TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

In Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1846.

Morning clear and perspicuous, except upon the Pennsylvania Avenue. Strong breeze from the Northwest. Comparative quietude in the Capitol. The Oregon flag up at both ends of the building. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Milburn. Journal.

Petitions by Messrs. Chalmers, Sturgeon, Jarnagin, Archer, and Ashley.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

The report of the Patent Office, embracing much valuable information upon planting, farming, and gardening, of which an original motion was made to print 60,000 extra copies, which the Committee on Printing cut down to 25,000, which motion it was moved to amend by Mr. Yulee, by a further reduction to 10,000, which Mr. Niles still further had moved to reduce to 5,000—this report upon these motions was taken up, and in the absence of Mr. Cameron, who had moved the original 60,000, was laid aside, including the motion for 25,000, and for 10,000, and for 5,000 extra copies.

THE REPORTERS TRIUMPHANT—THE PLAN OF MR. BREESE VOTED INEXPEDIENT.

The plan reported by Mr. BREESE, from the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate—the plan proposing certain changes towards a further increase of accommodations to the public, in the galleries of the Senate; and especially contemplating a more convenient place of accommodation for the ladies, by turning the reporters out of the gallery especially provided for their accommodation—was this morning very righteously and properly rejected, without a division, after being debated by the following gentlemen, in the following order:—Messrs. Evans, Crittenden, Breese, Webster, Haywood, Archer, Speight, Westcott, Webster, Crittenden, Breese. It is dangerous to attempt a restriction of the recognized privileges of the press.

THE OREGON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WESTCOTT argued the Oregon question today in the Senate. He is an able man—a close reasoner—a cool, clear-headed debater. He spoke for several hours. He argued very elaborately the validity of our title to 54 40; referring to all sorts of authorities in support of his argument—but he believed the notice inexpedient at this time. Ever since the publication of the President's message, Mr. W. believed the notice tantamount to peace or war, in its postponement or passage. He was in favor of a treaty which would stick to the line of 49; but would not abate another inch. The notice, however, he should oppose in all its forms; in all its modifications; in every shape in which the dish could be presented. He was opposed to the notice because England would not wait for the expiration of the twelve months, before she would precipitate her steamers upon our defenceless seabound. He believed the notice would lead to "inevitable war." He was not afraid to use the term of the Senator from Michigan. But he would advise that we should let the convention stand, build steamers for the protection of the seaboard, augment our naval and coast defences, and then, if a treaty cannot be effected, proceed to other measures of settlement of the litigation. Among the authorities cited by Mr. Westcott, was Mr. Fox, (Reports of British Parliament,) to show that the British Government had conceded, or at least that Mr. Fox had, the validity of the Spanish title to the whole of Oregon, from priority of discovery.

Gen. HOUSTON secured the floor for to-morrow, and moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was withdrawn, and,

A message from the President, communicating plans and estimates of the proposed new fire proof buildings for the War and Navy Departments, was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FAIRFIELD moved an executive session.

Mr. MANGUM moved an adjournment. A division—14 to 19.

Mr. JOHNSON, of La., moved to take up the general calendar of bills, &c.

Mr. MCDUFFIE was accorded the floor for a few moments, by general consent, as there was half an hour yet to three o'clock, the standard hour of adjournment. Mr. McDuffie then, in reply to Mr. Westcott, read from the recorded opinions of Mr. Fox, (late British premier,) showing that Mr. Fox expressly disavowed the exclusive title of Spain by priority of discovery, not having, according to the law of nations, followed up such discoveries by actual settlement, leaving the country in consequence open to other nations; and Mr. McDuffie contended that Great Britain had made the first actual settlements above the forty-ninth degree, and the United States the first south of that parallel on the Columbia river. Mr. Fox had very explicitly declared that "the Pope's claims by the laws of nations was wholly set aside, and that a title derived exclusively from the setting up of a cross, was nugatory, null and void."

The Senate went into executive session.

House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, April 14, 1846.

Mr. DANIEL arose to a privileged question, and corrected a mis-report, in one of the papers of this city, in relation to what he said yesterday, with regard to Oregon.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. YANCEY said he desired to make a personal explanation.

The SPEAKER.—The chair hears no objection.

Mr. YANCEY remarked, he was not present yesterday, when the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Ashmun) made his remarks, in relation to what had fallen from him (Mr. Yancey) the day before, (having reference to Mr. Webster) He now desired to ask the question, whether the gentleman, in making his denial, alluded to his (Mr. Y's) statement, that he had seen the charges in the newspapers, or that what he asserted was untrue.

Mr. ASHMUN (rising,)—I did not hear the gentleman's question.

Mr. YANCEY, (who still occupied the floor,) I ask whether the gentleman ascribes a want of veracity to me, or to the newspapers?

[A voice: "He only said the newspapers lied, and that you lied." Laughter.]

Mr. ASHMUN.—I did not suppose it possible, that any gentleman could mistake the language I made use of.

Mr. YANCEY.—I was not present at the time yesterday.

Mr. ASHMUN.—I am reported correctly in the *Intelligencer*. I dont see how the gentleman could draw such an inference.

Mr. YANCEY—I desired none, and drew none.

Mr. ASHMUN.—I inform the gentleman, that I denied emphatically, the statement repeated from the newspapers, [that Mr. Webster was a pensioned agent of the manufacturers.]

Mr. YANCEY.—Then I desire to leave the matter with the gentleman and his colleague (Mr. Winthrop,) who made a statement by authority. Instead of a pension, it was an annuity.

And here the explanation for the present terminated.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

On motion of Mr. OWEN, the special order—the bill to establish the Smithsonian Institute—was postponed until Tuesday, the 21st instant.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SETTLERS IN OREGON.

Mr. HARALSON moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. BOYD asked the gentleman to withdraw the motion for a moment, and

Mr. HARALSON did so.

Mr. BOYD submitted a resolution, that the debate on the bill to protect American settlers in Oregon, shall cease at two o'clock, on Thursday next.

Mr. HOGE moved to amend, that the debate shall cease in half an hour after the House shall again go into committee; but it was not agreed to. He then suggested tomorrow, at two o'clock, but with the same result,

Mr. YANCEY moved to amend, by saying Monday week. Rejected.

Mr. HOUSTON of Alabama, suggested one o'clock instead of two.

The question was taken, and decided in the negative.

And the resolution, as originally introduced, was adopted.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Hamlin) in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the bill to protect the rights of American settlers in the territory of Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupancy of the same.

Mr. FARRAN said, that he was glad that the debate was to be terminated on Thursday, and held that if Oregon meant anything, it meant from 42 to 54 40, and that this should be inserted in the bill now before them. The crisis demanded prompt and decided action; and there should be no hesitancy whatever in giving the notice to Great Britain, for a termination of the joint occupation of the territory. He believed that Great Britain had no right to the country, and that she will, before she would consent to go to war with us, agree to a settlement, not by running a boundary, but that at a stated time we shall go on and settle to 54 40. He believed that the only thing proper to be negotiated, was the definite time we shall settle and take entire possession, so as to enable the British subjects to arrange and settle up their affairs. That, he repeated, was the only fit matter of negotiation, and not boundary. He enforced these and other views in the hour allotted to him by rule, and, in conclusion, said, that he meant to write out his speech, and would, after therein stating that his hour had expired, publish not only what he had delivered, but what he would have said had the committee permitted him to do so.

Mr. TIBBATTS said, that his opinion had heretofore been, and was, that the true course was to give the notice to Great Britain to terminate the convention of 1827. A longer delay to give the notice would be attended with more difficulties than now exist. The time had now come when we should declare for 49 or 54 40. If we believed our claim was good only to 49, we ought to say so, because the people of the country were looking with intense anxiety to the action of Congress, which had a great influence on the country. If, on the contrary, we believed that our claim was good to 54 40, we ought to declare it in a firm and manly manner, and let the President see that we will stand by and firmly sustain him. He argued the question of title, and caused a document to be read, to show that in 1609, the king of England, under the received laws of nations at that time, granted this very territory of Oregon to the colony of Virginia. This grant was never revoked, but the next grant thereafter confirmed it. So far as the title, discovery, or occupation of the territory by subjects of Great Britain was concerned, Great Britain had no rights. On the contrary, prior to 1818, there is no evidence that she had a settlement between 49 and 54 40 prior to 1818. He thought that we ought to strike our boundary at 54 40, and fix it in the bill.

Mr. VINTON desired to submit an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it would not be in order, there being already a pending amendment to an amendment.

Mr. SMITH, of Connecticut, (to enable Mr. Vinton to submit his amendment,) withdrew that which he offered yesterday, viz: "that this act shall not be executed so as to apply to the subjects of Great Britain in the territory of the United States which lies west of the Rocky Mountains, until it shall be otherwise provided by law."

Mr. VINTON then offered his amendment, which was read, to the effect that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any rights and privileges conferred by the treaty signed at London, in August, 1827, nor violate the convention in any way whatever, and shall remain in force until the convention shall be annulled, and no longer. He said that while the convention exists, we have as good a right to extend our laws to 54 40, as Great Britain has to extend her's down to 42. We have clearly the right to extend protection over our citizens in any mode, not violative of the convention. He desired to confine the extension of our laws over the territory so long as the convention shall continue; if this provision should not be inserted in the bill he would vote against it. After the termination of the convention, we would have no more right to serve a process on the British side than in Canada or Great Britain itself; nor could Great Britain serve a process on the American side any more than Canada could serve a process in the District of Columbia. He rose principally, to say, that with the proviso he had proposed, the law could go into effect without a violation of the convention; at the termination of the convention, then the bill of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Douglass) to establish the territorial government of Oregon could very properly be passed.

AN EPISODE—A SMALL MISTAKE.

At this point of the debate, the Speaker informally took the chair, and there was announced a message from the President of the United States.

There was an immediate fluttering, and there were loud cries of "Let it be read! let it be read!" "Yes, read it, by all means."

Mr. BAYLY.—Mr. Speaker, I ask that the communication be presented to the House.

Mr. EWING, of Pennsylvania.—I object. [A voice: "You can't object."] I wish to make a point of order. Is the communication in reply to a resolution of my colleague, (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll,) if so—

Mr. BAYLY.—I hope, by unanimous consent, the communication will be presented. It may be necessary to order it to be printed, and we will have it the sooner.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL.—Will it be in order to move a suspension of the rules?

The SPEAKER.—It will not. The chair is only occupied informally. [Many voices: "Committee rise," "Committee rise."]

Mr. VINTON, however, went on, and concluded his remarks.

Mr. COBB obtained the floor. [Voices: "Rise, rise;" and "Ah, don't do it."] He said that as there was an anxiety to rise, he would have no objection to make that motion. [A voice: "Oh, no! Cobb, it's not in answer to Ingersoll's resolution about Webster; it's about fire-proof buildings." And another: "Well, that's a suck in!"]

The CHAIRMAN arose to put the question, and counted the affirmative, when

Mr. COBB desired to withdraw his motion, and asked whether the question had been decided by the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN said it had not.

Mr. COBB then commenced his remarks in favor of the bill, and 54 40 being fixed as the line to which our jurisdiction shall extend, It was the duty of our government to extend our laws over the whole territory, if we believe we have a claim to the territory which ought to be asserted: and he held that those in favor of a settlement or compromise on 49, would not be committed against such a settlemen, by voting for this measure. He urged the necessity for the passage of the bill. If he could entertain, for a moment, the belief that after the expiration of the joint convention, no protection was to be given to our citizens in Oregon, he would, with the utmost speed, retrace his steps, and admit that in voting for the notice he had committed a legislative blunder; and he would seek to relieve himself of the odium as soon as he could. We have taken the first step, and placed the concurrent branch (the Senate) and the President in a position to enforce the duty of passing laws to protect our citizens and rights in Oregon, at the termination of the twelve months' notice, or abandon them, to the disgrace and dishonor of the country.

Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, stigmatized the bill as the most injudicious that was ever presented to the American Congress. There was not a single principle of the convention of 1827 which it did not violate. And this view he enforced at some length.

At twenty minutes past three o'clock the committee rose, and

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

A motion was made to adjourn, but it did not prevail.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MCKAY asked leave to make a report from the Committee of Ways and Means.

There being objections, a suspension of the rules was moved.

The question was taken by tellers—ayes 74, nays 20. No quorum.

A motion was made to adjourn, amid cries of "Oh, no!" and the yeas and nays were called; but they were not ordered.

The SPEAKER then quickly announced: Reports are in order from the Committee of Ways and Means, when

Mr. MCKAY reported a bill to reduce the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

The bill having been read a first time by its title, Mr. EWING, of Pennsylvania, asked for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, objected to the second reading.

Mr. BAYLY—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. STEWART—No.

Mr. BAYLY—Has the gentleman read the bill?

Mr. STEWART—No; not this bill: it is, however, substantially, Mr. Walker's bill.

The SPEAKER—The usual course has been, to read a bill twice by its title, and then to refer it. As the second reading has been objected to, the question now is, shall the bill be rejected.

Mr. COLLAMER—I ask for the yeas and nays.

Half-a-dozen gentlemen called out: "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," and at least forty members were on their feet.

The SPEAKER, (rapping with his hammer.)—Only one gentleman can occupy the floor at a time. (And there were cries of order.)

Mr. COLLAMER—Mr. Speaker, I understand that the bill has been read once by its title. As we can't obtain a knowledge of its contents by a second reading in the same way, I ask for the entire reading of the bill for information.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman insists on the reading of the bill. The question is shall the bill be read? It is in the recollection of every gentleman that no bill is read at the first two readings, except by its title, and the first question is, shall the bill be read?

Mr. COLLAMER directed the attention of the Chair to the rule which says a bill shall first be read for information.

The SPEAKER said the first reading was for information.

Mr. VINTON expressed a hope that the motion would be withdrawn, and that the bill would take the usual course.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stewart) makes a point of order, that the bill be rejected.

Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, rose to a question of order.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, moved that the House adjourn. (Cries of "oh, no.")

The SPEAKER—It is moved and seconded that the House adjourn.

The question was taken, and decided in the negative.

Mr. BARRINGER hoped that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stewart,) would withdraw his motion.

Nearly all the members present were on their feet.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Alabama.—Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER—Gentlemen will come to order, and take seats. (And bang, bang, bang, went that essential ingredient in legislation—the wooden hammer.)

Mr. MCKAY—Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MCKAY.—I presume the gentleman from Pennsylvania is of the opinion that, on his motion that the bill be rejected, he can speak of its merits or demerits. But the gentleman has no right at all. It is a bill to lay a charge on the people, and can only be discussed in Committee of the Whole. The gentleman has no right at all.

The SPEAKER.—By the rule, the gentleman can't debate the bill; he can make a motion, however, to reject. [Laughter.] The first discussion of the bill must be in Committee of the Whole.

A good deal of confusion prevailing,

The SPEAKER said, gentlemen will take their seats, that the chair may preserve order. [And fifty voices and more, were temporarily drowned, in the sounds produced by the hammer.] The chair decides that a motion to reject is not debatable.

A VOICE.—"That's the talk."

Mr. BAYLY.—I call for the yeas and nays on the question. [VOICES.—"No," "no," "withdraw it."] Well, I withdraw.

Mr. STEWART.—Did I understand the chair to say that the motion is not debatable?

The SPEAKER.—It is not debatable. [Laughter]

Mr. STEWART.—I will be satisfied, then, with the yeas and nays

The SPEAKER.—Order! (rap) order! (rap)—there is too much conversation, [and rap, rap, rap.]

Tellers were asked for, to ascertain whether the yeas and nays should be taken; but there was not a sufficient number.

The question was taken, shall the bill be rejected?

Not more than half a dozen answered in the affirmative, and the negative was almost deafening.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts.—Does the Speaker decide that the reading of the bill by its title, is the first reading of the bill?

The SPEAKER said that such had been the usage.

Mr. ADAMS.—It is in violation of the rule. [Cries of "order."]

Mr. MCKAY then moved that the bill be read a second time (by its title) and referred to the Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union.

And the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MCKAY said that at an early day he moved to make the bill the special order. [Cries of "Do so, now."] He said he would not, now, because he had promised he would not.

DISABLED SEAMEN.

Mr. GRINNELL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of disabled seamen, and for other purposes; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

And at 25 minutes to four the House adjourned.

The New Tariff Bill.

The reporter is indebted to the *Intelligencer* for the following abstract of the new tariff bill reported by Mr. McKay, (from the Committee of Ways and Means,) which is believed to be sufficiently full and accurate to give a general outline of its principal features.

From and after the 1st December next, the duties on imports shall be as follows:—

Goods to pay 75 per cent. ad valorem.—Brandy and other spirits, cordials.

Goods to pay 30 per cent. ad valorem.—Alabaster, almonds, anchovies, German silver, gold, and silver embroidery; articles worn by men, women and children, made wholly or in part by hand; asses, skins, balsams, cosmetics, &c.; baskets, bay rum, beads, benzoats, Bologna sausages, bracelets, &c.; gum elastic articles, brooms and brushes, cameos set, canes, capers, &c; cape made books, &c.; carpets and carpeting, &c.; carriages and parts, cassia, cayenne pepper, cheese, cinnamon, clocks coach and harness furniture, coal, coke, combs, compositions of glass, &c. when set; composition table tops, comfits, &c.; confectionary of all kinds; coral, cotlery of all kinds, dates, diamonds, &c.; when set in gold, &c.; dolls and toys of all kinds, epaulets, &c.; fans, feathers and flowers; figs, frames and sticks for umbrellas, furniture, cabinet; ginger, grapes, gum benzoin, hair pencils; hat bodies, of cotton; honey, human hair, ink and inkpowder; iron, in blooms, bolts, bars, loops, pigs, rods, slabs, or other form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron, scrap iron, vessels of cast iron, japanned ware, jewelry, jet or manufactures of jet, lead pencils, maccaroni, &c.; mace, manufactures of the cork tree, manufactures of bone, &c; manufactures of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, &c.; manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, worsted; linen, if embroidered or tambioured; manufactures of glass, colored, stained or painted, crystals of glass for watches, glasses for spectacles; paintings on glass, porcelain glass; manufactures of leather, manufactures of marble, of paper, of papier maché, of wood, of wool; medicinal preparations, metallic pens, mineral waters, molasses, muskets, rifles, &c; nutmegs, oil cloth, oils volatile, essential or expressed; olive oil, salad; olives, paper, paper boxes, and other fancy boxes; paper envelopes, parasols, parchment, pepper, pimento; plated and gilt ware, of all kinds; playing cards, plums, prepared fish, poultry and game, prunes, raisins, red chalk pencils; sadlery, of all kinds; salmon, preserved, scagliola table tops, sealing wax; cigars and manufactures of tobacco; side arms, silver plated metal, soaps, sugars, syrups of sugar; umbrellas, vellum, wafers, water color; wines of all kinds.

Goods to pay 25 per cent ad valorem.—Buttons of all kinds, baizes, buckings, &c.; cables and cordage; laces, &c. of cotton; manufactures of cotton, goat's hair or mohair; of silk, of worsted; slates other than roofing slate, woollen and worsted yarn, wool unmanufactured.

Goods to pay 20 per cent ad valorem.—Acids, ale, beer and porter; aloes, alum, amber, ambergris, anniseed, animal carbon, antimony, arrowroot; dyeing or tanning articles, not in a crude state; assafœtida, bacon, bananas, barley, beel, beeswax, berries, bismuth, bitter apple, blankets, blank books, blue vitriol, lumber, baran, boncho leaves, breccia, bronze powder, burgundy pitch, butter, cadmium, calamme, calomel, camphor, cantharides, caps, gloves, &c. made of cotton, cassia buds, castor oil, castorum, chromate of lead, chocolate, chromate, bichromate, hydrodate and prussiate of potash, cobalt, cocoa nuts, coculus indicus, copperas, copper, rods bolts, nails, and spikes; copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called brazier's copper; corks, cubebs, dried pulp; earthen, china and stone ware; emery, ether; feathers and downs, feldspar, fig blue, firewood; fish, smoked, salted, dried or pickled; fish glue, fish skins, flats, braids, plaits, sparture and willow squares; floss silks, flour of sulphur, Frankfort black, French chalk, fruit, fulminates, furs dressed on the skin; gamboge, ginger; glass tumblers, not cut or printed; glue, grass cloth, gunpowder; hair cloth, hair, &c. used for beds and mattresses; hams, hats and bonnets of straw, hats of wool, hat bodies of wool, hatters' plush of silk or cotton, hemp unmanufactured; hempseed, and linseed, and rapeseed oil; Indian corn and corn meal; Ipecacuanha, iridium, iris or orris root, ivory or bone black; jalap, juniper berries, jute, Sisal grass; coir and other vegetables substances, unmanufactured; lac, sulphur, lamp black, lard, leather, lead, lead pipes, lead shot, leeches, linen, liquorice paste, juice or root, litharge; malt, manganese; manufactures of hemp, of flax; marine coral, unmanufactured; floor matting, of flags, jute or grass; medicinal drugs, roots and leaves, in a crude state; metals unmanufactured; mineral and bituminous substances, crude; musical instruments; nitrate of lead, nuts, oats, ochres, oils (animal), olive oil other than salad, opium, oranges, lemons and limes, orange and lemon peel; patent mordant, paints, paper hangings, pearl barley; periodicals, and other works in the course of republication in the United States; pine apples, pitch, plantain, plumbago, pork, potatoes, potassa, Prussian blue, pumpkins, putty, quills, red chalk, rhubarb, rice or paddy, roofing slates; roll brimstone, Roman cement; rye and rye flour; saddlery, common, tinned or japanned; sago, sal soda, and all other carbonates of soda, salt, salts, sarsaparilla; sewing silks, shaddocks, sheathing, paper, shoes of India rubber, silk, twist, tanned and dressed skins, slate pencils, smalts, spermaceti candles, spirits of turpentine, sponge, spunk, squills, starch, stearine candles, stereotype plates, still bottoms, sulphates of barytes and quinine, tallow candles, tapioca, tar, thread laces, and insertings; tobacco unmanufactured; twine and pack thread, type metal, types, vanilla beans, verdigris, cotton velvet, velvet of cotton and silk, vermilion, vinegar, wax candles, whalebone, wheat, and wheat flour, white and red lead, whiting, white vitriol, window glass, unmanufactured wood woolen listings, yarn.

To pay 15 per cent ad valorem—Angola, Thibet, and goat's hair, unmanufactured; arsenic, Peruvian and quilla bark, Brazil paste, cedar wood, ebony, granadilla mahogany, rosewood, satin wood, codilla, glazier's diamonds, dragon's blood, extracts of indigo, logwood and madder, unmanufactured flax, gold and silver leaf, bronze and iron liquors, manna, marble in the rough, Dutch and bronze metal in the leaf, mineral chromes; sewing, darning and knitting needles; ozier or willow for baskets, paving tiles, sepia; steel in bars, plates, or sheets; zinc, spelter, or teutenugue, in sheets.

To pay 10 per cent ad valorem.—Ammonia, anatto, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers; building stones, cameos and mosaics, chronometers and parts, cocoa and cocoa shells, compositions of glass and plate, cork tree bark, cream tartar, cudbear; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, unset; engravings; flax, hemp, and rape seed; fullers' earth, hatters' furs, goldbeaters' skins, gunny cloth; hair of all kinds, uncleaned, unmanufactured; india rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets; lemon and lime juice, lime, music and music paper, maps and charts, nux vomica, palm and cocoanut oils, orpiment, palm-leaf, plaster of Paris, polishing stones, pumice, quick silver, rattans and reeds, rotten stone, sal amoniac, saltpetre, raw silk, soda ash, sulphuric acid, tatton, marrow and all other soap stocks, tearne tin plates, tinfoil, tin in plates and sheets, tin plates galvanized, watches and watch materials, wood or pustul.

To pay 5 per cent. ad valorem.—Alcornoque, barilla, bells, when old, or bell metal; bleaching powders; brass, in pigs or bars; old brass, bristles, burr stones, chalk, clay, cochineal; copper, in pigs and bars; old copper, flints, grindstones, gum Arabic, gum Barbary, gum East India, gum Jeddy, gum Senegal, gum substitute or burnt starch gum tragacanth, horns, bones and teeth, indigo, kelp, kermes, lac dye, lac spirits, madder, nation, nickel, paving stones, old pewter, rags; raw hides and skins, whether dried or salted; raw hides, pickled; safflower, saffron and saffron cake; salt petre or nitrate of soda, or potash when crude; seedlac, shellac, sumac; terra japonica, or catachu; tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks; tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured; turmeric; waste, or shoddy; weld; cinc, spelter, or teutenugue, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for.

All articles not specially provided for shall pay *Twenty per cent ad valorem*

The following to be admitted free of duty—Animals imported for breed; argol, or crude tartar berries; nuts and vegetables, unmanufactured, used for dyeing; all dyewoods in sticks; crude brimstone; gold and silver bullion; cabinet coins, medals, and collections of antiquities; coffee and tea when imported direct from place of growth in American vessels or foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges; coffee, the growth of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner; gold, silver, and copper coin; copper ore, copper imported for the United States mint; cotton, felt for sheathing vessels; fish, fresh caught; garden and other seeds not otherwise provided for; goods, wares and merchandize, the growth or manufacture of the United States, exported and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, on which no bounty or drawback has been allowed; green turtles, guano, household effects, old and in use of persons or families from abroad, not intended for sale, &c.; ivory, unmanufactured, ivory nuts or vegetable ivory, old junk, madder root, models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, nutgalls, oakum, spermaceti oil, whale and other fish of American fisheries, other articles produce of such fisheries, paintings and statuary of American artists, other paintings and statuary if imported as objects of taste, mother of pearl, personal and household effects of citizens dying abroad, plaster of paris unground, platina unmanufactured, sheathing copper, 48 by 14 inches, weight 14 to 34 ounces per square foot; sheath metal, specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; trees, shrubs, plants, and roots; wearing apparel in use and other personal effects, professional books, implements and tools of trade.

In any year in which there shall be a deficiency of revenue, 10 per cent ad valorem on tea and coffee, to take effect after the first quarter of the ensuing year.

Instead of the bounty on pickled fish, a drawback equal in amount to the duty on salt shall be paid.

Goods in public store on the 2d December, 1846, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if imported after that day.

Goods imported from this side the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, may remain in store for one hundred and fifty days; and, if imported from beyond those capes, one hundred and eighty days.

On entry, an addition to the cost or value of the invoice may be made by the person making the entry, so as to raise the value to the true market value, in the markets of the country whence imported, and to add all costs, &c. upon which amount, so made duty shall be assessed.

If the appraisers think the goods are undervalued with the intention of fraud, the goods may be taken for the use of the United States, and sold at auction, and the proceeds placed in the treasury; the owner to be paid the amount declared in the entry, and five per centum in addition. This to be the law till 1st January, 1848.

All revenue and custom-house officers who are not now sworn, to be sworn faithfully and diligently, to perform the duties of their offices respectively.

All acts and parts of acts repugnant, to be repealed!

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1846.

Non-Arrival of the Unicorn—Commerce of Baltimore—Circus—Burglars and Pick Pockets—The Markets—Stock Board, &c.

Considerable interest continues to be felt with respect to the non-arrival of the Unicorn. In a few days more the Caledonia will be due, and in all probability, may be expected before the Unicorn.

The following vessels are now loading at this port with flour, beef, pork, corn, &c., destined for the London market. The ship Alexandria, Capt. Jenney; the ship Richard Anderson, Capt. Bennett; the bark Paoli, Capt. Welch; the ship Eutaw, Capt. Ford, and the ship Sea, Capt. Freeman.

There is nothing of the slightest local interest occurring in Baltimore at present, as is usually the case when every kind of business is in a flourishing condition.

Our city is, however, flooded with burglars and pickpockets, and they have met with pretty good success in their vocation; strangers are, however, getting to be more on their guard, and the gentry have to use great care and caution to avoid detection.

Welch and Delavan's circus opened last night, to a crowded house; their grand pavilion, holding about 4000 persons being well filled. Howe's circus, with Madam Macarte, is now in Washington.

THE MARKETS.—The recent foreign news has had no effect on the flour market. There were sales on Monday of Howard street flour at $4 75, and on Tuesday morning at same rates. Receipt price $4 62½. City Mills held at $5—no transactions. Sales of Susquehanna flour at $4 81½. There is but little disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to operate. Rye flour $3 75. Sales of Whiskey in barrels are now being made at 24 cents, and of hogsheads at 23 cents per gallon. The demand is dull

STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.—The stock market remains in the same depressed condition The late foreign accounts have had little or no effect, and the market may remain quiet until the arrival of the steamer. The tightness in money works unfavorably for sellers; loans on stocks are rare—both banks and private capitalists having full employment at 6@12 per cent, with prospect of even increased rates. State sixes—numerous sellers at 74½, buyers at 73¾. I hear of nothing in other descriptions. Baltimore and Ohio Railway bonds, 100½ asked. Shares 46@46½. City six per cents of 1890 are motionless—sellers at 95@94½; 94½ offered for small amount. Maryland sixes are offered at 93. Five per cents 76@76½. Court House, 90 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1846.

Oregon Meeting.—Dread of War—Temperance Meeting to rebuke the Legislature—Forgeries—Satisfaction of the Politicians—Stocks, &c.

Two town meetings have been held in Independence square, during the present week; one on Monday, to elept an Oregon meeting, was a remarkably temperate affair, attended by scarcely a thousand persons, and their enthusiasm could scarcely be aroused by the spirited eloquence of a number of popular speakers. There can be no doubt that a war is dreaded by all who depend upon the prosperity of commerce; and though our population will be united enough, when the necessity becomes inevitable, yet they are cautious, not to take steps to provoke it. The second meeting was upon temperance, and was attended by barely three hundred persons. The object was to rebuke the Legislature for not passing the act, allowing the people to decide upon the granting of license, for the sale of liquor. The speeches delivered, abounded with eloquence, and it was rather mortifying, that the importance of the subject, to those engaged and interested in the good cause, did not cause a larger gathering.

During the present week several large forgeries have come to light. Paper to the amount of $20,000, purporting to be drawn or endorsed by a very extensive woollen manufacturer, near Fairmount, has been forged by one of the firm of another manufacturing house in the same vicinity, and some of our note brokers have suffered to a large amount. The person who committed the crime has since absquatulated; the other member of the firm is entirely guiltless of any knowledge of the transaction. There appears to have been a similar transaction, by which one or two of the city banks have suffered, but as they have got hold of some real estate as security, the particulars of the affair have not yet been suffered to come to light.

A meeting of manufacturers and mechanics is to be held this evening for the purpose of considering and determining upon a plan for procuring and forwarding to the National Exhibition of American Manufactures to be held at Washington, specimens of Pennsylvania manufactures.

The returns of the charter election in your city, give evidence of the rapid decline of the native party, and is highly satisfactory to both of the other parties. The whigs are satisfied to be defeated, so long as the natives have sunk below them in the scale of numbers.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

FIRST BOARD, April 15.—$1000 Reading RR Bonds, 6's, 72; 30 shares Vicksburg Bank, 63¾.

AFTER BOARD.—$1000 Reading RR Bonds, 6's, s 5 w n, 71½; 20 shares Girard Bank, 9⅝; $2000 State 5's, cash, 67¾; 450 shas Girard Bank, b 5, w n, 9⅝; 1000 Reading RR Bonds, 6's, 5 days, 71½; 37 shares Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, 49¾.

SECOND BOARD.—$2000 Reading Bonds, s 5, 71¾; 1000 d 71¼; 1000 do, 5 days, 71; 100 shares Girard Bank, cash, 9⅝; 1 do, s 5, w n, 9¾; 100 do, s 5, 9¾; 1000 Reading Bonds, s 5, 70¾; 100 shares Girard Bank, 9¾.

AFTER BOARD.—10 shares Manuf. & Mech. Bank, 25½; $1000 State 5's, 67¾; 5000 do, 5's, s 5, w n, 67.

Sales of Stocks at Boston.

BROKERS' BOARD, April 14.—104 shares Norwich & Worcester RR, 53¾; 25 do, 53¾; 25 do, s o 10 ds, 53¾; 25 do, s o 10 ds, 53¾; 25 do, 53¾; 25 do, b o 10 ds, 53¾; 75 do Long Island Railroad, 32¼; 50 do, 32¼; 6 do Conn. River RR, 92; 2 do Western RR, 94¾; 15 do. Charlestown Branch RR, b o 4 ds, 16¾; 50 do East Boston Co, s o 10 ds, no int, 14¼.

SECOND BOARD.—50 shares Long Island RR, 33; 50 do, 33¼; 100 do East Boston Co, s o 10 ds, 14¼; 10 do, 14¼.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT—William N. Friend, to be deputy postmaster at Petersburg, Virginia, vice John Minge, removed.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Wednesday, April 15.

ASHES.—To-day we notice sales in Pots at $3 87½, and some Pearls at $4 25.

BREADSTUFFS.—There was a little more doing this morning, and sales were made in Western at $5 37½, mostly for export The market, generally, is very inactive.

COTTON.—The market continues quiet, with a moderate demand, the sales being reported at 600 bales. There is no disposition to purchase large parcels at the present rates.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	New Orleans Mob'e & Texas.
Inferior,	— a —	— a —	— a —
Ordinary,	6 a 7	7 a 7⅛	7⅛ a 7⅜
Middling,	7⅜ a 7⅝	7⅜ a 7⅝	7⅜ a 7⅝
Good Middling,	7⅞ a 7⅞	7⅞ a 8⅛	8 a 8⅛
Middling Fair,	7⅞ a 8⅜	8⅛ a 8	8⅜ a 9
Fair,	8⅜ a 8⅝	8⅜ a 8⅝	9 a 9⅛
Fully Fair.	8⅝ a 8⅞	8⅝ a 9	9⅛ a 9⅜
Good Fair,	8 a 9	9⅛ a 9⅜	9⅜ a 10⅛
Fine.	none none	none none	11 a 12⅛

TEAS AT AUCTION—Imported per ship John Quincy Adams, from Canton. Terms—Notes at six months, payable in this city, to be made satisfactory to sellers.

Hyson—450 18lb bxs 53 cts per lb; 250 do 50.

Young Hyson—20 half chests 66½ cents; 14 do 65½; 19 do 60½; 52 do 60; 140 do 57; 119 do 55½; 163 do 55; 67 do 49½; 67 do 46; 197 do 45½; 494 do 45; 123 do 44; 138 do 44½; 246 do 43½; 398 do 43; 123 do 42½; 153 do 42; 120 do 41½; 155 do 41; 370 do 40½; 376 do 40; 39 do 39½; 254 do 39; 50 do 36; 40 do 32; 21 do withdrawn.

Hyson Skin—10 half chests 60 cts; 20 do 59; 5 do and 5 chests 43; 15 chests 41; 16 do 40; 5 do 35; 14 do 33½; 6 do 32; 10 do 29½; 20 do 29; 140 do 27½; 85 do 27½; 14 do 26½; 36 do withdrawn.

Twankay—243 half chests 29 cents; 116 do 28½, 318 do withdrawn.

Gunpowder—70 half chests 44 cents; 500 6lb boxes 42½; 150 canses 2lb cannisters 47½; 850 13lb boxes 360 6 lb do and 143 cases withdrawn.

Imperial - 20 half chests 52; 23 do 50½; 37 do 50; 250 6lb boxes 44½; 660 13lb boxes 410 6lb do withdrawn.

Oolong—50 boxes 49 cents; 110 do 48; 120 do half chests 30.

Gokn Oolong—27 half chests 26; 39 do withdrawn.

Powchong—40 half chests 35½; 50 do 35; 20 do 33½; 50 32½; 430 do withdrawn.

Orange Pekoe—59 half chests 30 cts; 35 do and 100 bxs 27; 55 do 26½; 325 boxes 26.

Mohee Souchong—50 boxes 26;