





CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1846.
SENATE.—The Senate after being in session half an hour, during which no business of importance was transacted, went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned over until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the terms of a treaty concluded at Paris, in March, 1841, and providing for a settlement of the claims of American citizens against that government. The bill proposes that the Attorney General shall adjudicate the claims.

On motion of Mr. J. Q. Adams, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

Several private bills were reported from the Standing Committees, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and the debate on the Oregon question was resumed.

Mr. Cooke of Tenn., who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee at length in opposition to giving the notice. He argued, that if given, it would lead to a suspension of negotiation, the inevitable result of which would be a war with Great Britain. Mr. C. descanted at length upon the horrors of war, and thought we ought to count the cost before we heedlessly plunge into it.

Mr. Bedinger next obtained the floor, and gave the reasons which should induce him to vote against giving the notice. He thought that England deserved a good drubbing at our hands, but she could afford to wait for it, and we could, for a short period at least, very well delay its infliction. He thought that Oregon was ours—aye every rod and acre of it, and said he, "we will have it." He was in favor of extending a territorial government over the country, establishing block-houses, post routes, Indian agencies, &c., and would refuse any offer of compromise, should England think proper to make one. He wanted the whole of Oregon, and by delay we should gain time—the truth-teller, and the overthrower of thrones. "What had we gained by delay so far? We have gained at least 7,000 settlers—sturdy sons of the West—in the broad bosom of the Oregon."

Mr. Bedinger thought that if England should reconsider the question and agree to take the portion of the territory that had been offered to her, it would do so for the administration to give it to her. It would raise an uproar that would—should shame it. He did not think war would come out of the policy he advocated. He did not think that Great Britain would adopt any hasty measures, and he appealed to the West to act calmly in this matter.

Mr. Morse of Louisiana addressed the committee in favor of giving the notice, regarding this as at least the commencement of action upon this subject. He was for notice, because negotiations were suspended. The British government had rejected a peaceful proposition from us for the fourth and last time. He desired to give the notice before England would have time to accept it again or to offer it to us. If England should propose it to us, we should be bound in honor to accept it.

Mr. M. said that England had never been brought to her ultimatum upon this question and we had been. We should never renew the offer we had once rejected, and England would understand this when we instructed the President to put an end to the convention between us.

Mr. Dobbin of North Carolina addressed the House in favor of giving the notice. He regarded it as a peace measure, and as such defended it at some length. The policy proposed by Mr. Bedinger he regarded as ungenerous, and for a magnanimous nation like ours, unjust. Our duty was to put an end to the treaty which tied up our hands. This done, negotiations would be resumed, and the question settled within the year. Hitherto it had baffled the master minds of the country, such men as Calhoun, Buchanan, Clay, Gallatin and others.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1846.

SENATE.—The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. McConnell made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution directing the committee on ways and means to report on the expediency of repealing the duty on salt and iron.

The House then went into committee on the bill to scurry into effect the convention between this government and Peru.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out that portion of the bill which appropriates \$2,000 for compensation to the attorney general, on the ground that the salary of that officer is already sufficient to pay him for all he can do.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll explained that this business was no part of the duty of the attorney general, and that therefore he was fully entitled to this extra compensation.

Mr. Houston moved further to amend by providing that the \$2,000 shall be paid out of the \$300,000 appropriated for the satisfaction of the claims. After a dry, tedious debate, the amendment of Mr. Houston was rejected.

Mr. Rathbun moved to amend by reducing the amount of compensation to one-half, but without success.

Mr. Chipman went against the whole affair. He argued that the whole time of the attorney general belongs to the government, and that therefore this duty ought not to be assigned to him. Without concluding his remarks, at two o'clock the committee rose.

Mr. Dromgoole then took the floor, and announced that early this morning a Mr. William Taylor, one of the Representatives from Virginia, departed this life. He died at his boarding house, in F. street, where he has been sick for many weeks. His death was remarkably sudden. He was walking about yesterday, and half an hour before his death ate a hearty meal.

Mr. Dromgoole concluded by offering the usual resolutions; after which, as a testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House immediately adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1846.

Both Houses of Congress attended the funeral of the Hon. WILLIAM TAYLOR, a member of the House of Representatives, whose death was announced on Saturday last. The funeral services were very solemn, and attended by the President and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and a large number of citizens.

There are reports of more important news from Mexico. The despatches are now looked for from that quarter with greater anxiety than ever, and the Mexican news will excite almost as great interest here in the public mind as the news from England.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1846.

Mr. Aicher presented memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking an amendment of the naturalization laws, so as to extend the term of probation to twenty-one years.

Mr. Dix presented memorials from New York in favor of abolishing the franking privilege. Also, in favor of the establishment of a branch Mint in New York city.

Mr. Sturgeon presented memorials from inhabitants of Pennsylvania, protesting against any relinquishment of the Territory of Oregon under the 54th degree. They were referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Bagby introduced a resolution instructing the committee on naval affairs to report on the various inventions for submerged propellers for steam vessels.

Mr. Jarnagin presented, from a citizen of the North, a plan of defence for the Lakes. Also, from the same source, a plan of a national currency.

Mr. Allen gave notice that on Friday, he will call up his resolution from the table, declaratory

of the principles which will govern the United States in case of the interference of any foreign power with the independent government of America. As there is a known majority of three against the consideration of the resolution at the present time, he cannot succeed.

Numerous private matters having been disposed of, at an early hour the Senate went into an Executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill was reported from the committee on commerce relative to collectors and other officers of the customs.

Mr. Haralson presented a communication from the war department, showing the comparative expense between mounted riflemen and those on foot. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A bill was introduced and read twice, continuing in force the act for the payment of Missouri volunteers for the loss of their horses in the Florida war.

A bill was reported from the judiciary committee in relation to assignees of bankrupts.

Mr. Wentworth gave notice of a bill authorizing Illinois to tax the lands of that State.

Mr. Cabell, one of the claimants to the seat from Florida, made a personal explanation relative to his recent absence from the city, and showed that he had given notice of his intended absence to the committee on elections. Any delay, therefore, was not to be attributable to him.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of the committee on elections, setting forth that Mr. Cabell, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Brockenbrough is entitled to the seat.

A resolution was adopted granting Mr. B. the privilege of entering the Hall to be heard.

The majority and minority report of the committee having been read, Mr. Hamlin made a speech explanatory of the majority report.

The debate will probably occupy some days. As Mr. Ponderle was expected to speak to-day on the Oregon question, many in the galleries were disappointed. His speech will not, however, spoil by keeping.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1846.

A bill was reported from the committee on commerce relative to the tariff of 1843.

It will be recollected that a resolution was referred to that committee requesting them to report on the expediency of establishing a warehouse system. Instead of reporting in favor of a new and complicated system, the committee have thought proper to arrive at the object by reporting the present bill. It was read twice and committed.

Mr. Bagby introduced his joint resolutions to amend the constitution of the U. States, so as to prohibit a President or Vice President to serve more than one term, but that term to be extended to six instead of four years. They also provide that no member of Congress, during the time for which he may be elected, or for four years thereafter, shall be eligible to any office under government. Likewise, that no member of Congress during the time for which he was elected, shall be eligible to any appointment in the Cabinet.

Mr. Bagby stated that he had introduced the resolutions, entirely on his own responsibility, and without consulting with a single human being. He had been actuated solely from the results drawn from his own observation of human nature, and of the natural tendency of human nature.

After the disposal of some unimportant matters, the Senate took up the bill appropriating upwards of five millions of dollars, and authorizing the President in case of emergency to have repaired and put into commission the vessels now on stocks.

Mr. Fairfield, who reported the bill from the naval committee, made some explanatory remarks and concluded by expressing his wish that the bill might take its place on the calendar.

Mr. Sevier proposed that the bill be postponed to the 10th of February.

The debate was further continued, by Messrs. Yulee, Clayton, Sevier, Calhoun, Allen, and other Senators, with considerable warmth, and a late hour in the day, when the motion to postpone until the 10th of February was put, it was lost by a vote of 19 to 26.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The contested election from Florida consumed near the whole day in the House.

The resolution was debated until three o'clock, when, without coming to any definite conclusion, the House adjourned.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Free Press.

RICHMOND, January 17.

I shall not attempt to give the business of the week in detail, as this would cover too wide a space for the little of interest contained in it.

Among the local measures which I deem of interest, I may mention the passage of the bill to incorporate the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company, with a capital of from fifty to three hundred thousand dollars. I consider this as one of the most important events that has occurred for Jefferson county for many years.

The Island of Virginia is to be the location of this establishment, and from the great facilities afforded for carrying on a manufactory successfully, I consider it equal to any in the Union. Just think of the immense advantage it will be to the community, in the employment of hundreds of children now in comparative idleness, and the circulation of large sums of money for labor and means of subsistence. I can scarcely doubt the success of the proprietors in getting the stock taken, and I trust we may see the concern in full operation in the course of another year.

A number of divorce bills have become laws by the action of the Senate, during the week—amongst them, one divorcing Mr. Thomas from his wife, Ex-Governor Thomas, and restoring her name to that of S. C. P. McDowell.

During the week, several discussions have taken place on a bill to incorporate a company, with a capital of twelve millions of dollars, to construct a Rail Road from Richmond to the Ohio River. The bill proposes to allow the company to expend two millions of dollars in the purchase of lands and in the establishment of manufactories. This feature meets with the strongest opposition. No money is asked on the part of the State.

The friends of the Northern Route, connecting with the Louisa Road at Gordonsville, and running by way of Staunton and the Virginia Springs, are also active in behalf of their scheme, which they contend to be entirely practicable, and 50 miles shorter. Besides, they present the part already constructed, 75 miles beyond Richmond, as an inducement of no little magnitude.

The South Western Road Bill was reconsidered during the week, and passed on Friday by a handsome majority. This affords great joy to the members from that region, who anticipate no difficulty in the Senate. The road is to be commenced at Salem in Botetourt, and the bill appropriates \$75,000 to begin with.

The Small Note Bill was debated earnestly on Friday, in the House, and passed by a majority of 11. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful unless there have been changes in a quarter since expected.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, January 23, 1846.

Oregon—Speech of Hon. Henry Bedinger.

Our readers, doubtless, feel much anxiety to see the speech of our Representative, the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, on the Oregon question. It has not as yet been reported, and we are therefore unable to give more than has been furnished in the daily reports. The effort is spoken of as one highly creditable, and has served to give him a prominent position among the able and eloquent of our public servants.

The correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, among others who have noticed it, says:—"Mr. Bedinger of Virginia followed on the same side of the question—[against giving the notice.] He made a brilliant speech, and received great attention from the House. His reputation as a debator may now be considered fixed.—Where one man succeeds as well as he has, twenty break down."

We cannot but regret that Mr. B. has thought proper to oppose giving the notice to Great Britain as to the Joint Occupancy. Though he may go as far as the farthest in asserting our right to the whole of Oregon, yet we conceive that now is the time for the question to be settled. England has been tampering with us long enough, and nothing but her notice will bring her to settlement. The fear that England will be offended if we carry out the stipulations of the Treaty, and declare war upon our giving the notice, is all moonshine. What cause of offence can there be in this? She has provided, as one of the treaty stipulations, that notice shall be given when either government desires the joint occupancy to cease. What right then, to complain?

We are unable to discover the force of the policy advocated by a large and very respectable portion of our Southern Representatives, designated as a "masterly inactivity." The time has now arrived when the question must be settled. Our citizens who have removed thence call upon us loudly for the protection which they have a right to demand; and in opposition to British encroachment upon their just rights, it will not answer to say that we shall pursue a "masterly inactivity." Await until the "tide of Time" shall have peopled its mountains and valleys, and the people become strong enough to protect themselves, before the fostering hand of Government shall be thrown around them. No! give the notice that the joint occupancy must cease. England then can pursue either of three alternatives—Direct her Minister to re-open negotiations with our Government, and accept the very liberal proposition of compromise as offered by Mr. Polk—abandon all right, as she should, and give us a full and peaceable possession, or else, with her accustomed tenacity, cling to the last vestige, and trust to the fate of war, or the mutations of Time, to sustain her rights. That she would accede to the former proposition we do not think there is a shadow of doubt, and before the year had passed over, the Oregon difficulty would be settled, satisfactorily to both countries. As the matter stands now, self-interest alone would induce England to refuse a settlement. She has equal control with ourselves in the territory, and is far more energetic in populating and protecting her various settlements.—And, so long as there is the most remote probability of a "Joint Occupancy" continuing, she will stubbornly refuse, and insultingly reject, (as she has heretofore done,) any and all efforts for an honorable and peaceable settlement.

We, therefore, are for the notice, for policy, interest, and a desire to preserve the harmony and advance the honor and glory of our country. If the dark hour of war must come, in defending our rights, we yet hope and believe that the "God of Battles" will be with us. That the Arm which preserved us through even more trying dangers, will yet be encircled around us, and as in the days of our forefathers, we shall come out of the conflict more than victors.

The "Notice."—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American furnishes the following as the probable vote of the Senate, according to what he considers the most authentic sources. He professes to have used the utmost care in making up his table:

For the Notice.—Allen, Ashley, Aitchison, Atherton, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairchild, Langan, James, Yulee, Niles, Pennybacker, Sample, Sevier, Sturgeon, Torrey, 3 Texas Senators, and J. M. Clayton, Cameron, Crittenden and Jarnagin—27.

Against the Notice.—Archer, Barrow, Berrien, T. Clayton, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, H. Johnson, R. Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Calhoun, Calhoun, Haywood, Leake, McJiff, Speight, Westcott—28.

Doubtful.—Cameron, Bagby, Morehead.—The three last named Senators, he thinks, will go for the notice. Allowing, however, two of the doubtful to the anti-notice side, the decision will rest with the Vice President.

The London Times, as will be seen by the short extract which follows, very frankly admits, that the termination of the joint occupancy or joint control, followed by the extension of jurisdiction over all our settlements in Oregon, will not inevitably provoke war. It would really be nothing more than Great Britain herself has done.

That paper with far more candor than many of our own presses, says:—"At no distant period, therefore, we argue that the system of joint occupancy will be terminated; and as we ourselves have extended the jurisdiction of the British courts of justice to Canada to our own settlements on the Columbia, so we readily admit that the Americans are free to establish their jurisdiction on the Southern bank of that river or wherever their settlements are formed.—In those two measures there is nothing to render war inevitable."

Mr. John P. Wiley, Esq., of Amelia, has been re-elected Collector of State. Mr. Wiley received the votes of all present in the Legislature, save one.

U. S. JOURNAL.—Theophilus Fisk, Esq., has withdrawn from this paper; it will hereafter be conducted by Jesse E. Dow, Esq., assisted by an able editor, who is announced as daily expected at his post.

Congress and our State Legislature.

But little of interest has transpired in either of these bodies during the last week. In consequence of the death of one of the Representatives from Virginia, Mr. Taylor, Congress were not in session on Monday. The Oregon debate has become rather dry, and, as the matter has been postponed in the Senate until February, but little feeling is now manifested as to the action in the House. The resolution giving notice that the joint occupancy must cease, will, it is believed, pass the House by near a hundred majority. In the Senate, the vote will be very close, and some assert, will only be carried by the casting vote of the Vice President.

In the Legislature, the great questions with the people, the call of a Convention, and the devising of some general system of Education, seem to progress but slowly. We hope, however, for the best. The sovereigns have spoken out on both these questions, and the Representative who tampers and trifles with their wishes, incurs a fearful responsibility.

The Foreign News.

The speculations of our Press upon the change in the British Ministry, pretty generally agree that it is not favorable as connected with our Oregon difficulties. Lord Palmerston, who will be prominent in making up the next Ministry, is, of all the men in England, among the last to do us justice. We give a few extracts from our city exchanges:—

The New York Tribune says:—"The change of Ministry will work no change on the British policy respecting Oregon; Lord John being as thoroughly committed as his predecessors to the maintenance of the British pretensions in that quarter. All we hope from it is a clear and obvious reason for renewing the negotiations so far as any interruption has really taken place."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette expresses the opinion that the personnel of the new Ministry is decidedly anti-peace, while the circumstances under which they come into power, are all favorable to peace between the United States and Great Britain.

The New York Courier and Enquirer closes its abstract of the foreign news with the following paragraph:—"Until something farther is known of the composition of the new Cabinet, of course, speculations upon this point must be vain. It seems quite certain, however, that the new Cabinet will be a more active, more energetic, more virile Ministry, than that which has just resigned."

The Journal of Commerce, on the contrary, says:—"What effect this change will have upon our relations with Great Britain, it is not easy to say—but it will probably be favorable. A new Minister to Washington, may be appointed, in which case, some of the embarrassments in the way of the adjustment of the Oregon question will be removed."

If Lord Palmerston goes into the foreign office, we shall become less hopeful than we have been of a satisfactory solution to the Oregon dispute. He is a restless, reckless, meddlesome, indiscreet and wrong headed statesman; a very bad hand to have the management of a delicate and dangerous controversy. Yet we suppose there is a sort of necessity upon Lord John Russell to give him just that post and no other."

Mexico.—The intelligence from Mexico, published in another column, shows the fact that the expected revolutionary movements against the government of President HERRERA had commenced, with every prospect of a successful and speedy termination. It will be seen that Gen. PAREDES was at the head of the movement. The overthrow of the Peace party and the ascendancy of the War faction in Mexico place the Mission of the American Minister, Mr. SIDDELL, in a position directly the reverse of that which it originally occupied. The Washington "Union," in publishing the news, precedes it with the annexed remarks:

If the following intelligence be correct, then, indeed, the "New Orleans Delta" of the 9th inst. probably foreshadows the result of the mission, and course which we must pursue. "If Parades has succeeded, (says the Delta) the mission of Mr. Sidell will, of course, be unsuccessful, and the two countries will remain in a state of doubtful hostilities, which it will be the duty of our government to bring to an immediate termination."

The movement of PARPES turned directly upon the question of peace or war with the United States; or, in other words, the avowed reason for proceeding against the administration of HERRERA was its alleged willingness to negotiate with the United States for Texas and the Californias.

In this view of the case it is altogether probable that decisive measures on the part of our Government will be adopted to bring to a speedy, definitive settlement, all existing difficulties with Mexico.

The Washington Union of Saturday says:—"We understand that these statements are substantially confirmed by the official accounts"—and then adds:

Rumor has gone forth in the streets of Washington to-day, which these accounts do not confirm, viz: that Mexico has declared war against the United States. Far we enquire, but it has not yet been declared, as far as we are advised.—Mexico may be mad enough to resort to this extremity, or to reject all our demands for justice, as they will probably be urged by Mr. Sidell. The result of such a course on her part may compel us to resort to more decisive measures for obtaining justice.

The following is from the Dublin correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune of date of the 1st December last:—

SMITH O'BRIEN AND OREGON.—This great leader of the Irish people, second only in influence to O'Connell, made, at the last meeting of the Association, one of the most noble displays of manly eloquence ever uttered in Constitution Hall. After treating on a variety of topics conversant with the business of the day he adverted to the present belligerent attitude of Great Britain towards America, and openly declared that Irishmen had sanctioned and sustained England in her unjust wars, and that such would not be the case any longer; then quoting the Edinburgh Review to show that the claim of England was no better than that of the United States, he declared in the name of the Irish people, that if England should obstinately persist in wanton waste of blood and treasure for the barren shores of Oregon, the Irish people should not be any party to the injustice.—This is a most remarkable speech, coming from a gentleman of Smith O'Brien's well known firmness, influence and great property. This has produced a great sensation. Should Ireland be able to preserve an inflexible neutrality, England cannot, will not go to war for one year. Of this you may be assured; for without the Irish heart and arm, the lion of England will not stir from his lair.

A Bill providing for the payment of interest on the funded debt of Pennsylvania, falling due on the 1st of February and the 1st of August next, was unanimously passed in the House of Representatives of that State on Friday last.

No Arrival Yet.

We had hoped to be able to present our readers with the anxiously looked for news by the Steamer, but there is no arrival as yet. The Baltimore Sun of Thursday, says:

TELEGRAPH NEWS FROM NEW YORK.—No Steamer Yet.—We learn from Philadelphia that intelligence was received from New York yesterday up to 12 o'clock, M. No news of any description had transpired up to that time. The public were on the qui vive for the news by the steamer. All important business affairs seem to be at an end, awaiting her arrival. The steamer is in her eighteenth day now, and her news may be hourly expected.

The Oregon Question.

Among the latest rumors as to the probability of a satisfactory settlement of the Oregon question, without war, is the following from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, under date of 18th instant:

"I desire now to state a fact of very great moment at the present time, and which, although more general in its features than I could wish, I do not feel at liberty to suppress from the public, considering the quarter from whence it emanates. There is good reason to believe an understanding of compromise has been unofficially subscribed to by Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan, which it is expected may lead to a satisfactory termination of our difficulties by preserving the peace and honor of both countries. I could not learn whether it was dependent on the receipt of instructions which have been written for, or to be reserved as an alternative to the rejection of a proposition which may be submitted by England, as an offset to that of Mr. Polk."

Death of James Hoban.—On Monday night last, after an illness of only a few days, JAMES HOBAN, Esq., United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, died at his residence in Washington City. He was on the 8th of July last appointed U. S. District Attorney, and has since then discharged the duties of his office, which never before have been so arduous, with extraordinary ability, industry, fearlessness and satisfaction. He died lamented by all, and it is supposed from illness contracted in the discharge of his duties.

Cassius M. Clay.—This hot-brained fanatic has been in New York during the last week, delivering tirades against the South. Horace Greely, editor of the Tribune, acts as sponsor for him. This is an interesting couple, to be sure, to be engaged in so laudable a work.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—We learn from Washington that the Hon. William Taylor, member of the House of Representatives from the Rockbridge district, Virginia, died suddenly in Washington city on Saturday. The Union of that day says:—"He had been much indisposed during the present session; but his family and friends began to entertain the fondest hopes of his perfect restoration to health. He talked on Friday evening of attending the House on Saturday, but after midnight, he was seized with some distressing symptoms, and the physician (Dr. Hall) was sent for—and he had scarcely entered the room before Mr. Taylor was seized with a convulsion, and in a moment he breathed his last."

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Jeffersonian, thus speaks of the speech of our Representative, Mr. BEDINGER, on the Naturalization laws. The Press, far and wide, have been enthusiastic in their commendations. Mr. B.'s very successful debut is no less honorable to himself, than it is gratifying to his numerous friends at home.

Noticing the proceedings of Congress, Dec. 30th, the correspondent of the Jeffersonian says:—"Mr. Bedinger of Virginia made his maiden speech on this occasion, and his constituents and friends may well be proud of such a representative. He was clear, firm, dignified, eloquent, and at times approached the sublime. He produced a very marked sensation, and but few or no members, experienced or raw, have left a fairer impression on the galleries of the House."

Our thanks are due to the Hon. JAMES B. BOWLING, of Mo., for Capt. Fremont's Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, &c. This is a valuable and interesting document—illustrated, as it is, by various beautiful plates, maps, &c. descriptive of the places spoken of in the work.

Benj. H. Latrobe, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, has advertised for proposals for furnishing iron, lumber, broken stone, &c. for a new track, thirty miles in length, between Baltimore and Harpers-Ferry.

Felix Grundy McConnell, member of Congress from Alabama, has become a teetotaler.—There is no man whom the pledge will do more good.

A COMPROMISE.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, alluding to the Oregon, says:—"Mr. Crittenden's plan is at present the one which is most likely to be acceptable as a compromise." Mr. C.'s plan is to leave the giving of notice to be exercised at the judgment and discretion of the President.

George H. Lee, Esq., has been appointed District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, in the place of Moses C. Good, removed.

MISSISSIPPI SENATORS.—Gen. Footes, Democrat, has been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi, Senator of the United States for that State.—This is for a Senator from the 4th March, 1847.—Joseph W. Chalmers received the nomination to fill the unexpired term, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. R. J. Walker.

POPULATION OF BOSTON.—The census of Boston, taken last year, has been finally ascertained to enumerate 114,867 inhabitants, and a gain of about thirty thousand in population since 1840, contrasting the total of that year, if taken on the same principle as this of 1845.

MISSOURI.—The Constitutional Convention has adopted the provision which prescribes that the Circuit Judges shall be elected by the qualified voters of the several Judicial Districts. On this question the vote stood ayes 43, noes 16. The Supreme Judges to be appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Senate; to continue in office twelve years; one to go out every four years. This proposition was agreed to ayes 32, noes 29. The section of the report on Banking which provides that no corporate body shall hereafter be established, renewed or extended with discount or banking privileges, was voted ayes 28, noes 33. An amendment embodying the individual liability principle was disagreed to—ayes 11, noes 50.

RIGHT OF WAY.—On Monday last, Mr. Hoover from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill in the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, granting the right of way through Pennsylvania to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; also, a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie and Pitsburg and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

England and Yankee Land.

Our readers, many of them at least, must be well acquainted with the Tory principles, the extent of information and powerful talent, at all times and in all its original matter, which distinguishes Frazer's Magazine. In a recent number of that publication, published in London, there is an article headed England and Yankee Land, which takes such view of our character, government and people, as must arrest attention and call for reflection. It is well to have a correct idea of our own personal character, and to know what other persons, friends and foes, think of us.—We do not think a portion of our paper can be better occupied than by some extracts from the very long article of which we have been writing:—

From Frazer's Magazine.

"The United States of America are the greatest edifice ever achieved by the Anglo-Saxon race. They are a living evidence of the stubborn vitality, of the consistent enterprise, of the sound judgment, of that sturdy variety of the old Teutonic stock.

"It is with little reason, we believe, and to little purpose, that an outcry has been raised in England against the late schemes of American aggrandisement. The annexation of Texas, the invasion of the Oregon territory by right of accretion, (an increase by natural growth,) or by whatever name such conquest and usurpations may be designated, are matters of necessity. They are the obvious consequences of that onward impulse of that go-a-headism which can only be arrested by the desert or the ocean. The yankees have already monopolized the name of Americans, and the day will, perhaps be, when their universal nation and the New World shall be utterly identified."

The Magazine thus makes the following extracts from a work entitled "American Tracts," by George Palmer Putnam, published in London in 1845.

"The United States of America," observes Mr. Putnam, "occupied an area of 3,000,000 square miles, 600,000 more than the whole of Europe, excepting Russia. Collectively their greatest length is 3,000 miles, their greatest breadth 1,700 miles."

"They have a frontier line of about 10,000, a sea coast of 3,000 miles, and a lake coast of 1,200 miles.

"The United States have 273 millions of acres of public lands surveyed and un sold, and 811 millions more which are unsurveyed. These lands are sold at 125 cents per acre.

"With all this extent of territory, with all this unimproved desert, (continues Frazer's Magazine,) the Americans are still fretting for want of elbow room. Still they drive the wild Indians before them, beyond the great lakes, beyond the Rocky Mountains, beyond all the limits of the regions reported by Providence







THE FARMER'S WINTER SONG.

There is a time the wise man saith, For all things to be done...

And though the fields are black and dead, The great verdure gone...

Agricultural.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—That America is destined to be the bread-basket of the world...

Mrs. Rundle, in her "Domestic Cookery," states that while 14 lbs. of American flour will make 21 lbs. of bread...

PLOUGHING WET LAND.—It is the opinion of some farmers that ploughing grass land which is inclined to wet is of no benefit...

SUPERIOR METHOD OF PREPARING POTATOES FOR FEEDING STOCK.—Mr. Boggs, of Copeland, washes his potatoes well...

NEW MODE OF CURING THE HAM.—An English traveller, writing from the Ardennes, thus describes a method of preserving the ham...

CHANGE OF FOOD.—There seems to be a propensity in all animals to a change of food, the indulgence of which, to a limited extent...

HEADACHE REMEDY, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE.—This distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophia's Sick Headache Remedy...

MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use...

FEAT MANURE.—This material, when taken from the pit is found to be endowed with certain antiseptic properties...

ARRANGEMENT IS THE PLAN OF BARRS.—Perhaps no building on the farm is of more importance than the barn...

NEGRO BOOTS AND SHOES.—A large lot of extra large size and heavy Negro Boots, double soled...

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public...

JOHN BLAIR HOGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care...

N. CARROLL MASON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. PRACTISES in the Courts of Clarke, Warren, Jefferson and Loudoun counties...

A. J. O'BANNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HAVING settled permanently in Charlottesville, will continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties...

WM. LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON. HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke...

EAGLE HOTEL--WINCHESTER. This long established House the Proprietor is determined shall be inferior to none...

SAPPINGTON'S THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

GARBER'S HOTEL. WHITE HOUSE. THE very liberal encouragement which the public has extended to this Establishment induces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage...

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has leased and is now fitted up the Brick House on main street, Shepherdstown...

Headache Remedy, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. This distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophia's Sick Headache Remedy...

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NEW STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE undersigned having purchased the Stock of Goods of WILLIAM R. SEEVERS, in Berryville, with a view of transacting the mercantile business...

NEW and Seasonable Goods, which we pledge ourselves to sell low for CASH, or on the usual credit to responsible buyers...

BROAD CLOTHS, 6-4 plain and figured BEAVER CLOTHS of all colors; 6-4 PILOT, very superior; 6-4 Gold-mixed do.; Canada Cloth, a new article; CASSIMERES—6-4 French Cassimeres, plain and figured, new style; 7-8 do., superior; 7-8 Gold-mixed do.; 7-8 blue and black do.; SATINETS—A large assortment, all colors and prices...

VESTINGS—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles Silk, Satin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings. A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves; Hosiery—Long and Half Hose of all descriptions; Gum Braces, black and fig'd Satin and Bombazine STOCKS; also, black Grosse de Rhine and Italian Cravats; Fancy Hdk's, Linen American do., some very superior black Satin and fancy Scarfs; some very pretty black and blue-black Italian Crapes; SHAWLS, the richest and most splendid assortment of the season...

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Cash for Negroes. THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices...

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlottesville. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW. Charlottesville, Dec. 5, 1845.

New Goods and Great Bargains! THE undersigned has just received from the Eastern markets, an additional supply of NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS in his line, which, with his previous stock on hand, makes his assortment full and complete...

Among his assortment may be found—Dress Cloths, from \$2 to \$12 per yard; Cassimeres from 75 cents to \$4 per yard; Vestings, from 60 cents to \$10 per pattern; Satinets, from 60 cents to \$1.50 per yard; Also, Scarfs, Cravats, Pocket Hdk's, Gloves, Bonnets, Suspensors, Socks, &c. The variety of Domestic Prints, Cashmeres, Mouslin de Laines, Craps Delaines, Alpaccas, Flannels, &c., very cheap and choice patterns. Also, a large and extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Coatees, Shirt Coats, Over Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Sacks and Drawers. Coats from \$3 to \$20; Pants from \$1.50 to \$10; Vests from \$1.50 to \$5; Shirts from 50 cents to \$2.50; and in short, nearly every thing usually kept in a Merchant Tailor and Ready-made Clothing Establishment.

The variety of Domestic Prints, Cashmeres, Mouslin de Laines, Craps Delaines, Alpaccas, Flannels, &c., very cheap and choice patterns. Also, a large and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing Establishment.

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INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterrupted when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it...



It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, in the BLOOD is the life. If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors through the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurities instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of talking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homoeopathist deals out infinitesimal, the Allopathist bleed and doses us with mercury, and the blistering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Leuwenhoek, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is no other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body; and even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints. It is by stopping the pores, that overwheeled mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions—ten-twentieths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely. It has POWER to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heal them.

It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach. It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system.

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolhardiness. I care not who says so, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. HEAD-ACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. COLD FEET. Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration, and thus cure every case. In Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchitis, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal disease, and Broken or Sore Breast—add as for Chest diseases, such as Asthma, Rains, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the world—for Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also, Excesses of every kind, such as Waris, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all. SORE EYES. The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or it will do little good. This Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket, the pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created, and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms. It would be cruel, nay WICKED, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had. RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases. Coughs—People need never be troubled with them if they will use it. JAMES McALISTER & CO., 168 South Street, New York. Sole proprietors of the above medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed, (post paid.) Price 20 cents and 50 cents.

As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN WITH A PEN UPON EVERY LABEL. The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face. Now, we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

A supply of the Ointment received and for sale by JOHN H. BEARD, Charlottesville, H. S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown. J. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martinsburg. Oct. 3, 1845—copy.

Baltimore Advertisements. CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, No. 8, Light St., Baltimore.

TO their friends in the Valley of Virginia, they would say that they may still be found at their old stand, ready to furnish them at the shortest notice, with any article in their line. For the sale of their very celebrated Patent Glass Pad Trusses, (which was patented on the 24th September, 1844.) in the Valley counties of Virginia, they have appointed Mr. JOHN H. BEARD, Charlottesville, as Agent. It is admitted by all scientific men, who have given these Trusses a trial, that nothing yet invented, approximates to them in point of utility.

Mr. Beard will forward orders for any article in our line. A catalogue may be found at his Store, enumerating the great variety of Instruments manufactured at their establishment, and the prices of the same. C. C. REINHARDT & CO. Baltimore, December 26, 1845—6m.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, Charles Street, near Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE. MESSRS. HOPKINS & FIELD having leased the above establishment, are now ready to receive visitors, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and that of the Virginia public especially.

The house has undergone a thorough repair, and no pains or expense will be spared to render it a desirable abode, to all who may favor us with their support. A. M. HOPKINS, Field of Sanderson's, WM. FIELD, Late of Bucks County, Pa. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—1y.

COULSON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM EMACK.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 4, S. Liberty St., Baltimore. KEEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, &c., which they offer upon accommodating terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

JOSEPH SIMMS & SONS' BALTIMORE STOVE & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, S. E. CORNER OF LUMBAID AND LIGHT STREETS. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

OBER & McONKEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 6 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE. RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Druggists, Country Merchants and Physicians, to their stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., laid in principally for Cash, which they offer at a very small advance, warranting every article. Both partners being regularly educated to the business, pay special attention to the selection and forwarding of their articles. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—5c.

J. B. KELLER, Publisher, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Lithographic Prints, Toy Books, Almanacs, Song Books, Plays, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., &c. No. 226 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, MD. ALL the CHEAP PUBLICATIONS regularly received. Mahogany Looking Glass and Picture Frames, of all sizes and patterns, manufactured to order. Baltimore Oct. 3, 1845—5c.

HAYWARD, FOX & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE MARYLAND REFINED STOVE WORKS, and Manufacturers of STOVES, Parlor Grates, Hollow Ware, Cooking Ranges, Copper and Tin Ware, of all kinds, Hot Air Furnaces, for Public and Private Use. WAREHOUSE, No. 34 LIGHT STREET. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—6m.

SEND ON YOUR ORDERS! SPANGLER & CO., at No. 2 Light St., Baltimore, (Adams' Old Stand) attends to the pickling and spicing of OYSTERS in Cans to suit purchasers. Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to, and their friends in the Valley of Virginia, can have their Cans sent on regularly every morning by the Rail-Road. Terms low. Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1845—5c.

SADDLERY HARDWARE. ALLEN PAINE, No. 310 Baltimore Street, Baltimore. HAS on hand a large and very general assortment of Plated Steel, Brass and Japanned Saddlery, Coach and Harness Furniture—both of his own manufacture and English Ware, imported by himself. Also, Saddle Trees, Hog Skins, Buckskins, Buff and Scarlet Cloth Saddles, Three-Cord Silk, &c. &c.

Articles for Coach-Makers. AN assortment of handsome Coach Laces, Damask, Rattinet, Patent Leather, Patent Canvas, Indian Rubber Cloth, Drab Cloths, Top Leathers, Lamps, Bands, Moss, Elastic Springs, Turned Axles, Malleable Iron Castings, Oil Cloth Carpets, Bows, Bend Fellos, and a very superior COPAL VARNISH and LEATHER VARNISH. With a great variety of other Goods in both branches of business: all of which will be sold on pleasing terms. Orders from the country are invited to call and examine his Stock. Orders promptly attended to. All kinds of PLATING done at the shortest notice. Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1845—1f.

TO PRINTERS. Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Ware-House. THE subscribers have opened a new TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Cases, Galley Sticks, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Galleys, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of matrices, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the Type furnished by us is