## Fradford Aeporter

Towanda, Wednesday April 29, 1846. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.

Congress.

In the House of Representatives, on the 20th of April, a message was received from the President, in answer to the resolution of C.J. Ingersoll, relative to the charges against Mr. Webster.

The President after reviewing at great length, the existing laws which govern the contingent fund and the disposal of the secret service money, goes on to speak of the dancerous precedent on answer to the resolution would establish. He calls attention to the fact that if a statement of the items of that secret service fund be called for now, it can be done in all future time, so that the Government would be greatly injured thereby. In it ustration of his position, he adduces several cases in which the interest of the Government would be seriously compromised were its doings made public to other powers. In conclusion, he reminds the House, that Congress can, if it pleases, repeal the existing laws, but that so long as they are in force, Eigh considerations of public policy, and a sense of his duty to obey the law, induce him to respectfully decline to furnish the desirable information in the first branch of the resolution.

In compliance with another portion of the resolution he transmits copies of voluminous correspondence with the State Department, relative to the M'Leud case.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL then took the flook for the purpose of making a few explanatory remarks. Among other things he said that when in the first place he went to the State Department, he went with a view of getting evidence to prove what Mr. Webster had just denied in the Senate, and he had not the least idea of discovering the evidence of the present charges. It was altogether unexpected. This being the case, without conferring with, or consulting with any body, he came to the House the next morning and offered the resolution. If there had been any "conspiracy" as had been charged it all rested with himself, for neither the Secretary of State. the President, or any body else, knew a syllable about it. After making many more explanations, Mr. Ingersoll concluded by repeating all the charges he had made against Mr. Webster in his former speech, and assevernted that they could all be fully sustained and proved by evidence in the Department.

Mr. BUTLER KING, replied, and went into a labored windication of Mr. Webster; after which the House took up the Oregon resolutions as returned from the Senate, that body having refused to concur in the amendment of the House. The House refused to recede by a vote of 87 to 95. A committee of conference has been appointed in each branch, who have held several meetings, but can come to no decision on the Oregon reso-

at Boston, on Friday April 17th, with eight days later and bring them "the state of public feeling," and perintelligence from Europe, full extracts from which-will be found in another column.

upon the whole, rather pacific than otherwise. The of the Senate will but make the public mind more in-Earl of Aberdeen on the 17th Marca, declared in the House of Lords "that he could not bring himself to believe that any reasonable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion."

The Morning Chronicle, heretofore supposed to be ultra, has now substantially assumed the position taken by the Times in regard to the 49th degree as a basis of negotiation

· The Times, on the contrary, appears more belligerent; though its menaces appear to be an effort to prove that England cannot be scared.

The attempt made by the Poles to regain their free dom, is fast approaching a disastrous termination. It will be seen that the Austrian troops are in possession of Cracow, and that the brave Poles have little prospect of regaining their liberties and country.

The news from Ireland, India and Spain, is not of much importance. The frish coercion hill which originated in the House of Lords, has passed through every stage of that branch of the Legislature, and awaits its fate in the other. The English journals are deploring the state of things in India.

THE LUZERNE DEMOCRAT.-We extract from this our astonishment that it should be found in its columns than for the purpose of retorting :

"We may bestow n single paragraph to the account current of Col. Victor E. Piollet, with "Public Opinion," on his course in reference to the taxation of coal. We on his course in reference to the taxation of coal. We believe he has consistently and violently supported the measure. We apprehend, for the credit of his constituents, they will so far refuse to recognize his abominable, ruinous and odious course on this subject, as to "Piollet" him to stay at home next winter."

, Col. Piollet, we liclieve, has, in his course this winter been guided by patriotic and elevated mostves; and in relation to the tax on anthracite coal, we are certain that his constituents approve of the course he has taken .-Unlike the Democrat, his time and talents are not devoted to the interests of corporations and monopolies, nor narrowed by selfish motives.

Hos. D. I. Sagnwoon .- We are much gratified-in common with his constituency-with the manner in which our Senator has discharged the duties of Speaker of the Senate, this winter. We believe it is the universal opinion that the arduous and responsible duties of the office have never been more ably, promptly and efficiently performed. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Butler Herald, thus writes concerning the Speaker:

"I have been here for a number of years, and I do not "I have been here for a number of years, and 1 to not know that the duties were better performed by any of his prodecessors. He is conversant with the rules, prompt in his decisions, and impartial in his judgment. Many new questions of parliamentary onler have arisen this session, and in deciding upon them he has been invariably sustained by the Senate, and besides, given general satisfaction to all parties. This is one of the best criterions by which the experience and judgment of a Speaker can be tested, and it is one by which the present Speaker has been judged, and not found wanting."

GREAT OREGON MEETING .-- A great Democratic meeting was held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the subject of Oregon, in favor of giving the "twelve months notice," and of "immediate and energetic preparation for any emergency that may happen in consequence thereof, or of the state of our relations with the power to whom the notice is to be given." A number of excellent speeches made and a series of resolutions, couched in strong but temperate language, adopted by acclamation.

SENATORIUS TERM.—The Senatorial term of the following gentlemen will expire with the present Legis-

HENRY CHAPMAN, of Bucks. JANES D. DUNLER, of Eric.

ADAM EBAUGH, of York.

JORN FOULKHOD, of Philadelphia county.

JEFFERSON K. HECKMAN, of Northampton.

JOENE F. QUAY, of Clinton.

GEORGE RAHN, of Schuylkill.

JOEN B. STERRICHTS (M. JOHN B. STERIGERE, Of Montgome BENIER L. SHERWOOF, Of TIOGR. CHARLES C. SULLIVAN, OF BUILEY. SANUEL FEGELY, OF BET. S. STERIGERE, of Montgomery

#### The Oregon Resolutions.

The resortions lately adopted by the Senate of the luited States, in regard to giving the notice shrogating the joint occupation of Oregon, under the treaty of 1827, neets with the decided disapprobation of all those who believe our right to the portion of territory in controversy, clear and unquestionable; as being a mercenary and pitiless shuffling off of responsibility; upon President Polk. We'are not desirous of war; we deprecate the evils which necessarily follow in its wake; the ruin and carnage made in the "pomp, pride and glorious circumstance of war," the consequent rupturing of the domestic and social ties; the stagnation of business, and the total demolision of commerce. We are satisfied with these " mining times of peace;" and have no fears of their being disturbed by the adoption of the notice as passed by the House. We have heretofore given our opinion would not have a tendency to produce a rupture of our course, or a merk and humble appeal to the philanthrophy and benevolence of England. If we have rights in mouth, for the credit and character of our common purposes.

We extract from the Wilkes-Burre Farmer, the following spirited remarks upon the passage of the resolu- held by the Commonwealth in canal, rail road,

tions;-to which is appended the vote upon them: "The shove are worthy of the same body which up- was stricken out. held the United States Bank in all its usurpations-the same body which libelled and defamed Gen. lackson through half his administration-the same body which recorded: its condemnation of that illustrious chief, and was afterwards compelled to "eat its own words." This last act it will have to do again. These resolutions are a disgrace to the country, and the people feel them to be so. They are enough to make an American sick of his toria, and begging her for God's sake not to hurt themthat they are compelled to do something " to satisfy the rabble democracy !!!" And then throwing all the responsibility of giving the notice on the President !adopt that of the Senate? We answer never. And the Senate in the long run, have "got" to adopt the form of notice passed by the House. We say they have getting up an issue with the House. They "can hear water navigation, not owned by the State, shall from England by the next steamer"-a half a dozen THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer I nicola arrived steamers may scurry back and forth across the Atlantic, haps, to some of them, something else; but they have got to pass the House notice sooner or later. The pres-The intelligence concerning the Oregon question, is, sure from without cannot be resisted. This imbedile act veterate and determined, more unyielding and uncompromising.

We append the votes and it will be; seen that the name of the always right and always honest representative of the democracy from this State, -ANIEL STEE

GEON, is, as ever, in the right place," YEAS-Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby Barrow, Benton, Berrier, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmer J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Green, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagan, Johnson, (Md.,) Johnson, (La.,) Lewis, M'Dutile, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pierce, Pennybaker, Phelps Rusk. Sevier, Simmons Speight, Upham, Webster, Wouthviller, 40. ster. Woodbridge-40.

NATA-Messrs, Allen, Atchinson, Breese, Bright, Casa, T. Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Haunegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Wescott-14.

## The Junction Canal Bill.

We learn from the Luzerne Democrat, that the bill authorizing the connection between the Chenango and Chemung Canals, and the North Branch, has passed the New York Legislature. Of the prospect and propriety of a speedy completion of the North Branch, the mon achools of \$200,000. The report was Democrat 1873:- We connot see any reason now why adopted, year 18, nays 10. the North Branch Canal should not be immediate made-New York has redeemed the pledge of honor, and all obstacles that have heretofore been in the way, seem now to be removed. The impediment to the payment of the instalment of stock. before, we are told, was attributed to a want of a certainty of connection with the New York canals. The difficulty has disappeared, and we hope to see immediate steps taken to complete this important work. One of more magnitude, certainly, to the interests of the people of this part of Pennsylva-

nia, does not exist. 10. 3 7 The coal of the Wyoming Valley must go North, and that speedily. It is the natural outlet, and the one most easily made available. It seems indeed strange, that the vast individual capital of Pennsylvania which is comparatively inoperative and idle, does not seek investment in his stock. The inducements on the part of the State are immense-a gift as it were-and still there would seem to be a want of confidence in taking the stock of the canal, a canal running 20 miles through the richest coal field known in the world, and leading to a market where there can be no competition, no supply from any other quarter, Add to this the fact that the work has been more than two-thirds finished, and the outlay a gift to the man or men who will complete it. Is, it not strangepassing stronge, that men who have the money, cannot or estize on their money, if invested in the stock; of the North Branch.

However we have the reflection that the force of ciruinstances must accomplish that which the money-men of the hour would seem to put so little reliance in. Time and a very short time will do it."

THE LEGISLATURE OF PERSELVANIA Edjourned on the 22d inst, after a session of one hundred and six days, and the passage of upwards of four hundred shid fifty-nine acts.

The proceedings, to the hour ef-adjournment, will be ound in our Harrisburg letter.

Hon. D. L. Suzuwoon, in accordance with the usual custom, resigned his. Speakership on the last day of the ession, and Hon. Wx. S. Ross, of Luzerne county, was elected Speaker on the 28th ballot. The vote stood upon the last ballot-for Ross, 14 Whigs, 1 Native, and 1 Democrat. The remainder of the Democratic vote was given to Mr. BIGLER.

Mr. Ross, is Speaker during the recess of the session and in case of the death of the Governor, would administer the Government until the next general election

THE REGIT OF WAY .- The bill giving the Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been signed by the Governor, as has also the bill incorporating the Central Railroad Company. If the latter company subscribe \$3,000,000 of stock before July, 1847, and pay one third in, then the grant of right of way to the Baltiotherwise to remain in full force.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION .- The annual election to he Legislature will take place throughout Virginia on Thursday next. In some parts of the State the canvars s animaled, but in others less than usual interest is dislayed by both parties. 

There was to have been an eclipse of the sun of Saturday last, but it was not visible in " these diggins," abject truckling to the bravadoes of England, and o for the reason that we did not get a peep at the sun's fuçe until in the afternoon.

#### Proceedings of the Penn'a. Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.]

HARRISBURG, April 17th, 1846. GENTLEMEN :- The Revenue bill, or as it is called the bill providing for the reduction of the public debt, is now before the Senate on second reading. One of the tax sections has as to the prohability-or the possibility-of a war with been adopted. It provides for levying a tax of England, and our reasons for that opinion, and we be- three mills upon each dollar of the value of all lieve now that the passage of the "notice" in any form, stages, omnibuses, backs, cabs, and other vehicles used for transporting passengers for hire: friendly relations with England. On the contrary, a upon all annuities over \$200, except annuities tirm and decided stand taken for the maintenance of our and pensions granted by this Commonwealth rights and possessions, will somer bring about a proper or by the United States; and upon all properrights and possessions, will sooner bring about a proper adjustment of our difficulties, than a weak and vacillating held, owned used or invested by any person company or corporation, in trust for the use, benefit, or advantage, of any other per-Oregon, let them be asserted-when once asserted, let son, company or corporation, excepting such them be maintained, if necessary, even at the cannon's property as shall be held in trust for religious

The section authorizing the Commissioners of the stuking fund to sell all the stocks navigation, turnpike and bridge compenies,

The eighth section which was adopted, makes it the duty of the assessors to require individuals, firms, and incorporated companies to deliver a statement showing the amount of money due and oweing them respectively by solvent debtors, whether on morigages, judgment, detree, bond, note &c., (except notes, contracts, or accounts for work or labor alone. or bank notes), and also, the amount of all country, did he not reflect that they form no exposition shares or stack held in any incorporated comof the popular will, but are the cowardly expression of a pany; and all public loans or stock, except body that has no sympathies with the people. To wet those issued by the Commonwealth; and all ness 40 men, and they "grave Senators," with tears in money loaned or invested on interest in any their cycs, holding out their layer hands to Queen Vic. other, State. The remainder of the bill has not been acted on.

The bill as reported by the finance committee does not contain the provision which pass ed the House taxing Anthracite coal at the But will the House take back its own expression and mouth of the pit, ten cents per ton. In lieu of this the committee propose a tax on all tonnage, of whatsoever kind or description, except the baggage of passengers, shingles, square or round timber, staves, hoop poles, "got to do it." The people are their masters and will fencing timber, back, wood, or rough stone, remain such. It is true that the Senate gains delay by transported over any carial, sail road, or slackpay a tax of one-half mill per mile per ton of 2000 nounds.

It is impossible to say in what shape the

The bill authorizing the canal commissioners to repair the road in Standing Stone township, Bradford county has passed both Houses. It appropriates \$500 for the purpose-the balance consequently to be made up by the town-

The bill incorporating the Harrisburg iron company with a capitol of \$1,000,000, passed the Senate, by a vote of 19 to 7.

The great bill of the session, granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company passed the House this morning with the restriction heretofore noticed, by vote of 51 to 45. It goes back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The bill to construct an outlet lock at Well Falls on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal has likewise passed the House. The Governor has signed the bill to incor

porate the Pennsylvania rail road company. The committee on conference on the disa greeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments made by the Senate to the General Appropriation bill reported this afternoon. The report restores the Appropriation bill to com-

# HARRISBURG, April 23d, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:-The Legislature adjourned sine die, yesterday morning after a session of 107 days, during which time 470 acts were nod of my life shall I look back with more pleaspassed, the largest portion of which are of a strictly local character. On Monday the revenue bill was rejected in

the Senate by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Anderson, Benner, Bigler. Black, Creacraft, Darsie, Ebaugh, Folkrod,

Hill, Hoover, Sterigere, Sullivan, Sherwood, Speaker-13 NAVS-Messrs. Carson, Chapman, Crabb. Darrah, Dimmick, Dunlap, Fegely, Gibbons,

Heckman, Jordan, Morison, Quay, Rahn, Ross, Sanderson, Smith, Wagenseller, Wil liainson—18. The vote was however reconsidered, and

on Tuesday, the Governor sent in the follow. ing message in relation to the finances :-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Gentlemen:—As, your session is about to terminate, and effective provision has not yet been made to meet the public engagements, I: am moved by an imperative sense of duty to rewill not be convinced of the enormous interest they would | call your attentions at this late period to pressing necessities of the Commonwealth.

From a careful estimate made at the commence ment of the present session, and communicated in my annual message, it was apparent that the assessment of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six on real and personal estate, and the revenues of the year proper derivable from all other sources taken together, would be insufficient to meet the demands on the Treasury for the same period by the sum of \$416.206 09 and that in supplying the deficiency, the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1845,

will have been reduced to \$88,590." Nothing has since transpired to warrant the belief that this estimate is, in any material respect, imperfect." But the injury done to the public works by the recent floods, and the consequent delays in opening them for transporta-\$250,000 :- that is to say : the extraordinary repairs which have thus become necessary will cost more than \$100.000, and the tolls lost during-the drogress of the repairs are estimated at

\$150.000 more. These facts are so conclusive that they cannot be strengthened or enforced by argument. If additional revenues are not provided, the interest cannot possibly be paid upon the public debt; and the faith and honor of our ancient Commonwealth must be once more violated,

For one, I am not content to rest under the more and Ohio Railroad Company, to be null and void, inaction in a crisis like this; and feeling that it either to place the public credit beyond the reach of all uncertainty and doubt or to inflict upon rremediable wrong, I cannot liesitate in renewing, with due respect, this solemn appeal to their wisdom and patriotism, to provide for the future

wants before the session closes. FRS. R. SHUNK. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, April 21, 1846,

The bill was immediately taken up, and a substitute offered by Mr. Bigler was adopted. The bill as amended then passed, and was sent to the House where it was concurred in. It has since received the signature of the Governot: The haste with which the amended bill was necessarily passed, gave but little opportunity to understand its full import. It differs materially in the extent of additional taxation from the rejected bill. The tax on tonnage is omitted, and it is generally thought that its salutary provisions as a revenue measure consist mainly in those features which remedy the defects in the existing laws relative to the proper assessment of taxes. Whether the hill s calculated to meet the wants of the Treasury, and to maintain the credit of the State it is at present impossible to say.

Another excellent veto message was received ed from the Gov'nr, which you will and in the Reporter of yesterday. It was on the bill granting transportation powers to Schuvikill navigation company. In this message the Exutive adheres to his determination to protect individual enterprise from the encroachments and the grasping spirit of chartered monupo-

The bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road Company passed both Houses, and was appropriated by the Company be subscribed, and one third of that amount be actually paid in, and a small portion of the road at each terminies put under contract before the 30th of July 1847; then the act to be null and void.

A few minutes before the adjournment, the Pariff resolutions were taken up in the Senate. When a motion prevailed to recede from the Senate's non-concurrence in the amendment by the House instructing our Senators and Representatives to vote against a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the revenue states. The resolutions instructing egainst an alteration of the Tariff of 1842 have herefore passed both Houses.

The nominations of John Koons to be an Associate Judge of Luzerne county and of George Boal for centre county, were concur-

On Tuesday your worthy and able Senator Mr. Sherwood, resigned his offic as 'Speaker, which he has filled with a dignity and impartrainty that has given universal satisfaction .--On retiring from the chair, he addressed the Senators as follows:--

SENATORS :- Our labors here will soon be brought to a close. A few hours more and we bill will finally pass, or whether it will pass at shall have left these Legislative Halls of excitenent and debate, to return to our homes, our families and friends. The time has now arrived, when, in accordance with the intimation I gave you on yesterday, I am about to resign into your ands the trust you committed to mine at the commencement of the session, when you elected me Speaker of this body. When I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Speaker, I gave you a promise to discharge them faithfully and importially, according to the best of my shifity, and now I leave it to you to decide in

what manner I have fulfilled that promise. I am not so vain to suppose, for one moment, that I have been so fortunate at all times, and under all circumstances, to render entire satisfaction to every member of this body; that indeed, seems to me would be an impossibility. I may have erred-for to err is human-but I have the satisfaction of knowing that if I have committed errors, they have been errors of the head, and not of the heart; for since I have occupied this chair, I have had no other feelings to gratify than an ardent desire and a firm determination, so far as was in my power, to discharge my duties promptly and fearlessly, and, as far as was upon to make, I have wounded the feelings of member of this body, I deeply regret it .-Towads each and all of you I entertain none other than the kindest feelings. My intercourse and associations with you have been of the most pleasant character, and in future years, to no peure and satisfaction, than to that portion which we have enjoyed together.

Senators :- I thank you kindly for the kindness and courtesy which I have uniformly experienced from you. And now we are soon to separate from each other; and we may never meet again on earth; but I do assure you that, wherever you go, you will carry with you my best wishes and my earnest prayers for your future happiness and prosperity.

The Senate then proceeded to an election of take in pursuit of the negotiation. Speaker, and on the 28th ballet, Wm. S. Ross, Dem. of Luzerne was elected over Wm. Bigler, the Democratic caucus candidate, the

The 28th vote resulted as follows: Messrs. Benner, Black, Chapman, Ebaugh, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Hill, Hoover,

Rahn and Sterigere, 11, voted for Wm. Bigler Messrs Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Dunlap, Gibbons, Jordan, Morrison, Quay, Sanderson, Smith, Sullivan, Wagenseller and Williamson, 16, voted for Wm. S. Ross.

Messrs. Anderson, Creacraft and Sherwood oted for Mr. Black. Mr. Bigler voted for Mr. Sterigere.

Mr. Ross did not vote. Wm. S. Ross was conducted to the Chair and returned his acdnowledgements for the honor conferred upon him.

Among the number of act passed on the las business day was one extending the jurisdistion of justices of the peace for Bradford county. Yours. A. B.

DISASTER OF THE STEAMER OREGON.-The splendid steamer Oregon, Capt. St. John, by none would it be regarded with apprehenwhich cost \$140,000, in attempting to come tion, have involved a loss to the State of about through Hurigate; on Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, unfortunately got upon the rocks tion and prudence required in this negotiation called the Gridiron. The engine was immediately stopped, but the muschief had been that the honor of England would not be tardone; she was hard and fast; and in a mo- nished. When he looked at the probability of ment after, both her bow and stern settled a two countries like England and America rushfoot or two, leaving her centre highest. The ing madly foto war, on a question in which passengers, about 100 in number, were taken nothing was at stake but their honor, he could off by the ferry boat Astoria, and transferred not for a moment doubt that, whatever might to the steamer Traveller, Capt. Joel Stone, be the ebullition of popular feeling here or in from New Haven, and by her brought down to the United States, the sterling good sense New York, where they arrived about two which especially characterized these two countours after the accident. When the tide went tries would prevail, and preserve both from grave responsibilities which must attend upon down; the Oregon broke in two, and will be a that ultimate alternative which he could not rests with the General Assembly at this time Mr. Geo. Law, of New York, and is insured. horror.

Arrival of the Steam Ship Unicorn.

OREGON QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE IRISH COERCION BILL.—SUPPRESSION OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION,—STATE OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA.—FIRMNESS AND SLIGHT ADVANCE IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The steam-ship Unicorn, which left Liverool on the 19th ultimo, arrived at Boston on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3, P. M., having been out twenty-nine days. The protracted passage was caused by the heavy weather and by her meeting targe fields of ice. She was detained at Halifax twenty-four hours.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

House of Lords, Tuesday, March 17 .- The Earl of Charendon moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiation, as the Earl of Aberdeen night think it consistent with public duty to produce. Nothing could be further from his wishes than to embarrage the Government; but though the Language of the British and American Governments had been entirely pacific, yet it could not be denied that the two countries were insensibly towards a war. It was time, he thought, to break the silence so rigidly preserved on this side the Atlantic, and to furnish the House with all the information that could prudently be furnished.

He was convinced that an abler negotiator than Mr. Packenham could not be found, and that the Government had acted most judiciously in every step it had taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world that it would not engage in war until every means of keeping Governor. It provides that if \$3,000,000 of peace were exhausted. It was morally imthe capital stock of the Central Rull Road possible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a comparatively worthless territory, and he should conclude by moving for the correspondence, and by asking what course the Government intended to pursue in the event of the Senate concurring in the twelve month's notice.

The Earl of Aberdeen (who was at times dmbst@naudible.) said-My fords, in the very delicate and difficult position in which I am placed, it might, perhaps, appear natural that I should have viewed with some degree of hestation the notice which my noble friend gave vesterday. But, mv. lords, however much this might, under ordinary circumstances, have been the case, I felt certain, in the case of my noble triend, that his sense of public duty, and his intimate knowledge of the great interests at stake, would prevent him from adding anything to the difficulties with which the question is already surrounded; and at the same time his own feeling would indispose him to make his motion the subject of any embarrassment.

But I must reserve to myself the discretion of, for the present, suppressing a large portion of the correspondence which has taken place between her Majesty's minister in the United States and myself, the production of which, at this time, would be injurious to the public interests. (Hear.) My lords, I will say further, that I should not be disposed voluntrily to lay on the table any such information. In the first place, it is quite unusual, in the midst of a nego iation of this magnitude, without any special object in view, to produce to Parliament accounts of the particular position we may, for the time being, find ourselves (Hear.) It is true that the government of the United States has acted differently, but their situation is different from ours.

These circumstances, therefore, would have indisposed me from voluntarily laying on the table information at this moment. reason also would prevent me from voluntarily coming with any such information to the house I must admit that from the aspect of the negonation, as reported in the papers which have been produced in the United States, and which I am in a condition to produce to your lordships, an inference might fairly be drawn not favorable to the result of the negotiation in which we are engaged-they would be calculated to induce us to augur unfavorably of the result. For this reason, therefore, I should possible, to the satisfaction of all concerned.—
And if, by any decision I have felt myself called to which we have now been a stage of the negotiation as that have wished not voluntarily to submit to the to which we have now arrived, communica- measures towards Ireland, subsequently adepttions which are calculated to produce such an opinion. (Hear.)

Neverthetess, it is my decided opinion that of Ireland, thus proceeds: such an opinion would be unwarranted. 1 cannot bring myself to believe, my lords, however the effect produced by the papers I have referred to might be, as I have said-I cannot, I repeat, bring myself to believe that any reasonable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt of the sincere desire of both governments to arrive at that result; and I hope that my noble friend will not think me guilty of any uncourteous conduct, if I decline to inform him of the steps which, in the present juncture of affairs, her Majesty's Government may think proper to

Lord Brougham, referring to a statement that had been made respecting a globe said to be in Whigs voting for Mr. Ross, and the Democrats (with two or three exceptions) for Mr.

America, said, that he had yesterday received a letter from Mr. Everett, which quite confirmed the truth of the assumption, which he (Lord Brouham, had offered at the time. It appeared that Mr. Everett had ordered the globe through another person, and that the tradesman had marked the boundary in the manner referred to, perhaps with a view to pay a compliment to Mr. Everett, but without the previous knowledge of that gentleman.

With respect to the question before the House, he could only join his hearty wish, and express his confident hopes, that all 'these negotiations, troublesome as they might be, would lead to a happy issue; and also his entire confidence in his noble friend and the rest of her Majesty's Government, and that should -unhappily for us, for America, and for humanity at large-those just expectations prove unfounded, mankind would find out to whom the blame should be imputett; 'and further, that altogether the calamity of war would be looked at by all with the utmost possible aversion, sion or aların.

Lord Ashburton felt sure that all which cauwould be observed by his noble friend, and

He held it to be hopeless for either to obtain advantage over the other in EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE were called the terms of negotiation only question was, how to settle this d right in the manner which would be be the two nations. The negotiation coul be in better hands than those of his friend, and he felt also, on the other han fidence that the people of the United & would at least come to a fair, an houng and a safe conclusion on the subject.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—Then revolutionary movement in this most ill. country, was, at the date of the last ad from that part of the continent, in the early of March, rapidly hastening on to a disa termination. The city, and the small pro-Cracow, were already in the hands of the A trian troops. The population of the insu districts appeared indeed desirous to seek der Austrian and Prussian protection. shelter from the greater severity of the Rus government, and the cruelty of the Run troops. A decided movement toward the Pri sian government in particular had manile itself in several parts of Austrian and Rea Poland. The following details had appear in the English journals:

FRANKFORT, March 12. The following is the official account of the cupation of Cracow, as drawn up by Gen Collin, of the 'Austrian forces : "Cracow, March 4.

"The insurgents retired from the city on night of the 2d instant. Early the next ning a deputation, with the Senator Kop their head, made their appearance before Austrian forces, and announced the format of a provisional committee. General Colin. tified to them that the members of the for Senate, who remained in Cracow, were to be themselves into a new one, with Herr Kop. their president. The general then ordered bridge to be repaired as soon as possible. fore it was completed, two Russian staif office announced the near approach of an impos-Russian force. Meantime the bridge was paired, and immediate orders were given by general to four companies of the Schmelling giments, the whole of the mi itia, and two sque rons of light-horse, to march into the env. They were received by the loud hurrals of h congregated inhabitants. Meantime the first Rus sians who had approached took possession the castle and the main guard-house, but w General Collin ordered feeble numbers. inforcement of infantry to the former, and militia to the latter. Strong detachments of R sian troops, under Generals Pannkin and Irtoff, soon followed the advance guard. Shor afterwards General Collin had an interview wo the Russian commander-in-chief, Gen. Rudgeat which it was agreed that the city shows surrounded by the Austrians and Russia. equal numbers, and that the garrison duty same be performed by each on alternate days, of the 4th, Gen. Collin ordered into the city ; guns and two squadrons of the Hotelet. ight horse and the Hohenegg battalion of landwehr, and into Podgorz a battalion of try, cavalry, and some artiflery. He also platroops in Wadawice. If the Prussian troe enter the city, the service will be otherwise par tioned out."

THE IRISH COERCION BILL. - This arburst. and stringent measure which originated in the House of-Lords, had been received with excerations in Ireland, and was fiercely attacked in England. It was thought to be almost impos sible to carry it into effect after it should havtaken its place on the statute book. "A lan. says one of the journals, " which makes being out after dark a transportable offiner, sies made to be broken." It had received their of " the Curfew Bill" in allusion to the famous old Norman tyranny which ordered fire arlight to be exunguished in the houses of the Saxons at the soud of the Curfew (couverfee

In relation to this measure, the Luropean Times, after alluding to the disastrous effects of the previous Irish Coercion Bill, some thre teen or fourteen years ago, upon the administration of Earl Grey, and contrasting withits the Melbourne ministry, and carried m effect by Lord Normandy, as Lord Lieutenant

"Lord John Russel placed a notice on the books of the House of Commons, a few nights ago, which would bring the state of Ireland before Parliament, and probably create a week's discussion to the serious embarrassment-perhaps the total failure-of the government commercial scheme. Seeing this, and dreading an injury to the "great and comprehensive measure" of fiscal reform, his lordship has wisely given notice that he will withdraw it until after

"The whigs, since the days of Lord Normandy, have always regarded Ireland as one of the main pillars of their strength, while to the tories it has always been a source of embarras-ment and difficulty. Sir Robert Peel, before he was premier, pronounced it to be his . chief difficulty ,' it was so then, it is so now. During the time he was in opposition, the present head of the government, in deference to the wishes ar the prejudices of his party, was reluctantly made to play a hostile part towards the sister country.

"He has done much since he came into pow er to retrieve the error; but the prejudice which exists in Ireland against the tories has neutralized, in a great measure, his good intentions. The whige now seem disposed to trip him by the heels on a sore point-a point where he is most vulnerable; and the present peculiar position of parties, involving, as it does, the breaking up of all old connexions and predilections,

s opportune to the design. "There are many things in the course of life which men have just reason to regret; and 25 Peel's policy in Ireland, since he filled the post of first minister, has been one of concession. the antipodes, in fact, of his own and his party's previous tactics, he seems to have made the best amende possible under the circumstances. But Ireland has proved the grave of more than one administration, and it is within the reach of possibility that it should swallow up-for justice is retributive—the present strong government, as it friends formerly delighted, and its enemies now, in derision, call it.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALE-DONIA-SIXTEEN DAYS LATER.

The steam-ship Caledonia arrived at Boston in the 20th inst , with advices from Liverpool to the 4th, and London of the 3d instant, both

The victories of the English over the Sikhs, appears to be the principal feature of the intellirence. The slaughter of the Sikhs was terride. Ten or twelve thousand of these brave total wreck. She was owned principally by contemplate without feelings of the utmost troops were slain and wounded. This balle fellows, and nearly two thousand English and this slaughter, added to the slaughter of