

From Washington.

99th Congress—1st Session.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Oregon Resolutions—Indignation of "Petticoat" Allen, who received a "scaring" from Mr. Crittenden.

We copy the following account of the proceedings in the U. S. Senate on Thursday last, on the passage of the Oregon Resolutions, from the Baltimore American.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning, with all the vacant seats occupied. The expectation was that an interesting debate would be had, and that the resolutions would be disposed of in reference to the notice to put an end to the convention of 1827.

The orders of the day were called for at an early hour by Mr. Archer.

Mr. Crittenden rose to address the Senate on the Oregon Resolutions. Mr. C. said that he should be as brief as possible, and say nothing but what would refer to the giving or withholding the "notice." Two countries had long conflicting claims to the territory in dispute—to the 42nd and 54th degrees of north latitude. This country was intersected by two great rivers, the Columbia and Frazier's River, the former discovered by ourselves and the latter by Great Britain. There was nothing in reference to the discoveries and settlements which had been made which could really make out a good claim by way of title.

Mr. Crittenden said it was the wish of Mr. Jefferson that this question should be settled by continuing the same line in force beyond the Rocky Mountains, as well as this side of the Rocky Mountains. But the attempt was not enforced, and we went on till 1818, when the treaty was made which it is now proposed to abrogate.

Mr. C. said he regretted the recent agitation upon this subject in the Senate, and in the country. Had it not been made a party subject, a few years hence would doubtless have found us in possession of the territory. England would not have regarded the country as worth subjugating if she had found our people in possession of it.

Mr. C. said he was among those who thought the greatest good would be attained by giving the notice. If the terms in which it was given were not offensive and we were peaceful there would be and could be no cause of complaint whatever. Postponement only increased the difficulties of settlement, and made the end worse than the beginning. He believed if the notice was given in terms of amity and respect, there would be no cause of difficulty. He feared collisions would ensue from the longer delay upon this question, and he desired, therefore, that the notice should be given.

Before Congress met again, if this question was not settled, he feared there would be a conflict among the people of Oregon themselves. Confusion and anarchy would be likely to ensue from delay. He had confidence that the question could and would be settled amicably.—The President desired the notice to aid him. The Administration rested in the appearance of assured peace, and nothing had been done that looked like preparations for war.

Those who had the management of this question in both countries must be more than men or less than men if they failed to settle this question amicably.—He regarded the notice as a means of peace as it was asked for. He regarded it as such under all the circumstances, and it would be a disgrace to the age if in the end it should not be amicably settled.—Before God and men they would be responsible who acted as negotiators upon this question.

If Statesmen were worth any thing in the world, the question would be settled. Let the President look to it when he held the power in his own hands. His then would be the responsibility. Let him beware and act as a President of the United States—as a just man. If he plunged the country needlessly into a war, the fault would be his, and terrible would be the responsibility.

Mr. C. argued that the question was not one in which national honor was at all involved. It was but a question of property, and no more, and ought to be settled as easily and as peacefully as any question of neighborhood between parties in dispute.

Mr. C. commented with great power upon the consequences of war, without depicting its horrors. If war ensued, it would most certainly be a long war. It was said boastfully, but truly, that the sun never sets upon British Dominions. So the sun would never set upon war that would ensue. Each of the twenty-four hours would find it going on wherever the sun rolled, and the sea flowed.

The cost of war no man could well compute. We had a war of seven years, which left us heavily burdened with debt. The Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) had estimated the debt at \$500,000,000, which would be the price of a war. With the capacity of the two nations to carry on a war, no one could tell where it would end.

Mr. Crittenden gave a brilliant and happy picture of peace, and its noble progress in making men wise and the nation rich. Nothing but our folly and wickedness could disturb our peaceful progress, and the child is born who will see the country peopled with one hundred millions of freemen.

Mr. Crittenden gave a glowing picture of the progress and growth of the nation.

Mr. Crittenden also gave an account of his mission to New York during the trial of McLeod, and his interview with Governor Stewart, introducing the subject for the purpose of contradicting the position of Mr. Dickenson of New York, that the General Government had interfered with New York during the trial of McLeod.

Mr. C. closed with a defence of his own resolution, and

Mr. Allen now withdrew his resolutions, and moved to take up those from the House, which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson of Md., then moved the preamble and resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, inserting the word AMICABLE before adjustment.

Mr. Allen moved to amend the preamble by striking out what was inserted and copying an extract from the message that the time had come when it was necessary to maintain our just rights to the territory.

Mr. Allen's amendment which excited some interest, was then rejected, 32 to 22.

Mr. Breese of Ill., moved to strike out the words "at the discretion of the President," accompanying the notice which the President is authorized to give. This amendment was rejected, 32 to 22.

The important vote then came upon the resolution and preamble of Mr. Crittenden. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 30 to 24.

The resolution was then reported to the Senate, when

Mr. Allen now rose, and with more temper than reason denounced the whole proceeding in the Senate—charging the Senate with shirking responsibility, and putting upon the President of the United States that which it was afraid to take upon itself. The resolutions were denounced as timid, tame, as manning the President of the U. S.

This speech was regarded as most extraordinary, and produced a marked effect upon the Senate for its effort to degrade the Senate.

Mr. Crittenden rejoined with a power of rebuke that excited intense interest in the chamber, and once it was impossible to restrain a burst of applause. He spoke of Mr. A. as arrogant and supercilious, lording it over the Senate, &c. &c. the time had come when it was necessary to frown upon such an attempt to control and degrade this body. "Upon what great had this our Caesar fed, that he has grown so big." If his argument was to be measured by his manipulations, there was danger in the Senator. He does not know how to estimate this honorable body. He does not know his own position. He assumes to defend the Executive and House of Representatives.—Who made him the advocate of the Executive?

The rebuke of Mr. Crittenden, by way of rejoinder, was tenfold what it was in reply, and its effect was most marked and impressive, and personal. The speech of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen,) was regarded as insulting to the whole body, and was characterized as such and replied to as such.

The debate ended here, and the Resolution of Mr. Crittenden was agreed to by a vote of 40 to 14. There were two Senators absent, Mr. Colquitt of Geo., and Mr. Yule of Florida.

The Senators who opposed the Resolution are Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dickinson, T. Clayton, Evans, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenner, Semple, Sturgeon and Westcott.

The resolution was adopted as reported by Mr. Crittenden on the 14th of January, excepting the Proviso.

The resolution as adopted read thus:

JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Whereas, by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, 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 sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward to 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 the said convention of the sixth day 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 sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory—

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 the said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The New Orleans papers are indebted to the Galveston News of the 4th instant, for an extra containing late and interesting news from the "Army of Occupation," brought to Galveston by the United States cutter Woodbury, Capt. FOSTER, from Brasos Santiago, which place she left on the 30th ult. We extract all that is important, as follows:

"The army of occupation, numbering in all 3,500, arrived and encamped on the 23d ultimo opposite Matamoros. General Taylor, with a company of dragoons, under the command of Colonel Twigg, having left the main army arrived at Point Isabel, simultaneously with the fleet of transports from Aransas, on the 23th ultimo, there not being half an hour's difference in the arrivals by land and water.

"On the appearance of the fleet the Captain of the port (Rodriguez) set fire to the custom-house and several other buildings at Point Isabel, and made his retreat good to the river, although pursued some distance by order of General Taylor. The buildings destroyed were of little value, being constructed of logs, thatched with straw.

"The thousands and tens of thousands enemy who have been reported as in readiness to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor's army seem to have entirely disappeared upon his approach. The only opposition experienced by the army of occupation was first at Little Colorado, where a Mexican officer with about 150 mounted men threatened to fire upon Gen. T. if he attempted to cross that stream, stating that such were his positive orders, and that Mexicans knew no fear. The artillery was immediately ordered up, when the troops formed and commenced fording in perfect order, the water being nearly to the armpits, whereupon the gallant Mexican prudently retreated without executing his positive orders.

"The only other show of opposition had been previously made by a party of fifty or sixty, who, having met the army in the prairie, informed Gen. Taylor that he must proceed no further in that direction. By order of Gen. T. the army opened, and this party were permitted to march through to the rear, and then depart.

"When near Point Isabel with the dragoons, Gen. T. received a deputation of thirty or forty men, bearing a proclamation and message from Gen. Mejia, filled with threats in the usual style of Mexican gasconade. At this moment the conflagration made at Point Isabel by Rodriguez was discovered, and Gen. T. dismissed the deputation, directing them to inform Gen. Mejia that he would reply to his message opposite Matamoros on Saturday, the 28th of March.

"Extraordinary success attended getting the vessels over a difficult bar without pilots. The schr. Belle del Mar was however driven on the south side, after beating heavily on the bar, and now lies in two feet water. It is thought that she cannot be saved. The U. S. brig Lawrence, Commandant Mercer, remained at anchor off the bar.

The brig Porpoise, Commandant Hunt sailed for Pensacola on the 26th ult.

"Capt. F. informs that forty wagons with supplies for the army left Point Isabel on the morning of the 26th, in fine condition, and having an excellent road 28 miles to the army opposite Matamoros; and the morning after Gen. Taylor followed, leaving a company of artillery at Point Isabel in command of Major Munroe. We understand that Gen. Taylor's orders are to cross the Rio Grande and attack Matamoros, should he be fired on from the town.

"Lieut. Fobill, of the U. S. Navy, who was bearer of despatches to Gen. Taylor, arrived in this city this morning in the cutter Woodbury, on his way to New Orleans.

"Capt. Foster states that the average depth of water on the bar at Brasos Santiago is eight and a half feet; and that from thence to Point Isabel, a distance of about three miles due west, the uniform depth is about five feet. Point Isabel is a perpendicular bluff of sixty feet above the water, and the surrounding country is hilly and undulating. The country was in a highly favorable condition for the march of the army; more rain would have made the travelling bad, less would have occasioned a scarcity of water.

"Col. McCrea was disappointed in his attempt to take the barges across the Laguna la Madre for the want of sufficient water. They will in consequence, have to be taken by land.

"The steamers Monmouth and Cincinnati are constantly employed in transporting from Brasos Santiago to Point Isabel."

The Army on the Rio Bravo.

The correspondence of the Picayune and the letter which we published yesterday from the American camp on the Rio Bravo, both under date of the 29th ultimo, concur in stating that it was the intention of General Taylor to intrench himself at the spot opposite Matamoros where he first pitched his camp, and the appearance of the Mexican batteries on the other bank of the river had not caused any sensation in the American army. We are therefore inclined to doubt the correctness of the report via Galveston, that, at the exhibition of these batteries, the Americans had retired from their encampment to a point further down the river. It

is possible, however, that at a later hour in the day than the letters above-mentioned were written, General Taylor may have changed his previous intention, and taken the step indicated in the accounts from Galveston. If so, his object may have been two-fold: first, to obtain a better position; and, second, to force the Mexicans, if they were disposed to attack him, to cross the river into the American territory, thus throwing on them the entire burden of hostilities.—New Orleans Bulletin.

A letter from an officer of the "Army of Occupation," written after its arrival opposite Matamoros, says:

"The Mexicans over the river are very angry, and will have nothing to say to us. General WORTH went over this afternoon, but they would not let him enter the town nor would General MEJIA come out to receive him, sending one of his officers, General WORTH took over a despatch from General TAYLOR, but as General MEJIA would not see him, he brought it back. General Mejia says he will only condescend to see General Taylor himself. In a few days we expect to come to a better understanding."

From the National Intelligencer.

Return of Mr. Slidell.

The Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, Minister of the United States to the Republic of Mexico, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant. The cause which induced the return of this gentleman was the refusal of the Mexican authorities to receive him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from this country, the Mexican Government being willing only to recognise a Special Envoy to treat of matters concerning Texas.

It is said that great consternation prevailed at Vera Cruz in consequence of the abrupt departure of Mr. Slidell, and the inhabitants were in the deepest alarm lest an immediate declaration of war would ensue on the part of the United States.

Mr. PARROTT, Secretary of Legation, has also returned. The information which he communicates to the New Orleans Times is, that Mr. Slidell's last communication from the city of Mexico was dated the 21st ultimo, covering passports for himself and suite, and a separate one for Mr. P., which were forwarded to Vera Cruz (by mistake,) and transmitted thence by the United States Consul in that city. Mr. S.'s last communication to the Government stated that he would remain at Jalapa until the day of his departure therefrom, (the 28th,) and no longer. His instructions to leave the country were imperative. He was received at Vera Cruz with the usual honors of a salute, and accompanied by the highest authorities of the city to the city to the point of embarkation, another salute being fired immediately on his departure.

Mr. Slidell left Vera Cruz on the 30th ultimo, on board the steam frigate Mississippi, which, after landing her passengers at the Balize, proceeded to Pensacola.

The New Orleans Bee states that a war with the United States appears to be popular in Mexico, General AMPUDIA, commanding the army of operation against Texas, had under him about three thousand men, and was, when Mr. Slidell left Vera Cruz, at about ten days' march from Saltillo, the place of rendezvous. From this latter point the army is to be marched to Matamoros. It will be recollected that this is the army of whose insubordination we had an account a few days ago. The mutiny, however, being reconciled, the troops had proceeded on their march. The Bee says that it has been assured that Gen. Ampudia had positive orders not to begin hostilities.

In regard to the internal affairs of Mexico the Bulletin has the following:

"The Government of Parades was considered very insecure. Some of the papers, advocating republican views in opposition to the monarchical doctrines of TIEMPO, openly advocate the recall of Santa Anna, and the Government is powerless to enforce its decree prohibiting discussions of that nature. It was believed that the Government, if acting on its convictions, would readily have recognised the mission of Mr. Slidell, but Parades having raised himself to power by professions of extreme opposition to the United States, and ambitious men and factions watching him on all sides, he dared not exhibit any symptom of filtering.—Gen. Almonte, from his talents, position, and ambition, it is believed, had been one of the most troublesome persons among those who assisted the new Government to power, and as a means of getting him out of the way he had been appointed on a mission to Great Britain.—Some difficulty had at first occurred in procuring means for an outfit sufficient to induce him to accept the place. This, however, had been arranged, and, previous to the sailing of the Mississippi, he had arrived as far as Jalapa on his way to the seacoast. Doubts were expressed at Vera Cruz, however, whether Almonte would actually embark on this mission. It was thought that he contemplated a new revolution of the Government, and not improbable that he would seek to commence the movement in Vera Cruz."

THE SEMINOLES.

The last Van Buren, (Ark.) Intelligencer, says:—"We learn from a gentleman who resides among the Seminoles, that they are well pleased with the country they have lately removed to; and are clearing large farms, ready for cultivation the ensuing summer."

Santa Anna.

The movements of this extraordinary man are a perfect enigma. One day we are assured that he would soon be in Vera Cruz to place himself at the head of a new revolution; and in the next, we are informed that he is still safely ensconced at the Havana. We have received a letter this evening from our correspondent in Cuba, dated the 8th instant, which states that he was then "at his country seat a few miles from Havana, engaged in cock-fights, to which he seemed far more devoted than to his restoration in Mexico. I believe the reports that circulated in your paper, that he is endeavoring to organize and establish a monarchy in that country, are without the slightest foundation. I do not myself believe he has any definite plans for the future, nor do I believe that he has now the slightest expectation of returning to Mexico under the auspices of any foreign Power."—Union, April 16.

A Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says, on the same subject—

"As regards the Mexican affairs with Spain, we know little, very little, of what is mentioned in the North American press. SANTA ANNA keeps quiet at his residence in the vicinity of the city, and when he comes to town, he very seldom visits our Governor, or has any intercourse with any of those that hold the principal offices. His visits are very often confined to the British Consul alone, especially on the arrival of the steamers from Europe and Vera Cruz. We look upon the idea of placing a Spanish Prince upon the throne of Mexico as most absurd and ridiculous, although we are convinced that there is something in the wind, and that our Government has been in constant communication with the Spanish Minister in Mexico for the last three or four months."

Copper Ore.

From numerous specimens shown us yesterday, we are induced to believe that valuable mines of Copper Ore have been discovered in our own State, lying in the Allegheny mountain regions. The samples with us are of the red oxid and the annulations of particular specimens, mixt with red and black oxid, give 79 per cent of pure copper. In the same range are discovered lumps of pure copper, weighing from 20 to 25 lbs. These mines have been explored by the same engineer employed by the Pittsburg Copper Harbor and Eagle river companies, and he describes the region of the Allegheny as having a strong geological resemblance to that of Lake superior, and the presence of the same Trappe Rock. We learn that a company has been formed for the purpose of working the mines and the title to some two thousand acres of land secured. Samples of the ore have been left at our office.—Pittsburgh American.

BIBLE NOTICE.

Do not Neglect it.

THE subscriber again earnestly requests all persons who have received Bibles for distribution in the several townships, and who have not settled for the same, to call upon him during next Court week, and attend to the matter. Please return all the Bibles undisposed of.

SAM'L W. PEARSON.

Notice.

THERE will be an election held at the house of Henry S. Pickings, in Jenner township, Somerset county, on the 18th of May 1846 to elect one President six Managers, and one Treasurer in the Somerset and Conemough turnpike road company, to serve for the ensuing year according to the act of assembly.

JACOB NEFF, Sec'y.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries, which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21 '46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Win. H. Pickings.)

His stock embraces all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL, Somerset, April 7, '46-ly.

MILITARY ELECTION.



THE members of the Somerset Guards are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the house of William Colvin, in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday the 4th day of May next, for the purpose of electing a Captain, and first and second Lieutenants for said Company.

Which election will be there attended by Maj. Ross Forward, who is hereby authorized to hold the same.

JOHN KEAN, Brig. Inspector.

ap 22

SOMERSET ACADEMY.

DURING the present summer, I can accommodate a few young men, who may wish to study Grammar, Geography, &c., for the purpose of teaching in common schools. The wants of the system have made a school of this kind very desirable, as all are aware of the difficulty of procuring competent

TEACHERS.

Instruction will be given for five dollars for any time not less than three months; and to expire on the first of October.—Less periods at the rate of five dollars per quarter. The patronage of the public is respectfully requested. The languages, &c., will be taught as heretofore.

JOSEPH I. STUTZMAN.

April 21, '46-6i

THIS WAY FOR



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Somerset, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he will constant keep on hand or make to order, Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C. Rocking Chairs, Fancy and Common

SETTLES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE L. GORDON.

March 31 1846 3m.

FARMERS Look Here.

WE the undersigned having established ourselves as a firm in the Eagle Foundry of Berlin, have now on hand a new

PLOUGH,

which has lately been patented. It is a self-sharpening and can be made to different kinds, such as the bar shear, or shear and cutter separate, or the pieces can all be made of wrought Iron with very little labour, in short it is the best plough ever brought to this county.—Likewise the Crocket Plough, which is an excellent plough for rough land, also

STOVES

of various kinds among them is a cooking stove for burning wood or coal.

KETTLES of different sizes.

HOLLOW WARE

of all kinds. Also castings for machinery, &c., all of which are made of the best kind of material and on the shortest notice. Please call and examine for yourselves.

HOUSER, CONRAD & KRISSENGER. February 17, 1846 3m.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial for May Term, commencing on Monday the 4th day of May 1846.

Goddard	v Hartzell.
Ogle's executrix	v Graff.
Chorpenning's use	v Anan.
Hoover	v Hoover,
Same	v Judy
Neff	v Ankeny
Commonwealth	v Kimmel
Mountain	v Younk
Philippi's use	v Bird & Wilkins
Koonitz's adm'r.	v Koonitz
Jones	v Logan & Wife
Hutzell's use	v Workman's ex'r's
Conner	v Fream
Hunter	v Brant
Garretson	v Countryman
Watson	v Rush
Same	v Same
Speicher	v Miller
Witt's use	v Delaven
Robison et al	v Fleck
Walker's adm'r	v Boyer
Somerset county	v Kurtz
Wable	v Wable
Same	v Augustine
Ackerman & Wife	v Staller
Same	v Staller & Wife
Faust	v Custer
Glessner	v Oldfather's ex'r's
Hoover	v Philippi
Rizer	v Flick
	A. J. OGLE.

Prothonotary's office. } March 31. 1846. }

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THOS FOR PICE