

From the Phil. Ledger of the 20th inst.
**ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAMSHIP UNICORN.**
Important News from Europe.
EIGHT DAYS LATER.

The Unicorn arrived at St. John's, N. S., on the 8th of April, and at Halifax on the 11th. She has been detained a good deal by the ice in the vicinity of Newfoundland. She brought thirty-three passengers from Liverpool. The Cotton Market, after all, has rallied but little, says the European Times.

The English underwriters have already introduced a clause into their policies, stating that they do not insure against capture, or destruction by an enemy.

Biscuits of maize or Indian corn, have been manufactured at Bristol, and they are described as very agreeable and nutritious.

The Spectator thus estimates the feeling of the House of Lords relative to the ministerial Corn Law Bill; 156 peers for the measure, 154 against, 61 doubtful; 10 bishops for, 10 against, 8 or 10 doubtful.

The Marquis de Beauharnois, brother-in-law of the Empress Josephine, died last week in Paris, aged 90. The marquis was quite blind.

It is now believed, on good authority, that the customs and corn bill will not be brought before the House of Lords till after Easter.

Letters from Persia announce that the cholera is frightfully ravaging the interior of Asia. This scourge, which has travelled through Cabool, has already penetrated nearly as far as Tehran.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, March 17.—The Earl of Clarendon moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiation, as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it consistent to produce. He had no wish to embarrass the Government; but through the language of the British and American Governments had been entirely pacific, yet it could not be denied that the two countries were insensibly drifting towards a war. It was time, he thought, to break the silence so rigidly preserved on this side the Atlantic, and to furnish the House with all the information that could prudently be furnished.

He was convinced that an able negotiator than Mr. Pakenham could not be found, and that the Government had acted most judiciously in every step it had taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world that it would not engage in war until every means of keeping peace were exhausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a comparatively worthless territory, and he should conclude by moving for the correspondence, and by asking what course the Government intended to pursue in the event of the Senate concurring in the twelve months' notice.

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

Expectation has been fully realized by the speech which my noble friend has made. (Hear hear) My lords, I think that the desire expressed by my noble friend is quite natural and reasonable. I think, when we are receiving, from time to time, from the U. States information and documents of the highest interest and importance, affecting us in the manner in which these transactions do, it is quite natural that your lordships and the public should desire to receive from the government of this country authentic information as to those transactions, accompanied by such other information as it may be safe and proper to give. I therefore think I have no valid reason for objecting to the production of those papers for which my noble friend has moved; especially as a great portion of them must be already known to your lordships and the public.

He may look on it that, believing, as I do, that war is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and the greatest crime generally that a nation can commit—(hear, hear.) My lords, I will not lay claim to your indulgence beyond what I am fairly entitled to; but if I might without presumption add the expression of an opinion, it would be, that you believe the conduct of this great transaction will be forbearing, conciliatory, moderate and just, without any sacrifice of honor, or the real interests of the country. (Hear.) But, my lords, on the other hand, it is certainly possible (though I would reject the notion) that all our efforts may be unavailing.

In that case I can only say, that it will be my endeavor not only to secure the support and countenance of every one of your lordships, but the sympathy and approbation also of every state in Europe, and of the whole civilized world. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I think my noble friend will, perhaps, not expect me to go further into the subject at present, and I will conclude the few words which I have thought it necessary to address to your lordships, by repeating emphatically what Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the throne:—"That no effort will be spared, consistently with the national honor, to bring this question to an early and successful termination."



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, April 25, 1846.
W. B. FALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

We are indebted to Gen. Cass, Gen. Cameron, Hon. James Pollock and others, for public documents.

On our first page our readers will find some interesting foreign news; some good poetry, and other entertaining articles.

FOREIGN NEWS, this week, has crowded upon us in rapid succession. The last news by the Caledonia is fifteen days later, but does not bring any important intelligence, excepting several great victories of the British over the natives of India. The British have been making great complaints on account of the annexation of Texas, while they do not hesitate to slaughter thousands to extend their dominions in India.

The Gazette of last week feels disposed to find fault with us in relation to our charges against Wm. B. Foster, and the manner in which his nomination was effected by the influence of the present administration. As we have never asked for any office from the Governor or Canal Commissioners, nor have any in expectancy for ourselves or friends, we shall act in regard to them, as we have heretofore in relation to all public functionaries, and express our opinions of their course, without fear, favor or affection. The twaddle that the Canal Commissioners are not amenable to the Governor, is well understood. Every man of common discernment can see that there is now a closer connexion between the Governor and the majority of the Canal Board than there ever was before. They are bound together by the cohesive power of office. They know, from the state of feeling that now exists, that it will be necessary to put forth all their united energies to effect their purposes. Hence the perfect harmony and concert of action in all their counsels. Hence the plan of postponing all appointments until after the nomination of the Convention. At least four-fifths of the Democracy on this side of the river, in this country, are opposed to Mr. Foster, and if the Gazette cannot see any cause for this opposition, we have only to pity it for its dulness of perception. Governor Shunk owed his election entirely to the activity, vigilance and magnanimity of the friends of Muhlenberg. Had they been less active, he would have been defeated. The effects that it might have on the presidential election, stimulated them to renewed exertions. We are opposed to these coalitions among office-holders to continue themselves in office. We are in favor of the one term principle, because it obviates these corruptions. We are opposed to the re-nomination of Gov. Shunk, because his nomination will bring with it certain defeat, notwithstanding the influence of the Canal Board may be used as a means to perpetuate themselves and the present administration in office. The fact, that out of thirteen of the delegates who voted for Mr. Foster, eleven have been appointed to office, speaks louder than words. If the Gazette intends to defend Mr. Foster from these charges, they had better commence soon, as their labors may increase to such an extent, as to render the thing hopeless.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND PHILADELPHIA.—We have been informed that such is the crowd of merchandise sent to Pottsville by the Rail Road, for the Susquehanna trade, that it is impossible to despatch it fast enough from the Philadelphia depot. At Pottsville the store houses are all filled, and it is difficult to accommodate this sudden and increased trade, occasioned by the injuries sustained by the canal. This merchandise is all transported by wagons from Pottsville, and through Sunbury, Danville and Cattawissa, on the Susquehanna. The distance from this place to Pottsville, by the turnpike, is forty miles. Twenty-five miles of rail road would make the connection complete between this place and Philadelphia, and it is important that this link should be made without delay. The trade on the road alone would justify it; but the interest of Philadelphia and the Reading Rail Road Company earnestly demands it. The taverns on the turnpike can scarcely accommodate the travel and business of the road. One of the taverns, about half way between this place and Pottsville, a few nights since, we understand, lodged upwards of sixty persons.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last. The Danville and Pottsville Rail Road and Danville and Shamokin Rail Road bills were finally passed. Gen. Ross was elected speaker of the Senate.

IMPORTANT.—Committee of Conference on the Oregon Question.—On the 21st, on motion of Mr. Haywood, the Senate agreed to the appointment of a Committee of Conference, by ballot, to consist of three. Messrs. Berrien, Haywood and Corwin were elected, each having about 30 votes. On the part of the House, Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Owen and Hilliard were appointed the committee to meet the Senate Committee. The Senate Committee are all favorable to a compromise on the 49th parallel, and the probability is that the Senate notice, which leaves the matter of notice with the President, will be adopted by the Committee of Conference, if they act jointly, as Mr. Hilliard is a 49 man. If they should act separately, there may be no agreement, and the matter will again come before the two Houses.

THE STATE OF TOWANDA.—The poets' oft repeated line that "Westward, the star of empire takes its way," does no longer hold good in this state, so far as the everlasting state of Williamsport is concerned. It was but yesterday that she

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

HON. JOHN SNYDER.—We neglected, last week, to state that a writer in the American Sentinel strongly recommends Mr. Snyder as a proper person to fill the office of Collector at the port of Philadelphia, in place of Henry Horn, whose nomination will most probably be rejected. Mr. Snyder has many true and warm friends, who would be pleased to see him appointed to that office. That he would faithfully and honestly execute the duties of that station, no one who knows him would doubt.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN will come off to-day, (Saturday the 25th), and will commence a few minutes before 12 o'clock, at noon. It will be the last large eclipse that will be visible here for eight years, and the last that will be total in this section of country, until August, 1869. It will not appear a total eclipse in any part of the United States.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American. NUMBER XVII. WASHINGTON, April 20, 1846. The proceedings, in both Houses, last week, have been of more importance to the country than any that have transpired since the opening of Congress. Action suspended talking, in consequence of which we find the termination of several important questions.

It being understood that Thursday was the time set apart for final action upon the notice resolutions, Gen. Samuel Houston announced it as his intention to address the Senate on Wednesday, on the Oregon question. There being a curiosity abroad, to "see and hear" the Texas Senator, an unusual crowd had assembled on that day. He, as was well known previous to his taking a seat in the Senate, went for "Polk, Dallas, Texas," and every inch of "Oregon." He advocated our title up to 54 40, in accordance with the expressed wish of the Texas legislature. His views are not dissimilar, on this question, to those entertained by others of the 54 40 side, and it is unnecessary for me to give any particular account of his speech.

The amendment which passed was offered by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and is precisely the same, with a slight omission, as that of Mr. Crittenden's. The vote in favor of the amendment was a most decisive one,—40 yeas to 14 nays. Three of those voting in the negative,—Messrs. Wescott, Evans and T. Clayton,—were hostile to any notice whatever, so that their opposition to the amendment cannot be considered as an evidence that they would have given the House resolutions their support. This necessarily makes the actual vote against the amendment but 11.

The following is the vote upon the above amendment: YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Jarnagan, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, and Woodbury—40.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Haanegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, and Wescott—14. You will perceive that in the list of the "yeas" there are a number of Senators, who, during the discussion, warmly supported our title up to 54 40. In acting thus, fault should not be found with them; for, if anything will have a tendency to bring about a settlement of our difficulties, it is the spirit in which the resolutions of Mr. Johnson are written. They are the best that could have passed the Senate under present circumstances, and the Senators who supported the amendment, I am satisfied, were of this opinion.

The rejection of the last proposal of England, to leave the matter to arbitration, was nothing more than she expected, or had a right to look for. She is well aware that the notice will be given, and will consequently make another offer to settle the affair, which will, in my opinion, be the "winding up" of all difficulties. The free navigation of the Columbia river may be granted her for a limited period. The "London Times," although not the official organ, but one of the most reliable prints from England, is of the opinion that another offer will be made. That paper says: "Notice being given will produce an ultimatum, in which the claims of England will again be asserted, and some fair method of settling the question of right will be again proposed." If this ultimatum comes up to the expectations of the American government, it will be received.

THE MARYLAND WHEAT CROP looks well, and bids fair to yield abundantly.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. THE "OREGON" RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SENATE. We announced yesterday, in part of our edition, the important intelligence received by the Ledger by Magnetic Telegraph to Baltimore, and thence by special messenger to this city, of the passage of the "notice" resolutions by the Senate. The amendment to the resolution of the House of Representatives, originally submitted by Mr. Crittenden, and altered at the suggestion of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, was adopted as a substitute for that and all other propositions before the Senate. It is as follows:

Resolved, &c., That 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 sixth 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—that 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 its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries. And 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 and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of their differences and disputes in respect to said territory.

And be it further Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British Government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

The vote upon the resolutions will be found in the Washington letter. They omit the part which specified that the President should not give the notice until after the adjournment of Congress, and leave the giving of it, the time, &c., to his discretion. The passage of the resolution is considered highly favorable to the preservation of peace. It certainly presents the matter in the least objectionable form to Great Britain, and gives that government the positive assurance that the United States take this step not in a spirit of hostility, but to effect an amicable adjustment of all difference in dispute in respect to the territory. The National Intelligencer, speaking of the resolution, says:

"As thus amended, the resolution was not agreeable to most of those who were regarded as 54 40 men. Mr. Allen, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Cass, Mr. Haanegan, and others voted against it on its final passage, as will be seen. Mr. Evans, Mr. T. Clayton, and Mr. Westcott also voted against the resolution, but we presume for very different reasons: these gentlemen being of opinion that no resolution of notice at all ought to pass. The final vote was very strong—40 to 14. If we add to the 40 and take from the 14 the three gentlemen who are opposed to notice in any form, the result would appear to be, that, out of 54 Senators present, 43 intimated distinctly their opinion that the Oregon dispute ought to be compromised; and of the remaining 11 we doubt not that a majority would be in favor of a compromise on the basis so often mentioned, it a treaty to that effect should come before the Senate. The House of Representatives may or may not concur in this amendment of the Senate. We hope they will; but if they should not, it is quite obvious that, looking to the probability of a settlement by compromise, the state of opinion in the Senate is the matter of first and greatest importance."

DANVILLE BRIDGE.—The Legislature has passed a new charter incorporating a Company to build a bridge over the North Branch of the Susquehanna at Danville, to take effect three months after the date of its passage. Three months are thus given to the old Company to decide whether they can rebuild the Bridge or not. If they conclude to go on and rebuild, then the new charter be null and void; if the old Company decide not to rebuild, then active measures can be taken for the erection of a Bridge under the new charter. The new law was promptly granted by the Legislature. At the request of a public meeting of citizens of Danville, PETER BALDY, Esq. repaired to Harrisburg, on the 3d inst., to ask for the passage of a bill; and he returned on the 11th inst. with a new charter.—Danville Intelligencer.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. [Correspondence of the Public Ledger.] IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. Another Episode in the Senate.—Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Allen—Passage of Mr. Johnson's Oregon Resolution. WASHINGTON, April 17. I sent you word, by a second Magnetic Telegraph despatch yesterday, of the passage of the "notice" resolution in the form presented by Mr. Johnson. You will see that the 54 40 men voted against it in its present form; nevertheless a large majority passed it.

The Senate was densely crowded at an early hour and all preliminary business was laid aside to take up the Oregon resolutions. Mr. Crittenden took the floor and spoke about two hours, in conclusion of his speech commenced yesterday. He advocated the "Notice" as a peace measure, but was in favor of leaving the responsibility of giving it with the President.

Mr. Allen took the floor after Mr. Crittenden had finished, and moved to lay on the table all the resolutions offered in the Senate so as to take up the House resolutions, which was agreed to, as follows: Resolved, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain in relation to the Territory of the Northwest Coast, west of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, of the sixth day of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice. Resolved, That the Notice herein contained is not intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties: to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory. The resolution was finally amended and adopted in the following form:—After recapitulating the terms of the Conventions, the preamble goes on to say "that 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 its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and understanding of the two countries, and, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said Convention of Aug. 6, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the settlement of all these differences and disputes in respect to said territory. Be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give the British Government the notice required by its said 2d article for the abrogation of the said Convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

The following is the vote on engrossing: YEAS—Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagan, Johnson, (Md.), Johnson, (La.) Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbury—40.

NAYS—Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, T. Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Haanegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14. During the discussion a very exciting debate took place between Mr. Allen and Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Allen spoke of the resolution of Mr. Johnson as an attempt to avoid responsibility by the Senate.

Mr. Crittenden said he felt so much under a few of the remarks of the Senator from Ohio, as to be unable entirely to restrain himself. What did the honorable senator mean? On what meat did this our Caesar feed, that he came there to lecture the Senate in the style he did? Who gave him his commission to do so? Where did he come from? Because he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, did he claim to possess such authority in that body? It was but a few brief moments since the Senate had adopted that amendment by a considerable majority; and what did the gentleman think himself at liberty to do? To get up and say the Senate had humiliated itself by the adoption of that amendment; that it was a proceeding narrow and contracted; and as he would have said, I suppose, an abject and slavish proceeding? He begged leave to tell the honorable gentleman, that he did not know how to estimate that body to which he had addressed himself, and had yet to learn the more difficult lesson, to know himself; and until he learned to do so, he should have to wait for an answer.

Mr. Allen rose to reply. It would require too much time to reply fully to the remarks of the gentleman who has just sat down. He desires to know under what "commission" I speak here. I speak under the commission of a State as respectable, in every particular, as any other State in this Union. I speak under the commission of that character which I bear as a man—a character as unsullied, let me say, as that of the Senator from Kentucky, or that of any man with whom he acts; and as little liable to be sullied in any way whatever as that of any of them. I speak under the commission which a sense of duty imposes on a Senator as deeply interested in the welfare of his country as is that Senator, or as are any of those with whom he acts. That is the commission under which I speak. That is the commission I bear—a commission of which the jeers of the Senator cannot deprive me either now or hereafter. This is a commission which, I trust, shall never be violated by me—which I mean to live up to at all sacrifices, except the sacrifice of the interests and honor of the country for whom alone I hold it.

He speaks of my manner. Well, every man has his manner. It is his manner to make faces—it is mine to make gestures. He thought that

I alarmed the audience by my vehement gesticulation. Well, they must have quite forgotten their terror in amusement created by his grimaces. People come here, it would seem, according to the gentlemen, for enjoyment of the display of human passion. He says I give them tragedy. Well, he gives them comedy—high or low comedy, I will not pretend to say.

Mr. Crittenden said—If the rule of the gentleman from Ohio was adopted, this body could, on any occasion, be assailed by a backguard with impunity. I am not the assumed advocate of this body. But I know the duty of each member to preserve the honor and dignity of the body from assaults. He says had I known myself I would not have made the remark which I offered. I desire to know myself, and my duty, and am willing to learn even from one who has not the slightest claim to the name of a gentleman. I am perfectly willing to learn my duty from any one—aye, even from a backguard. The gentleman exhibits characteristic presumption in imagining that I made him a particular object of dislike. There may be some object of ambition in having a great man as an antagonist. Victory in such a case might make a man's fortune, whilst defeat would detract nothing from his character. But does he really suppose that it was that sort of fame I sought? That I sought the light from his fame in which to warm and illuminate myself? Let me tell him he is certainly mistaken. Humble as is my name I never dreamed that it could borrow any lustre from such a source. Why, this is the first occasion almost in which I have made any reference to anything said by him. And he is continually in the field—pointing his lance in all directions—to be met with anywhere, and at all times! But I, unambitious I, have never sought to gain renown by touching his shield. No, sir, no. Perhaps it is not that I am not so destitute of ambition but that I never in my ignorance knew that its object could be gained in that way! If he desires assurance of peace, I can tell him I shall never seek him more. But if he treats upon my heels, or my toes, if bed-ridden, I trust in God I shall be able to get up and make a final attack.

Mr. Allen—Has he understood me as having made an attack upon him with a view to do him an injury? Mr. Crittenden—I said the remarks were of a character offensive to all who had voted. What his intention was it is for him to explain. The act spoke for itself.

Mr. Allen—To what remarks does the gentleman allude? Mr. Crittenden—I have repeated them several times. Mr. Allen—Was there any remark personally offensive to you or to any one? Mr. Crittenden—Yes. Mr. Allen—Not a single remark which I made could be construed as being personally offensive to any one—no reference to the individual course of any member of the body, and therefore the assumption of the Senator is not justified by the facts of the case.

Mr. Crittenden—I am very glad that the gentleman explains away all the offensive character of his remarks. But did he not speak of dodging behind a bush—of shunning responsibility—of doing an act of humiliation? If he did not mean what he said, I can only give him the advice once given to a certain member of Parliament—not to speak hereafter till he have some meaning!

In the House, the bill for extending protection to the Oregon settlers was under discussion. From the Phil. Ledger Extra of the 21st. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA. Fifteen Days Later from England. The War in India—Brilliant Victories of the British over the Sikhs. The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Monday, with fifteen days later news. The Oregon question is not much talked of, the first effect of the negotiation correspondence being over.

The English Tariff and the Irish Coercion Bill are the principal topics of discourse before Parliament. The latter measure is fiercely assailed. The Money Market is in a very unsatisfactory state. The Cotton Market is depressed. The Corn Market is in a state of stagnation. The British have achieved some splendid victories in India. The slaughter was immense. [From Wilmer & Smith's Times.]

Since the despatch of our paper by the "Unicorn," our advices from Bombay inform of two more great battles having been fought in India between the British and Sikh armies, both terminating in decisive victory to the former. The first was under the command of Sir H. Smith, and the latter Sir Hugh Gough, which was perhaps one of the most bloody on record. In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, cannon, (56 pieces,) baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain—his all, in fact, wrested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry; and in that of Sir Hugh Gough's the Sikhs lost 1200 men and 65 pieces of artillery. The English had 300 men killed, 13 of whom were officers, and 2500 wounded, of whom 101 were officers. Her majesty's 53d and 62d regiments suffered enormously. General Dicke and Brigadier Taylor are among the dead.

We have more than once recently referred to the popularity which Indian Corn, as an article of food, is attaining in the country. It will prove, ere long, a valuable export. The Government is most anxious that it should supersede, to a great extent, the potato amongst the laboring poor, and that recent scarcity of that root is favorable to its introduction. Cargoes of Indian Corn are daily reaching the British ports from the United States, and large quantities have been released from bond, duty free, under the Treasury order already