PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1846.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Jr.,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Congress,
WILSON M'CANDLESS, *of Peebles.*

Sheriff,
RODY PATTERSON, *of Laurenceville.*

Prothonotary,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, *of Allegheny.*

Assembly,
SAMUEL W. BLACK, *of Pittsburgh.*
ROBERT H. KERR, *of Allegheny.*
JOHN H. M'ELHENNY, *of Jefferson.*
JOSEPH COOPER, *of Moon.*

Commissioner for 3 years,
ROBERT DONALDSON, *of Wilkins.*

Commissioner for 1 year,
WM. BRYANT, *of Pittsburgh.*

Auditor for 3 years,
WILLIAM EWING, *of Robinson.*

Auditor for 1 year,
N. PATTERSON, *of Birmingham.*

Coroner,
LEWIS WEYMAN, *Allegheny.*

CORRESPONDENTS.

In reference to communications which may appear in this paper, we have one or two remarks to make. We will insert none without the name of the author being first made known to us, and when inserted, must always be taken as expressive of the views *of the writer*, and not the editor of this paper, unless the views so expressed are editorially remarked upon and approved.

☞ Six cents per copy will be paid to any person furnishing the following numbers of the "Daily Post"—No 1 (July 22, 1845) to No. 14, 112, 174, 214, 248, 250, 264.—

Persons having any of the above numbers, will much oblige us by leaving them at our office, as we wish to complete our files.

Democratic Tariff Meeting.

The Democratic Tariff meeting in the Market Square on Saturday evening was very numerously attended. Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS was appointed President; JOHN ANDERSON Esq. and Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD Vice Presidents, and JOHN BIGLER Secretary. On motion, the President appointed Gen. J. K. Moorhead, W. H. Lowrie, E. D. Gazzam, A. McIlwaine, S. H. Woodward, Capt. Robert Porter and P. Mulvany, a committee to propose resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Dr. Gazzam, Chairman of the committee reported a number of resolutions protesting in strong terms against the passage of the House Tariff Bill, which after being so amended as to exclude all reference to the Tariff act of 1842, were adopted by the meeting.

The enemies of Democracy, we regret to state, succeeded in creating quite a scene of confusion in the meeting after the resolutions were read but a brief address from the President again restored order, when a vote was taken and the resolutions adopted.

The proceedings in full will appear in the Post of to-morrow.

The Oregon Treaty.

We publish this morning the Message of President POLK, transmitting to the Senate the British proposition for the settlement of the Oregon question—the letter of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN Secretary of State, transmitting to the English government, the Notice Resolution," passed by Congress—an important and interesting letter from our Minister, Mr. M'LANE, and also the treaty as finally approved by the Senate.

The President in his Message, transmitting the proposition of the British government explicitly informs the Senate that the views expressed by him on the Oregon question in his message of the 2d December, "REMAIN UNCHANGED," and further that should the Senate *"decline by a constitutional majority to advise him to accept the English proposition or to express an opinion on the subject, he would consider it his* "DUTY TO REJECT THE OFFER."

The Pennsylvanian of the 23d inst. in speaking of the Oregon documents says.

"We are indebted to the *North American* for what it announces to be the official documents on the Oregon Treaty—including the treaty itself the President's message, and the correspondence. How they were obtained is a subject for serious enquiry for we cannot doubt that they are authentic. It is certain, however, if they are so, that they have come to light under circumstances sufficiently mysterious.

"The reader has an opportunity now to make up his mind on the Oregon Treaty. It is evident that the allegation of SIR ROBERT PEEL, claiming the right to England, in the navigation of the Columbia as perpetual, was made under a misapprehension of the facts."

Compromise Tariff Bill.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, in a letter dated July 22d, gives the following important information:

The COMPROMISE of Mr. WEBSTER, as it is called, has assumed a more tangile shape. It is not his, I believe, however, but has been prepared by a large number of manufacturers now in the city, and the Representatives of their interests.—The proposed compromise will agree to a reduction of all duties paying over 30 per cent to the amount of one fourth, provided that no duties be reduced to less than 30 per cent. Duties paying 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 per cent would be reduced to 30 per cent, and those above would be reduced one fourth, none falling below 30 per cent.

The bill also proposes a tax upon tea and coffee, and the revenue lost by the reduction of duties upon the former articles, it is proposed shall be made up on tea and coffee. This compromise has been submitted to Mr. Calhoun as well as Mr. Webster. Mr. Calhoun regards it as just, and has agreed to support the bill provided some leading men upon the other side would go to work with him. This has been done, and Mr. Webster, it said, will act with him.

You are to remember that the Bill, as proposed, is generally prepared by business men.

The proposition is to strike out the first five sections of the Bill, and insert—

"That from and after the first day of December next, there shall be a reduction of 25 *per cent* of duties, whether specific or *ad valorem*, now imposed by law on articles of imported merchandise, whereon duties exceeding 30 per cent. *ad valorem* are now charged, excepting brandy and other spirits, distilled from grain or other materials, and wines: *Provided, nevertheless*, That duties on articles now charged with more than 30 per cent, shall not be reduced below 30 per cent.

MATAMORAS.—A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Matamoras, says that the army at that place spends about $3000 a day for provisions and vegetables. The whole of it is almost immediately returned to the few Yankee shopkeepers who have established themselves there. Active mechanics are in great demand.

POTATO ROT.—The potato rot is becoming very general in some of the States. It is said to be caused by a *poison fly*.

Wilson M'Candless.—We are gratified that this uncompromising democrat is now at Washington, laboring unceasingly to defeat the House Tariff Bill.—*Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.*

THE OREGON TREATY.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From the North American.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Message from the President of the United States, communicating a proposition on the part of the British Government, for the adjustment of the Oregon question.

[June 10, 1846—read.]

To the Senate of the United States:

I lay before the Senate a proposal in the form of a Convention, presented to the Secretary of State on the 6th inst., by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, for the adjustment of the Oregon question, together with a protocol of this proceeding. I submit this proposal to the consideration of the Senate, and request their advice as to the action which, in their judgment, it may be proper to take in reference to it.

In the early periods of the Government, the opinion and advice of the Senate were often taken in advance upon important questions of our foreign policy. General Washington repeatedly consulted the Senate, and asked their previous advice to which he always conformed his action. This practice, though rarely resorted to in latter times, was, in my judgement, eminently wise, and may, on occasions of great importance, be properly revived.—The Senate are a branch of the treaty-making power, and by consulting them in advance of his own action, upon important measures of foreign policy which may ultimately come before them for consideration, the President secures harmony of action between that body and himself. The Senate are a branch of the war-making power, and it may be eminently proper for the Executive to take the opinion and advice of that body in advance upon any great question which may involve in its decision the issue of peace or war. On the present occasion the magnitude of the subject would induce me, under any circumstances, to desire the previous advice of the Senate, and that desire is increased by the recent debates and proceedings in Congress, which render it in my judgment, not only respectful to the Senate, but necessary and proper, if not indispensible to insure harmonious action between that body and the Executive. In conferring on the Executive the authority to give the notice for the abrogation of the Convention of 1827 the Senate acted publicly so large a part, that the decision on the proposal now made by the British Government, without a definite knowledge of the views of that body in reference to it, might render the question still more complicated and difficult of adjustment. For these reasons, I invite the consideration of the Senate to the proposal of the British Government for the settlement of the Oregon question, and ask their advice on the subject.

My opinions and my action on the Oregon question were fully made known to Congress in my annual message of the 2d December last, *and the opinions therein expressed remain unchanged.*

Should the Senate, by the Constitutional majority required for the ratification of Treaties, advise the acceptance of this proposition, or advise it with such modifications as they may upon full deliberation deem proper, I shall conform my action to their advice. *Should the Senate, however, decline by such Constitutional majority to give such advice, or to express an opinion on the subject, I consider it my duty to reject the offer.*

I also communicate herewith an extract from a despatch of the Secretary of State to the minister of the United States at London, under date of the 28th of April last, directing him in accordance with the joint Resolutions of Congress, "Concerning the Oregon Territory," to deliver the notice to the British Government for the abrogation of the Convention of the 6th August 1827, and also, a copy of the Notice transmitted to him to that purpose, together with extracts from a despatch of that Minister to the Secretary of State bearing date the 18th May last.

JAMES K POLK

WASHINGTON, June 10 1846.

PROTOCOL

A conference was held at the Department of State on the 6th June 1846, between the honorable James Buchanan, Secretary of State, the American Plenipotentiary, and right hon. Richard Pakenham, the British Plenipotentiary, when the negociation respecting the Oregon Territory was resumed. The British Plenipotentiary made a verbal explanation of the motives which had induced her Majesty's government to instruct him to make another proposition to the Government of the United States for the solution of these long existing difficulties. The Secretary of States expressed his satisfaction with the friendly motives which had animated the British Government in this endeavor.

Whereupon, the British Plenipotentiary submitted to the Secretary of State the draught of a convention (marked A) setting forth the terms which he had been instructed to propose to the Government of the United States for the settlement of the Oregon question.

JAMES BUCHANAN
RICHARD PAKENHAM

(Here follows the draught of the Convention which is the precise words of the treaty)

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. M'Lean—Extracts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, April 28, 1846

I herewith transmit a notice for the abrogation of the Convention of the 6th August, 1827, between Great Britain and the United States, in accordance with the terms prescribed in its second article. This paper you will deliver to her Britannic Majesty in person or to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after you shall have ascertained which of these modes of presenting it will be most in accordance with her Majesty's wishes. A duplicate of the same is transmitted, to be placed on file in the archives of your legation.

As the abrogation of this Convention is an act of an important and solemn character, the delivery of the Notice ought to be attested with all due formality. The mode is left entirely to your discretion; but, I would suggest that it might be made the subject of a protocol, in triplicate; one copy of which should remain with the British Government, another with the Legation in London, and the third be transmitted to this Department.

In the remarks which you may have occasion to make on the delivery of the Notice, the language of the preamble to the "Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory," must necessarily be your guide. * Congress have spoken and we will upon the subject, in their Joint Resolution, and to this it is his (the President's) and your duty to conform.

To her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc. etc

Whereas, the Congress of the United States have adopted a "Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory," of which the following is a copy:

WHEREAS, by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party.

"And WHEREAS, it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of the American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdiction, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

"With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the difficulties and disputes in regard to the said territory.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, at his discretion, to give to the Government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, for the abrogation of the same."

Now, therefore, after a careful consideration of the premises, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States, in the exercise of the authority and discretion vested in me by the said "Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory," and in pursuance of the second article of the Convention of 6th August, 1827, therein mentioned, do hereby, in behalf of the United States, give notice to her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that at the end of twelve months from and after the delivery of these presents, by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, to her Britanic Majesty, or to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the said Convention shall be entirely annulled and abrogated.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.—Given under my hand at Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty six, and of the Independence of the said States the seventieth.

By the President. JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan—Extracts.

LONDON, May 18, 1846.

I received late in the day, on the 15th inst. (Friday) your despatch numbered twenty-seven, dated the 28th of April, 1846, transmitting a notice for the abrogation of the convention of the 6th August, 1827, between the United States and Great Britain, in accordance with the terms prescribed in the second article, instructing me to deliver the notice to her Britannic Majesty in person or to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as will be most agreeable to her Majesty's wishes, and at the same time leaving the mode of the delivery of the notice entirely at my own discretion.

I will of course execute your instructions at the earliest practicable moment. As, however, I could only ascertain her Majesty's wishes, which I am directed to consult, through the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sufficient time has not yet been afforded for that purpose, and in the midst of my preparations of my despatches for the steamer to-morrow, and of my engagements at the Foreign Office, connected with one of the topics of this letter, it has not been in my power to give to a subject of so much importance that deliberation which I am sensible a proper exercise of the discretion confided to me requires. To-morrow, however, I propose to seek an interview with Lord Aberdeen for this purpose, and without loss of time finally to execute your instructions in the mode that may be deemed most effectual. I may add that although it is altogether probable that the presentation of the notice to her Majesty in person will not be admissable and that where a treaty may be annulled upon notice by one party, the mode of delivering the notice need not be dependent upon the assent of the other, yet, in the present instance, I do not apprehend there will be any difficulty in giving and receiving the notice in a mode mutually satisfactory and in conformity with usage much cases.

I have now to acquaint you, that after the receipt of your despatches on the 15th inst by the Caledonia, I had a lengthy conference with Lord Aberdeen, on which occasion the resumption of the negotiation for an amicable settlement of the Oregon question, and the nature of the proposition to be contemplated in committing for that purpose, formed the subject for a full and free conversation. I have now to state that instructions will be transmitted to Mr. Pakenham by the steamer to-morrow to submit a new and further proposition on the part of this Government for a partition of the territory in dispute

The proposition most probable will offer substantially

First—To divide the territory by the extension of the line on the parallel of forty nine to the sea (that is to say, to the arm of the sea called Birch's bay, thence by the Canal de Arro and Straits of Fuca to the ocean and confirming to the United States, what indeed they would possess without any special confirmation, the right freely to use and navigate the Straits throughout its extent.

Second—To secure to the British subjects occupying lands, forts, and stations, any where in the region north of the Columbia and south of the forty ninth parallel, a perpetual title to all their lands and stations of which they may be in actual occupancy; this title however, in all respects, as it under stand, to the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United States, as citizens of the United States. Similar privileges will be offered to be extended to citizens of the United States who may have settlements north of the forty ninth parallel, though I presume it is pretty well understood that there are no settlements upon which this nominal reciprocity could operate. I have no means of accurately ascertaining the extent of the present British settlements between the Columbia and the forty ninth parallel. They are not believed by Lord Aberdeen to be numerous, however, consisting, as he supposes, of a few private farms and two or three forts and stations. I have already in a previous despatch taken the liberty to remind you that by their charter, the Hudson Bay Company are prohibited from acquiring title to lands, and that the occupancies to be effected by this reservation have been made either by the squatters of the Company or by the Puget's Sound Land Company, for the purpose of evading the prohibition of the Hudson's Bay Charter. They are in point of fact also, according to Capt. Wilkes's account, cultivated and used chiefly by the persons employed in the service of the former Company, and as auxiliary to their general business of hunting and trapping, rather than with a view, as it has been generally supposed, of colonizing, or of permanent settlement.

Lastly—The proposition will demand for the Hudson's Bay Company, the right of free navigating the Columbia river. It will, however, as I understand, disclaim the idea of sovereignty, or of the right of exercising any jurisdiction or police whatever, on the part of the government, or of the Company, and will contemplate only the right of navigating the river upon the same footing and according to the same regulations as may be applicable to the citizens of the United States. I have already acquainted you that Lord Aberdeen has very positively and explicitly declined to treat of the navigation of the St. Lawrence in connection with that of the Columbia; and that even if it were desirable to us to propose the one for the other, he would on no account enter into any negotiation in regard to the St. Lawrence.

* * * * I have no cause to change the opinion, that in any attempt to divide the Oregon territory, the obligation felt by this government to protect the rights of their subjects, which may have been acquired or have grown up during the joint occupation, would most probably interpose the greatest difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment. And it is now obvious that the proposed reservation of the right to the Hudson's Bay Company of freely navigating the Columbia, and that in favor of the British occupants north of the river, proceed from this source; although it is probable that more or less pride may be felt at giving up now, without what they may deem an adequate equivalent, what has been hitherto tendered by our negotiators.

In fact, except in the surrender to the United States of the title of the lands not occupied by British subjects between the Columbia and the 49th parallel, and also the surrender over the river and the country within the same limits, I am afraid it may, with some plausibility, be contended that there is no material difference between the present proposition and that offered to Mr. Gallatin by Messrs. Addington and Huskison, the British negotiators, in 1826.

It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the proposition, as now submitted, has not received my countenance. * * * * I have therefore felt it my duty to discourage the expectation that it would be accepted by the President, or, if submitted to that body approved by the Senate.

I do not think there can be much doubt, however, that an empression has been produced here that the Senate would accept the proposition now offered, at least without any material modification, and that the President would not take the responsibility of rejecting it without consulting the Senate. If there be any reasonable ground to entertain such an impression, however erroneous, an offer less objectionable, in the first instance at least, could hardly be expected.

It may be considered certain, also, in my opinion, that the offer now to be made is not to be submitted as an ultimatum, and is not intended as such; though I have reason to know Mr. Pakenham will not be authorised to accept or reject any modification that may be proposed on our part; but that he will, in such case, be instructed to refer the modification to his Government.

It is not to be disguised; since the President's annual message, and the public discussion that has subsequently taken place in the Senate, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to conduct the negotiation in its future stages, without reference to the opinion of Senators, or free from speculation as to any degree of control they may exercise over the result. Whatever therefore might be prudent and regular in the ordinary course of things, I think it is of the utmost importance, upon the present occasion, if the President should think proper to propose any modification of the offer to be made by Mr. Pakenham, that the modification should be understood as possessing the concurrence of the co-ordinate branch of the treaty power.

It is not easy to conjecture, with any certainty, the extent to which this Government might be induced to modify the proposition, even if they should be assured that the Senate, no less than the President demanded it. It must not escape observation that, during the preceding administration of our government, the extension of the line on the 49th parallel to the Strait of Fuca, as now proposed by Lord Aberdeen, was actually suggested by my immediate predecessor as one he thought his government might accept; and that, in regard to those English subjects who would be left within American jurisdiction by adopting that boundary, he considered the provisions of the second article of Jay's Treaty as a precedent for a convenient mode of dealing with them.

By the second article of Jay's Treaty, however British subjects would not only be secured in the absolute title of all their lands and effects, as fully as by Lord Aberdeen's proposition, but would be allowed the option to continue as British subjects and without any allegiance to the Government of the United States, which, according to Lord Aberdeen's offer, as I understand it, they would not possess. In point of fact, therefore, the substantial points of the present offer, and those which may be expected to be regarded as most objectionable, are little more than the embodiment of the various offers and suggestions which at different times, have, in some form or other, proceded from our own negotiators.

I have myself always believed, if the extension of the line of boundary on the 49th parallel by the Strait of Fuca to the sea would be acceptable to our government, that the demand of a right freely to navigate the Columbia river, could be compromised upon a point of time by conceding it for such a period as might be necessary for the Hudson's Bay Company, north and south of the 49th parallel. Entertaining great confidence in that opinion, and deeming it only reasonable, I confess that, from an early period, I have used every argument and persuasion in my power to reconcile Lord Aberdeen to such a limitation; and although I am quite aware that such a portion of the British public, an importance it by no means deserves is attached to the navigation of the Columbia river, and that in others it is underevidly regarded as a point of pride, I have been disappointed by the pertinacity with which it has been at so much risk insisted upon Feeling very sure, however, that the present offer is not made or intended as an ultimatum. I think it only reasonable to infer an expectation on the part of those who are offering it, not only that modifications may be suggested, but that they may be reasonably required. And therefore, I still entertain the opinion that, although from a variety of causes—in part, perhaps, from an expectation that in the United States the point may not be absolutely insisted upon, and in part from deference to interests and impressions at home—they could not be induced in the first instance to make an offer with such a qualification, yet, if the adjustment of the question should be found to depend upon this point only, they would yield the point, and secure the permanent navigation of the river and be content to accept it for such a number of years as would afford all the substantial advantages to those interests they have particularly in view that could be reasonably desired. In the only question upon which the adjustment of the Oregon question depended should be whether the navigation of the Columbia river should be secured for a period sufficient to subserve all the purposes of British subjects within the disputed territory, or whether the right should be extended indefinitely to a particular class of British subjects, I must believe that no English statesman in the face of his denial of a similar privilege to American citizens in regard to the St. Lawrence would take the hazard upon this point alone, of disturbing the peace of the world. Indeed, if the same minister from whom the present offer proceeds should continue in office and offer a new proposition by reason of his refusal to accept the qualification I am adverting to would have to be dealt with. I should feel entire confidence in the belief I have now expressed.

I ought to say, however, that I have not the least expectation that a like reservation if proposed in favor of the occupants of land between the Columbia and the forty-ninth parallel would be assented to. I may repeat my conviction, founded upon all the discussions in which I have been engaged, since that subject was first mooted in this country, the protection of these interests which have grown up during the joint occupation is regarded as an indispensible obligation on the score of honor and as impossible to be neglected. I am quite sure that it was at one time in contemplation to insist upon the free navigation of the Columbia for British subjects and British commerce generally, and that it has been ultimately confined to the Hudson's Bay Company after great resistance, and in the end most reluctantly. Being so confirmed, however, it would be only reasonable to limit the employment of the right to a period beyond which the Company might have no great object to use the river for the purpose of trade—But the interests of the British subjects who have settled upon and are occupying lands North of the forty-ninth, are considered as permanent, and entitled when passing under a new jurisdiction, to have their possession secured. This at least is the view taken of the subject by this Government, and not at all likely in my opinion to be changed.

I may add, too, that I have not the least reason to suppose it would be possible to obtain the extension of the 49th parallel to the sea, so as to give the Southern Cape of Vancouver's Island to the United States.

It may not be amiss before leaving this subject, to call your attention to the position of the present Ministry. The success of their measures respecting the proposed Commercial relaxations is quite certain, and the Corn Bill having now finally passed the House of Commons, may be expected at no remote day, to pass the Lords by a majority no less decisive. From that time, however, the tie which has hitherto kept the Whig party in support of Sir Robert Peel, will be dissolved, and the determination of the Protectionist party, who suppose themselves to have been betrayed, to drive him from office, has lost none of its vigor or power. Indeed, it is confidently reported, in quarters entitled to great respect that they have even offered to the leader of the Whig party to select his own time, and that when he is ready they will be no less prepared to force Ministers to resign. I have reason to know that, at present, Ministers themselves believe a change to be inevitable, and are considering only the mode and the time in which it will most likely happen. It will not be long, after the success of the measures for the repeal of the "Corn laws," before opportunities enough for the accomplishment of this object will occur. The "Factory bill" regulating the hours of labor, will afford one, and most probably that on which the change will take place. With a knowledge that the change, sooner or later, must be unavoidable, and that the offer has been made to the probable head of a new Ministry to select his own time, may it not be expected that instead of waiting quietly to allow the Whig leader to select the time of coming in, the present Minister will rather select his own time and mode of going out, and, with his usual sagacity so regulate his retirement as to leave as few obstacles as possible to his restoration to power? In that case, it is not very unlikely he would prefer going out upon the "Factory bill," before taking ground upon more important measures—and if so, it will not surprise me to witness the coming in of a new Ministry at the end of June or earlier. With a knowledge of the proposition now to be made, I am not prepared to say that one more objectionable might have been appointed from a Whig ministry; unless, indeed, the present government may be supposed to be prepared to accept the qualifications when proposed by the President, which it was unwilling at first to offer. Upon that supposition, it might be desirable that the modifications should be offered before the coming in of a new Minister, who, finding only the acts of his predecessors, without a knowledge of his intentions, might not be so ready to take the responsibility of assenting to a change.

To the Senate of the United States.

In accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 12th inst., that "the President of the United States be and is hereby advised to accept the proposal of the British Government, accompanying his message to the Senate, dated 10th June, 1846, for a Convention to settle boundaries, &c., between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky or Stony Mountains," a Convention was concluded and signed on the 15th inst., by the Secretary of State on the part of the United States, and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britanic Majesty on the part of Great Britain.

This Convention I now lay before the Senate for their consideration, with a view to its ratification.

JAMES K POLK.

Washington, June 10, 1846.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington the 15th of June, 1846.

June 16, 1846—Read a first time.

June 17, 1846—Read a second time, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable, for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the North West Coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over said territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement; that is to say, the President of the United States of America, has on his part furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, formed in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following article.

ARTICLE 1.

"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States, terminates the line of boundary between the territories of her Brittanic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which seperates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and o Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties."

ARTICLE 2.

"From that point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the U. S., it being however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent the government of the U. S. from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

ARTICLE 3.

In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory shall be respected.

ARTICLE 4.

The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the northside of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be so transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britanic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
RICHARD PACKENHAM.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale two Farms in the neighborhood of Wilkinsburg, Wilkins township—one within seven and the other within eight miles of Pittsburgh; both in a good neighborhood. Also, eight small lots in the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, twenty feet by sixty. GEORGE BAILEY.

P. S. The payments will be moderate; a small portion will be required in advance. jy27d3t&w6m

James Miller,

PAINTER, Fifth, near Market st., Military flags, Banners, signs, designs for steamboat Wheelhouses, and fancy painting of every description neatly executed at the shortest notice. jy27-d6m

Lecture of the Blind.

MR. LANE, formerly a pupil of the New York institution for the instruction of the blind in the session room of the first Presbyterian church this evening, on the history, progress and mode of instructing the blind. Mr. Lane will exhibit books, the slate! and other implements of instruction. jy27

A Rare Chance.

I WILL exchange a general assortment of groceries and liquors at low prices for city and country property convenient to this place, as I am about to change my business. Address W. B. S. Post Office, Pittsburgh, describing property, &c.
jy27-3td&w2t W. B. S.

NO. 1 Trimmed Shad at Auction. Will be added to the sale this afternoon at two o'clock at Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, 15 bbls No. 1 Trimmed Shad.
jy27 JOHN D DAVIS, Auctioneer.

POT ASH—15 casks Potash, No. 1 article, on hand and for sale by MARTIN & SMITH,
jy27 56 Wood st.

NUTS—20 bushels Ground Nuts;
1 sack Almonds, prime article;
Received and for sale by MARTIN & SMITH,
jy27 56 Water st.

SALERATUS—1000 lbs Saleratus in bbls and bxs, No. 1 article, on hand and for sale by MARTIN & SMITH,
jy27 56 Water st.

MUTTON HAMS—500 lbs Mutton Hams, prime article in store and for sale by MARTIN & SMITH,
jy27 56 Water st.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JULY.

W. Eichbaum, W. A. Hill, J. Shipton

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

9 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver;
Louis M'Lane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver.
North Queen, Catlet, Wellsville.
Hudson, Ebbert, Wheeling.
America, Calhoun, Cincinnati.
Magic, Reno, Nashville.
Pacific, Campbell, Cincinnati.
Rhode Island, Dawson, Wheeling.
Island Packet, Dovery, "

DEPARTED.

Lake Erie, Hoops, Beaver;
Consul, Mason, Brownsville.
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Lady Byron, Caldwell, Cincinnati.
Messenger, Linford, Cincinnati.
Magic, Reno, St. Louis.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Nashville.—Pr str Magic; 66 bgs feathers, 12 sks gensing, 69 scks wool, 7 csks bristles, 2 cks bacon 4 bbls molasses, 1 bbl syrup, 139 cabin passengers.

Cincinnati.—Pr str America; 4 bales carpet, 10 csks potash, 38 scks oats, 7 scks wool, 42 bbls apples, 83 hhds tobacco.

Wheeling.—Pr str Wilmington; 19 scks wool, 50 bbls lard oil, 1 moving, 11 hhds bacon, 41½ bdls paper, 1 box gun barrels, 34 kgs lard, 1 keel boat in tow, laden with 12,000 fire brick.

BRANDY—3 half pipes Lazarac Champaigne Brandy;
2 half pipes A Seignette Cognac Brandy, 4th proof; just received and for sale, by
jy27 MILLER & RICKETSON.

LINSEED OIL—20 barrels Linseed Oil; just received and for sale by
jy27 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINE SALINA TABLE SALT—50 bags (small size) very fine Salina Salt, fit for table use and Dairies, for sale low by P. C. MARTIN,
jy27 60 Water st.

Siege of Londonderry.

A HISTORY of the seige of Londonderry, and defence of Enniskillen, in 1688 and 1689, by the Rev. John Graham, M. A. Rector of Tamlaghtard in the dioses of Derry, For sale by
jy23 LUKE LOOMIS, Agent.

Prescott Printing Ink

CONSISTING of black, blue, red, superior book and card ink, warranted a superior article, for sale by LUKE LOOMIS, Agent.
jy23 (Journal copy.)

Storage.

HAVING a very large and commodious warehouse, we are prepared to receive (in addition to freight for shipment) a large amount of Produce, &c. on storage at low rates.
C. A. McANULTY & CO,
jy23 Canal Basin.

FAMILY FLOUR—A few bbls of family flour, of a very superior quality, in store and for sale by MARTIN & SMITH,
je18-d&w 56 Wood street, bet. 3d and 4th.

20 BLLS No. 1, trimed Shad for sale by
jy22 M. B. RHEY & Co.

1500 BUSHEL shelled corn for sale low by
jy22 M. B. RHEY & Co.

20 KEGS assorted Shad for sale low to close consignment by
jy22 M. B. RHEY & Co.

George R. White & Co.,

WILL dispose of their choice stock of Barages, painted and Gingham Lawns, summer Shawls and Scarfs, at reduced prices.

They will also dispose of their entire stock of Cloths, fancy Cassimerez, and Kentucky Jeans, at original cost, as they intend relinquishing this particular branch of their business.
jy22-2m (Chronicle please copy.)

The Bank of the Pope.

THE Bank of the Pope, or the sacred taxes of the Chancery and of the Penitentiary of Rome, as established by Pope John XXII in 1316, and published by Pope Leo X in 1514, translated into English from the edition in 1764. For sale by
jy20 LUKE LOOMIS, Agent.
(Journal copy.)

LEMONS.—100 boxes lemons in good order, for sale by P. C. MARTIN,
jy 20. 60 Water street.

FANCY WORK STANDS.—On hand 2 fancy work stands, french pattern, a beautiful article at the furniture warehouse of
T. B. YOUNG & CO,
jy17 31 Hand st.

WARDROBES—If you want to purchase a good wardrobe cheap call at the furniture warehouse of T. B. YOUNG & CO,
jy17 31 Hand st.

MAP OF MEXICO, showing the Seat of War. Just received and for sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
jy11 43 M arket st.

CANDLES—20 boxes Stearine;
10 " Star;
Just received and for sale by
je18 THOS. MILLER, cor. Wood & 4th sts.

CRAB CIDER—12 Barrels superior Crab Cider for sale by P C. MARTIN,
jy 20 60 Water street.

COPERAS.—20 Barrels Copperas for sale by
jy 20 P. C. MARTIN, 60 Water street.

Penn Insurance Company.

A NINTH Dividend, of seven per cent. on adjusted claims against this Company has been declared, payable on Monday the 27th inst.
jy25-3t J. FINNEY, Jr. Sec'y.

SYDNEY SMITH'S MISCELLANIES—The works of the Rev. Sydney Smith, in three volumes. For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.
jy25

BROUGHAMS' MISCELLANIES—The critical and miscellaneous writings of Henry Lord Brougham to which is prefixed a sketch of his character. For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.
jy25

BURNAP'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS—The miscellaneous writings of Geo. W. Burnap author of the lectures to young men, lectures on the sphere and duty of women, &c. &c., collected and revised by the author. For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.
jy25

DRY GOODS, Clothing, Furniture and Cheese at M'Kenna's New Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street 3d door from 5th street on Monday next, July 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M will be sold a lot of ready made clothing to close a stock. Also, a large variety of dry goods.

At 2 o'clock P. M. a few boxes prime quality cheese, new and second hand furniture 1 ice chest or refrigerator. P. M'KENNA,
jy25 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES, By John D. Davis, Auctioneer,