

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP TORONTO.

Four Days Later.

The splendid packet ship Toronto, Captain Tinker, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from London and Portsmouth, after having made a very quick passage over the Atlantic.

She sailed from Portsmouth on the 9th ult., and in lat. 45, to 53, passed through a continued field of ice and icebergs.

The advices from London are of the 7th, and Liverpool of the 6th ultimo.

By this arrival we have the important intelligence that the Anglo-Indian project for the "annexation" of the Punjab, long meditated and prepared for, has been put in train of execution; annexation, not by the consent of both parties, but by means of superior force on the part of one and at the cost of dreadful bloodshed and suffering to the other.

The only notice that we find of the Liverpool cotton market is in a London paper of the 7th, which says that the sales of the 5th were 6000 bales, principally to the trade. Prices continued firm.

The failure of the potatoe crop continued to be the subject of general interest and remark.

The Times of the 7th has an article commending the course of Mr. Calhoun.

The House of Commons has been almost exclusively engaged upon railway bills—especially for Ireland—during the two days of which we have accounts.

In the other house, the Marquis of Clanricarde had brought forward a proposition of relief for Ireland.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

From the London Chronicle of Feb. 4.

We received last night, by express from Liverpool, further intelligence from the United States. The packet ship Yorkshire made the passage in the short space of 15 days, bringing letters and papers to the 18th ult.

The discussion upon the Oregon resolutions has been postponed the 10th of the present month. This delay is regarded as a favorable indication of the public feeling. Before they plunge into a discussion, which may hurry them to results they have not yet seriously contemplated the public men of America are naturally anxious to ascertain what effect has been produced in England by their President's message. It is avowedly with this view that the discussion has been postponed.

Since the publication of that state paper until this day, when the packet sails for the United States, we have heard but one opinion upon the subject. The adoption of the President's recommendations will not, and cannot be regarded in any other light than as a hostile indication. Let us turn back and see what these recommendations really are.

The first recommendation is, that notice be given of the termination, at the end of twelve months, of the convention of 1827. It would be, we fear, a very extravagant presumption to suppose that this recommendation alone, accompanied by the measures suggested along with it is at all likely to be adopted by the American legislature. But let us suppose for a moment that the only "congressional action," as they term it will be a notice to terminate the convention of 1827, what does such a notice really mean?

Mr. Polk says in his Message, that it means this:—"At the end of the year's notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is too clear to admit of a doubt." In giving the proposed notice, then, the American Government tells us that they do so with the determination upon its expiring, to occupy the territory. By the whole of the American press—by every public man who has recommended the notice—it has been recommended as preliminary to "the firm maintenance of the rights of the United States."

This notice to terminate the convention of 1827, may it is suggested be followed by fresh negotiations. If not, war is inevitable. If we receive notice that the joint occupation shall cease in 1847, and if nothing more be done than the giving of this notice, we too, must prepare at the end of the year's notice firmly to "maintain" our rights. Let us not in our deep anxiety for the preservation of peace, lose sight of the position into which we shall be driven by the event, we are speaking of. Neither England nor America could remain inactive pending the termination of this treaty. We should be virtually at war from the day we get notice that at the end of a specific time America was determined to maintain what she regards as her rights in Oregon. And that is, supposing no other proceedings are adopted then to give the specified notice. But if the other recommendations of Mr. Polk are carried out—if contemporaneously with giving notice to terminate the treaty, the American Government begins to occupy, sends in its pioneers, and builds its stockades and forts; would it be possible to regard such measures in any other light than as a declaration of war?

The most favorable shape, then, that the notice can assume, is, that it may be accompanied by proposals for reopening negotiations. But we confess we shall entertain but little hope of the result of a negotiation thus conducted under duress. Listen to the spirit in which the American government would enter upon such negotiation. The Washington Union the official paper, which reached us last night says, indeed, that the notice is a "peace message," because "it strengthens our government to negotiate to an honorable adjustment under the pressure of an alternative which England cannot but look upon as stern and serious, not to say dreadful." Such is the view with which this measure is recommended by the government, and would no doubt be adopted by the legislature of the United States. "Give the notice," they say, "for then England, be hieving war to be inevitable, will give way."

Now it is precisely because we believe that negotiations entered upon under such circumstances, and in such a spirit, cannot be brought to a satisfactory termination, that we have from the beginning rested our hopes of peace almost solely upon the rejection of the proposition to give the year's notice. Every concession would be construed to be—if it would not be in fact—a concession to fear, a concession made "under the pressure of the alternative" of war. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the American public that to adopt a resolution to give the year's notice, so far from facilitating, as they suppose it would do, the progress of negotiations, would be in fact to provide for their certain failure before we had entered upon them.

We are anxious that this opinion—which is, we believe, the opinion of the great bulk of the people of this country—may be known in America while there is yet time for it to influence the decision of a momentous question. Englishmen of all ranks classes, and parties desire peace—peace at any price that is not dishonorable, or that does not clearly involve the sacrifice of some important interest. With such a feeling existing on our part—is it wise to drive us upon an "alternative" which we must at once and indignantly reject? Let negotiations be re-opened if the offer has been made.—They will now be conducted under circumstances more favorable than existed before. But let not the American people deceive themselves by supposing that they will get better terms by driving us into a corner. Let them not be so blind as to suppose that the termination of the existing treaty will facilitate negotiations, or that England will regard such a step in any other light than as the first indication of unfriendly intentions.

THE TARIFF. Mr. Patterson inquired how soon the new duties would come into operation? Sir R. Peel answered, that so soon as the house should have affirmed any resolution it might be pleased to come to, and allowed that resolution to be reported, the Government would propose, in conformity with the general usage, immediately to permit the reduction of the duties, taking the usual guarantee that in the event of the resolution not receiving the final sanction of Parliament the old duties should be paid. Generally speaking, therefore, the reduction would take effect from the day on which the resolution was agreed to; but perhaps there would be an exception made in the case of goods on which the reduction might not take effect until June.

Mr. Patterson considered the answer by the right hon. gentleman to be highly satisfactory. APPREHENDED CORN RIOTS IN GALWAY. The Government has again learned the necessity to increase the military force in Galway. The following appears in the Galway Vindicator of yesterday:—"A troop of the 13th Light Dragoons from Gort arrived here on Tuesday, under the command of Captain Hamilton, for the purpose, it is said, of repressing any outbreak among the people which may arise, owing to the exportation of corn from this port. Two companies of the 30th are likewise expected—one from Loughrea, the other from Oughteron—to aid the force in garrison; if necessary.—This increase of troops is said to have been caused by the posting of a threatening notice at the Gas-house last week, to the effect that the merchant stores would be broken up by the people, if any further exportation of corn was attempted.

"Her Majesty's war steamer the Stom-boll, arrived at this port on Monday evening, and anchored at the roadstead." DISSOLUTION OF POOR LAW BOARDS.—On Tuesday the Poor-law Commissioners issued a sealed order, dissolving the Tuam and Castlereagh board of guardians "for default of their duties; and if the new electoral guardians will not discharge their functions, paid guardians will be appointed. The above appears in the Limerick Chronicle. This is a very serious step on the part of the commissioners, who have the power of requiring a new election of guardians, before adopting the extreme course of appointing paid boards. On account of the great extreme on the subject of those districts, the commissioners should act with caution, and as much forbearance as possible.

EFFECT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SPEECH ON THE CORN MARKETS.

It is well deserving of notice that the announcement of Sir Robert Peel's intended change in the corn-laws has produced scarcely any effect, on the corn market. The price of wheat, instead of going down with a run, as it ought to have done according to the confident assertions of monopolist writers and speakers, has slightly risen in several markets and remained stationary in most, and has not anywhere sunk to a serious extent. As the corn dealers are at once a shrewd and a sensitive race, we may take it for granted that they do not expect any fall

from present prices to follow the introduction of the new system; if they did, their fears would have been shown by a rapid decline in all the principal markets in the kingdom. The fact is that they know what is the real extent of the supply both of British and foreign grain too well to entertain any such fears.—Liverpool Times.

From Washington.

29th Congress—1st Session.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1846.

IN SENATE.

SPECIAL ORDER—OREGON.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the joint resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations, proposing to give notice to Great Britain of the intention of this Government to annul the treaty for the joint occupation of the Oregon territory, and the resolutions of Messrs. Hannegan, Calhoun, Crittenden and Colquitt having relation to the same subject.

Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, resumed and concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday. When he had taken his seat—

Mr. Hannegan rose to address the Senate; but yielded the floor at the request of—

Mr. Calhoun; who desired to correct an erroneous impression which might be conveyed by the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina, in respect to the protocol which had been spoken of. If Senators would turn to it they would find that it contained simply a declaration on the part of the British Minister stating the reasons why he did not feel authorized to go on with the negotiations; and that he had applied to his Government for further instructions; whether those instructions were received or not, he could not say; he presumed, however, that they had never been received. The United States never assented to the proposition that any part of Oregon belonged to Great Britain. Our negotiators had always claimed the whole. In his own letter to the British negotiator he had claimed on the part of this Government the whole valley of the Columbia river. He was not aware that it had ever been acknowledged that the title was not in us.

Mr. Hannegan promised not to detain the Senate very long. Before proceeding to make a few remarks in reply to some parts of what he considered as the most extraordinary speech he had ever heard in his life, he begged to ask the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Haywood) one question, which, for greater accuracy, he had reduced to writing.—[We did not get a copy of the question; but it was in substance this: whether he had the authority of the President of the United States, direct or indirect, declaring here that it was his wish to terminate the existing controversy with Great Britain by compromising on the parallel of 49°?]

Mr. Haywood replied that he had already said that which, for fear of mistake, he had previously written, and which he should print. For the President to authorize any Senator to make such a declaration as that stated by the Senator from Indiana was not to be expected, and would be out of character.

Mr. Allen said he should construe the reply of the Senator from North Carolina into a negative, unless forbidden by the Senator himself to do so.

Mr. Haywood, I have already endeavored to prove my friend from Ohio a bad hand at construction. [A laugh.]

Mr. Allen. Then I shall adopt the other construction, and consider his answer as in the affirmative; and I demand—I demand it as a public right—that he shall answer the interrogatory put to him. If he does not answer, I am here ready to deny that he has expressed the views of the President.

Mr. Haywood's answer was but partially heard, but he was understood to say that his constituents had not sent him there to answer questions put to him by any man; but in regard to the inquiries of the Senator from Ohio, if he (Mr. H.) occupied the position which that Senator did, and was driven to the necessity of asking questions here about the opinions of the President, he should quit. [Much laughter.]

Mr. Westcott here called Mr. Haywood to order, if he was about to state any thing as from the President.

Mr. Haywood. The Senator need not be alarmed. [Increased merriment in some parts of the chamber.] No Senator had a right to make demands of him on the floor of the Senate, and he should submit to no such demands. Nevertheless, he might consent, if properly requested, to reply to any reasonable inquiry, either in the house or out of it. He had often done things in that way out of doors, that he considered rather humiliating; for the sake of peace and good fellowship; but he recognised in no man a right to demand answers from him in his place in the Senate.

Mr. Allen said he had not demanded an answer as a private or personal right, but as a public right. When a Senator assumed to speak for the President, it was a public right possessed by every Senator to demand his authority for doing so. The favor he made by the Senator from North Carolina was, that he was the exponent of the views of the President of the U S on a great national question. The gentleman had assumed this; and Mr. A. now again asked whether he was in possession of any authority from the President for saying what he had?

Mr. Westcott called Mr. Allen to order. It was not in order to enquire here what were the President's personal opinions or purposes.

Mr. Allen said that he had not asked

what the opinions of the President were.

Mr. Haywood said that he was not at all excited. He would, however, take leave to observe that he did not see any thing like a catechism in the rules of order.—He had not assumed to speak by authority of the President.

Mr. Allen. Then the Senator takes back his whole speech.

Mr. Haywood. I am glad to see that the speech takes. [Much laughter.]

Mr. Allen much excited; With the British!

[Much excitement and conversation here (as, indeed, throughout this entire scene) prevented the Reporter from hearing all that Mr. Allen said.]

From the Albany Journal.

Maple Sugar.

The season for making Maple Sugar being near at hand, and as very many are ignorant or negligent of the best method of manufacturing it, (judging from the samples annually presented in the market) we have thought it might be useful to copy the following from the Report of the Commissioners of Patents (Mr. Ellsworth's) for 1844:—

RUTLAND, N. Y. Dec. 22, 1844.

Sir:—Your favor of December 4th was duly received, and I am happy to inform you, as far as I am able, what you desire to know of the process by which I made that sugar of which you have seen a small sample. First the plan and manner of tapping the trees in this town is very nearly the same, that is, with a half-inch or five-eighths auger, and a spile inserted in the hole, and a pine tub to catch the sap from each tree. I gather my sap into one large reservoir once in 24 hours, then it is boiled each day to sirup, which is about half the sweetness of molasses, it is then taken out and strained through a flannel cloth, and put into a tub or barrel to cool and settle for 12 hours.—(I use a sheet-iron pan set in a arch of brick, the pan is made of Russia iron, eight feet long, four feet wide, and six inches deep; it is then taken out, and I am careful not to move the bottom where it has settled, and place it in a kettle and heat it to 98 degrees.

I then add (for 100 pounds) the whites of four eggs two quarts of milk, and one ounce of salaratus—the eggs will beat up, and the salaratus well dissolved—and the whole well together in the sirup, and when the scum has all risen, it is to be taken off, and be sure it does not boil before you have done skimming it. Then it is boiled until it is done which you will know by dropping some into water, which if done will form a wax. It then must be taken from the kettle, and placed in tin pans to cool and form grain and as soon as the grain is sufficiently formed I then pour it into tunnel shaped boxes to drain, and after 24 hours I place a flannel cloth on the top; and take the plug from the bottom and let it drain. The flannel cloth I keep wet from day to day. The sample which you have seen was done in this way, with the addition of being repeated after once draining. Should you wish for further information, or a more extensive sample, please send me word to that effect and it will be cheerfully given. You will please accept my thanks for your kindness.

Yours, &c.,

MOSES EAMES.

Hon. H. I. ELLSWORTH.

A REPORTED REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

We copy the following, says the Boston Courier of Saturday, from the Chronotype of yesterday, without knowing anything of the authority of the information which it communicates:—

DOWNFALL OF SPANISH TYRANNY.—A piece of information has been communicated to us, which cannot fail to produce a deep sensation, and cause the next arrival from Cuba to be looked for with intense interest. It came through the hands of S. P. Andrews, Esq., senior editor of the Aurora, a Spanish newspaper published in this city, and devoted to the dissemination of liberal principles in the Spanish Americas. He has placed in our hands a letter, which bears one of the most responsible names in the Island, and details very minutely the particulars of a revolutionary plan, involving several of the distinguished Spaniards in Cuba, as well as natives of great influence. The plan seems to be well devised, but notwithstanding the request of the writer to that effect, the editors of the Aurora have not felt themselves authorized to publish such particulars as might, in case of failure, either to make the attempt, or in the attempt, when made,—bring the most fearful consequences upon individuals, whose zeal may possibly have inspired them with a confidence beyond what their prospects would warrant. The names of the city, of the writer, and of the parties mentioned, are therefore suppressed. Should the result have occurred as anticipated, we may expect to receive the news in a week or ten days.—The letter from which we quote has been in the city about three days.

The plan involves the complete abolition of slavery in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, after the example of Bolivar and the South American countries. As the writer also proposes annexation to the United States, we commend the matter to the special attention of Mr. Calhoun and the progressive Democrats. Here is a chance for annexation, without losing anything in New Hampshire.

An extract from the letter, without the signature, follows. It is in keeping with the above, and says in addition,—"This glorious revolution will have been accomplished, without fail, at the coming carnival, (the past week, from the 23rd of February to the 2nd of March) or at an earlier day."

[From the Rochester Daily Democrat Canadian Items.

All the Aldermen of the city of Toronto act as Police Magistrates. They take turns in sitting on the Bench—each officiating a week at a time. The Common Council has but four sessions in a year.

We find in the Toronto Herald, the following epigram upon Sir Robert Peel: Sliding and slippery, never the same, There's surely one letter too much in the name:

'Twould seem pretty clear, that though call him Peel, Dame Nature intended his name should be *Erl*.

They are building a large Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

The total value of the imports of Toronto, for 1845, was £124,148 sterling. The revenue collected was £22,000.—Goods, to the amount of £7,352, have been imported under the provisions of the American drawback law, of which £5,055 was on sugars alone.

A prominent subject of censure with the Canadian press, is a noted Gambling Club in Montreal, established and controlled by the officers of the army. It is called the "Union Club." None are allowed admittance but military men, and friends introduced by them. Ready, the Montreal Bank Robber, lost all his cash at this establishment. He played largely with a Frenchman, named Lamontagne, who is now in jail for receiving money from him, knowing it to have been stolen.

The Clergy Reserves are a prominent theme of discussion in Canada. One party is in favor of partitioning them among the different denominations, and the other, of applying them exclusively to the interests of education.

An attempt to assassinate Col. Kirby, Collector of Fort Erie, was recently made. He was shot at, while standing on the bank of the Niagara river. Several shots penetrated his clothes.

The Military police force, which has been employed on the Welland canal ever since the riots, has been discontinued. The only force now employed, is a few constables.

[From the Portland Bulletin.

The Old Lady.

My boy, cease laughing at that old lady. It is age that make her bend over. Sixty years ago, when she was as young as you, she was as straight and as spry, now she is infirm and ripe for the grave. Your mother, my lad, in a few years, may be as decrepid as this old lady, and will you laugh at her appearance? This woman has sons who love her as you, love your mother.—What would be your feelings to see your parent ridiculed as she passed through the streets? Think and cease your laughter. You may live to be old and infirm. You may totter and bend as you pass the streets. Remember this and never again make sport of the appearance of age and infirmity. If there are persons we should respect more than others, it is those whose days are nearly ended—whose shadows are lengthened for the tomb.

LOUISIANA.—The late choice of Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1847, by the Legislature of Louisiana, was effected by the following vote: For Mr. DOWNES, (elected,) 77 votes; for Mr. GRAYES 44; scattering 4. Mr. GRAYES received chiefly the Whig support. He belongs, we believe, to the dominant party, but is a man of commanding talent and liberal sentiments.—Nat. Intel.

FACTORY GIRLS.—There are 6,320 female operatives at Lowell. Of these, 2,714 are connected with some Sunday school, either as teachers or scholars; 2,276 are church members; 527 have been teachers in common schools. They have \$1,000,000 in the Savings' Bank at Lowell.

THE CARRIER PIGEON.

The London Spectator says a pigeon, which was despatched from Southampton at ten o'clock, arrived at his home in Drury Lane at twenty-five minutes past eleven; upwards of seventy miles in eighty-five minutes

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.—In four cities of the Empire State where elections took place on Tuesday of last week—viz. Troy, Utica, Rochester, and Buffalo—the Whigs by standing to their guns, have achieved glorious triumphs.

An Irishman once broke off the thread of his discourse, and thus addressed his congregation: "My dear brethren, let me tell you I am just half through with my sermon, but as I perceive your impatience I will say that the remaining half is not more than quarter so long as what you have heard."

Friends or relations of persons entering of matrimony, should forward the hymeneal notice to the printer—and so of obituary notices, as early as possible.

The London Mining Journal says.—"We have written upon paper manufactured from iron, and seen a book with both leaves and binding of the same material."

WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hating business, wanted. One from 16 to 17 years of age, of industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will be taken immediately. JOHN C. KURTZ, Jan 13

Cumberland Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Butter, Beef, Veal, Chickens, Eggs, Stone Coal.

Pittsburgh Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Bacon, hams, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Seeds, Clover, Wool.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Par Value. Lists various banks in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, New York, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky.