his manhood. 4th. He is disposed to remain among us, and it is not only desirable, but indispensable to the education of taste in the country that we should have excellent artists domesticated among us. It is not by star-gazing or running after novelties because new, even if they be really good also, but by familiar, steady love that we can learn to prize the arts and receive their benefits. Let us try to make of this country, not merely a harvest field through which the visitor must run quickly, like a thief, in order to carry away the golden reward for which alone he seeks us—but the home of genius, to whose bright fires of sympathy it will ever long to return in search of genial warmth. *

BURKE, THE VIOLINIST.—This young artist, lately returned from Europe, where he has been studying some time with the celebrated De Beriot, promises to be an encouraging exception to the mediocre level to which, too often precocious geniuses descend in their maturer years. His performances show not only accurate and facile execution, but also a remarkable force and delicacy of expression. If he does not equal the great masters of the violin who have come amongst us, in richness and purity of tone and those great effects which public performers study, he yet shows a degree of skill which few of his age have attained. His harmonised passages are very fine and effective, and his rapid and easy transition into the most delicate and airy harmonic notes quite delighted us. He shows a long and faithful study of this great and difficult instrument, which we trust will be repaid by a well-merited popularity in the land of his choice.

His performance of De Beriot's Tremolo on a theme of Beethoven's, is full of power. We hope that in his public performances he will not confine himself to his own compositions, but maintain the true elevation and usefulness of his profession by familiarising the minds of his audiences to the themes of the masters.

### City Items.

ITALIAN STATUARY, HOLIDAY PRESENTS, &c.—We would remind our readers that Signor Vito Viti will close his last importation of Italian Statuary, Bardylia and Siena Ornaments, Fancy Goods, &c. by auction this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 445 Broadway. In the sale will be found many articles of taste, sculptured by the most eminent artists of Florence; together with an assortment of French fancy goods, worthy the attention of those persons desiring useful and ornamental articles.

☞ SAVAGE CRUELTY.—Three ruffians were committed for trial, by Justice Osborn, for blowing off the ear of a poor negro, while asleep, with gun-powder, a train of which they laid from his ear for some distance, and then touched it off with a lighted cigar.

☞ William Taylor, in a fit of intoxication, drove a hired horse and wagon off the dock at the foot of Governeur-street on Saturday evening, but the tide fortunately being low, the beasts and the vehicle stuck fast in the mud, till rescued by a Policeman.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Joseph P. Guthrie of Philadelphia, convicted of obtaining goods under false pretences, was on Saturday sentenced to 60 days imprisonment in the City Prison, and to pay a fine of $100, and stand committed till paid.....In the case of Peter B. Walker, formerly a Police Officer, and indicted for compounding a felony, in having arrested a man upon alleged suspicion, and subsequently released him upon payment of a specified sum, a *nol. pros.* was entered, through the improbability of securing the attendance of the principal witness against him. The Court then adjourned for the term.

SUSPICIOUS.—A Polish peddler named Siby Cahen, 29 years of age, died on Thursday night under singular circumstances. It appeared in evidence before the Coroner, that some two weeks since, deceased was taken sick, and in company with a friend named Prag, purchased of a druggist, as he supposed, an emetic; but after having swallowed it, he was attacked with all the symptoms of poison, and his situation was pronounced hopeless by a physician who was called. The Jury found that he died from the effects of corosive sublimate, probably taken by mistake.

☞ A. J. Vanboskirk, a clerk in the store of J. N. & T. H. Selby & Co. 345 Broadway, was yesterday held to answer on a charge of having embezzled $60 in money from his employers.

☞ A little boy two years old, son of Jacob Nedell of Third-street, was burnt to death on Saturday, by his clothes taking fire from the stove during the momentary absence of his mother.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The progress of the various lines of Telegraph is slow, but we believe steady. On the route between New-York and Philadelphia they have succeeded in laying a wire in a lead pipe across the River, and its fellow will be put down in a day or two. The line will be completed to Somerville (70 miles) by Tuesday or Wednesday, when some experiments will be made of transmitting intelligence between the two points. The route between Baltimore and Philadelphia has just been contracted for, to be finished by the middle of February; and the posts on the Boston line are erected nearly to Springfield, and a double gang of hands have been put on between Springfield and New-Haven. On this side New-Haven the work is going on as fast as may be. The communication with Boston will be completed in two months—so that intelligence will be transmitted from Washington through to Boston by Telegraph before Spring. The wires between Albany and Utica are up for about forty miles, and another shipment of wire was made from here on Saturday.... The line between Buffalo and Lockport has been some time in operation, and yields a clear profit of 33⅓ per cent. per annum.... Mr. J. T. Marshall, an agent of the Telegraph Company, departs for New-Orleans on the 2d January, for the purpose of filling up the stock and arranging the route between Washington and New-Orleans.... The route between Harrisburgh and Philadelphia is nearly completed, and will be ready in a few days.

☞ The number of letters received at the New-York Post Office, per steamer Acadia, for delivery here and for distribution, including packages and circulars, was 17,103; number of letters received for delivery here and for distribution by mails, 27,950;—total, 45,053. Number of newspapers passing through the Office, 500 bushels.

☞ The *Mirror* contradicts the report that Mr. Willis returned home in the *Acadia*. He had arrived in London, with despatches from Berlin for the American Minister there.

FIRE.—The alarm at noon on Saturday was caused by the bursting, as is supposed, of a spirit lamp, in the third story of No. 11 Maiden-lane, occupied by John E. Hydesons. But little damage done.

### From St. John, &c.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—By a letter in the St. Johns' *New Brunswicker* we learn that this much dreaded disease has commenced its fearful ravages in *Gloucester*—one of the most flourishing portions of the Province. The writer says he has tried unslacked lime, before it was recommended by the press, and found it excellent.

—The *Yarmouth* (N. B.) *Courier* chronicles the loss of schr. *Tyro*, with 800 bushels potatoes, bound to St. Johns, during a recent gale off Yarmouth. No insurance on either vessel or cargo.

☞ A lad aged 14, named Norris Chandler, disappeared from his parents' residence at Shutesbury, Mass. in 1844, under circumstances which induced the supposition that he had gone to sea. Lately, however, a *mesmerized* woman has asserted that he was murdered, and his bones might be found in a certain spot—where search was made, not without effect. Much excitement exists in the neighborhood. A liberal reward is offered for any information concerning him.

☞ A portion of the Ætna Iron Works, on Pine Creek, near Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

## From Washington.

### Things in Washington.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19th, 1845.

The public proceedings to-day have been of little interest. I shall give you the substance of them for your Evening Edition of to-morrow in form of a short letter.

In place of continuing the debate to-day on the Naturalization Laws, the House proceeded to the transaction of miscellaneous business. Resolutions and Bills, and Notices of Bills, were received from various States and from several of the Committees.

The motion to elect a Chaplin gave rise to some confusion relative to points of order, &c. It was finally laid on the table, with some amendments offered by Mr. PETTIT. Mr. PETTIT submitted a series of resolutions on this subject, which he said he would debate, and they lie over.

A motion of inquiry relative to the constructive mileage of Senators to Executive Sessions, was passed.

Mr. OWEN, of Indiana, reported a bill for the establishment of the 'Smithsonian Institute,' which was read twice and referred to a Select Committee of seven.

Mr. DOUGLASS, of Illinois, reported the following bill, which was read twice, referred to Committee of the Whole, and made the Special Order of the Day for the second Tuesday of January.

A BILL *to Protect American Citizens residing in the Oregon Territory.*

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa, and the laws of said Territory, so far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended over all that portion of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit:—bounded on the South by the forty-second parallel of North latitude; on the East by the summit of the Rocky Mountains; on the North by the line of 54° and 40' North latitude, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean, including the streams adjacent to the coast; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country West of the Missouri river, and between the 40th and 43 parallels of North latitude: Provided, That this act shall not be construed or executed in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and privileges secured by the third article of the treaty signed at London, October 20, 1818, and continued in force by the treaty of August 6, 1827, until such treaty stipulation shall cease by virtue of the notice provided for in the second article of said last mentioned treaty.

SEC. 2. *Be it farther enacted*, That all the country described in the first section of this act, shall constitute one Judicial District, and a District Court shall be held therein by the Judge to be appointed under this act, at such times and places as he shall designate, and said Court shall possess all the powers and authority vested in the present district courts of said Territory of Iowa. An additional Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa shall be appointed, who shall hold his office by the same tenure, receive the same compensation, possess the same powers and authority as are conferred by law upon other Justices of the said Court, who shall hold the District Courts in the said District as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *Be it farther enacted*, That the President be hereby authorized to appoint the requisite number of Justices of the Peace, and such ministerial officers as shall be necessary for the due execution of the laws:—Provided, That any subject of Great Britain, who shall be arrested under the provisions of this act for crime alleged to have been committed within the territory of the United States West of the Rocky Mountains, while the same remains free and open to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the United States, and of Great Britain, pursuant to stipulations between the two powers, shall be delivered up for trial on proof of his being such British subject, to the nearest and most convenient authorities having cognizance of such offence, by the laws of Great Britain.

SEC. 4. *Be it farther enacted*, That provision shall be made by law, to secure and grant 160 acres of land, to every white male inhabitant of the Territory of Oregon, of the age of 18 years, and upwards, who may have heretofore, or shall hereafter, within two years from the passage of this act, move from any State or Territory of the United States, and have settled in said Territory of Oregon, and who shall have cultivated and used the same for five consecutive years, and to his heirs at law in case of his decease; and to the wife of every such inhabitant, and to such of his children who may have been removed to said Territory, or shall have been born therein, provision shall be made to grant 160 acres, and to their heirs respectively, in case of their decease.

SEC. 5. *Be it farther enacted*, That there shall be appointed, in the manner provided by law for similar officers, a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and such Indian agents and sub-agents as shall be necessary to the public interests, to whom may be entrusted, under the directions of the President, and in accordance with the existing laws, so far as they may be consistent with the purport of this act, the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the execution of the laws herein extended over the country described in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it farther enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be erected such block-houses, stockades, or military posts as shall be necessary to protect emigrants on the route to and in the territory of Oregon, against Indian depredations and aggressions; and to furnish such ammunition and supplies as shall be necessary to their defence.

SEC. 7. *Be it farther enacted*, That the President be hereby authorized to cause to be raised, officered and equipped, in such manner as the President shall direct, two regiments of mounted men, to guard and protect emigrants, settlers and traders, against the Indians.

SEC. 8. *Be it farther enacted*, That a mail route be and is hereby established from St. Josephs to the mouth of the Columbia river.

SEC. 9. *And be it farther enacted*, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 10. *Be it farther enacted*, That the President be advised forthwith to give the one year's notice provided for in the second article of the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, to terminate the third article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, October 20, 1818, and all other treaties for the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory.

Mr. BOWLIN of Mo. introduced the Resolutions of the Legislature of Oregon.

Mr. WOODWORTH of N. Y. introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the equal distribution of offices among the States and Territories, according to their population and limiting the term of office to four years. Passed.

Mr. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, introduced the following resolutions, which under the rule go over for debate:

*Resolved*, That the differences between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon Territory, are still a fit subject for negotiation and compromise, and that satisfactory evidence has not yet been afforded that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected.

*Resolved*, That it would be a dishonor to the age in which we live, and in the highest degree discreditable to both the nations concerned, if they should suffer themselves to be drawn into a war, upon a question of no immediate or practical interest to either of them.

*Resolved*, That if no other mode for the amicable adjustment of this question remains, it is due to the principles of civilization and Christianity that a resort to arbitration should be had; and that this government cannot relieve itself from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy, while this resort is still untried.

*Resolved*, That arbitration does not necessarily involve a reference to crowned heads; and that, if a jealousy of such a reference is entertained in any quarter, a commission of able and dispassionate citizens, either from the two countries concerned or from the world at large, offers itself as an obvious and unobjectionable alternative.

Mr. DOUGLASS of Ill. would offer another set of Resolutions, that our title to the whole of Oregon was clear and unquestionable, and that we could not arbitrate about what clearly belonged to us.

Mr. DROMGOOLE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a "Constitutional Treasury Bill." (The old Sub-Treasury Bill of Van Buren memory.) I referred to its character in my letter last night, and stated that it would be presented to-morrow or Monday. It was presented to-day as the discussion on Nativism was postponed. A great variety of Resolutions about Oregon, Mail Routes, &c. &c. and one to appoint the Superintendent and Assistants in the folding room by the House, were acted upon and the House adjourned till Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Capt. TAYLOR has another public exhibition of his Submarine Apparatus on the 'Spitfire' to-morrow.

A delegation of Penobscot Indians is in the city from Maine. Mr. HAMLIN of Me. presented them to the President yesterday.

The New-England Society celebrates the Landing of the Pilgrims on Monday next, by a dinner at the United States Hotel. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, LEVI WOODBURY, Mr. WINTHROP, &c. &c. are expected to be present, and will probably make addresses.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

RICHELIEU.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1845.

There is no news of any importance. To-day has been as cold as the weather in the bleak hills of New Hampshire Loco-Focoism.

Mr. WEBSTER will not be present at the New-England Festival, and of course Mr. Calhoun will not be there, as his guest. Mr. Webster is expected to make a speech at the New-England Festival in this city, which I mentioned in my last. Bancroft also is to speak. I will send you a sketch of the proceedings.

The debate on Nativism will be continued on Monday next. Mr. KING, of Georgia, Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, and others, will speak, and I am mistaken if they do not turn the tables on Loco-Focoism.

The Loco Focos may spring the gag rule in the shape of the previous question, but it is hoped that it will not be so. Let both parties fully speak their minds, and the hollowness of Native 'pretensions, and Loco-Foco love for the Naturalized citizens will be fully exposed. RICHELIEU.

### Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The December term opens to-day. The Calendar contains 376 causes, some of them dated as far back as 1839. The Nos. for to-day are 1 to 15.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 29, 61, 45, 2, 196, 66, 7, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 70, 20, 85, 16, 67, 17, 34, 50, 6, 35, 63, 108, 55.

COMMON PLEAS—Published on Friday.

## THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

### Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21—P. M.

The weather has been for the past two days, piercing cold, decidedly the most severe felt thus far.—The river cannot long remain open, large quantities of ice now obstructing the navigation.

The news by the Acadia from Liverpool reached this city at an early hour on Saturday morning, having been specially expressed from Jersey City by the enterprising proprietors of the North American, Messrs. Cummings & Graham. The news had considerable effect upon our Flour and Cotton market, the price of each article having declined in proportion to the falling off abroad.

Stocks fell off also, Penn. Fives selling at 69½, a decline of ½ from Friday. Wilmington Railroad declined ¼, selling at 24. Reading Railroad ¼, closing at 26. Reading Bonds sold at 68½. Nothing done in Texas securities.

### COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

☞ *For sale of Stocks at the Exchange, see Last Page*

SATURDAY, P. M.

The stock market continues depressed and fell off to-day. It is not generally considered that the foreign news produced the decline, as the market has all this week been falling off very naturally. At the second board the feeling was rather better, and prices slightly improved. The advices are looked upon generally as rather more favorable to a continuance of peaceful relations between the two countries than was looked for. The English people were evidently favorable to the acceptance of the 49th degree as the boundary, whatever may be the feelings of the ministry, and the tone of the press was much less belligerent than when Mr. Polk's first message was received. The prospect of war growing out of the articles in the Union had created quite as much panic on the other side as here.

In Foreign Exchanges we hear of nothing done.

It will be seen by our market report that the advices by the Acadia had an unfavorable effect upon business operations, and produced a considerable fall in breadstuffs and cotton, and stagnation in all branches of trade. Large holders of flour and grain, bought in anticipation of high quotations by this steamer, looked rather blank to-day, and must suffer heavy losses.

Baring's circular of the 3d inst. says that business in American stocks is paralyzed by the uncertainty about the Oregon question; no buyers, and forced sales must be made at great sacrifices, but holders generally keep off the market. Pennsylvania 5s offered at 65.

The following are the exports of the following articles from the port of New-York to Great Britain from Dec. 4th to Dec. 18th, inclusive:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lard | lbs..195,071 | Turpentine | bbls.. 14,762 |
| Ashes | bbls.. 69 | Peas | bush.. 1,041 |
| Flour | bbls.. 21,136 | Wool | bales.. 21 |
| Wheat | bush.. 38,141 | Sperm Oil | gals.. 48,280 |
| Corn | bush.. 89,202 | Butter | lbs.. 20,000 |
| Rye | bush.. 314 | Clover | lbs.. 12,711 |
| Cheese | lbs..899,907 | Beans | bush.. 1,536 |
| Cotton | bales.. 2,717 | Rice | lbs..105,456 |
| Flaxseed | tcs.. 2,029 | Barley | bush.. 30,232 |
| Beef | tcs.. 2,071 | Hides | lbs.. 7,528 |
| Pork | bbls.. 285 | Rosin | bbls.. 3,147 |
| Tobacco-Leaf | lbs.. 22,280 | Beeswax | lbs.. 1,117 |
| Tobacco-Manf. | lbs.. 64,015 | Staves | 20,720 |
| Oil cake | lbs..482,063 | Flax | lbs.. 27,163 |
| Tallow | lbs..104,143 | Whale Oil | gals.. 3,216 |
| Grease | lbs.. 41,597 | | |

The Stamford Advocate states that the managers of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad have entered into an amicable arrangement with the directors of the Harlaem Railroad, to intersect the latter road in the vicinity of Williams's Bridge—that all opposition to the obtaining of a charter at the coming Legislature of New-York will be withdrawn, and that the prospects now are that the grading of the road will be commenced early in the Spring.

At Baltimore Certificates of Interest are selling at 78@79. Money is quite scarce, and rates vary from 6@12 ℘ cent. New-York ½ prem.

At New-Orleans there is a full supply of capital, and the Money market is easy, first class paper being discounted out of doors at 8 per cent, whilst long loans, secured by mortgage, were taken at 9@10 ℘ cent discount. There is but little paper offering either in Bank or in the street. Texas securities, after experiencing a large advance in the early part of the week, suddenly suffered a material decline, attributable to the fact that no mention is made of the debt in the President's Message. Red Backs 22@23c; Bonds 32@34c. on the dollar. The amount of Foreign Exchange offering has rather decreased, and the market in consequence is a shade firmer. Sterling 9½@9¾ ℘ cent. prem.; Francs 5f. 15@5f. 40. Northern Exchange has gone off more readily within the past few days at slightly advanced rates. Sixty day bills on New-York and Boston 2½@2¾ ℘ cent dis.; Checks 1¼@1½ ℘ cent discount.

The Philadelphia North American thus speaks of financial affairs:

"The money market still continues in an unsettled state and the offerings at the banks are unusually large. The idea is prevalent that money is scarce, and the apprehension that it may continue so induces those who have payments in this and the ensuing month to endeavor to secure beforehand the amounts which they deem necessary to meet their engagements. It ought not, therefore, to be a matter of surprise that a large amount of paper is offered to the banks for discount, especially as the applicants expect that under existing circumstances a part only will be done; and the demand, of course *seems* to be greater than the actual necessities of the borrowers require. The banks here, we learn, still continue to keep their New-York neighbors in debt, and the balance against that city was, at the settlement of the Board of Cashiers on Tuesday last, ascertained to be upwards of 240,000 dollars. Should this state of things continue, some relaxation in the tightness of the money market may, we think, be anticipated during the ensuing week."

At a meeting of the Western Railroad corporation the union committee made an unanimous report in favor of uniting with the Worcester corporation in a joint stock; the relative value of the two stocks being appraised at $100 per share for the Western and $120 per share for the Worcester. The cost of the Western road is about $50,000 per mile, and the price to be paid for the Worcester, at twenty per cent premium, would be $80,000 per mile for the forty-four miles. The report was ordered to be printed in the newspapers and in pamphlet form. A committee of four persons was then chosen to examine into the cost, condition, income, &c. of the Worcester road, and report at the adjourned meeting, on the second Tuesday in January ensuing.

An arrival at New-Orleans from Havana states that sugar-holders are firm and prices are likely to be maintained. The exports from that place and Matanzas during the month amount to about 20,000 boxes—the stock on hand 22,000 boxes. The shipments compared with those of last year to the same period are as follows:

| White Sugar to Russia, including | | This year. | In 1844. |
|---|---|---|---|
| the cargoes to Cowes, | boxes | 44,008 | 156,799 |
| Spain | do | 94,663 | 108,960 |
| To the United States | do | 44,701 | 193,954 |
| Mediterranean | do | 25,337 | 53,006 |
| To the North of Europe | do | 126,195 | 299,282 |
| Total | boxes | 334,904 | 811,401 |

Grinding has commenced on some estates, and it will become pretty general in a couple of weeks. A contract was made for 3,000 boxes new sugars at £6 10 for the ordinary and £8 12 for fine qualities.

### Markets....*Carefully reported for The Tribune.*

SATURDAY, Dec. 20.

☞ The adverse accounts by the steamer has put almost a complete stop to transactions in all articles of American produce. The news will be more thoroughly digested by Monday, and holders of produce have made up their minds to submit to the decline which must take place.

ASHES—There is no change to note, and the transactions are moderate. Pots are $3 75@3 78, Pearls 4 12½@4 18¾, and dull.

COTTON—The sales during the week have been to a very limited extent, scarcely amounting to 5,000 bales.—Prices, however, have been well maintained, and on some qualities of Uplands a trifling advance has been obtained. Spinners have been the chief operators, the sales for export only amounting to 1200 bales. To-day we received Liverpool accounts per Acadia, showing a decline in that market of fully a farthing ℘ lb, with very gloomy prospects for the future course of the market. Money was very scarce, and the rate of interest advancing. Trade in the manufacturing districts was in a worse condition than for two years past. The effect on this market is as yet not fully experienced. Small sales were made to-day at a decline of ¼ cent, to spinners, on the quotations of yesterday. When the market is settled we will give corrected quotations. Shippers require ¼ cent decline.—Freights are entirely nominal—3 16d is the rate at which Cotton was shipped yesterday for Liverpool.

Total imports, since 1st inst.....13,872 bales.
Export, from 1st to 16th December..... 8,684 bales.

Export from the United States.

|