Fradford Aeporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, May 6. 1846. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER. JR.

M'Cook Found Gailty!

The grand jury of the County of Dauphin having found a true bill of indictment against M'Cook, for attempting to bribe Col. Piollet, he was put on his trial on Thursday last. His counsel were Messrs. MCormick and Fisher, of Harrisburg, and Hon. James Cooper, of Adams. The prosecution was conducted by John K Kane, Attorney General; assisted by his deputy for Dauphin county.

We have no account of the trial, further then verbal information that the jury have found M'Cook GUILTY of the crime of which he was charged.

The Notice to be Given!

The voice of this mighty nation, calling upon their representatives to adopt measures for the preservation of our rights, has at last been regarded and obeyed. The great measure of the present session of our Congressthe most momentous and important which any administration has been called upon to recommend to the consideration of Congress has been decided upon, and its termination reflects credit upon our country, and will give it a loftier and more abiding consideration abroad.

It-is with much pleasure that we record the final passage of the "notice," in a shape but little less desirable than as desired and recommended by President Polk .-It now stands upon the statute book a law of our land, and our President is authorized at his discretion. to give to the Government of Great Britain, the notice required by the second article of the Convention of the sixth of August, 1827, for the abrogation of the same.

This measure was demanded by the country; it was required for the safety of our citizens living within the borders of a territory acknowledged to be our own, yet guarded by no protecting laws, and exposed to insult and oppression; and from the fact that every year of p ocrastination but added to the difficulties of an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of this long-vexed question. Discussed for five months, and passed triumphantly through the popular branch of our National Legislature, the friends of the notice, and of our country, grew sick at heart, and apprehensive of the most stupendou and aggravated evils as they viewed the weak, vascillating and cowardly course of the other branch, whose re gard of popular will is often merged in selfish and con tracted motives. But we can rejoice that it passed, even at this late moment; and the unanimity with which Mr. Polk is sustained in giving the notice, will avert many of the evils which tardy legislation has engendered, and make this movement nearly as effective as if promptly adopted upon the first meeting of Congress.

It now remains to be seen what effect this notice will have upon the state of our relations with England, and what measures that country will adopt, for the settlement of the controversy. We have no doubt that Pre sident Polk will in all things, carefully guard the honor. the rights, and the possession of our country, and so manage this difficult matter, that it will be amicably and satisfactority arranged. We certainly desire no war .-We believe there can be none. No two nations upon the globe have greater reason to perpetuate peaceful relations than England and the United States. If an honorable peace can be maintained and the boundary of Oregon be defined, "the only cloud which intercepts the prospect of a long peace with England will be re-

We find the following good-natured, liberal and generous paragraph in Simon Cameron's paper at Sunbury. We have only to say in explanation of it, that it is a paper which takes every occasion-in season, and out of season—to find fault with our present worthy threatened to destroy our village, and several attempts Chief Magistrate; is allied closely with the interests of were made to fire it last summer. About a week since corporations and monopolies, and has disgraced itself by letters were received by several citizens, mailed at Ledcomes with a poor grace for a democratic paper to en- fired, and pointing at an individual among us as one of dorse and give publicity to the slanders of the New York the gang. It is proper to say that the imputation against Tribune in regard to the "Free trade"ism of our Con- this individual is wholly false; and the caution was un gressman :-- an assertion without a shadow of foundathe feeble attempts at wit, and the falsehoods and false path.

THE STATE OF TOWANDA .- The poet's oft repeate line, that " Westward the star of empire takes its way, does no longer hold good in this state, so far as the ever-lasting state of Williamsport is concerned. It was but yesterday that she

"Wore her blushing honors thick upon her," and yet, now there are "none so poor as to do her reverence." The star of Empire has taken a northern direction. Towards, in Bradford county, it is said, has become the pet of the present administration. Bradfor loubtedly a great and important county. I contains some great and important men, as the records and proceedings of the last legislature will abundantly prove. Besides, it is the only county in the state that is represented by a free trade man in Congress, and whose great men are opposed to a tariff of discrimination against foreign governments for the protection of home industry and who at the same time advocate discriminations is favor of one section of the state to the prejudice of an -who are in favor of taxing anthracite coal be cause they produce none, and who are opposed to tar-ing bituminous coal and lumber because they produce themselves. Their very just and equitable notions o free tale, and their opposition to the present tariff, may account in some measure, for the favor which they find in the eyes of the present administration.—Sunbury

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES .- The Washington Union says :- "The temporary building which is erecting near the City Hall for the exhibition of national mann factures during the month of May is of spacious dimen sions. It is of the shape of a T. The top of the T is 160 feet long, by 60 wide. The shaft of the T. is 240 feet long. It is capable of holding a vast variety of manufactures. The exhibition promises to be, as the newspapers say, " the largest of the kind (ever got up) in this country." We cannot doubt that it will be an imposing spectacle."

FOUND .- The Lewisburg Chronicle, of Saturday the 25th ult., says ;- The body of Mr. Thomas Pollmer, who was drowned some weeks ago at Turtle creek, was found on Saturday last, in the river about two miles below where drowned. His body was taken to Milton for interment on Sonday, followed by his friends, and the Sons of Temperance of this place. His son, drowned at the same time, has not yet been found."

THE CROPS-AND THE WEATHER.-The balmy, spring-like weather with which we have been blessed for ome time, and the refreshing showers, have given a beautiful appearance to the face of Nature, and proved most propitious for the crops. The farmers speak most of the state, which show a favorable result for the Demoencouragingly, and we trust that good harvests and full crats—though the majority will be less than last year. garners will reward their labors.

BRANFORD COUNTY COURT,-Our court was opened on Monday last by Judge Contagnam, assisted by Hons. Reuben Wilber and Harry Morgan. The business, so far, has been most industriously and expeditiously tran- Newburg, and resulted in her acquittal. sacted.

The Legislature of New York has agreed to adjourned on the 13th inst.

The Secret Service Fund.

We give in another column, Mr. Ingersoll's speech, harging Hon. Daniel Webster, with unlawful and unsuthorized use of monies entrusted to his care. This is grave charge. It was made in the halls of Congress, and Mr. Ingersoll has taken occasion in this speech to reiterate and specify his charges against Mr. Webster, and dasignates the facts he intends shall prove his assertions. There can be no shrinking from the investigation The public call for a refutation of the charges, or Mr. Webster stands convicted, with the brand of malfeasance in office stamped plainly upon him. His high and elevated position should not shield him from an examination into his conduct, if there is reason to believe he has rendered himself obnoxious to the charges of corruption and delinquency; nor can his towering and gigantic talents ward off the opprobrium that would rest upon his

While Mr. Webster commands our admiration by those efforts of his genius which enrapture his auditors, yet his venality and his time-serving political tactics render him at the same time alike an object of admiration and scorn. No man in our Union has been better have received in addition to the above: paid for his services. For a life spent in defending British interests and for sundry small favors "thankfully received," he has laid the gratitude of that nation under tribute, while the "merchants princes" of our own country have manifested their regard in substantial and liberal donations. It is no wonder that the little that remained of virtue and honerty was corrupted, until the preception of the relations of meum and-luum was inlistinct, and the "God-like Beggar" was unable to distinguish the difference between funds entitusted to his keeping, and the generous loans of Banks, or the gracrous gifts of those fattening upon the fruits of his

Mr. Ingersoll's name is a guaranty that these charges are not idly made; and his character render it certain that they will be probed to the bottom. Let it be so. Le "justice be done tho' the heavens fall," and if great though unprincipled men fall also from their high posi tions, our country and her interests will only be the

Fire at Owego.

We find in the Owego Advertiser a full account

the late fire at Owego, which we copy entire. "On Monday night about 12 o'clock, the stable Mr. Mosher, Inn keeper, on the corner of Lake and Maine streets, was discovered to be on fire, and in a brief space the house and adjoining buildings were enveloped in flames. By the energetic and prompt exer tions of the firemen and citizens, the progress of the fire was staved, but not until the tavern, and out houses, the house and barn of Mr. William Duncan on Maine street, and a house and barn owned by Charles Pumpelly and occupied by Mr. Riley on Church street, were consumed. There were eight horses and two cows in the stables, of which only two horses were rescued .-One-traveller lost a span of horses, a wagon and load, all valued at \$400. One horse was owned by Doctor Churchill of this village, which with his sulkey and harness was burned. A valuable stud horse, owned by Mr. Shaw of Berkshire, was also burned. The other

orses belonged to travelers. This fire was the work of an incendiary. The intention undoubtedly was to burn the village, and but for the stillness of the night the hellish plot might have been consummated. The fire was checked in the very midst of wooden buildings, some of which were situated within less than a rod from those consumed. Not a breeze was stirring; and this circumstance, with the extraordinary efforts of the firemen and citizens, and we must not omit to say, acores of ladies too-prevented a conflagration which must have swept the entire business part of the village. The villain well knew the ground, and he chose the spot to apply the torch of all others the most sure to effect his purpose.

It is well known that a band of desperate villains have dividing the party, and defeating its candidates. It yard, Cayuga county, stating that the village would be doubtedly the act of a vindictive personal enemy who tion, and which has again and again been denied. The HIXSELF applied the torch with the fell purpose of deremainder of the article is not worth paying attention to; stroying the man whom he supposed had crossed his

Towarda Relies Norks .- It will be seen by the ollowing circular, that the Towanda Relief Notes are refused at the Treasury, and in payment of tolls and taxes:

STATE TREASURY OFFICE,

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1846. To collectors of tolls and taxes, County Tressurer nd other officers authorized to receive monies due th Commonwealth.

Commonwealth.

GENTERNEN:—The condition of the issue made by
the Towanda Bank, under the act of 4th of May, 1841. is as follows:

Amount of notes issued, which the Commonwealth is bound to redeem, Amount redeemed and cancelled at the \$107,500 0

107,100 00 Treasury, \$400 00 \$125 00 Amount uncancelled, Of which there is in the Treasury

mount outstanding The amount outstanding will be received when pai

directly at the Treasury; but in order to prevent any over issue being received, and thus a loss occasioned to the Commonwealth, I hereby direct you not to receive any of the notes above mentioned. Very Respectfully
Yours,
JAMES R. SNOWDEN,

Among them, we find the following, having particular reference to our county: An act to secure to Julius S. Holden, a new trial in a certain suit tried in the common pleas of Bradfo

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS .- The Harrisburg Reports

publishes a list of the acts and resolutions of the General

Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed session of 1846 .-

An act regulating the assessment and collection of township taxes in the counties of Bradford, Tioga and Potter, and fixing the manner of reviewing and confirming roads, and of assessing damages where roads are laid out through improved lands in said counties.

An act authorizing the citizens of certain counties to

An act authorizing the citizens of certain counties to lecide by ballot, whether the sale of vinous and spirituone liquors shall be continued in said counties.

An act authorizing the Canal Commissioners to repair certain road in Standing Stone township, Bradford

An act to incorporate the North Branch railroad com-

VIRGINIA ELECTION .- We have returns from most The House will probably be democratic, and the Senate certainly, giving us an United States Senstor.

POLLY BODING.-The third trial of this woman for the marder of Mr. Houseman and child took place at

WEST BRANCH.-The water was let into the West Branch canal from Muncy to Northumberland on Tuesday the 21st ult.

New York Elections.

The election for Delegates to Revise the Constitution of the State of New York, took place on the 28th ulti we give the returns as far as we have received them.

TIOGA COURTE.-John J. Taylor, (Dem) elected by majority of apout 150, over G. H. Barstow, (Whin.) CHEMUNO .- In this County, a very warm contest was arried on, and much feeling manifested between the different branches of the Democratic party-the Old Hunkers and the Bain-burners. The latter had placed n nomination Col. Samuel Young, of Saratoga county; s proceeding very common we believe, and practiced at the late convention, to secure the services of Martin Van Buren, and otherable and distinguished Democrat The Old Hunkers' candidate was Wm. Maxwell, of Elmira, a very popular democrat, and who was elected by majority of about 800, the Whigs very generally support

BROOME-The Democrats of Broome, have achieve most brilliant victory in the election of Col. Hyde, over B. T. Cooke, the editor of the Broome Republican The following table includes all the returns which we

В					
	De	m Whig	e Dem	Whi	
	Albany 2		Orange 3	0	
	Columbia 1		Onondaga3	i	
	Cayuga 3	0	Ontario0	2	
	Dutches0		Oswego 0	ì	
	Fulton l	. 0	Orleans 0	3	
	Greene1	1	Richmond 0	1	
	Genesee 0	1	Rensselaer*0	•2	
	Herkimer 2	. 0	Saratoga 0	2	
	Kings 3	. 0	Schenectada I	0	
	Madison 0		Schoharie I	1	
	Monroe0	3	Ulster0	2	
	Montgomery 2	0	Westchester 2	0	
	New York 16			_	
	Oneida 0		42	28	

Anti Rent.

THE REVENUE BILL.-It is stated that the Revenue bill, which was hurried through the Legislature on the last day of its session, wil lbe inadequate to supply the anticipated deficit in the Treasury. Several articles proposed to be taxed, were stricken from the bill, among which was coal, which might have attained the object

We trust that notwithstanding this culpable act of legislation, the credit of our Commonwealth can still be maintained, and the August interest paid; and we are certain that such will be the case, if it is in the power of has hitherto made, to preserve the reputation and character of the State. If it cannot be, let the blame rest upon those who have refused to co-operate with him.

FROM CAPTAIN FREMONT .- The editor of the Washington Union has been favored with the following extract of a letter just received in Washington, from "Jalaps, March 27th, 1846," giving an account of this brave and adventurous explorer :

" Letters from Mazatlan of the 4th instant, state Captain Frement, with his corps of observation, arrived at Sutter's Settlement, on the Sacramente, early in Janua ry; he is said to have discovered a good wagon mad to Oregon, which is much shorter than any heretofore traveled. He had gone to Monterey, in Upper Califor nia, leaving his corps on the Sacrame

NEW YORK AND EDIE RAILROAD .- The Legislatu of the State of New York have refused this company the privilege of locating a portion of their road in Penn

THE WYOMING MONUMENT.—The Committee rrangements, for the Wyoming Monument, met at the Phoenix Hotel on the 23d ult., and appointed committee to make the necessary arrangements for a celebration.

RELIEF NOTES DESTROYED.—The Auditos Genera on the 18th ult., destroyed forty thousand dollars of Relief Notes, which had been cancelled by the State Trea

Col. R. M. Johnson, arrived in Washington a few days since, in good health and spirits, and will remain w days attending to private business.

THE PUBLIC WORKS .- The Huntingdon Globe of Wednesday says, "The Pennsylvama Canal, from Holidaveburg to Columbia, is now, we understand, in complete repair, and the business thereon has resumed its usual activity. Boats are hourly passing this place heavily laden with the products of the fertile soil of the West, and merchandize from the great metropolis to our western merchants. A reeks ago we could not have been induced to believe that the great damages which our incumbency as Secretary, about \$1,300 a public works had sustained by the late freshet, could have been repaired in so short a space o time: but we have been taught, in this instance at least, that no matter how great the difficulty may appear, when united energy and perse verance is resorted to they are speedily surmounted and overcome. The Canal Commisioners of the State are justly entitled to the thanks of the trading community for their ex- going on, to the large amount of fifteen thoupedition in thus accomplishing the repairs sand dollars, refused it his sanction. which has enabled them to resume the business with renewed energy."

MAIL ROBBERY BETWEEN BUFFALO AND ERIS .- When the mail reached the Post Office at Erie, Pa., on Thursday morning last, it was found that the great mail from Buffalo west had been robbed of its contents. The leather To J. J. Crittenden, for expenses of journey bag had been cut open, and the canvass bag containing the letter packages taken out. A To F. O. J. Smith, services connected person named Hugh M. Thompson, of West field. N. Y., was arrested, and money supposed to belong to the mail found upon him .-The stolen bag contained several hundreds of letters in packages. None of the missing letters have been found. It is probable that all were destroyed to guard against detection, after those containing money. &c., had been re fled of their contents. The stolen packages were directed to Erie, Pa., Pittsburg, Pa., Wheeling, Va., &c., and contained letters addressed to those towns and other places in in Southeastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania and Virginia.

THE READING RAILROAD.-The Berks and Schuylkill Journal says, to give our readers abroad an idea of the business of the Reading Railroad, we will state that arrangements are now making to run immense trains of one hundred coal cars and upwards, from one end of the road to the other-up and down-with an interval of only ten minutes between each train! This will make a continuous line of cars in constant operation, up and down both tracks of the road! This arrangement we beieve is to take place in a few days."

The same paper states that many of the kept? trains now running over that road contain one hundred and fiften laden iron cars, and carry a million and a half pounds from one end of the road to the other, with a single locomotive.

OPERA HOUSE IN BOSTON .- The site of the late Howard Athenæum, Boston, has been sold to Mr. Edward A. Raymond for a little less han \$40,000, or \$4 per foot for the land .-Arrangements have been made to erect forthwith a substantial building, with a granite front, for an Opera House, and music saloon, that will be an ornament to the city.

Proceedings of the 29th Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, April, 27th, 1846.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND. Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL rose and asked leave to make a brief personal explanation. Mr HARALSON. If the application re

lates to the personal matters between the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. C. J. INGERsort,] and the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. WEBSTER.] I protest against it. It is from no personal feeling that I object, but be cause the time of the country is too precious to be consumed in matters of personal crimination and recrimination, to the exclusion of the public business; especially when the former can be settled between the parties as easily

through the public prints as in this House. Mr. INGERSOLL. Then I must move spension of the rules.

So the rules being suspended. And leave having thus been granted,

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL spoke as follows: Mr. SPEAKER: When Mr. Webster, in virulent terms, in Senate, assailed my troth. concerning transactions of which proofs ought to be in the Department of State. I went there in search of them for my vindication. As member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, for some years. I have some freedom of access there, though probably none which any other member of Congress is not entitled to.

Searching for proofs, not to expose him but vindicate myself, I fell most unexpectedly on others which led me, next day, to denounce him as a delinquent.

When the President's suswer to the resolution of the House of Representatives refused certain documents, I repeated, in general assertion, the fact of delinquency, and added that it is easily susceptible of proof. My friends advised me to go no further, supposing that Mr. Webster would challenge investigation .-Not having done so, but having again, with opprobrious language, in Senate, charged me with slander, and called on me to substantiate my accusation of him, I now submit a shor statement, which may be tested as to truth.

There are three charges of delinquency: First. Unlawful use of the fund appropriated Gov. Shunk-by the prompt and determined efforts he for the contingent service of foreign intercourse mmonly called the secret service fund. Secondly. Misapplying part of that fund to corrupt party presses.

Thirdly. Leaving the Department of State in default of that fund.

First. Congress appropriates annually small sum, common by about \$30,000, for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse; the disbursement of part of which is sometimes usefully clandestine, never, as has been erro-neously supposed, corrupt. Whenever, in the President's opinion, it would be wrong to make public how any part of it is disposed of he so certifies, and, by act of Congress, his mere certificate is sufficient voucher at the treasury for the required settlement."

These funds have, for the last sixteen year if not always, been in the hands of a clerk, called, by acts of Congress, the disbursing agent of the Department of State, who kept them in banks, as agent. The official routing is for the President, on the requisition of the Secretary of State, to authorize payment of the money from the treasury to the disbursing agent of the State Department. The disbursing, agent is debited at the treasury with the sum drawn into the Department of State, keeps it to his credit as agent, in bank, and gives checks as required by the secretary, for payment to any person he may designate.

In this way the first check I saw, when I went to the department, was drawn by the agent for the service at New York in McLeod's

ase, \$1,000. But shortly after President Harrison's death and before Vice President Tyler was at home in chief magistracy-in April, 1841-Mr. Secretary Webster began an entirely novel method of dealing with the secret service fund. Instead of directing the disbursing agent to pay any third person, Mr. Webster required the

money to be paid to himself. In this way he drew to himself from the disbursing agent twelve thousand dollars durmonth, in 1841, and three thousand dollars more early in 1842.

Thus he took into his own hands fifteen thousand dollars in his first twelve months.-The President, there is written evidence in the department to show, never authorized this. knew nothing of it, and when first apprised of it, more than fourteen months after it had been

It was not till July, 1842, as the evidence in the department shows, in Mr. Webster's hand writing, that he got a President's certificate for four thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, (84,460.)

That President's certificate, of which I took a minute, deted 19th July, 1842, is-

with the northeastern boundary. ? - 2,000

To Alexander Powell, for journey to. and stay on the frontier in 1841, on the subject of the disturbances. - 1.000 With several other items.

The first item in this short account concerning McLeod, will show how I was led from that to other objects; and some of the other items will show the agents whom, as Secretary of State, Mr. Webster employed .-Both houses of Congress, if not the public at characters of some of those on whom the Secretary of State bestowed large sums of public money, if their receipts correctly vouch what they got.

In a memorandum of payments to Mr. Webster by authority of the President, there is a minute dated June 23d, 1842, "By cash returned, \$5,000.

After drawing \$15,000 to himself during he appears to have returned one-third of the amount withdrawn. Why return it, if taken for any public purpose? Where had it been kept? If in any place of deposite, was it separate from Mr. Webster's private funds? Did he use it?

These \$5,000 were returned ten days after, according to the published correspondence, his negotiation with the British envoy extraordinantercourse, without protocols or other usual records of such transactions.

In 1843 Mr. Webster took to himself \$2,-000 more, making altogether \$17,000. On closing his account, crediting the \$5,000

secret service fund. One of his credits against it was for \$1,300, published in House docu ment, report No. 29, first session, 28th Congress-report of Mr. Rogers for mans, charts, surveys, and expenses of bringing them to the seat of government, and for copies of transcripts, and for various agencies to procure in-

This inarticulate and comprehensive mixture of many incongruous items, without specification of prices, dates, or any apparent test of of our Lord one thousand eight and test rectitude, Mr. Secretary Webster certified seven, it was agreed that any country the himself as a proper credit for himself, and defucted from his debit to the secret service fund. Without that credit his default to that fund would have been \$3,690, instead of \$2,-290, which it was when he was removed from

The \$17,000 were in his hands, contrary to uniform usage; if used by him, contrary to the sub-treasury act. Whether so, is for him to make appear. The burden of proof is on

Secondly: Application of the secret service fund to corrupt party presses. The Ashburton treaty bears date the 9th August, 1843. Congress were then in session; and, as Mr. Adams had charged me lately, and I confess I did what little I could as one of a small minor ity in the House of Representatives (we had forty votes, I think, under the previous question) to resist a treaty which Mr. Webster has lately stated in the Senate granted near half a million of dollars from the treasury of the Unied States to the people of Maine and Massachusetts. I then desired to contend, when out down by the previous question, that the House of Representatives had a constitutional right

to pass on such a treaty. What I am now enabled to add, of revelation from the Department of State, will prove that my instincts of aversion to the treaty were even truer than reason.

In the Department of State there is now letter eigned F. O. J. Smith, marked private, dated Portland, the 10th of August. 1842. addressed to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, substantially of follows:

It begins by congratulating Mr. Webster on his settlement of the Maine boundary question by a a new mode of approaching the subject after forty years of diplomacy, without which new mode another forty years of diplomacy

would have come to nothing.

[F. Q. J. Smith seems to have suggested the boast with which his correspondent Mr. Webster hugged himself in his elaborate vindi-

cation in Senate.]
Mr. Smith informs Mr. Webster by this letter that he had occasion to resort to services & influences, in order to adjust the tone and direction of THE PARTY PRESSES, and through public sentiment, to a purpose so dethem of sirable of accomplishment under Mr. Webster's

administration. Mr. Smith, therefore, submits a claim or acount, if I recollect right, in blank for Mr. Webster to fill up, of which he calls for payment out of the contingent fund. Mr. Smith presumes that the contingent fund will be ample, and Mr. Webster's control of it complete, to do what-

ver he may think just. The sums Mr. Smith vouches as got by him from Mr. Webster are \$2,000 for services connected with the northeastern boundary, ind two years after he vouches \$500 more, as will be shown.

Thirdly: Leaving the Department of State debt to the secret service fund, \$2.290. The records of the department show this de-

fault beyond all denial or question. They show, furthermore, that it was neithr paid or accounted for during nearly two rears after Mr. Webster's removal from office. They show several letters sent to him by President 'Tyler's direction, orging payment, and evasive letters of excuse from Mr. Web-

ster for non-payment. At length, a peremptory letter that exposare would or might be the consequence of more delay, produced reimbursement. But settlement did not take place till the 1st Pebruary. 1845, ten days before President Polk arrived in Washington to be inaugurated, when Mr. Webster produced another Mr. F. O. J. Smith. for an additional \$500. and other vouchers, one from George Smith or 8500.

George Smith, since dead, denied that he had ever been paid or vouched more than \$150 to whim sum Mr. Webster reduced the \$500 at first demanded, as his agent, now in Wash-

ington, will prove.

Granting all the vouchers Mr. Webster produced, there was nevertheless a balance of about \$1,200 due from him, at all events. when he lest the department. That sum he was in default to the secret service fund, after crediting every thing in the way of re-payment offset, or voucher, that he claimed.

In all I have said in this affair, no allusion nas been made to any private aggravation. Regretting the exposure forced from me, havng afforded Mr. Webster several opportuniies to meet the charges in his own way, that which he chose, lest me no alternative but this orbearing justification of myself.

A resolution, or committee, which I cannot nstitute, will soon test the truth of my state-

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

THE NOTICE PASSED—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE—THE VOTE OF THE TWO HOUSES. Washington, April 23d, 1846.

It was known this morning, before the assembling of the two Houses, that the Committee of Conference had agreed to make a report broken, and often projected with great force up to the two Houses on the Oregon question .large, have not been left in ignorance of the The official report and resolutions I have given below.

In the Senate, 13 o'clock, Mr. Berrien, from the Committe of Conference, on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, entitled · Joint Resolutions of Notice to Great Britain. to annul and abrogate the Convention between Great Britain and the United States of the 6th August, 1727, relative to the country on the Northwest Coast of America, westward of the

Stony Mountains," reported: "That they have met the conferees on the part of the House of Representatives, and after free and full conference upon the subject of said disagreeing votes the joint conferees have dancing on the same floor at the same time unanimously agreed to recommend, to the repective Houses, as follows:

"That the first section of the amendment of the Senate to the original resolution of the House be so amended as to be, in form, a prery, began by conversational and confidential amble to the second section of the said amend-

ment. "And that the Senate and House of Representatives respectfully recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and amendment to the amendment, of the original resolution of serve that large quantities have been import returned, and various other sums, there remained a balance against him of \$2,290 of the therefor, the following joint resolution:

Joint Resolutions concerning the

Territory. Whereas, By the convention twentieth day of October, 1878 there, the United States of America and the king the United Kingdom of Great Britain and land, for the period of ten years, and afterno formation connected with the boundary treaty, indefinitely extended and continued in force another convention of the same patties. cluded the sixth day of August, in the seven, it was agreed that any country that the be claimed by either party on the North coast of America, westward of the Stone Rocky Mountains, now commonly called Oregon Territory, should, together with harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigue of all rivers within the same, be free and on to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the powers, but without prejudice to any cla which either of the parties might have to an part of said country, and with this further p vision in the second article of the said cun tion of the sixth of August, eighteen had, and twenty-seven, that either party might rogate and annul said convention, on girls due notice of twelve months to the other

And Whereas. It has now become desired that the respective claims of the United Shi and Great Britain should be definitely settlet and that said territory may no longer than no be semain subject to the evil consequences the divided allegiance of its American and B. ish population, and of the confusion and to national jurisdictions dangersus to t cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries.

With a view, therefore, that steps be ni for the abrogation of the said convention of sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twent seven, in the mode prescribed in its second siele, and that the intention of the government of both countries may be the more earnest directed to the adoption of all proper measure for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes with regard to said territory.

Resolved, By the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of Ame ca, in Congress assembled, That the Pre dent of United States be, and he is hereby; thorized, at his discretion, to give to Government of Great Britain the notice requ ed by the said second article of the said Co rention for the abrogation of the same.

At one o'clock, the report was taken up; concurred in by a vote of 42 to 10. In House the same report was made by Mr. le gersoll, and concurred in by a vote of 142

The only change in the phraseology for the Senate resolutions, are the words which have marked in italies, and by a compani with the original resolutions you will perce that it is a mere change in the form of exite sion, and that nearly the precise language

AFFRAY AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, (VA). We learn by yesterday's Richmond papers the riot occurred in Messrs Raymond & C Menagerie, exhibiting at Charlonesville, tween the students and the keepers, which sulted in the death of one of the students. T following letter to the Enquirer seems to be authentic account of the fatal affray:

"During the performances, and just as a of the managers had entered the eage with the lion, tiger, leopard and cougar, some of the dience approached near the cage and were ca tioned by one of the men attached to the Men gerie not to do so as serious consequences mut ensue to the person in the cage with the wi beasts. Some words passed between the kn per and one or more of them pressing on to the cage, when one of the latter struck the keep twice with a cane or stick, and he struck in a turn with a stick, and leveled two or three pr sons, one of whom never afterwards spoke word, and died last night at about 12 o'clock his name is Glover, from Alabama. Two other were seriously injured, and are now at the Mor ticello House. Messrs Jonson and Williams and another. Mr. Waring less injured.

"While these things were taking place, the elephant entered the crowd, throwing boscis about, to drive the people from the natures of horror arose on all sides; some with paralyzed with fear, and could not move, or b moved by their friends. Men, laying as it wen dead on the ground; the huge elephant dn ing out the people; the keeper in the hon's rage men pale with fear; the women shricking; chn dren and servants crying out that wild bear had broken from their cases, and were upo them, and each person anxious to make his? cape, presented a scene which few would desir witness. No damage was done to any per son, except what resulted from a blow given one of the keepers. The magistrates committee to the jail three persons belonging to the men gerie, to undergo further examination."

The Enquirer states that the man who stro the fatal blow escaped and secreted himself uni Monday morning, when he was recognized t the cars at the Junction, was instantly arrested and brought down a prisoner to Richmond. His name is said to be John J. Bailey.

LIGHTNING'S FREAKS .- On the night Saturday, the 18th April, the house and barn t Mr. J. A. Waldron, in Conklin, Broome Coul ty, were struck by lightning, and the barn with a portion of its contents consumed. The hoose was badly shattered but did not take fire. En ry room, as we learn, was more or less mulish ed, the furniture, floor boards, window cuinfi and other wood-work having been torn up and the walls. Wonderful to tell, of the eleven persons in the house at the time, no one was it jured, farther than a slight singing of the hall or a toe in one case. A chimney was thrown down by the concussion, which broke through the roof, and the fragments fell in parts upon bed, but its occupants escaped with the same immunity as the rest.

NATIONAL BALL.-It is proposed to close the National Fair" at Washington, with a grand National Ball. A correspondent of the Nauon al Intelligancer says : "The floor of the building erected for the occasion measures 30 000 square feet, and will accommodate 150 cotillions, giving 200 square feet to each three; 600 couples, or 1, 200 persons may be seen a thing never surpassed in this or perhaps 10 other country. It would be desirable, if col venient, that both sexes should appear dresse. partly at least, in goods of American manufac

POTATOES FROM THE AZORES. The for nate position of the Azores has exempted potatoe crop of those islands from the plage which has so extensively prevailed. We o