United States, then at the power of Great Britain, upon whose dominions the sun never sets. With the extent of those dominions, would the war be extended? The roll of her hostile drums would be heard through the twenty-four hours of the day. And as for us, wherever the waters flow or the sun rises, we should find her in arms against us. As to the extents of the debts of a war, we would leave that question with the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.) He had given, from his superior vision, knowledge and experience, a statistical statement of the liabilities we should incur. And his estimates were not overrated, when we look at past history—at the war of the revolution, which lasted seven years. It was our solemn duty to look at the consequences, and cost of a war in the face—to count the cost and calculate the consequences. The Senator from South Carolina, was not beyond the probable estimates of a war with England at this crisis, in placing the expenses at five hundred millions, and this was a debt for the tax-paying people to redeem. The sweat of the poorest man in the country would be exacted from him to redeem the payment of this debt of war. Will not the President of the United States take all these views into consideration? If he did not, he must be under the influence of a most strange and unnatural fatuity. Mr. Crittenden turned to a review of the blessings of peace. It would seem from our unparalleled progress that the intellect and judgment of men had just broken loose from the thraldom of the dark ages. Never had such progress in the works of art, of improvement, of civilization, been witnessed upon the face of the earth. It was but some 200 years ago that a small band of pilgrims landed among the snows of New England. And what have been the results? Their followers and descendants have peopled a wilderness, and have built up and established an empire; and the little child is now living who will see the day when this great nation shall command the suffrages of two hundred millions of people. We have no conquests by arms to make in this glorious achievement. Peace will accomplish it all. And oh! how proud should we be of this divine inheritance! It is our's, our's by peace, and why take up arms in hurrying to-day that which by our destiny we shall fulfil and accomplish to-morrow? But it did appear that there were those who were not satisfied with this rapid speed we were making, almost transcending the speed of the mind. They were not satisfied, but must have recourse to artificial stimulants to assist us. For himself he had no fear, but an abiding faith in an inevitable, irresistible and undefeasible destiny. With this view he looked upon all European schemes as unsufficient to check our progress, and all such schemes as M. Guizot's "balance of power," if they awakened any feeling at all, it was something calculated to elevate our pride, that already we should be of so much importance in the eyes of the kingdoms of Europe. Mr. Crittenden, in illustration of this branch of the argument, related an anecdote of the French Count Vergennes, of the last century. This count had suggested, that the great nation of the Cherokees, extending westward from the Holsten and Tennessee rivers, would act as a barrier, to the progress of the people of the United States, across the Alleghanies, or that otherwise they might ultimately penetrate as far as the Mississippi river. At that day as well as this, there was an idea in France of establishing the balance of power. (general laughter.) And fifty years hence our people would look back with wonder, at our alarm of to-day, and hastening to seize what must soon fall into our hands. It cannot be avoided, nor arrested, except by our own folly and wickedness. The glory and beauty of our principles must extend everywhere. Already we see their radiance diffusing itself all around. Without drawing a sword, we shall erect an empire more powerful and extensive than Roman legions ever saw. Why need we, then, go to war? Why hasten to pluck the green fruit from the tree, when soon it must fall ripe at our feet? A part of our conquering element was a character of justice to all. He prod to all, and go on and prosper, and from us shall spring an empire which shall hold a sceptre such as no Emperor ever held in his hands. But let us not mar our fortune by headlong rashness, nor arrest this glorious work.—The President would, doubtless, consider all these things. There was something redeeming and regenerating in his office, exalting him above party influences, where the interests of all were at stake. He would be proud, in surrendering what is due to peace, of having done nothing in his day and generation to impede the progress and the destiny of his country. But if he shall use the notice as an instrument of war, the responsibility that would fall upon him no language could describe. It ought to bear a just proportion to that degree of honor which would be his in performing his duty faithfully and well. After a series of most eloquent observations upon the impediments to our progress which must result from war, Mr. Crittenden came to a notice of the recent lugubrious lamentations of Mr. Dickinson over the frequent surrenders of territory to Great Britain. Mr. C. had read the history of the country differently, and referred to the day when the boundaries of the country were limited to Maine and Georgia. Now the Sedator from New York, and no other Senator, knew not where our boundaries were. God only knows; but if they are any where, it is just where we please to define them.—After enlarging upon this topic to the edification and delight of all who heard him, Mr. Crittenden sale the complaints of the Senator from New York, about our surrenders of territory, reminded him of an anecdote of Gen. Rapp. An officer had appeared before Napoleon for promotion. "No, sir," said the Emperor; "it was so in our day, Rapp; we were not promoted quite so rapidly." "True, sire," said Rapp, "but you have made up famously for it since." And so, said Mr. Crittenden, have we. A few barren hills may have been surrendered, but we have gained millions of acres. Mr. C. next passed to the condemnations of Senators of the line of forty-nine, and regretted them, because they imputed disgrace to the country, and disgrace to Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, and all their successors. He was glad to believe that the Senator from Michigan was inclining to the line of forty-nine. Mr. Crittenden next spoke of the alternative of arbitration as a wise and dignified plan of settlement, and as a medium, of which no sufficient reason had been given for its rejection. From these general questions, Mr. Crittenden diverged to a statement of his official connection with the McLeod case, under Gen. Harrison. Referring to the excitement on both sides of the line, attending the Canadian outbreak of 1837, and to the case of the Caroline, he said it was proved that that low, paltry, braggart and coward, McLeod, was not there, notwithstanding his boast of it, and the exhibition of his arms had led to his arrest and imprisonment. Under instructions from Gen. Harrison, Mr. C. said he had proceeded to Lockport, New York, at which place, on March 22, 1838, it had been understood the trial was to come on. The British government having assumed the act of the Caroline, and demanded the release of McLeod, and having protested against any personal violence toward him, the instructions of Gen. Harrison to Mr. Crittenden, (Attorney General,) were to see that his trial was so conducted that the results might be put upon record, and if necessary and possible, that an appeal might be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. But no unlawful or oppressive interference had been made with the course of justice in the New York courts. Mr. Crittenden justified the course which the government had pursued from the precedents of Gen. Washington's administration in 1795, and from the trial of Aaron Burr under Mr. Jefferson, at Richmond, and at Chilicothe. Mr. Crittenden did not act under the authority of the Secretary of State, but of the President.

Mr. Webster, (across to Mr. C.) said this was evident from the instructions themselves.

Mr. Crittenden.—Yes, sir. He then stated that under these instructions he had called on Governor Seward, and a conversation with him. The Governor was unwilling to enter a *nolle prosequi*—he was unwilling to arrest the trial; but would pardon McLeod if convicted, because he had positive proof that he was not present in the assault upon the Caroline—that he was not there. With this Mr. Crittenden was satisfied, because, from the language of the demand of release from Mr. Fox, it was apparent, that as long as no personal violence was done to the prisoner, there was no danger of a rupture with England, about the paltry braggart. Governor Seward did perhaps object to the retaining of a Mr. Spencer as counsel for the prosecution, he having already been retained by the prisoner. This was all. Recurring, then, to the general question, Mr. C. adverted to the remark of the Senator from Texas, that it would be a derogation of the dignity of the office of the President to instruct him in regard to the notice.

Gen. Houston explained that he had made the remark in no offensive sense whatever.

Mr. Crittenden thought the senator from Texas, after his long absence, had not brought back to his brotherhood of the Senate American feelings or American sentiments stronger than those entertained by every senator around him. The amendments proposed were offered in no servile spirit, but from a sense of justice to ourselves and to the subject under consideration. Negotiations were now suspended. The ministers of the two governments were looking at each other, and the question was which of them should speak first; and unless this diplomatic punctilio be settled, there may be a few hundred thousand throats cut on each side, and then he supposed the question would settle itself. The senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen,) had compared England to a large, overgrown, disjointed pauper, with one leg in the East Indies, and another stretched across to the West Indies, and with his arms spraggling over other parts of the world. But pauper as he was, Mr. C. argued for the preservation of the peace. The senator from Arkansas, (Mr. Ashley,) had gone into an estimate of our physical strength. He had represented, from statistical calculations, that we have 418 young men every day arriving at maturity; and if, in a war, we should lose that number per diem, what matters it? we shall be just as well off at the close of the war as when we begun. There is, however, one little difference. The men that will be left will be very old men, (laughter,) and not so very well adapted to keep up the population. (General explosion of laughter all around.) Mr. C. desired to consider this in a serious light. The question was one demanding serious negotiations. He believed it must be settled by negotiation. There was no excuse for a failure, and a failure would involve the highest criminality of the one government or the other. He hoped it would not be on our side. He desired to see our government always right—he would be with his country right or wrong, but he wished her always right to be. Let us then put her in the right; and while, for his part, he should be very glad to get 54 40, he would be satisfied with a settlement upon 49.

Mr. Allen said, that sixty five days ago he had opened this discussion. He did not now purpose to prolong the debate by a reply to the many things said in opposition to his views. He would waive the privilege. His object was to move now to lay upon the table the original resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with a view of moving the adoption of the resolutions from the House.

Mr. Pennybacker wished to state his reasons for the vote he should give.

Mr. Allen explained that the Senator would have an opportunity after the first motion to lay upon the table was voted upon.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, asked the question.

Mr. Allen stated it.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, called for the ayes and noes. Withdrawn.

And the original resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Relations was laid on the table. It simply authorized the President to give the notice.

And the Senate took up the resolutions from the House, authorizing the President to give the notice, and with a proviso that the notice shall not be construed to interfere with the resumption or progress of negotiations, as follows:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the northwest coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, and signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

2. And be it further resolved, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

The Vice President stated the question.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, proposed an amendment, consisting of a preamble and resolution, as a substitute to the House resolutions, identical with the proposition of Mr. Crittenden, except that in the preamble Mr. Johnson suggests not a "settlement," but an "amicable settlement," and that the whole of the proviso of Mr. Crittenden be stricken out, leaving the notice entirely at the discration of the President.

Mr. Allen proposed to strike out and amend by inserting a preamble from the President's message, urging the protection of our citizens in Oregon, and the maintainance of our just rights.

Mr. Sevier declared that all preambles were out of order.

Mr. Johnson then moved to insert his preamble and resolutions after the word "Resolved," in the House resolutions.

Some further conversation passed between Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Sevier, and Mr. Mangum, upon a point of order involved in the offering the amendment of Mr. Johnson.

The amendment of Mr. Johnson was allowed admissible as an amendment to the amendment of the House.

Mr. Calhoun thought it was not exactly in order to "Resolve" a preamble.

With some conversation across,

Mr. Allen offered his amendment striking out the preamble to the resolutions of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and inserting the extract alluded to from the President's message, as a preamble in lieu of the matter stricken out.

Mr Calhoun thought that such a proposition to amend was an absurdity.

Mr. Allen (a little excited) contended that his proposition of a preamble was as pertinent to the case as the preamble of Mr. Johnson, and a little more so; and Mr. Allen to prove it. read from the President's message the very language of the amendment for a preamble which he proposed, urging the protection of our settlers, and the maintenance of our just rights.

Mr. Pennybacker wished in a few words to expound his position. He briefly recapitulated the proceedings in the Senate, and the ultra declarations of Senators which had induced him to side with the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Colquitt,) not now in his seat, in his amendment for "negotiation and compromise." Asked to read from the President's message—(evident manifestation of annoyance) -hoped the Senate would indulge him notwithstanding; read accordingly from the President's message, concerning the "inadmissible demands" of the British government, and that "no compromise which this government could accept" would be offered by Great Britain. Now the state of the facts having changed, the conduct of the President, if he should change, would be entirely justified; nay, indeed a change is demanded from the change in the state of the facts. Read also from Mr. Buchanan's last letter on arbitration, expressing the hope of a peaceable settlement; and Mr. P. asked how could the Secretary of State expect a peaceable settlement, unless he were willing to recede from the extreme line of fifty-four forty. These, Mr. Pennybacker said, were his opinions seven weeks ago; and they were designed to counteract the assumptions of the 54 40 party; but since then the discussion of the question had gone far to correct the impressions of the public mind in respect to the extent and clearness of our claims. The necessity then of voting for Mr. Colquitt's resolution had passed by. Mr. P. was, therefore, free to go for the resolutions from the House, relying upon the disposition and the wish of the Executive to a peaceable adjustment. Mr. Pennybacker next read from Justice Story, defining the character of treaties and the power of the Legislature over them. Next he analyzed the several resolutions and amendments proposed, looking at them all with a view to an amicable and honorable arrangement upon this Oregon question. Next he took up the proposition of arbitration, and argued that England knew the proposition would be rejected; but that it was proposed with a view of strengthening the British pretensions to fairness and justice in the eyes of the world, should war unfortunately result from this dispute. Mr. P. suggested that he had an amendment, which if it were expedient to offer, he would submit. It proposed to express a hope in a peaceable settlement, in the language of Mr. Buchanan. But Mr. P. was willing to go for the House resolutions, and believed that the President in giving the notice would explain the desire of this government to a pacific adjudication, in a manner that cannot fail to lead to this desirable result. Looking to the course of the Senate—the evident sense of the Senate—and the evident sense of the country, in favor of 49, Mr. P. could not imagine that the President would fail to exercise himself with the view to the settlement upon this only available boundary by peaceable means.

As soon as Mr. Pennybacker took his seat, there were unanimous cries of "Question," "question," "question."

With some conversation, the question was declared to be upon Mr. Allen's amendment to Mr. Johnson's amendment to the House resolution; Mr. Allen proposing to strike out Mr. Johnson's preamble, and to insert a passage, as a preamble, from the President's message, declaring the necessity of "maintaining our just rights" in Oregon," &c.

The ayes and noes were called, and resulted—ayes 22, noes 32, to wit:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott—22.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Heywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—32.

The question then recurring on Mr. Johnson's proposition,

Mr. Breese, with some remarks upon the delegation of the power to the President as not in order, moved to strike out from Mr. Johnson's resolution, "at his discretion," leaving it a naked authority to give the notice, without any discretion whatever. Ayes 22, noes 32.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jenness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney—22.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge—32.

Mr. Johnson's amendment was agreed to—ayes 30, noes 24, and was reported to the Senate as follows:—

Whereas, by the convention concluded on the 20th day of October, 1818, 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, 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly 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 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 jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its 2d article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory:

Be it 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 British government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

And the third reading was ordered, ayes 40, noes 14, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Heywood, Houston, Huntingdon, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—40.

Nays—Messrs Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

And *vice versa* the resolution was passed.

And, on motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate agreed to adjourn over to Monday next.

And with some resistance from Mr. Fairfield, the Senate adjourned according to agreement.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, April 16, 1846.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

Committees were called for reports, among them was one by

Mr. Lawrence, from the Committee of Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of Messrs. Buscario and Paig, asking for a return of discriminating duties paid on 1600 barrels of flour, shipped for and landed at Montevideo, made a favorable report, accompanied by a bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

From a reading of the report which accompanies the bill, it appears that Messrs. Buscario and Paig, are merchants of Havana, and are the owners of the Spanish brig Restaurador, which vessel arrived in Baltimore, from Havana, in 1839, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, etc., consigned to F. W. Brune and Sons, who were directed by Mr. Howle and Sons to make a shipment of flour for their account, by said vessel, to Montevideo, and to engage, on freight for the same place, what goods might be wanted to fill her; but no freight offering, Messrs. Brune and Sons put on board fifteen hundred barrels of flour, in conformity with their instructions; but on learning at the Custom House, that they would be required to give a bond for an amount equal to the value of the vessel and cargo, as a guarantee that the flour should not be landed at a Spanish port, as prescribed in the third section of the act, "concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels," approved June 30, 1834, they declined incurring the responsibility, changed the destination of the vessel, and sent her back to Havana, after paying the discriminating duties, imposed by the second section of the act before mentioned; and for the return of which they petitioned. They produce documents to show that on the arrival of the vessel at Havana they protested against the course pursued by their agents, Messrs Brune and Sons, and did not suffer the vessel to break bulk, but ordered her to Montevideo, with her entire cargo; they also produce documents to prove the landing of the flour at Montevideo. The Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Woodbury,) on being applied to for the return of this duty, expressed his regret that there was no provision of law that would authorize his doing so. The committee are of the opinion that this duty should be returned, and therefore reported the bill.

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT UTICA.

Mr. McClelland, from the Committee on Commerce, made an unfavorable report on the petition of citizens of Oneida, to abolish the office of Inspector of Customs, at Utica, New York; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A NEW COLLECTION DISTRICT.

Mr. McClelland, from the same committee, reported a bill to establish a collection district of Brunswick, Georgia, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

WHITEHALL—DRAWBACK.

Mr McClelland also reported a bill to extend to Whitehall and the collective district of Champlain, the privileges granted by the seventh article of the act of March 3, 1845, entitled an act "Allowing drawback on foreign merchandize exported in original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States."

The bill was laid over, for the present, and ordered to be printed.

Other reports from committees were made, but the above only are of general public interest.

PROTECTION TO SETTLERS IN OREGON.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the 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 occupation of the same.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, being entitled to the floor, opposed the bill, as being of an indefinite character, deceptive, disastrous, and inexpedient; and not only indefinite, but impotent. It proposed that the jurisdiction of Iowa should be extended over the territory west of the Rocky Mountains; but where was the necessity for passing this bill before we knew what portion of it belonged to us? there being various and conflicting opinions in this particular. He had within the last few days received two books on this subject: we already have Mr. Greenhow's. The French book gives us to 49, the American to 54 40, and the English none at all. If gentlemen intended to claim to 54 40, let them say so. It was already inscribed on doors, fences, and sign-posts. Why, then, shrink? Let gentlemen toe the mark. He did not ask them to put 54 40 in the bill, but to put in what they meant. The great question was, whether this measure, if acceded to, was to result in unnecessary war; if so, they should buckle on their armor, and prepare to fight it out. Gentlemen should pause; by precipitate action they might place our country in a position to England similar to that which it held to Mexico. They had just learned that Mr. Slidell had not been received; and it might result that Mr. McLane would not continue to be accredited, and, as a consequence, no negotiation on the subject of Oregon be conducted and concluded.

Mr. Wood arose, not for the purpose of making a speech, but to offer a substitute for the first section of the bill.

The Chairman remarked that it would not now be in order.

Mr. Wood gave notice that he would read the amendment before he resumed his seat. [Voices—"Do it now."] He sent it to the Clerk, and it was read, to the effect that our laws shall extend over the territory in a manner similar to the British laws, (leaving the question of boundary with the Executive and treaty-making power,) and not interfering with British subjects. It had been asserted that this bill proposed to go no farther than the British act; but it was not so; and, at the request of Mr. Wood, the Clerk read the first act passed by Parliament, from which it appeared that it was designed to apply to all offences committed, not in Lower or Upper Canada, (and not to come into any conflict with any civil government of the United States of America,) but in what was called the "Indian country," and that country "contiguous to Canada." This act recognized the claims of the United States. He would go as far as Great Britain had gone in extending jurisdiction, but he could not entrench on the President and the treaty-making power, and assist to decide the question of title in this House. It was with that view, and not for the purpose of making a speech, as he had said, that he arose to move the amendment.

Mr. Phelps contended that Great Britain had no right to the territory, and insisted that our citizens should be protected by our laws. When the joint occupation shall have been terminated, then it will become necessary to assert our exclusive rights, unless our title shall be settled by negotiation. He was unwilling to do any thing to prevent negotiation on the subject. Entertaining, however, the opinion that our title is good, and believing that we are entitled to the whole of Oregon up to the Russian line, he would be prepared, when the joint convention shall have terminated, to assert our rights to the whole of this country.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, took the ground that our laws should be extended over our own citizens in Oregon, only until the termination of the joint convention; beyond that he was not willing to go, and beyond that we were not required to go by the recommendation of the President. This bill goes beyond that; it was not confined to our own citizens at all. It was not limited to the continuance of the convention; and on that ground he would oppose it. If these objections could be obviated, it should have his support. If, however, the general desire was to protect our own citizens, without interfering with the rights of others, beyond the period of the convention, and if this was the understanding, he hoped that gentlemen on all sides would come together, and act with unanimity.

Mr. Wick examined our claims to Oregon, and insisted that it was right to pass this bill. He believed, however Great Britain wanted to fight; she had some old scores to rub out. The battle of New Orleans was a reproach to that proud nation, and she didn't feel well under it. He believed that that government intended to seek a conflict. The next proposition for settlement, should come from the British government. She knows (from an offer having been made by Mr. Polk) what we are willing to do, and we don't know what she will do. Our duty is to go forward, and assert, specifically, what we believe to be our rights. Every vote, therefore, which he would give, would be given with this view. He detested big-swelling words in the law—they remind him of the boy whistling in the grave-yard to keep his courage up. He wanted a plain, straight-forward carrying out of the President's views with reference to Oregon. If ever there was a call on Congress to walk right forward and do what was right, that time was now.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, did not believe that there was a man in either branch of Congress, or in the United States, but who would, if necessary, fight for the line of 49. The people hereafter would be less disposed to yield than now. The time may come when the question will be on dividing the territory between 49 and 54 40, and not whether we will stand on the line of 49. He believed with the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Wick,) that Great Britain, from the fact that the proposition had already been made to her, had reason to believe that, if she should return upon us the offer, it would be accepted by the President. It appeared to him that we ought to vote to extend our laws over our citizens in Oregon, as the government of Great Britain did over her citizens many years ago.

Mr. Pollock contended, that Great Britain having extended her laws over her subjects, we were bound to extend our laws over our citizens. He would vote most cheerfully for an extension of our laws; the bill, however, did not exactly suit his views, and he should therefore vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Vinton) that nothing in the act shall be so construed, as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain, of any rights or privileges secured to them, by the convention of 1827. He hoped that no proposition, offering a compromise at 49, would emanate from this government. Much as he dreaded the horrors of war, he repeated, he hoped for the honor of the nation, and the consistency and character of our people, that any proposition of that character would proceed from the executive branch. It was now for England to make an offer of 49, and for us to consider it. If it should be made, he would not condemn the President for accepting it; he must accept it to be consistent. In all our negotiations with England, Congress should maintain a firm and dignified position, for he would rather lose all of Oregon, than any portion of it should be preserved with dishonor.

At a quarter to three o'clock, the committee rose, and The House adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Friday, April 17.

Ashes—We hear of no sales in either descriptions—Pots are held at $3 87½ and Pearls at $4 25.

Breadstuffs—The market in the various articles under this head, are yet dull of sale. Operators are not desirous to transact until receipt of the expected foreign news. Since onr report of yesterday however, there were sales, though not extensive, in western of common brand at $5 37). Southern descriptions are yet dull. We hear of no sales in Wheat, Rye was sold at 74 cts. Southern Corn is held at 66 cts., Jersey 69 to 70 cts. The stock of flour at Brockport on the 14th inst. is said to be about 1,000 bbls.; wheat 10,000 bushels. At Cuylerville, April 14th, Flour 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Oats 28,000; Corn 2,000; Barley 2,000. At Moscow, April 13th, 8,000 to 10,000 bushels Wheat.

Cotton.—The transactions to-day are again small, but without any further change in rates. We continue to quote—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.		Florida.		New Orleans Mob's & Texas.	
Inferior,	—	a —	—	a —	—	a —
Ordinary,	6	a 7	7	a 7¼	7¼	a 7½
Middling,	7⅜	a 7¾	7½	a 7⅞	7⅞	a 8
Good Middling,	7⅞	a 7⅞	7⅞	a 8¼	8	a 8⅜
Middling Fair,	7⅞	a 8⅜	8⅛	a 8	8⅜	a 9
Fair,	8⅜	a 9⅜	8⅜	a 8⅜	9	a 9⅜
Fully Fair.	8⅜	a 8⅜	8⅜	a 9	9⅜	a 9⅞
Good Fair,	8	a 9	9⅜	a 9⅜	9⅞	a 10⅜
Fine,	none	none	none	none	11	a 12⅜

Family Provision Market.—The different markets and some of our best meat shops, are, as usual, plentifully supplied with the general variety of meats, of this season of the year. Beef of first quality is in demand, and prices have advanced. Fulton and Washington markets, at this time, are worth the visit of our young ladies in their early walks, to see the show of roses, tulips, and the many kinds of early flowers. With Poultry, very little of a fair quality. Wild game, with pigeons and snipe, not so plenty. Fish of all kinds we may say in abundance, with shad and a few salmon. Vegetables continue plenty, with some fine radishes from Gilbert. Fresh butter and eggs in large quantities, and prices vary almost daily.

Apples, bri...	$1 50	a 3 —	Teal, do.....	0 37	a 0 50
Beef, ch'e pcs..	0 9	a 0 12	Turkeys, do...	0 75	a 1 75
Do. corned....	0 5	a 0 8	Geese, do.....	0 50	a 1 50
Beets, bush...	0 50	a 0 —	Crabs, do.....	0 62½	a 0 87
Cucumbers, 100	0 50	a 0 60	Chickens, do...	0 37½	a 0 62
Cabbage.....	0 [illegible]	a 0 5	Sea Bass.....	0 8	a 0 10½
Celery, bu'h....	0 10	a 0 12	Striped do.....	0 8	a 0 10½
Carrots, bush..	0 75	a 0 0	Flounders, bu'h	0 10	a 0 12
Cranberries ½pk	37½c	a 0 0	Eels, per lb.....	0 6	a 0 8
Onions, bush...	0 50	a 0 62½	Fresh Cod, lb..	0 50	a 0 6
Squash.....	0 12	a 0 18	Crabs, do.....	0 12	a 0 18
Veal, pound....	0 7	a 0 12	Lobsters.....	0 8	a 0 —
Potatoes.....	0 75	a 1 0	Butter, fresh...	0 18	a 0 25
Do. sweet, bush.	1 50	a 2 00	Eggs, per doz..	1 0	a 0 0
Pork, fresh....	0 5½c	a 0 6	Cheese, per lb.	0 6	a 0 9
Parsnips bu'h....	0 50	a 0 0	Lard, do.....	0 9	a 0 10
Wild Duck, do.	0 50	a 0 75	Tame Pig's, doz.	1 0	a 1 50
Tame Ducks, pair	62½c	0 0	Salmy doz....	0 50	a 0 0

Texas at Auction—Imported in the ship Montauk. Terms—Notes at six months, payable in this city, to be made satisfactory to sellers.

Hyson—5 16lb bxs $1 02 per lb; 10 hf chs 96 cts; 26 do 95½; 39 chests 61; 260 13lb bxs 56.

Young Hyson—23 hf chs 82; 27 do 81; 26 do 76; 70 do 65½; 114 do 65; 56 do 64½; 33 do 63; 43 do 55½; 30 do 53; 548 do 52½; 107 do 52; 93 do 51½; 10 do 50; 151 do 49; 72 48½; 225 do 48; 31 do 46½; 149 do 45½; 150 do 45; 92 do 44; 10 do 43½; 145 do 47; 162 do 42½; 154 do 42; 82 do 41½; 117 do 41; 15 do 40½; 213 do 40; 195 do 39; 30 do 38½; 322 do 38; 204 do 37½; 30 do 37; 10 do 36½; 37 do 36; 24 do 35½; 65 do 34; 2 cases 13lb bxs 94; 100 do 90; 289 hf chs 6 cases withdrawn.

Gunpowder—5 hf chts $1 05; 17 do 95 cts; 40 do 58½; 132 do 58; 82 do 57½; 41 do 57; 104 do 56½; 93 do 56; 154 do 55½; 6 do 55; 26 do 54½; 47 do 53; 171 do 53½; 750 12lb bxs 38a40; 1575 6lb do 38½a47; 230 cases canisters 43a75; 25 do 18lb bxs $1 20.

Real Estate at Auction—Lot on South side 23d street near 4th Avenue, 25 by 98½ feet—$4,800.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

April 16—At market, 1,700 head, mostly Ohio Beef Cattle, including 900 driven to New York; 200 Cows and Calves; 520 Swine; and 1,400 Sheep.

Prices—Beeves—The principal sales range at $5a5½ the 100 lbs—about 100 left unsold.

Cowes and Calves sell at $15a30.

Swine brought $4½a5½ the 100 lbs.

Sheep—We quote at $2a4½ each, as in quality.

Hay—The market well supplied, and the price of good timothy has been 110a125c the cwt. Straw sells at $5a6 the 100 bundles.

Foreign Markets.

St. Jago de Cuba, April 1.—There is an increased demand for bag coffee, of which two thousand bags are now going to Havana. Muscovado Sugars are in active demand at 2½ a 2¾. Mess beef $9; American jerked beef $7 50 per 100 pounds; butter 14 a 17½; candles 10s and 12s. 10½; sperm do long 6's 38; cheese 15; codfish $3 75; flour American and Spanish $12; hams $14; lard 12½; whale oil 50; onions $4 52; pork $30 50; mess do $18a18 50; sheer or bacon 10; potatoes 4; soap 7a9; boards $27a27 50; hoops 42a50; hhd shooks and heads $1 60a2; sugar box shooks 80; coffee 11½a12; sugar, 1 white 2 brown 4a5; white alone 5; brown alone 4; molasses, per cask of 110 gallons $13 50.

Sales of Stocks at Boston.

Brokers' Board, April 16.—175 shares Norwich & Worcester RR, 42; 25 do 52¾; 112 do Long Island RR, 31¾; 2000 do, s o 10 do, 31¾; 3 do, 31¾; 63 do 31¾; 15 Western RR, 94¾; 22 do 94½; 20 do Boston & Worcester RR 116¼; 10 do Eastern RR 107¾; 3 do Eastern RR N H 108; 50 do East Boston Co s o 10 do 14¾; 50 do 14¾; 1,000 Phil & Reading RR Bds 1850, 71¾.

Second Board—25 shares Norwich & Worcester RR, s o 10 do, 52; 25 do, b o 10 do, 53¾; 25 Long Island Rrt 31¾; 25 do do 22.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

First Board, April 17.—100 shares U. S. Bank, n b5 4¼; 50 do, s 5, 4¼; 10 do Girard Bank, 9; 50 do Reading RR, s5, Wds 31¾; $1000 State 5's, 66¾.

After Board—50 shares Reading RR, 31¾; 100 do Girard Bank, b5, 9¼; $5,000 State 5's, 66¾; 1000 Reading RRBonds, 70¾.

Second Board.—97 shares Girard Bank, 9¼; 700 do b5, 9¼; $5000 State 5's, 66¾; 8 shares Mechanics' Bank, 25; 13 do 24¾; 100 do Reading RR, 31¾; $10,000 State 5's, 66¾; 10,000 do b5, 66¾; 50 do Reading RR, 31¾.

After Board.—$1000 Reading RR Bonds, 70¾; 5000 do 70¾; 5000 State 5's, 66¾.

Latest Dates.

RECEIVED AT THE NEW YORK HERALD OFFICE.

Asjier	Nov. 21	Manila	Dec. 12
Africa	Feb. 27	Madras	Jan. 26
Aruanza Bay	Mar. 11	Malaga	Jan. 19
Antigua	Mar. 5	Madeira	Feb. 8
Aux Cayes	Mar. 28	Mauritius	Dec. 19
Augustine Bay	May 22	Maracaibo	Mar. 9
Batavia	Nov. 12	Manzanilla	Mar. 19
Bay of Islands, N. Z.	Nov. 30	Matanzas	Mar. 28
Bermuda	Apl. 3	Mayaguez	Apl. 2
Buenos Ayres	Jan. 10	Mazatlan	Feb. 11
Belize, Hon	Mar. 14	Matamoras	Mar. 13
Barbadoes	Jan. 17	Monterey	Dec. 7
Bogota	July 20	Montevideo	Feb. 10
Bonaire	Mar. 24	Merida, (Yucatan)	Mar. 21
Bahia	Nov. 5	Nassau, N. P	Apl. 1
Bombay	Feb. 3	Oahu, S. I	Dec. 1
Cape Town, C. G. H.	Feb. 7	Oregon	July 20
Calcutta	Jan. 22	Para	Mar. 20
Cardenas	Mar. 23	Paris	Mar. 4
Chagres	July 26	Port au Prince	Mar. 30
Corpus Christi	Mar. 11	Porto Cabello	Mar. 26
Cuenfuegos	Mar. 6	Point Petre, Guad	Feb. 28
Cape Haytien	Apl. 2	Pernambuco	Mar. 13
Caracoa	Mar. 28	Panama	Sept. 17