Fradford Meporter.

Towarda, Wednesday, Feb'y 18, 1846

MR. DICKINSON'S SPEKER, on the National Defer ces, and in reply to Mr. Benton, may be found on our outside. It created in the Senate, at the time of its delihold and statesmanlike measures which he advocated, as from among the very flattering notices of the press. well as the enlightened and comprehensive view taken of the state of this country, and its position toward England.

Derennen-Editorials, Correspondence, Communieations, News items, &c., are deferred to make room for the Oregon Correspondence.

The State Administration.

Until recently, no State in this Union, has suffered to the extent of this, by mal-administration. From a condition of great prosperity and high reputation, in a few years it fell to the verge of bankruptcy. Its honest, industrious and frugal citizens, were saddled with an enormous State debt, without the means in the Treasury of meeting even the interest; and now, and for years to come, will they sweat and toil, only to have large draughts exacted from the earnings of their industry, to save the State from being a total wreck. Our people have a high regard for the honor and integrity of our old Commonwealth, and for her sake, will not shrink from any emergency, however onerous. Not while it is the duty of tax-gatherers to call around, will they forget those, who have contributed to this result; who made common plunder on the treasury, until the state was without money or credit. In this embarrassed state of affairs, Governor Shunk went into office. In his honesty and inflexitle adherance to correct principles, the most unbounded confidence every where prevailed. His political opponents conceded to him honesty of heart and firmness of purpose. His election was the harbinger of better days for by the quickening impulses of national interests and hothe commonwealth, and sorrowful faces for the plunderers. One smiled with hope, the others gnashed their save Gov. Shunk from the opposition of some. Nur will it, so long as he is honest.

There is a certain class of men, to whom honesty is a repudiate the whole system. The men who are abusing access to the public crib. The state has no more conchance, there may be a contract to be had at Memphis, or somewhere else. The President will find no more when this gate it shut down-look out!

full blast of it soon, at Harrisburg; then we shall be better able to know the extent of it

The Union & Lewiston Republican.

Thetier writers and rumor implicate Mr. Buchanan in the rejection of Judge Woodward. Mr. Buchanan ower it to himself and to the democracy to explain his position in regard to this appointment."

"We copy the foregoing paragraph from the Lewistown Republican, and we confess we are surprised that the editor should attempt to connect the name of Mr. Buchanan with the rejection of Judge Woodward.—It has indeed come to a pretty pass, if Mr. B. is to be held accountable for the action of the Judiciary Committe of the Senate of the United States. Mr. Buchanan has been charged by some with a want of activity in securing places for his friends under the government. He is now accused of having sided in the rejection of Judge Woodward. Both charges are with out a shadow of foundation, and are circulated spparently with no other object than to slander a good man. We venture to predict those who engage in this crusade will in the end have their "trouble for their

The above is taken from the Democratic Union of the 7th inst. Our object in transferring the remarks of the Lewistown Republican and The Union to our columns, is, to assert the right of the former, and repudiate the assertions and attempt at intimidation of the latter. We shall say nothing at this time, of the position of Mr. Buchanan, with regard to Judge Woodward, nor inquire whether he is justly or unjustly implicated in the rejection; but we may say, without danger of being awed into silence—that the press has, to some extent, implicated Mr. Buchanan; and we presume, if the Union courts investigation of the matter, they can have it, to their heart's content." But what we desire chiefly to say is, that the Union must not hope to intimidate others into a dumb subserviency of any man. Neither honest men, nor an unshackeled press, will consent thus to be muzzled. Mr. Buchanan, or any other man, be his distinction what it may, cannot by a hireling press, compel us to tremble before his power; to stifle the utterance of honest convictions and swing our hat in shouts of praise. We pay adulation to no man; those may do it, who in hope of office, or spoils, or plunder, divest themselves of every feeling of self-respect, and are ever ready to shout " up with him," or "down with him," as they follow, dog-like, by the strings of their leaders. This state was curred by such kind of party-ism, until it had become worse than bankrupt; until honest men stood no more chance than "sheep among wolves." We toil at our case; we expect by it to get a livelihood; we ask for no officewe hope for none; we shall do justice to every faithful public officer, but we are not of the number to go at the bidding of others, nolens rolens. When it comes to pass, that the "divine right" of kings is attached to men in high stations, we may then obey their organs.

Our Representatives.

We are not about to speak of these gentlemen, merely "to sound the trumpet of praise." We adulate no men, or set of men, out shall be prompt to do justice to all our public servants. Without intending any disparagement to their predecessors, we believe our county has never been more ably represented than it now is, by Messrs. WEBE and PIOLEET. The former has the experience of maturer years; which with a discerning and discriminating mind, assisted by a natural earnestness to discover and test the truth, by its effect on the political and social condition of society, enable him not only to understand and appreciate the wants of his constituents and of the Communiwesith, but also to meet them. Col. Piollet, although of less years, is not wanting in anything that distinguishes his colleague. Possessed of a vigorous mind and a warm heart, he is ardent to enthusiasm in his exertions to discharge his duty. Both have a decision of character and honesty of purpose, which justly entitle them to the high consideration and regard, which is expressed for them, by their associates in the Ligislature. While they are respected abroad, they are not forgotten or esteemed less, by an honest and worthy enstituency at home.

Brittlant Debut of Mr. Wilmot.

We learn from Washington, that Mr. Wilmot made is debut in Congress on Saturday the 7th inst., and though made under unfavorable circumstances, was a nost brilliant and masterly effort. We have so yet received no report of his remarks, but shall embrace an early opportunity of gratifying his constituents by publishing his speech. Meanwhile we subjoin the remarks very, the most profound interest and attention, for the of the correspondent of the Harrisburg Reporter taken

WASSINGTON, February 7. DEAR SIR :-- Among the 14 speakers who occupied the floor of the House of Representatives to-day, were two of the distinguished orators from Pennsylvania-Gen. Foster and Mr. Wilmot. The former obtained the floor early in the evening; but the latter not until 11 o'clock at night. As Gen. Fostor is an old member and his fame is already known. I will let his speech carry with it its own endorsement of his superior powers as a public debater. Mr. Wilmot having obtained the floor at a late hour, when the Reporters were worn out with fatigue, and most of them absent, and this being his first elfort, I will write more at length in regard to his speech: the regular report of which, I have no doubt will fall far short of its real merits.

Mr. Wilmot's light hair and complexion and full face, gives him something of a youthful appearance, and beng from a dist ict in the remote interior, there was but little expected from him among the members as an orator; but when they heard his clear musical and commanding voice, and saw his dignified and impressive mannergrave when tempered by counsels of prudence, but aniouted when invoking the spirit of patriotism—they cease ed their side tete-a-tete and began to cluster closely around him. His views towered above the narrow-souled bubblings of ranting demagogueism, and assumed the frank and lofty attitude of the sagacious statesman; prompted equally by a sense of national justice and integrity, as

Whatever, he said, our title might once have been to the teeth, as they drew their long arms for the last time from whole of this territory, he feared that 25 years of negothe treasury. The Executive has thus far, and we have no doubt will continue, houestly and faithfully to administer the Government. The rigid economy which he not its legal validity. He contended that "clear and enforces; his vigilant watchfulness over all the varied interests of the State; his detestation of political vampires sing a nature, that they could not be subjects of compro--who have hung like leeches, sucking the life-blood of mise or surrender; or even a negotiation without a surrenthe commonwealth-ensure for him encouragement and der of sovereignty, and that high character which we as support from honest hearts. All this, however, does not a nation should ever maintain. He asked in case Great Britain should claim the right to interfere in our impost laws, and demand a reduction of duty, if such a demand could be made the subject of negotiation! He said bane; who have so long made use of political party usa- clearly not, without a virtual surrender of our national ges and principles, as a machine, that the moment they sovereignty. He preferred to believe that there might cesse to contribute to their individual emolument, they be some question of doubt or difficulty surrounding the title north of 49th degree, to bening compelled to believe Gov. Shunk are out of fodder. They have no longer that our Government had offered to surrender up rights entirly clear and beyond all doubt or question. A great tracts, no more spoils for them. They must go now to nation was not suffered to purchase or offer to purchase Washington: Uncle Sam has a bigger treasury. Per. | peace at the expense of a surrender of indisputable rights -to do so would be an acknowledgement of weakness, that amounted to a humiliation and shameful surrender loyal set of men, so long as a contract is to be had; but of our independence and sovereignly as a nation. He was therefore compelled to believe, that although our ti-No one prisumes to make the slightest charge against the was the better, still, that north of 49, there might be the official conduct of the Governor; none can do it; some room for controversy-something about which men yet there is a snarling, growling opposition coming from could if not fairly, at least plausibly, dispute : and thus the vozrter to which we allude. We expect to have a the subject be legitimately left open for settlement by ne-

> Suppose, said he, that Great Britain should offer to acede to our proposition, as he believed she would, and accept of the 49th parallel, could we as a just and highminded nation refuse to accept our own proposal three times solemnly and formally offered! Could we expect that the moral sense of the civilized world would sustain us in going to war after such an offer ! Could we, under these circumstances, invoke the support and all-sustaining power of the God of Hosts? He saw clearly in the President's message an indication and hope that this and certainly the most eloquent member of the subject would be amicably adjusted by negotiation. Give the notice said he-carry out spirit of the recommendations of the message in relation to this subject-affording protection to our emigrants on their way to Oregon-extending over them our laws and protection in their new homes,-carry out that wise recommendation in the establishment of an Indian agency, and above all, perfect your coast defences, and sugment the present naval esdeprecated the neglect of our Government in this particular; and said, if war did come, he solemnly believed

He spoke of the 49th parallel as the ultimatum. Hence, he said, he would by his stake and never suttender one inch below it, so long as the Republic had an abiding place in the family of nations. The value of the harbors and ports of Pugat Sound was also brought to view, as the keys of the Pacific, and destined to command the vast commerce of the Indies. When these, said he, are surrendered, let New York and Boston be

urrendered with them-they lost and all should be lost. As he spoke of the valor of our navy, and invincibiliy of our army in the late war, there was a fervid eloquence in his swelling voice which was truly thrilling. He passed an interesting encomium on the chivalry and civic fame of the South, but expressed a preference for the green valleys, rugged soil, quiet virtues and industrial pursuits of his own constituency and his own native state, to all the attractions of the sunny South.-When he closed, there was a general rush of the mem bers to congratulate him and shake him by the hand.-Well may Pennsylvania be proud of her present talented delegation in the popular branch of Congress.

MONROE LODGE, No. 137, of the L. O. of O. F. was opened and the officers installed in regular form, on Thursday last, at Monroeton, by the R. W. D. D. G. M.

DAVID BEAIR. The ceremonials of the occasion are spoken of as gratifying; the decorations of the Hall appropriate and elegant; and the opening highly auspicious for the permanent prosperity of the first Lodge of Odd Fellows estab-

The designs of the furniture, the painting and decorations, are by Wm. H. Strickland and reflect credit on his art and trete.

Thursday afternoons and evenings are the regular

weekly meetings of the Lodge. We wish the pioneers of the Institution among us

nicress in every effort to extend the fellowship of good. THE DEMOCRATIC USION misrepresents the Resolutions of our County Meeting as "electaring that the Senate of Pa, in approving of the tariff act of 30th Aug.

'42 has attempted a usurpation of power &c." Our Resolution goes to the point of the Pennsylvania Senate's employing the same language of instruction to Senators and Representatives in Congress, of which this is the first instance within our knowledge, and are deserving the rebuke of democracy on the threshold of

nsurpation." THE CORRESPONDENCE. -- We this week insert the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham, relative to Oregon. We invite attention to it.

Proceedings of the Penn'a. Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.] HARRISBURG, February 13, 1846.

GENTLEMEN :- The principal business of general interest transacted since my last has en the action of the two Houses on the subect of the Tariff.

The House voted down the amendments offered to the resolutions of the Senate by Mr. Burrell and Mr. Piollet, when the resolutions were agreed to by a vote of 79 to 14-Messrs. Bird, Campbell, Daily, Enue: Fassett, Kline, Knox, Merrifield, Piollet, Samuels, Thomas, (of Susquehanna) Weest and Webb, voting in

he negative.
On motion of Mr. Piollet, The House by rote of 52 to 40 again went into committee of the Whole for the purpose of inserting the following additional resolution offered by Mr. Proffet.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be further instructed and requested to oppose the establishment of a National bank, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and to vote for the separation of the Government from the Banking institutions. and for the creation of a constitutional treasury as the best means pointed out by the people and experience to keep the currency pure, to guard the people's money from speculation, and to preserve unimpaired the protection afforded by a just tariff law to the industry of

The resolutions as thus amended were adopted by the following vote.

YEAS-Messrs, Armstrong, Bachman, Barber, Boughner, Boyer, Bright, Buruside, Burrell, Campbell, Chesnut, Clark, Cross. Daly, Donaldson, Dotts, Eneu, Fassett, Fernon, Forsyth, Funston, Galloway, Gray, Gwin, Hallowell, Haymaker, Ilill, (Fayette,) Hill. (Montgomery,) Hineline, Hoffman, Ives, James, Keller, Knox, Levan, Means, Murphy, McAbee, McClelland, Owen, Power, Rider, Rupert, Samuels, Snyder, Starr, Steiler, Sieuart. (Lycoming.) Tice. Van Heff, Wadsworth. Wilson, Worman, Worrell, Patterson-54. NAYS-Messrs. Bird, Kline, Piollet, Webb

Mr. Piollet made an able and eloquent speech against the instructions in favor of the Tariff. as it will shortly appear in full in one of the Harrishung papers, I refrain from giving

you a synopsis of it.

During the discussion Mr. Magehan assailed all who differed from him on the Tariff question, and particularly the members from any of the officers of said government, in rela-Br dford and Tioga, classing them with hurch-burners, robbers, murderers, &c. Mr. Webb in reply said he did not know how he to this House," has the honor to lay before could better answer the epithets and denunciations which had been heaped upon the Northern members by the gentleman from Cambria (Mr. Magehan) than by saving to him as the quaker said to the sailor, whom he heard cursing and blaspheming Lis maker. "That is right," said the quakers addressing the sailor that is right," friend; get that foul stuff out of thee as fast as possible; thee can never be pure as long as it is within thee."

You will perceive by the final vote that the whigs, in their fondness for a national bank, deserted their posts, and, after all their blustering about the protective system, abandoned the Parit and left it in the hands of the Democrats.

The House amendment to the resolutions was taken up in the Senate yesterday. Mr Gibbons of Philadelphia took the floor and made a violent political eneech against the amendment, in which he endeavored to convict the Democratic party of inconsistency .-He was replied to by Mr. Chapman, who administered to the Senator from the city, a most scathing rebuke. Mr. C., is one of the ablest Senate, and he gave the whigs good cause to writhe for their temerity in suffering their champion to get up a political discussion.

Mr. Gibbons offered the following as a substitute for the amendment of the House.

"That for the purpose of preventing a reduction of the Tariff of 1842, and of relieving the people of Pennsylvania as much as possitablishment, by a strong steam power force, and then ned es them, our Senators and Representatives in gotiste. Then, and not till then, would we be in a con- Congress be further requested to sustain the dition to negotiate this subject to an honorable adjust- measure of distributing the money arising from ment. He spoke of the power of the English navy, and the sales of the public lands among the respecuve States, under which Pennsylvania would be entitled to receive, as appears by the official it would be brought upon us by our weakness in this reports for the last year, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars annually."

> The motion was rejected by the following YEAS-Messrs. Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Darrah, Darsie, Dunlap, Gibbons, Jordan,

Morrison, Quay, Sanderson, Smith, Sullivan, Wagenseller and Williamson-15 Navs-Messrs, Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Black Chapman, Creacraft, Dimmick, Ebaugh,

Fegely, Gillis, Hill, Hoover, Rahn, Ross, Sterigere and Sherwood Speaker-16. The question recurring on agreeing to the House amendment, a division of the question

was ordered. The first division, against a national bank was agreed to yeas 19, nays 9, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Anderson. Benner. Bigler.

Black, Chapman, Creacraft, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Fegely, Gillis Heckman, Hill, Hover, Rahn. Ross, Sanderson, Sterigere, Wagenseller, and Sherwood Speaker-19.

NAVS-Messrs. Carson, Darragh, Darsie, Gibbons, Jordan, Morrison, Quay, Sullivan and Williamson-9.

the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. was rejected, yeas 15, nays 17, as follows: YEAS-Messes Auderson, Benner, Bigler Black, Chapman, Creacrast, Dimmick, Fegely, Gillis, Hill, Hoover, Rhan, Ross, Sterigere

The second division, against a division of

and Sherwood, Speaker-15. NAYS-Messrs. Carson, Crabb, Darrah, Darsie, Dunlap, Ebaugh, Gibbons, Heckman. Jo.dan, Morrison, Quay, Sanderson, Smith, Sullivan, Wagenseller, Williamson and Corn

man-17. The third division, in favor of a separation of the government from the banks, and of a constitutional treasury, was agreed to, year 17. nave 14. as follows:

YEAS-Mossrs, Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Black, Chapman, Creacraft, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Fegely, Gillis, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, Rhan, Ross, Sterigere and Sherwood, Speaker-17. Nays-Messre. Carson, Crabb, Darrah, Darsie, Dunlap, Gibbons, Jordon, Morrison,

Quay, Sanderson, Smith, Sullivan, Wagenseller and Williamson-14. So the House amendment as amended, was

agreed to. These rates show that two Whigs (Messrs Sanderson and Waganseller) voted for the in-etruction against the establishment of a National Bank, and that two Democrats (Messrs. Heckman and Ebaugh) voted against the instructions to oppose the destribution of the public lands among the several States.

The bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company through Pennsylvania to Pittsburg has been desire. It is suggemen probable torous authants of the undersigned to Mr. Packethate. This bill has been ably discussed by its other quarters in Europe and appointments. Its faits is yet underthrough Pennsylvania to Pittsburg has been friends and appointed. Its fath is ver uncer- its influence in dictating the policy of the extident had asserted, in the most solemn form, thin. An amendment in now pending to make tensive preparations in progress in all parts of title of the United States to the whole tensive bill void in case that a certain amount of the kingdom; and, with unabated confidence ry. Even if there were not other conclusions. capital shall be subscribed and paid in before the first 1st of June. 1847, by such company as may be incorporated during the present ses sion of the Legislature for making a rail road

from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. The bill granting the right of way through the Northern counties of Pennsylvania to the New York and Eric Rail Road Company, is under consideration in the House. An amend ment to make the grant contingent upon the State of New York securing a connection between the North Branch and the Chemung and Chenango Canals was voted down, yeas 40 navs 46.

A large number of private bills have been re ported and partially acted upon.

Correspondence Relating to Oregon.

TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS, BY OF FEBRUARY, 1846, BY THE H. R.

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, in their resolution of the 3d inst. I herewith communicate a report from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying correspondence which has taken place "between the Secretary of State and the minister of the United States at London," and "between the government of Great Britain and this government, in relation to the country west of the Rocky mountains, since the last annual message of the President" to Congress.

JAMES K. POLK. Washington, Feb. 7, 1846.

To the President of the United States. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, Feb. 5, 1846.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, requesting the President to communicate to that House, "so fa as, in his opinion, is not incompatible with public interest, all correspondence of Great Britain and this government, or by or between tion to the country west of the Rock Mountains since the last annual message of the President the President the accompanying papers. All of which is respectfully submitted,

> Mr. Buchanun to Mr. McLane. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 13, 1845. The President has receive ed information, from a variety of sources, which he cannot disregard, that Great Britain is now making extensive warlike preparations. As her relations with all the powers of Europe seem at present to be of a peaceful character, the prevailing and natural inference here is that these preparations look to a rupture with the United States on the Oregon question. It is of vast importance that this government should, as early as possible, ascertain their true character. You are therefore instructed to embrace the first opportunity of bringing this subject to the hotice of the Earl of Aberdeen, in such a manner as you may deem most ex-pedient. The president is also anxious to learn your own opinion upon this subject with the least practical delay.

JAMES BUCHANAN. Louis McLane, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan.

London, Jan. 4, 1846. Sir: I received on the 29th of December your despatch, dated the 13th of that mouth; and on the day following, I sought an interview with Lord Aberdeen, in order that, in conformity with your instructions. I might preserve a friendly understanding between the secreted in the most solemn form the title being to his notice the worlds are reparations. making by Great Britain, and, if possible, ascertain their real character and object.

It will not escape you that upon such a subiect it is not always easy to obtain very categorical answers, or entirely definite official information; and I did not doubt that a frank personal conference was the best, if not the only mode, of obtaining any satisfactory informaion whatever.

In introducing the subject, I adverted at the same time to the information the President had received frow a variety of sources, of the extensive warlike preparations making by Great Britain, and the natural inference upon his part that in the present pacific state of the relations of Great Britain with all the powers of Europe, they could only look to a rupture with United States on the Oregon question. * * Lord Aberdeen said very promptly and frankly that it would be improper to disguise that with the sincerest desire to avoid it, they were obliged to look to the possibility of a rupture with the United States; and that in such a crisis the warlike preparations now making would be useful and important; but he stated at the same time, very positively and distinctly, that they had no direct reference to such rupture; and would have been made in the same way, and to the same extent, without regard to the relations of Great Britain and the

United States. He also adverted to the fact that such preparations as were actually making had been ommenced before the relations between the United States and Great Britain had become as serious as they now appeared to be, and the:e fore could not at' that time have had any connexion with difficulties which had since grown out of the Oregon question. He thought, too, that the representation as to the extent of th preparations must have been exaggerated. He lemed that they related particularly, as I had been informed, to a distant service; or that they were making any addition to the old form of marine. He stated that the most extensive and formidable parts of their preparations were the fortifications of the principal and exposed ports and stations, which he thought could hardly be suppose to guard against invasion from the United States; and to the increase of it the following answer: the number of steam vessels in lieu of the old about to adopt, and which he confessed he thought a matter of doubtful policy.

In short, he assumed the preparations in provstem of national defence and protection, and of preparing in time of peace for the exigencies of war, if it should unfortunately come from any quarter repeated his disclaimer that they hall granted the question in dispute. particular reference to a rupture with the Unier ground.

In regard to my own opinion upon this sub- of the territory, and would necessarily preiect, which the President has been pleased to the United States from claiming the whole desire. . . it is altogether probable fore the arbitrator. This, too, in the face in the frankness and straight forwardness of Lord Aberdeen, and without meaning to distrust in the slightest degree the sincerity of his disclaimers in our recent conversation, I do not think it ought to be assumed by any one that warlike orenarations upon such a scale as that upon which they are undeniably making here could not have even an indirect reference to the possible contingency of a rupture with us .-And at the same time it is perfectly obvious that they are in a great degree, and especially so far as they consist of an augmentation in the number of steam-vessels and of the naval marine generally, precisely of the character to be the most appropriate and the most useful in war with our country.

I am not prepared to say, nor do I deem i material to decide, how far we have a right to expect an explicit disclaimer of the character and purposes of the warlike preparations now making by Great Britain under the circumstan-THE PRESIDENT, IN COMPLIANCE WITH A RESOLUTION PASSED 3D type of policy, and the result of many causes: tives of policy, and the result of many causes and, without attempting to assign to each its To the House of Representatives of the U. S. particular influence, I am by no means prepared to admit that the apprehension of difficulties with the United States had no share in them; and it is very that if a rupture with the United States should grow out of our present difficulties, this country will be as fully and effectually prepared for it at all points, and for all possible purposes, as if that, and that alone, had been the object of all her warlike preparations. She will be in a situation to act and strike as promptly and signally as she could have been with her energies exclusively directed to that end; and I feel it my duty to add, that not to expect. in case a rupture becomes unavoidable that this government, thus in complete armor, will promptly and vigorously exert her utmost nower to inflict the utmost possible injury upon our country and all its interests, would not be doing justice to such a crisis. * * * I think it ought to be expected, indeed from all Hearn, I cannot doubt, that, in case of hostilities, the aim of this government will be to strike its heaviest blow at the commencement, in the expectation of being thereby enabled to shorten the duration of the war.

> I have the honor to be. &c.. Louis McLane. The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN. Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1845. An attentive consideration of the present state of affairs, with reference to the Oregon question, has determined the British governnent to instruct the undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minis ter plenipotentiary, again to represent in pressing terms to the government of the United States the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of that terriory to the arbitration of some friendly sover eign or State.

Her Majesty's government deeply regret the ailure of all their efforts to effect a friendly settlement of the conflicting claims by direct negotiation between the two governments.

They are still persuaded that great advantages would have resulted to both parties from such a mode of settlement, had it been practicable, but there are difficulties now in the way in that course of proceeding which it might be redious to remove, while the importance of an early seulement seems to become at each moment more urgent.

Under these circumstances, her Majesty's government think that a resort to arbitration is the most prodent, and perhaps, the only feasible step which could be taken, and the best calculated to allay the existing effervescence of popular feeling which might otherwise greatly embarrass the efforts of both governments to

The government of the United States will see in the proposal which the undersigned is thus instructed to make, a proof the confidence of the British government in the justice of their own claim. They will also see in it a proof of the readiness of the British government to incur the risk of a great sacrifice for the preservation of peace and of their friendly relations with the United States It is made in a spirit of moderation and fairness of which the world will judge.

The British government confidently hope hat the government of the United States will not reject a proposal made with such a friendly ntention, and for a purpose so holy.

There is nothing in it, they are convinced. not perfectly compatible with the strictest regard for the honor and just interest of both parties, particularly when it is considered of what small value to either is the portion of the territory which in reality forms the subject of controversy, compared with the importance of of Great Britain. preserving a state of peace and good will beween two such nations.

The undersigned takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to the Hon. James Buchman the assurance of his high consideration. R. PACKENHAM.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Packenham. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

The Hon. James Buchanan, &c. &c. &c.

Washington, Jan. 3, 1846. The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Pakenham, he Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, dated the 28th ultimo, by which, under instructions from his government, he proposes to the government of the United States "the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of that (the Oregon) territory to the arbitration of ome friendly sovereign or State.

The undersigned has submitted this note to the President, who, after having bestowed upon it that respectful consideration so eminently due to any proposition emanating from the British Government, has instructed him to give

The British government do not propose t craft, which it appeared other nations were refer to the arbitration the question of the title to the Oregon territory, claimed by the two powers, respectively. It is a proposition to refer to a friendly sovereign or State, merely gress to be only a part of a wise and prudent the partition or "equitable division" of that territory between the parties. It assumes the fact that the title of Great Britain to a portion of the territory is valid, and thus takes for

Under this proposition, the very terms of the ted States on the Oregon question, or any other submission would contain an express acknowlment of the right of Great Britain to a portion | undersigned earnestly invites the Secretary of

reasons for declining the proportion, this to

would be deemed sufficient by the Preside The President heartily concurs with British government in their regret that all. tempts to settle the Oregon question by new tiation have hitherto failed: He cannot, hoz ever. concur with that government in the opion that a resort to arbitration, and especial on the terms proposed, would be followed in happier consequences. On the contrary, he believes that any attempt to refer this queing to a third power, would only involve it in ner difficulties.

In declining this proposition, the President refers to the sentiment expressed in the note of the undersigned of the 30th of August last which illusion has already been made, that he cherishes the hope that this long-pending controversy may evet be finally adjusted a such a manner as not to disturb the peace, interrupt the harmony now so happily subsic

ing between the two nations." The undersigned avails himself to this on sion to renew to Mr. Pakenham assurances distinguished consideration. JAMES BUCHANAN

Right Hon. RICHARD PAKENHAM, &c., &c.

Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan.

Washington, January 6, 1846. The undersigned, her Brittannie Majesir envoy extraordinary rnd minister plenipole mary, has had the honor to receive the note the Secretary of State of the United States, to ted the 3d. instant, in answer to that of them dersigned dated 27th ultimo. containing a prenosal for referring the question of an equitable partition of the Oregon territory to the arbitation of some friendly sovereign or Ctate.

The undersigned will take an early opport nity to transmit this communication to her Mi. jesty's goverment.

The undersigned has the honor to renew Mr. Buchanan the assurance of his distinguished consideration. R. PAKENHAM. To Hon. James Buchanan, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1846 With an anxious desire to contribute by en ry means in his power to a satisfactory conchsion of the question pending between the two governments respecting Oregon, the undersigned, her Brittannic majesty's envoy extraording ry and minister plenipotentiary, has reflected on the contents of the note addressed to him on the 3d, instant, by the Secretary of State of the United States, in answer to that which the undersigned had the honor to address to hun on the 27th of last month.

The note of the undersigned proposed to the government of the United States, that the who question of ap equitable partition of the Or gon territory should be referred to the arbiti-

tion of some friendly sovereign or state. In his answer, the Secretary of State into med the undersigned that his proposition cornot be accepted. That it did not propose refer to arbitration the question of the title the Oregon territory claimed by the two por ers respectively. That in proposing to rela to a friendly sovereign or state merely the par tition or equitable division of the territory tween the parties, it assumes the fact that t title of Great Britain to a portion of the terms ry is valid, and thus takes for granted the ven question in dispute.

That under this proposition the very term of the submission would contain an express at knowledgement of the right of Great Britain a portion of the territory, and would necessar ly preclude the United States from claiming the whole territory before the arbitrator; an this, too, the Secretary of State goes on to ob serve, in the face of his note to the undersign ed of 30th August, by which the President ha

It is not the purpose of the undersigned the present note to renew the discussion as t the title of either party, Great Britain or the United States, to the whole or to any part of the Oregon territory.

He must, however, beg leave, with refer ence to the observation which he has just que ted, to remind the United States Secretary State that if the government of the Unite States have formally advanced a claim to the whole of the Oregon territory, it is no less retain that Great Britain has, in a manner equa ly formal, declared that she, too, has rights the Oregon territory, incompatible with the

exclusive claim advanced by the U. States. This declaration, arising from a conviction equally sincere, will, the undersigned is per suaded, be viewed with the same consider tion by the government of the United States as they expect that their own declaration should receive at the hands of the government

This premised, the object of the undersigne in addressing to Mr. Buchanan the presen communication is to ascertain from him wheth er supposing the British government to enter tain no objection to such a course, it would suit the views of the United States governmen to refer to abitration, not, as has already been porposed, the question of an equitable partition of the territory, but the question of title in eith er of the two powers to the whole territors subject of course to the condition that if neith er should be found, in the opinion of the arb trator, to possess a complete title to the whole territory, there should in that case, be assigne to each that portion of the territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrating power. be called for by a just appreciation of the respective claims of each.

The undersigned has suggested a reference on the above principle to some friendly sore! eign or state.

This the undersigned believes to be the course usually followed in such cases: it is that which has already been resorted to by the two governments, (and more than once.) But there may be other forms of arbitration, per haps, more agreeable to the government of the United States.

There might be, for instance, a mixed com mission, with an umpire ap, winted by comme consent; or there might be a board, composed of the most distinguished civilian and jurists 0 the time, appointed in such a manner as should bring all pending questions to the decision of the most enlightened, impartial and indepen pent minds.

In the present position of affairs, and feeling how much the interests of both countries to quire an early as well as an amicable and satis factory adjustment of existing difficulties, the