

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 trade of 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, with 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 undeservingly regarded as a point of pride, I have been disappointed with 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 this 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 on this point only; they would yield the demand to the permanent navigation of the river, and be content to accept it for such a number of years as would afford the substantial advantages to those interests they have particularly in view that could be reasonably desired. If the only question upon which the adjustment of the Oregon question depended should be whether the navigation of the Columbia river should be granted 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 ministry from whom the present offer proceeds should continue masters of their own proposition by remaining in office until the qualification I am alluding to would have to be dealt with, I should feel entire confidence in the belief I have now expressed.

I regret to say, however, that I have not the least expectation that a less 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 here, that in making the partition of the Oregon territory, the protection of those interests which have grown up during the joint occupation is regarded as an indispensable 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 river 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 purposes 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 the 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 apprehended 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 Ministry, 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 Britannic 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 Jas. 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 articles:

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 U. States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic 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 separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, & thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of 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 the point at which the 49th parallel 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 thro' 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. States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States 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 north side 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 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 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 Britannic 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 PAKENHAM.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

Later from the Army.
The steamship James L. Day, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 18th inst., from Brazos Santiago, having sailed from thence on the 15th. The news bro't by her is four days later than that previously received, and possesses some interest, especially as it brings the announcement that a deputation from the British Navy had arrived at Fort Polk upon business with Gen. Taylor, calculated to excite curiosity and speculation.

The troops were being sent forward from Matamoros, as fast as the means of transportation and the high water would allow. The Andrew Jackson Regiment left for Reynosa on the 9th, and Colonel Davis moved up the river on the 10th instant.

An article in the American Flag of the 10th inst., informs us that broils occasionally break out among the volunteers and Mexicans, resulting in death. That paper states that Gen. Taylor was using every exertion to prevent persons attached to the Army from disturbing the citizens of Matamoros. The Mexican authorities were also urged to more attention in keeping the citizens in order, and dispersing those engaged in riotous proceedings.

Some of Canales' men were supposed to be lurking about Matamoros for the purpose of rapine and murder.

A young American soldier was found near the office of the Flag with his throat dreadfully cut, and his heart pierced with several dagger wounds. The murderer had not been discovered.

The Rio Grande was still rising on the 10th. In several places near Matamoros it had overflowed its banks.

Latest from the Army!
By Magnetic Telegraph—Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE, July 27—8 p. m.
The southern mail brings us the following, which we hasten to transmit:

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE ARMY.
The steamship Alabama arrived at N. Orleans on the evening of the 19th instant bringing one day's later intelligence from the army than was brought by the James L. Day. The N. O. Commercial Times learns that the Court Martial of Captain Thornton terminated on the 15th ultimo, and the general impression was that he had been acquitted. The proceedings however will not be made public until they have been approved and confirmed by the President at Washington. One passage of his reported defence has been commented upon with admiration by all in the camp at Matamoros. He said that in the performance of the act for which he was tried, (rashness or precipitancy, we believe,) he did not see the numbers of the enemy. All he saw was the Mexican flag waving over American soil, and he was willing to risk his life in an attempt to cut it down.

There had been no accounts received from McCulloch's Rangers, since they passed Reynosa on the 7th instant. It is imagined from the well known daring character of that officer, that he has penetrated as far as Monterey, either reconnoitering or acting on the offensive, if he find the occasion tempting, or the disparity not too great in the force to which he may find himself opposed.

It is said that there are some emissaries about Matamoros, that are endeavoring to induce such of the Mexican soldiers who were wounded on the 8th and 9th of May, and have recovered, to re-join their regiments at Monterey.

The troops are in fine health and eager for the campaign now opening.

The Rio Grande was falling rapidly from Reynosa downwards.

The 7th Infantry were supposed to be at Camargo on the 15th inst., and no doubt is entertained that Col. Hays' command from San Antonio has joined them there.

Late from Yucatan.
By a late arrival at Havana from Yucatan, papers, have been received to the 22d ult. Gov. Barbachano gave his answer

to the commander of the American brig-of-war St. Mary's in the following manner: That although Yucatan had declared herself independent of and free from the rest of the Mexican Republic, since the first of January, it was not their intention to be entirely separated from the nation, and consequently the department of Yucatan should continue to form a part of the Republic, whether she submitted to the actual government or not. That as to the position which Yucatan should preserve during the war, that would depend entirely upon the result of the pending negotiations with the Mexican government, and that at all events it was the duty of the Supreme Congress which had just met to decide what should be considered most proper and convenient to the interests of the Peninsula.

The commander of the St. Mary's seemed perfectly satisfied with this answer from Senor Barbachano, after paying his compliments to him the next morning.

SHERIFF SALES.
By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in Clearfield, at one o'clock, P. M. on Monday the 31st day of August next, a lot of ground situate within the borough of Clearfield, bounded on the east by lot No. 14, on the north by lot No. 15, on the west by 4th street, and on the south by lot No. 13, and known as out lot No. —, containing 6 acres and 75 perches, with a house and stable thereon. ALSO, lot No. 50, in said borough bounded on the east by Second street, on the north by lot No. 49, on the west by an alley, and on the south by lot No. 51, with a house and stable thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Collins.

ALSO,
A tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, bounded on the north by land of Gratz, on the south-east by land of Andrew Kephart, and Daniel Philips on the south-west, containing 100 acres, more or less, with a house, barn, and about 45 acres cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Smeal.

ALSO,
A tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, bounded by lands of David Fulton, George Atchison, and the Susquehanna river, being a moiety of seventy acres purchased by Simon & David Fulton, of Samuel McGeehen, with a dwelling house, stable, and about 15 acres cleared thereon. ALSO, a tract of land in said township, adjoining lands of David Fulton on the north-west and along his line to a dividing line between James Gallaher, Jr., thence along said line on the south-west to a maple on the bank of the Susquehanna river, thence down said river north-west as far as will make the line the same as said Fulton's land adjoining it, running a straight line from the river a north-east course till it strikes David Fultons, containing 50 acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon Fulton.

ALSO,
A tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, bounded on the south by land of Solomon Philips and on the north-west by lands of Andrew Kephart, containing — acres, with a house, barn, orchard, and about 40 acres cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Walker.

ALSO
A tract of land situate in Huston township, Clearfield county, being the east part of tract No. 4895, bounded on the east by lands of Smith, on the north by No. 4894, on the south by lands of Warner, Jones & Andrews, on the west by lands of Morris & Charles Webb, and being the same premises which John Maccumber jr. conveyed to Leonard Morey and Charles Schnarrs, terre tenants, containing 317 acres, with a saw-mill, dwelling house and about one acre of cleared land thereon.— Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Maccumber, jr. by ELLIS IRWIN, Sheriff, Sh.'s office, Clearfield, July 18, 1846.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a certain promissory note given by me to Christopher Kratzer, bearing date sometime in October, 1845, calling for \$50, as I have never received value for the same and am therefore determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

ZEBAD LAWHEAD.
July 22, 1846.—pd.

6 Cts. Reward.
RAN-A-WAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst a boy named Harman Rowles, taking with him nothing but a shirt, pantaloons, (cassinott,) and cloth cap. He is about 13 years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his apprehension. But no debts of his contracting after this date, will be paid by.

JOHN MITCHELL.
Lawrence tp. July 22, 1846.

BABMERS—there is a fine lot of Grass & Grain Scythes, & Scythe Sneaths, Sickles, Grain Shovels and Hay Forks, for sale at the store of B. B. & P.

HATS. Beaver, Russia, Silk, Leghorn and Palm Leaf at B. B. & P.

Sale of Real Estate.
THE subscriber offers for sale the following Real Estate, viz:
No. 1.—A LOT OF GROUND, in the borough of Clearfield, being 43 feet in front on Second street and extending back 150 feet to the Market house lot, with an alley passing on the south of it, and with a story-and-a-half house and stable thereon erected, being part of Lot No. 79 in the plan of said town.
No. 2.—ALSO, A Lot of GROUND adjoining the above on the north side, being 43 feet in front on 2d street, and extending back 150 feet to the Market house, with a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE thereon erected, with a well and pump at the door, and other valuable improvements, being parts of Lots No. 78 & 79 in said town.
No. 3.—ALSO, His interest in the northern half of Lot No. 78, being 28 feet 8 inches in front on Second street, and extending back 150 feet.
No. 4.—ALSO, His interest in a TRACT OF LAND, situate in Lawrence township, adjoining lands of Robert Owens, John Mitchell and others, which is believed to contain about 100 acres, more or less, with a cabin house and cabin barn thereon erected, an Apple Orchard, and with between 50 and 60 acres of cleared land.
No. 5.—ALSO, His interest in a tract of land warranted in the name of Joseph Forrest, situate in Woodward township, near the Clearfield creek, and by official survey containing 400 acres and 10 ps.
No. 6.—ALSO, His interest in a tract of land warranted in the name of Peter Henry, by official survey containing 400 acres and 10 ps, situate close to said Clearfield creek, in the said township of Woodward.
No. 7.—ALSO, his interest in a tract of land, warranted in the name of Samuel Henry, by official survey containing 400 acres and 10 perches, situate in Woodward township, and near the Clearfield creek.
No. 8.—ALSO, His interest in a tract of land, warranted in the name of Hugh Ralston, containing by official survey 400 acres, situate within about two miles of the Clearfield creek, in the township of Woodward and Decatur—which tract is patented to the subscriber.
No. 9.—ALSO, a tract of land in the name of Samuel Hambleton, patented by the subscriber, and containing by official survey 403 acres, situate in the township of Decatur.
No. 10.—ALSO, His interest in a tract of land warranted in the name of Jacob Cox, situate in the township of Decatur, and containing by official survey 433 acres 153 perches. The interest of said Wallace being the one undivided half thereof.
No. 11.—ALSO, His interest in 358 acres of land, part of a tract warranted in the name of Thomas Grant situate in Ferguson township.
No. 12.—ALSO, His interest in a tract of land warranted in the name of Solomon Lyon, containing, by official survey, 367 acres—but there being an interference of an adjoining survey the quantity is believed to be not so much—situate in Beccaria township, near the Clearfield creek. The interest of the subscriber being an undivided half thereof.
No. 13.—ALSO, His interest in a tract of land, situate in Decatur township, adjoining lands of A. Goss, and others, containing about 100 acres, more or less, 50 or 60 acres of which are cleared, with a dwelling house and stable thereon erected. The interest of the subscriber being the undivided third part thereof.
No. 14.—ALSO, his interest in a tract of land in the name of Samuel Emlen, containing, by official survey, 433 acres, situate on the Clearfield creek, chiefly in Woodward township, with about 20 or 30 acres of the tract on the west side of the creek.

The subscriber will make known the terms and conditions of sale to any applicant; will make known to them the title to each parcel, show the drafts, and will sell his title clear of encumbrances.

ROBERT WALLACE.
Clearfield, July 20, 1846.

NEW ARRIVAL!
WAR IN CLEARFIELD!
THE last steamer has brought intelligence of the arrival of a new and splendid assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, for E. & W. F. Irwin, which they are now opening, and which they are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Their stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glassware, Tinware, Queensware, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, &c. &c.
July 11.

CAUTION.
PERSONS are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or in any way meddling with the following property which was purchased by us at Constable sale, and is now in possession of Andrew Barhart of Bell tp. on loan, viz:
1 bay horse, 1 brown horse, 1 black and white heifer, 1 bay mare and colt, 1 sett of horse gears, one red cow, 1 windmill and 9 head of sheep.

JOHN M. RIDDLE,
JOHN HOGUNDER,
JOHN KORAUGH, Jr.
June 24, 1846.—paid.