The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1846.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Agent for country new-papers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in

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City Democratic Nominations.

MAYOR,

WILLIAM KERR.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

I. J. ASHBRIDGE,
WILLIAM M'CLURE.

AUDITORS,

JOHN J. MITCHELL,
WM. C. MEREDITH,
JAMES SHIDLE.

Democratic Nomination.

(ALLEGHENY CITY.)

FOR MAYOR,

R. A. CAMPBELL,

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

S. S. SHIELDS.

DEBATE ON THE OREGON QUESTION.—We give to-day, a full report of the debate which took place in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 2d inst. It is very interesting, and worthy of a careful reading. Mr ADAMS, it will be seen, took decided ground in favor of giving immediate notice to Great Britain that joint occupancy must cease at the end of the year.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.—The election for Overseers of the Poor, Assessors, &c. takes place in the several wards of the city to-day. The election is one of much importance to the people, and we hope our Democratic friends will give the matter proper attention. Remember,—vote early!

"THE SUNBEAM."—This is the title of a new penny paper established in this city; with Messrs *Thornburgh* and *Van Amringe* for editors. The first number was issued yesterday morning. It is neatly printed, and well filled with interesting matter.

BEWARE OF WALLS.—Persons walking about the old ruins, should keep away from the walls, that stand in a precarious condition in various parts of the Burnt District. The city authorities have, at a late hour, employed men to go round and throw down the walls and chimneys and thus prevent any further danger. There are several on Grant and Ross sts. that should, without delay, be looked to. We hope as they have commenced the good work, they will do it faithfully, the building on the corner of Third and Market sts. is in a bad condition—the second story is propped out several inches and as it now stands endangers the lives of all passers by. The attention of the city authorities is respectfully directed to this building, and we trust they will have the matter attended to in season.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—We learn that an attempt was made on Sunday night to rob the office of the Treasurer of Allegheny city. Powder was used and the lock partly destroyed, but the door, secured by a single bar, prevented the villains from entering. The Treasurer, it is understood, had on hand, a large sum of money. It is stated that the Treasurer was told some days since that an attempt would be made to rob his office, and advised to be prepared.

NAVIGATION.—The river has swollen very rapidly since Sunday morning. There was six feet water, and rising in the channel last evening at dusk, and full of floating ice from the Monongahela, which broke up yesterday. We expect to see the Brownsville boats in operation soon, which will give a new impulse to the business of the city.

☞ In the Supreme J. Court, on Saturday, the writ, nemesis against Albert J. Tirrell were called, says the Boston Post, and ordered to recognize for their appearance in February to testify, first, in relation to the charge of murder, and second as to the charge of arson. All the adults who were in the house on the fatal night appeared, except the truncient lodger; but his testimony, as given before the coroner's inquest, is not deemed material.

It is pretty well settled, that Tirrell originally sailed for Liverpool, and that the vessel was obliged to put back by the weather, and then Tirrel managed to get a passage for New Orleans.

MYSTERIOUS.—Three children named Lewis, two boys and a girl, were abandoned at Canadaigua, N.Y. a week before last, by a man named Wentworth, their uncle. They had been living for some time past in the town of Wirt, Allegany co., New York, with their grandmother, named Fuller—having three uncles of that name living in or near the same town. Their father, whose name is George Lewis, lives in the town of Westerly, Washington county, R. I., who, as they were told by Wentworth, had sent him on to conduct them to Westerly, and they were then, as they supposed, on their way thither.

A DUEL.—We learn, says the York (Pa.) Press, that two persons, a Mr. Blair, of Ohio, and a Mr. Gilbert, of Maryland, fought a duel in Hopewell township, in this county, on Christmas day. They had a dispute on the Oregon and Texas questions, in the course of which, the epithet of "tory" was applied by the former gentleman to the latter. They fought with rifles—no one was injured.

FOR THE POST.

MAYOR HOWARD—THE RELIEF FUND.

Mr Editor.—The American endeavors to obtain for Mr. HOWARD, an invidious superiority to the other loosers by the Fire, on the ground of his not having received any part of the *relief fund*. This assumption of highmindedness, or whatever else it may be called, will be justly appreciated, if the American will also state to what extent Mr Howard, individually, or as a member of a firm, was *insured*, and the amount of *indemnity* (not *relief*) received from that source. Although it may be true, as stated, that Mr *Howard* did not receive, individually, any portion of the *relief fund*, yet it is asserted as a fact that his partner in business did receive a share of it, and we all know that "there is many ways of killing a dog beside choking him with butter."

TOTHER SUFFERER.

FOR THE POST.

Mr Editor:—Permit me to inquire of Mayor HOWARD, how much the city has to pay *High Constable Cook*, for writing the articles slandering Dr. WM. KERR, which have appeared in the American over the signature of "A Democrat." Some think that Mayor *Howard* may have promised to re-appoint Cook in the event of his re-election, as a compensation for services rendered in writing falsehoods about his opponent.

THE FIFTH.

☞ Though diseases may be fastened upon us, yet how thankful ought we to be that Providence has placed within our reach the means for their speedy and effectual removal. Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and Liver Complaints form by far the most fatal class of diseases known in our land. For the removal of the above diseases, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is pronounced by the many thousands who have used it, the best remedy in the world.

☞ Be sure to get *Dr. Wistar's* Balsam of Wild Cherry—there are imitations!

☞ The genuine Wistar's Balsam is sold in Pittsburgh, by L. WILCOX, Jr., cor. Market st and the Diamond. jan 3

DEBATE ON OREGON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan 2, 1846.

The Committee on Military Affairs having been called,

Mr. Harrison, its chairman, reported "a bill to raise two regiments of riflemen, and for other purposes;" which was read a first and second time by its title.

Mr. H. moved that the bill be committed to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. G. S. Houston objected to this system of making special orders; for the result, he said, would be that the House would find itself trammelled and obstructed by them until it would really not know what business it was going to do. Let this bill take the usual course.

Mr. Houston said he would assign reasons for the motion he had made, which, he presumed, would be satisfactory. It was well known that a bill had been reported from the Committee on the Territories to organize a government for the Territory of Oregon. In that bill were embodied some provisions on subjects which had been referred to the committee on Military Affairs, and which in fact were embraced in the bill now under consideration. If action were to be had at the time he suggested, it might save the trouble of referring back again a portion of the other bill—thus obviating delay, and avoiding those discussions or controversies which might be likely to arise out of questions affecting the jurisdiction of the different committees.

The bill provided for the organization of two regiments of riflemen. It also, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, provided for the increase of the existing regiments of infantry, artillery and dragoons. The increase of military force in two new regiments contemplated in the bill, amounted to an aggregate of one thousand five hundred and fifty-six, including officers, and, at the same time, the bill gave a discretionary power to the President to add to each regiment of the existing establishment ten men to each company. If this bill should pass, there would be no necessity for the organization of a separate corps such as was provided for by the bill reported from the Committee on the Territories; because the President could use his discretion, and select any corps which he might think proper for the particular service contemplated by that bill.

One other remark he would make. We had been informed by the report of the Secretary of War that the exigencies of the public service had required him to withdraw the garrison from almost all the fortifications in the North, and on the North Atlantic States, and that some even of the southern fortifications had been left without garrison in consequence of the exigencies of the public service in the south. The secretary also said that he could not recall the force from that quarter at this particular time. Was not the House willing, by acting on this bill at an early day, to authorize an amount of force sufficient to guard the public property in the different fortifications now existing

Mr. Douglass hoped the motion of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs would prevail, and that this bill would be made the special order of Tuesday next. It was true this bill, if passed, would obviate the necessity of one section of the bill which he (Mr. D) had had the honor to report from the Committee on Territories. It would obviate the necessity of that one section which provided for the raising of two regiments of dragoons. It provided for that particular, and in a manner much more perfect than the bill which he had reported, and it came in a form immediately from the Committee on Military Affairs. He did not see the necessity of the postponement of this bill until the other bill came up. He did not concur with the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Houston) if the Oregon bill fail of this session—which he hoped, no gentleman in this House would a limit was going to fail—that it would not be necessary to pass the present bill. This would even then, be necessary for the protection of emigrants on their way to Oregon, and for settlers on our western frontier, now much endangered by the Annexation of Texas. And, further, for the reasons specified by the chairman on Military Affairs—viz: to obviate any objection to the other bill on the ground that the proposition for the two regiments might come from that committee—he thought they might wait on this bill first. They had not yet gone into order for next week; and unless they made one they might be a sojourning over from day to day and doing nothing. He saw no reason why they should not take up this bill and dispose of it; and if the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs would report their bill, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs report their notice, he saw not why they might not all be taken up next week and acted on at once; and then when the Oregon bill came up, they would modify it so as to meet those bills which might have been passed. It would obviate the objections which had been, and which might be raised, to that bill, that it included subjects over which other committees had jurisdiction; and they could meet the Oregon question face to face directly on its own merits, without any controversy as to whether it ought to have come from this or that committee. He hoped, therefore, that this preliminary question might be settled and that week after next, to which time he had consented the Oregon question should be postponed, would not be occupied with the discussion of these questions.

He repeated the expression of the hope that not only this bill, but the bill from the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the notice from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, would be taken up and disposed of. He hoped, therefore, this motion would prevail. There could be no objection raised that it would not be necessary if no Oregon bill were passed. If no Oregon bill passed at all, it would be necessary to have these Indian agencies west of the Rocky mountains; it would be necessary to raise the force for the protection of our emigrants thither; and the notice would be necessary. Hence the necessity of these bills did not depend at all upon the passage of the Oregon bill.—He hoped, then, that gentlemen would not object to these and the Oregon bill came up, and then say that it was not from the right Committee. There seem d to be a game playing to object to the Oregon bill when it came up, and say to the Committee on Territories, you have reported on subjects which you ought not to have reported on, and which belong to other committees; and now, when the Military Committee had reported distinctly and appropriately, to object to its being considered until after the Oregon bill was acted upon.

Mr. Houston (Mr. D yielding the floor) simply wished to say, if he was at all included in this allusion of the gentleman, that he told the gentleman from Illinois that if he would bring up his bill to-day he (Mr H) was ready to discuss and vote upon it

Mr. Douglass. Hence what I said; that I had no personal allusion when speaking of the game that was being played, because he knew the gentleman was ready to meet the question directly and boldly. At the same time, he repeated, there seemed to be some one who commenced with the Oregon question, so that gentlemen seemed to shrink from it, and he wished to see gentlemen meet it boldly and fairly If the objection was that the military clause ought to have come from the Committee on Military Affairs, let them have the bill as now reported from that committee. He wished this question brought up, and brought up at once;—and he thought they had waited long enough on this question to proceed promptly now without being charged with haste. The Texas bill had first been reported, and they had sent it through with a jump—sent it through at once; and they had seen none of this apprehension lest the subject should come from some committee other than the right one, when the Texas bill was passed. Now, he repeated, with reference to this Oregon bill, they wished it carried through—with the same consistency—so as to show that they were twin measures, not only in name, but in fact.—He hoped this bill would be acted on, and that a bill from the Committee on Indian Affairs would be reported and acted on; and if the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs would report his notice for the termination of the joint convention, he (Mr. D.) would be in favor of pushing it through in the same short time; and if that did leave his bill without much remaining, he should be gratified that so little was left to be acted on. He had none of that pride.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, (Mr. D. yielding) said if the gentleman would turn to the journal of the committee he would see that the Committee on Foreign Affairs instructed him (Mr. I.) to report against the notice—the reason why he was obliged so to report.

Mr. Douglass. Exactly so. I know the Committee on Foreign Affairs instructed the gentleman, and he believed that committee did report so, and that against the wishes of the House. This House undertook to pass it into the Territorial bill, thereby saying it ought to be there. The Committee on Territories of this session, therefore, having knowledge of the action of this House, of the Committee on Territories, and of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, last year, had profited by their experience, and had done this year what the House, by a solemn vote, declared ought to have been done there last year. He hoped this would be a satisfactory answer to the gentleman, from Kentucky [Mr Davis.]

But while he said this, he did not pretend to say but the Committee on Military Affairs, that the Committee on Indian Affairs, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, would be transcending their legitimate sphere, by reporting their various bills. There were many committees here which had concurrent juridiction of the same matter. For instance: the subject of the tariff was frequently referred and reported upon at the same time by both the Committee of Ways and Means and the Committee on Manufactures. If the Committee on Territories had not the right to take cognizance of all laws necessary to the organization of Territories, and to the protection of our citizens there, they had no rights; because every branch of this subject might come within the purview of other committees. But he thought this matter might be arranged, and arranged harmoniously, if this House would act upon this bill from the Committee on Military Affairs; and if they would make the bills from the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the special order, and be acted on at the same time. They could pass these bills next week; and the Committee on Territories would not feel that their province was trenched upon at all by the House having stepped in and passed parts of their bill. All that the Committee on Territories wished, was to see that the House take the action necessary to protect our rights in Oregon.

He did hope that there would be no dodging on the Oregon question. Yes; that there would be no dodging on the Oregon question; that there would be no delay; and he hoped that the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr Holmes) would show the same spirit and the same enthusiasm in behalf of Oregon that he had shown in behalf of Texas; and that he would be as brave and fearless in looking Great Britain in the face as he was in looking Mexico in the face. There was great apprehension of war here last year—but of war with Mexico instead of Great Britain, and they had found men brave, and furious in their bravery, in defying Mexico and her allies. England and France, who now had an awful horror in prospect of a war with Great Britain. He (Mr D) had felt pretty brave last year with reference to Mexico and her allies, and he felt equally so now. He believed, if we wished to avoid a war upon this Oregon question, the only way we could avoid it was by preparing to give them the best right we had on hand. Just give the notice; erect our military posts, garrison them, and do all we could to drop in and take other from that day, and the Oregon question, we would find, would be settled. The contest would be a bloodless one, we should avoid war for the reason that Great Britain knew too well, if she had war about Oregon, farewell to her Canada. If this House and the other house acted firmly on the Oregon questions—if they passed the military bills first, and then followed them up by the civil bills, showing the nerve to act without talking—except they talked for the purpose of making men act—we should have no war with England on the subject.

Mr. Holmes confessed, whatever might be said of his bravery on the Texas question, that he did feel, on the Oregon question, grave and deep alarm. Yes, he was not afraid to acknowledge that he was alarmed to see the interests of this mighty republic precipitated and plunged headlessly in a contest with Great Britain; and he put it to gentlemen who advocated the bill of the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Douglass,] whether they had not better first pass the notice, if they could pass it, before they made any preparation for war; for he told that gentleman that if the bill reported to this House by him did pass, he would not find him (Mr H) backing out from the war; for he was well convinced that what he believed to be the intention of a vast body of this House to be, would be accomplished—that war would be inevitable; and instead of three or five regiments, he wished it understood he intended to move it on the passage of the gentleman's bill—that the Executive be entrusted with twenty or 30 millions of dollars, to be made instantly applicable to the defence of the country; for the time could not be wanted if our bill were passed, and he thought he wished, if the bill did pass, it would pass be one we arrayed in no uncertain voice of the country. He was for giving the notice in no hesitation. He said that the gentleman as a lawyer acquainted with the law international, knew that the notice would produce war What was the object of the notice? Was it not to terminate the joint occupancy? Why terminate the joint occupancy? Was it not with the end of twenty months to enforce our rights over the entire territory of the region called Oregon, unless they expected (what gentlemen did not expect) that Great Britain would not be driven off beyond the 49th degree of north latitude. Was not the object to put an end to the progress of the negotiation, and had not been convinced of the tenacity with which she adhered to her supposed rights; and whether she had them or not, who did not see that she would not be driven above 49 degrees? Was this the object, in fixing the notice, to say that she should not come to the 49th degree?

Mr. Adams. I suppose I am now at liberty to debate whether or not the question shall be made the order of the House for Tuesday.

The Speaker. The chair has stated that this question is not debatable, coming under the 113th rule which prescribes that "all questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate;" but the question to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union is debatable, and it opens up the whole question.

Mr Adams. I will, then, at the risk of being arrested for irrelevancy—sometimes a very favorite method of stopping a debate—make my argument altogether on the question of making this a special order, while in form I appear to be speaking to the question of reference.

The measure now proposed to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (said Mr. A.) is one of a great variety of measures, all of them as important as any which have ever come, or ever will come, before this House. It is only one of them, and one on which it is permitted to speak without having special reference to all the others connected. For example, this measure is I understand, for raising two regiments of riflemen. I find on my table here, a bill already introduced into a sixth part of this building, to provide for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen. The question has occurred to my mind how these two measures go together, and whether they could not and ought not to be considered together. The decision of the one question will depend somewhat on the manner in which the other is decided. I mention this simply by way of illustration of a variety of measures connected with this question now before this House. I find in the same bill, now under consideration in another part of this building, a clause which proposes to appropriate a sum of thousand dollars "to defray the expenses of any military expedition which the President may deem necessary on the line of communication with Oregon. Now, it is very evident that the importance of that section depends on the sum of money to be appropriated, and to be placed in the hands of the President for the expenses of any military preparation which the President may deem necessary. All that I infer from that is, from the passage of the bill—if any pass—it is contemplated that there will be other expenses; and, in my opinion, they will be very great expenses—as a concurrent measure with that measure of raising a regiment of mounted riflemen. Now this is not the only measure which will be necessary, all in connexion with this one subject. It appears to me very doubtful whether it is necessary at all to waste the time of this House in the discussion of the question, whether two regiments of riflemen shall be raised or not, unless the necessity for raising these regiments shall be made apparent to this House. Why? Why? What is the reason that even one regiment of mounted riflemen shall be raised at this time? Why is it that two regiments not mounted shall be raised at this time?

We have gone through some measures, the prospect of which presented an appearance, at least, of danger of a war. We have gone through these measures, and no war has ensued. We are in profound peace with all the world. Why, then? What necessity is there for an increase of the military force of this country? It is within the recollection of many members of this house that the spirit of this house, 2, 3, or 4 years ago, was very different from that of raising additional military force; and I see here among others some of those gentleman who at that time opposed an increase not only, but actually carried through a reduction of that same military establishment nearly one-third. That was four years ago. That was a time when the prospect of a war in this country, was, I believe, quite as great as it is at the present time, and I take this opportunity to say, that I do not believe at all that we are in danger of a war at this time. I do not see any testimonial of the probability of a war now; and, sir, if there is ever to be any danger of war in consequence of measures to be taken by Congress, it appears to me that the first measure is yet to be taken, and that measure ought to precede all new armaments and all new expenses whatsoever; and that measure is, the giving notice to Great Britain that we mean to terminate the convention respecting the territory of Oregon which we made some 23 years ago. That is the first measure to be taken; for how is it possible that we can apprehend anything like a war so long as this state of things continues? Does Great Britain tell us she will take offence at the termination of that treaty? Not at all.

There has been some question in England whether they should not give us notice for the termination of that treaty, which, I beg leave to say, is not a convention of joint occupation. I am surprised to hear the words "joint occupation" used universally used, in discussing what the convention was. That convention acknowledges no occupation of territory by either. It is a commercial convention—a convention of free navigation for both parties—of free intercourse with the Indians in certain territory; but it does not admit to either party the occupation by the other party of one inch of territory. There is no occupation; nor does the treaty amount to it at all. But whatever it is, neither party can permanently occupy any portion of that territory without giving notice of the termination of that convention of free commerce and trade, which is not permitted between one nation and the territory of another. It is not a convention or treaty of joint occupation; it is a treaty authorizing the exercise of commercial right—of the right of navigation—of the right of treaty stipulation with the Indians on either side; and a treaty which precludes permanent and exclusive occupation by either party.—It is precisely the exclusive occupation which cannot be assumed by either of the parties without this notice is given twelve months beforehand. In my estimation, in advance of all these other measures, it appears to me that the notice must be given. When this notice is given, twelve months after the right will accrue to this country of occupying any part which they think proper In the progress of the bill which passed this House at the last session of Congress, I myself moved a first section to that bill; and it was that this notice should be given. The House did not think proper to agree to it. The House, I believe, passed a bill without even including the notice in it. The gentleman from Illinois can say whether this is correct.

Mr. Douglass explained that at a subsequent day the gentleman from Massachusetts offered the amendment for the notice, and it was adopted.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. And at the very last moment, too.

Mr. Adams. However that was, it was adopted at the close of the action on the bill; but the bill did not pass the Senate. I was the member who proposed it as the first section of the bill, and I then declared myself ready to give the notice to Great Britain for the termination of the convention; and I am ready now; and I hope this and the other House of Congress will do it, as the very first measure which is to be followed afterwards by the real occupation of the whole territory!

[Applause and clapping of hands upon the floor and in the galleries, which was immediately repressed by the Speaker.]

But I deem it indispensable (continued Mr. A.) that the notice shall be given first; and what the gentleman from Illinois said is somewhat in coincidence with my own impressions—that there is a game playing. I know nothing about it; but I am somewhat surprised to hear, at this day, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would not report this notice.

Mr. C J Ingersoll interposed, remarking that that had been said by no member of the committee.

Mr. Adams. I heard it from none of the committee; but the report is extremely current.

Mr. Douglass explained, that Mr ADAMS might have misunderstood him, that he had made no such declaration.

Mr. C. J Ingersoll. Certainly, no person is authorized to say so.

Mr. Adams. But I have heard it from a great variety of quarters; and if it is delayed much longer, I shall believe it. I shall deeply regret it. A majority of this committee were now prepared to give this notice; and for the reason that, in my estimation, it is the first of all the measures to be taken, and all the rest depend upon it; and, while we are talking of regiments of infantry, and fortifications of sea-board forts, and an increase of our navy, Great Britain is arming her seamen and her ships of the line and frigates, and is sending on her troops here to be ready for anything that may happen in consequence of this difference of opinion I am very desirous that this notice should be given immediately, without delay; and I would vote for it if it were brought forward today.

Mr. Westcott, interposing! I move that the rules be suspended, in order to introduce the notice.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that the gentleman from Massachusetts had not yet yielded the floor.

Mr. Adams proceeded further to say that he scarcely felt himself so honored, with any prospect of success, to make one motion to this House. He had not been so, he should on the very first day of the session have moved that the notice be given because he had so profound a sense of the duty of adherence to treaties that he was opposed to any measures of hostility, or showing a disposition for hostility, under this step we first taken. So long as the convention existed, so long as the notice is not given, so long he could vote for no increase of the army or navy, for all these other measures depended on this notice. Now if this bill was to be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, he hoped it would be so arranged by those who managed the affairs of this House, that this great act of the notice to be given to Great Britain should also be made the special order of that day, and be taken up first, before anything else. Let it be made the special order of the day; for, in his opinion, they were wasting time in legislating or talking anything about the increase of the defences of the country until we gave this notice.

It did not follow that there would be a war; it did not even follow necessarily that we should take possession of the country. We would only say to Great Britain, after negotiating twenty-odd years under that convention, made and repeated, we do not choose to negotiate any longer in this way. We choose to take possession of our own. If we have to settle about what is our own, or whether any portion belongs to you, we may negotiate We might negotiate after taking possession. That, was the military way of doing business.

It was the way in which Frederick II of Prussia had negotiated with the emperor of Austria for Silesia. [Mr A gave an account of the interview of Frederick the Great with the Austrian minister, and of the fact of Frederick having sent his troops to take possession of that province the very day before he had sent his minister to Vienna to negotiate for it.]

He said he hoped the first step taken would be to give, in the most solemn manner, notice to Great Britain. Then we should have our elbows clear, and could do as we pleased. It did not follow as a necessary consequence that we should then take possession, but he hoped that it would follow as a consequence, and a very immediate one. But whether we give the notice or not it did not necessarily draw after it hostility or war. If Great Britain chose to take it as an indication of hostility, and then to commence hostilities, why, we had been told that there would be but one heart in this country; and God Almighty grant that it might be so!

But if this should be so, we should hear no more of these extraordinary terrors of war on the part of the gentleman from South Carolina, whose course on the Texas question had been contrasted with his position on this question. How gallant the gentleman was at the time that Texas was in question, was not for him to say. He did not wish to draw any comparison between the disposition of members of this House for the acquisition of Texas, and the—not acquisition, but—taking our own, of Oregon. He said if this war came—which God forbid! and of which, by the way, he had no apprehension whatsoever—he hoped the whole country would go into it with one heart and one mighty hand; and if that were done, he presumed the question between us and Great Britain would not last long—neither Oregon nor any country north of this latitude would long remain to Great Britain.

Strong as was his moral aversion to modern war and military establishments, then, if he should have the breath of life at the time when the war commences, he hoped he should be able and willing to go as far in any sacrifices necessary to make the war successful as any member of this House. He could say no more.

He now said and he repeated that until the notice was given to Great Britain he was not prepared to go for any of the subsequent measures. He thought we might, with great propriety without waiting for the effect of the notice, extend to our territory—parts not claimed by Great Britain—the laws of the country, and the protection of the country in any form which may be necessary. But he saw no necessity for an increase of the army or navy at all. He supposed that the measures taken after the notice would not be inoffensive to Great Britain, nor did he suppose that they would commence war upon it. But for the occupation of the territory, he did not suppose some additional force would be necessary for the army; and however unwilling he was ever to give his vote for the increase of the military forces of the country, he thought he should overcome the difficulties in the way, especially on the appearance on the part of Great Britain of a disposition to take offence at this measure. All these measures, and especially that of the increase of our military forces, must depend on the notice to Great Britain that this present state of things that had existed for 20 or 25 years should no longer continue; that the notice must be given, and that we must be free to act as we shall think our interest and the rights of the country require.

He thought it was time for this House to begin to consider what was due to that portion of our countrymen who were in one and another portion of that territory They ought to know who they are. He confessed he was very imperfectly informed on the subject; and neither from Lieut. Fremont's journal, could he gain this information, which was the most needed. He referred to the memorial which had been presented by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at an early day of the session, from American citizens in Oregon, and to another memorial on the subject, which had not been presented to the House, as promising to impart something of the desired information; and he repeated, that he was in favor of protecting them as far as we could protect them. He believed he had said all he proposed to say on this subject. The most material thread of his observations was first to give the notice to Great Britain to terminate this convention—this was the first measure; and after that, would come measures necessary for the protection of our citizens, such as the establishment of stockade forts and other measures relating to the increase of our military establishments—for he was against all these unless the convention was first terminated.

To Mothers—The difficulty which every mother experiences in administering medicine to infants, is entirely obviated by Dr. Clickener's preparation, called the Sugar Coated Vegetable Purgative Pill. The pill is encrusted with fine white sugar, so that it resembles and tastes like a sugar plum, which no child ever yet refused to swallow. For worms this is an assured remedy, and it has been used with excellent effect in teething. The matron of the Farm School writes to Dr. Clickener that she has used for some time, his Sugar Coated Pill in both these complaints, and always with entire success.

Sold by Wm Jackson, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, who is general Agent for Dr Clickener's Pills in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

☞ Beware of an imitation article called "*Improved Sugar-Coated Pills*," purporting to be Patented as both the pills and pretended patent are forgeries, got up by a miserable quack, in New York, who, for the last four or five years, has made his living by counterfeiting popular medicines. jan. 6.

Married,

On Saturday, the 13th ult., by the Rev James Robertson, JOHN M KUHS, M. D., of Allegheny county, Pa., to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of *James Robertson*, M. D. of Hanoverton, Columbiana co, Ohio.

Died,

Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, Mr EZEKIEL COATS, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Leacock street, Allegheny city, this afternoon (Jan. 6) at 3 o'clock.

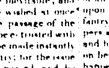
jan6.

CITY PRICES CURRENT. JAN. 6.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

Flour—From Store,	$4.75@ 5.00
" Wagon,	4.50@ 4.75
Buckwheat—per 100 lbs	1.50 @1.62½
Corn Meal— do do	50 @ 62
Grain—Wheat ℔ bush.	0.00 @ 80
Corn,	36 @ 42
Oats,	36 @ 44
Hay—Loose ℔ ton,	16.00 @18.0
Oil—Linseed, ℔ gall	68 @ 70
Whisky—℔ gall.	26 @ 28
Potatoes—Neshannock, ℔ bush.	31 @ 44
Salt—℔ bbl.	1.00 @1.06
Seeds—Flax,	1.00 @1.12½
Timothy,	2.37½@2.50
Clover,	5.00 @5.50
Lard—No 1 ℔ lb.	7½@ 8
Hogs—℔ lb (av. wt)	4 @ 5
Bacon—per lb.	5 @ 9
Cheese—per lb W R.	7 @ 8
Butter—Keg and Roll per lb.	10½@ 13

FOR NASHVILLE.



The splendid steam boat Pickaway, *McDonald*, Master will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Wednesday the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., is permitting. For Freight or Passage apply on board.

jan6

To Glass Manufacturers.

100,000 FEET Pine Lumber, half thin stuff an excellent article, suitable for glassware boxes. For sale low by

STERETT & CO.,
13 Market street, one door above Front.

jan6

To Capitalists.

A JUDGEMENT for $572 on a good man in a neighboring county for sale. Enquire of

STERETT & CO.,
18 Market st.

jan6

Stoughton Bitters.

15 DOZ very choice, for sale by the dozen, or single bottle, by

STERETT & CO.,
18 Market st.

jan6

Ess. Peppermint.

20 DOZ (Tints) Ess Peppermint for sale by the dozen or single bottle, by

STERETT & CO.,
18 Market st.

jan6

Brandy.

1 qr cask Virgin Cognac, 1825, not able for families for medicinal purposes for sale in any quantity, by

STERETT & Co.,
No 18, Market street,
one door above Front.

jan6

Port Wine.

A very superior article, pure juice of grape, for medicinal purposes

STERETT & Co.
No 18, Market street,
one door above Front.

jan6

Six Valuable Building Lots at Auction.

WILL be sold, at 7 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday the 14th day of Jan. 1846, at Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, on the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, six valuable building lots, situate on Wylie street and Coal Lane, in the immediate vicinity of the new Court House,—in the plan of lots laid out by the assignees of Geo. A. Cook, and numbered in said plan as follows, viz: No 1, fronting 22 feet 8½ inches on south side of Coal Lane, extending back towards Wylie street 125 feet.

No 2, adjoining the above, 20 feet front, by 121 ft in depth.

No 19, fronting 21 ft. 3½ inches on Wylie street, extending back towards Ross street, on the side 71 feet 10 inches, and on the other side 69 feet 4 inches to an alley.

Nos 20, 21, and 22, each fronting 20 feet on Wylie street and extending back towards Ross street 69 feet 4 inches, to an alley.

The above lots were conveyed by the assignees of Geo A Cook, to the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, in Nov. 1832—see Deed Book, vol. 65, page 244, &c., and an indisputable title will be made by the Bank.

☞ The close proximity of these lots to the new Court House and the junction of Grant, Fifth and Wylie street and Coal Land, with the improvements made and progressing upon these several streets and the contiguous property, render the lots now offered among the most desirable in the market.

To the capitalist the present sale offers a most desirable opportunity for permanent investment.

A plan of the lots can be seen, and any information respecting them, will be given at the Auction Rooms.

☞ Terms—one fourth cash, on the making of the Deeds, and the balance in twelve and eighteen months, with interest—to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN D. DAVIS.
jan6-ts Auctioneer.

New Books

GILLIAM'S Travels in Mexico;
Canary Bird;
Willis' Poems;
Wandering Jew, just received by

BOSWORTH & FORRESTER.
dec6. 43 Market st.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC;
Finden's Beauties of the Poets;
Smith's key to the drawing of the human figure;
Hand Book of Oil Painting;
Drawing and Measurements of celebrated statues;
Drawing Book of Flowers and Fruit,

BOSWORTH & FORRESTER.
dec6. 43 Market st.

New Works.

TRAVELS IN MEXICO, over the Table Lands and Cordilleras of Mexico, during the year 1843 and 1844, including a description of California, the principal cities and mining districts of that Republic, and the biographies of Iturbide and Santa Anna; by Albert M. Gilliam.

For sale by C. H. KAY,
jan6 corner of Wood and 3d sts.

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1846.

The American Almanac and Repository of useful knowledge for the year 1846, just received and for sale by C. H. KAY,
jan6 cor Wood and 3d sts.

WAXALL'S HISTORICAL MEMOIRS

Historical Memoirs of my own time, by Sir N. W. Waxall.

For sale by C. H. KAY,
jan 6 corner of Wood and 3d sts.

POSTHUMOUS MEMOIRS of his own time, by Sir N. W. Waxall.

For sale by C. H. KAY,
jan 6 corner of Wood and 3d sts.

Stray Cow and Calf.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Peebles township on the 24th Dec 1845, a black Cow and Calf; the cow having a white star on the forehead; white on both the flanks; a white stripe running down the left knee, and a small piece out of the under side of each ear; the owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take them away.

HARRIET HAVELIN.
jan6-w3t. Lawrenceville, Alf'y. co., Pa.

FOR RENT.

A ROOM in the first story of the new brick house on corner of 5th and Union sts.

Also, The second and third stories of same building.

jan6 Apply to JAMES MAY.

Post Office Stationery.

IN compliance with law and the Orders of the Postmaster General, *Sealed Proposals* will be received by me until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday the 2d day of February next, for supplying the Stationery required for the use of this Post Office during the two years commencing January 1st, 1846, and ending December 31, 1847.

The estimate, for each year, is as follows:

80 Reams Enveloping paper.—Size 20X27 inches—weight 26½ lbs per ream;
50 Pounds Cotton packing twine;
25 Pounds best scarlet Sealing Wax.

Contractors are required by law to give bond in a sum equal to double the value of the articles to be furnished. Payment will be made on delivery of the Stationery. Bidders required to furnish samples.

CHAMBERS M'KIBBEN,
dec6. Postmaster of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

City of Pittsburgh, ss.

IN conformity with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the several supplements thereto; I, WILLIAM J. HOWARD, *Mayor of the said city*, do issue this, my proclamation, declaring, that on the Second Tuesday of January, A D 1846 being the 13th day of that month, the Freemen of each ward of said city qualified to vote for members of the house of representatives of this commonwealth, will meet together at the usual places of holding elections, in their respective wards, and elect, by ballot, one person in each and every ward, qualified to serve as a member of the Senate of this commonwealth, to serve as a member of the Select Council, and five persons in each and every ward, qualified to serve as Members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to serve as Members of the Common Council.

And that on the same day the Citizens of said City, qualified as aforesaid will at the usual places in their respective wards, as aforesaid, elect by ballot a citizen of the said City, qualified to be elected a Member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be Mayor of said city.

Also, in conformity with the Provisions of a Resolution of this Select Council, passed December 28, 1845 the Citizens of the first and second wards of said city, qualified as aforesaid will, at the same time and places, elect by ballot one person in each of said wards, qualified as aforesaid to serve as a member of the Select Council, for two years, in the place of William Eichbaum, Esq., of the first and Josiah King, Esq., of the second ward, resigned.

Given under my hand and the Corporate Seal of the City of Pittsburgh, this first day of January, A. D., 1846.

WM. J. HOWARD,
jan5 Mayor.

REMOVAL,

HENRY LAMBERT has removed to the warehouse nos 133 and 135 Wood street between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. jan5

HENRY LAMBERT,
WHOLESALE GROCER.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Dealer in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures
Nos 133 and 135 Wood street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan 5

Fish.

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