CONGRESS.

U. S. Senate—Webster on Oregon.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1846.

Mr. Benton reported back the House bill to increase the rank and file of the army, amended so as to extend the term of enlistment to four years instead of three.

Several other matters having been disposed of, the Senate resume the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution, calling for all the recent oregon correspondence.

Mr. Webster, after some preliminary remarks, said there could be no doubt, but that letters had been received from Mr. M'Lane. But as this resolution had been objected to by the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, he, Mr. Webster, was bound to believe that the executive government did not find it convenient to communicate these letters at the present moment. Yet, as the Senate would shortly be called upon to vote, it was highly desirable that *all* the information bearing on the subject should be placed in their possession; otherwise they must necessarily legislate in uncertainty. There appeared to be some degree of embarrassment attending this call for information, and in his opinion it could only arise, first because negotiations were still going on, or that there was an expectation that they would be shortly renewed.

He went on to argue that Congress and the country were not prepared to support the President in his claim to the whole.—If, however, the President desired the notice to pass with the understanding that it was to be based upon our claim to the whole, it was his duty to say so. He repeated that it was a great mistake to couple the recommendation for this notice with an assertion of our claim to the whole of the territory.

Did the President mean to put forth this doctrine and afterwards recede from it?—No, it was impossible that the President could be guilty of playing so small a part, and yet could he have done this in the hope that no serious collision would arise? When he proposed the whole of the territory, did he give it as his official or personal opinion that our title was good to that extent?

After further remarks, Mr. W. said that to him it appeared a great mistake for the Executive to have called upon Congress to pass the notice, until all negotiation had first been tried and failed; then, and not till then, ought he to have called upon Congress to pass the notice. It had been said that the passage of the notice would aid and assist the negotiations, and that it would serve, as it were, as an instrument in the hands of the Executive. He, for his part, did not see how it could be. He did not understand its application. It was not very obvious to him. Under all the existing circumstances, he doubted very much whether the notice could in any way hasten or assist negotiations; yet, under some circumstances, it might be as inconvenient now to stand still as to go forward.

The whole subject had been subjected to great embarrassment, owing to the extreme pretensions of the President in his inaugural address, in which he has given claim to the whole of the territory. Had it not been for this, the notice might have passed both Houses, and the whole matter placed in a fair way of adjustment. But now that the notice was coupled with this claim of the President to *the whole*, it had naturally tended to alarm the country.

After further remarks, Mr. W. gave it as his firm conviction that the whole country had come to the conclusion that this controversy ought to be settled upon the general basis of our offer made in 1826, and was the 49th parallel. He had no reason to doubt that the people of the United States were quite ready to stand by that offer. Why should either Government hold back? Why should there be any further delay? Why do not that *now* which must eventually be done, after years of delay, unless we were prepared for a rupture? There could be no loss of honor in an advance by either Government, nor would there be any condescension on either side, in now renewing propositions in order that a rupture may be avoided.—Why should not each, and both, seize the present propitious moment, and settle the difficulty at once? The sooner the better. With a view of furthering this pacific project, he thought the notice resolutions ought to be postponed a month.—During that period, it might happen that negotiations would terminate favorably, and thus put an end to all necessity for the notice. But if the Senate were prepared to act upon this notice now, it would be highly necessary that it should have all the information that could be obtained. He was, therefore, in favor of a postponement of the joint resolutions of notice, until it should be seen whether negotiations would not render the notice unnecessary altogether. He repeated that the notice, if given now, would in no way help the negotiations.—In conclusion, he said, if he had the control of this notice resolution, he would lay it on the table for a month. And as it appeared that it was not convenient for the Executive to communicate the information called for by this resolution (of Mr. Clayton) he would suggest that the mover allow it to lie over informally for a few days.

Mr. Allen replied with some warmth to that portion of Mr. Webster's remarks in which he expressed it as his opinion that the President had committed a great mistake with regard to Oregon. He argued, that if Senators talked in this way, England would be prompt to take the advantage afforded by a want of unanimity in our councils, and in three months he would prophesy that, upon this policy, our claim to any portion of the territory would be relinquished. So far from the President having committed an error, he had acted as a true patriot, and with consummate judgement in laying a claim to the territory commensurate with our title. Mr. A. then went on to show the humiliating position in which we would place ourselves, if we were to follow the advice of the last speaker.

Mr. Webster rejoined. He denied that there would be the least humiliation, or loss of honor, in our making another advance for a settlement upon the general basis of the offer of 1826. In his opinion there was a strong tendency in both countries to settle upon the basis of the 49th parallel.

Mr. Allen did not believe the public sentiment of this country was in favor of any such settlement.

Mr. Webster still believed that the public sentiment in both countries had that tendency, to settle on the *general* basis of 49. As for the navigation of the Columbia river, and the straights, seas and islands, that could all be left for friendly adjustment between the parties. All he contended was, that there was a desire to settle upon the *general* basis of 49. But he desired distinctly to be understood as saying, that England must not expect any thing south of 49. Said he, "it appears to me clear as the sun at noonday, that there is a tendency of opinion on both sides of the water to settle this question on the basis of 49." He then showed that this was the result of the speech of Mr. Calhoun the other day, and also of other Senators, that in 1826 this was the whole extent of our claim.

Mr. Clayton, the mover of the resolution, defended it, and argued that the information it called for would increase the vote in the Senate in favor of the notice.—He was in favor of the notice, because so long as the Convention shall remain in force, neither we nor England could have any clear title so as to grant lands to settlers. What belonged to one now, belonged to both.

Here the morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions.

Mr. Barrow gave his views in favor of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty upon the basis of 49.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1846.

The secret estimates of the Naval Bureau and Secretary of the Navy were in the House this morning, and at one time upon the Speaker's table. The Committee on Naval Affairs were ready and and anxious to report, but the majority took the matter into their own hands, and refused to allow the reports to be read. The information, however, I can give you.

The information, then, which the House designed to keep secret is the fact that the estimates were made by the Heads of the Naval Bureaus, Commodores Morris, Warrington, Crane and Shubrick proposed, under estimates prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, the following increase of the Navy:

In men, *thirty-six thousand, eight hundred.*

Expenditures, $20,000,000.

And the increase of the vessels in commission to the following number:

Steamers,	40
Frigates,	40
Sloops of War,	40

An increase of *fifty-eight vessels of War in all.* The Secretary of War did not go to this extreme, but proposed an increase of *fifty thousand* to the Military Army, the whole force to be under the control of the President of the U. States.

OUR STATE WORKS.

The Canal Commissioners in their Report estimate the whole cost of repairs at $111,515, thus:

Eastern division and Juniata to rope ferry,	$26,700
Juniata division, from rope ferry to Hollidaysburg,	5,200
Western division, from Johnstown to Pittsburg,	1,410
Susquehanna and West Branch, from junction to Milton,	20,000
West Branch, from Milton to Queen's run,	10,105
North Branch, from Northumberland to Lackawanna,	20,000
Delaware division, from Bristol to Easton,	28,000
Total,	$111,515

It is confidently believed that for a sum of $111,515, all damages done by the late freshet can be repaired, and our canals placed in as good a condition as they were before it occurred, and that several lines of improvements will be repaired and ready for navigation, as follows, viz:

The main line from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, by the 30th March, and from Harrisburg to Columbia by the 2d day as April inst.

The West Branch and Delaware divisions by the 15th day of April next.

The Susquehanna division by the 1st day of May next, and North Branch division by the 20th of May next.

The extent of the damage suffered by the State to her public works, is thus ascertained to be not near so great as was generally apprehended, while the waters were at their greatest height, and bears no comparison to that which has been sustained by individuals and companies, throughout the State, to their improvements.

The Main Line is now open from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and goods are transporting to Philadelphia over the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—A widower at Camden, who was not very young, became smitten with a young and handsome girl, and married her. A short time after, the son of this man by a former wife, became also in love, not with a younger person, but with the mother of the father's new wife, a widow lady still in the bloom of life. He offered himself, and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bonds of matrimony; so that in consequence of these two connection, a father became the son-in-law of his own son, and and the wife not only the daughter-in-law of her own son-in-law, but all more, the mother-in-law of her own daughter; while the husband of the latter is the father-in-law of his mother-in-law, and father-in-law to his own father. Singular relations can arise; if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

American and British Goods.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1845.

I mentioned some time ago, that there was a gentleman here by the name of Homer, of Boston, an importer of British goods. He has been here some five or six weeks, exhibiting samples of British goods and their prices, and also some American samples, with a view of showing how much cheaper the British are. To day several gentlemen from Massachusetts, engaged in the manufacturing business, made their appearance (invited by members of Congress to come here for the purpose) in the same room Mr. H. had occupied to display his Manchester goods, and to lecture members of Congress on political economy. They brought with them samples of their manufactures and opened them upon the same table where were Mr. Homer's. The latter gentlemen then began packing up to be off, but was induced to stop by Mr. Stewart of Pa., who insisted he should stay and let a comparison be formed, and if the American manufactures misrepresent prices, &c. to correct them.

The various samples were then compared as to quality, colors, weight, prices, &c. and the superiority of American goods were too palpable not to be seen at a glance by any one. As to prices the British article sold for a little less (price in England) than the American, but the quality of the latter was infinitely better than the British, the colors fast, the British fugitive, and the width was just one-eighth more; there being 27216 square inches in a piece of 28 yds. of American, and 24192 in a piece of the same length of British. Difference 3024 inches, which multiplied by eight is 24192.

But one important circumstance was developed; the moment the manufacturers saw the British goods they pronounced them what are technically called "job goods," that is to say, odd pieces, defective prints, pieces left on hand of a particular kind, &c. &c. Mr. H. admitted this to be the case. Now these goods are sold much lower than prime goods—say from eight to ten or twelve per cent. This important fact Mr. Homer had not thought proper to state before, to those who were inexperienced, and had been instituting comparisons between American prime goods and British job goods.

He underwent an examination and a cross examination which he will not wish to encounter again, and will not, therefore, be likely to make his appearance in the committee room while these gentlemen are here.

I learn that it is in contemplation to get up a fair for the exhibition of Manufactures here on the first of May.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

The exhibition of British goods alluded to above, has called forth the following Card from a member of the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 24, 1846.

With a view to furnish correct information in regard to the *character, prices, and extent of American* manufactures, as well as to correct misrepresentation on that subject, the undersigned respectfully invite the Artizans, Mechanics and Manufacturers of the United States to send specimens of their various productions, with their prices, to be compared with the *British* manufactures sent from *Manchester*, and now being exhibited in the room of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to influence the action of Congress in relation to the proposed modification of the Tariff.

Andrew Stewart, John Strohm, James Thompson, John H. Ewing, Richard Brodhead, Joseph Erdman, Alexander Ramsey, Thomas M'Kennan, Moses McClean, John Blanchard, James Black, James Pollock, J. S. Yost, C. Darragh, Jos. Buffington.

The object is eminently a good one, and we hope there will be a liberal contribution. The Locos have had, for some time back, an exhibition of *British goods*, which they are doing their best to protect, and it is time that the manufacturers of this country should place in the hands of the Whig members the substantial evidences of the progress of the productive arts in this country, and to show the legislators for the nation the objects they ought to protect for the sake of the country.

BLOODY AND FEROCIOUS ATTACK OF A MANIAC.—Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, a person named Jas. Sucker, who is said to be a merchant from Madison county, Virginia, in a fit of insanity or *mania potu*, attacked Capt. Ramsay and three of his sons, Messrs. Wadsworth, David, and Douglass Ramsay, with a sharp clasphkife, cutting and maiming all of them (the eldest severely.) The maniac first attacked the servant at the door of Capt. Ramsay's house about six o'clock in the morning, and then ran into the Captain's bed room, and made an assault upon him. The sons of Capt. Ramsay, coming to the aid of their father, could and would have killed the maniac but for the self-possession and singular forbearance of the Captain, who believing the wretched man to be insane, protected him from certain destruction. The maniac was afterwards secured and is now in jail under medical treatment from Dr. Gould and Dr. Miller.

Nat. Intelligencer.

VALUABLE SOCIETY.—A movement has recently been made in Philadelphia, for the formation of a Society, whose object is, as set forth in an address to the public, the collection and preservation of statistical information relative to the Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of the Commonwealth, which cannot but prove of very decided advantage to the whole State, if conducted in the liberal spirit. The address explains clearly and fully the objects of the society and its utility, as well as necessity of it. We trust their efforts may be promptly seconded by our citizens, who can aid in the accomplishment of the important object it has in view.—*Lan. Union.*

INTERESTING DECISION.—Some time since Gov. Wright, of New York, pardon ed a man named George Porter, convicted of pocket picking, conditioned that he should leave the State of New York and never return. He did return and was arrested as having forfeited his pardon. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and the question brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New York city, whether the Governor had authority to give a qualified pardon. It was decided by Judge Edmonds yesterday that he had such power, and that a violation of the condition of the pardon, subjected Porter to all the penalties of his original sentence. The decision was excepted to, and the case is to be taken up to the Supreme Court of New York.

A TRADE OF WIVES.—The Huntington (Pa.) Globe thus describes a trade in wives, which recently took place in Blair county, which is a pretty fair start in the line matrimonial for a new county: "The trade took place between Mr. T. and Mr. D. in a written article of agreement, the latter paying the former the following articles, generally denominated as 'boot': two dollars in cash, three gallons of whisky, two pounds of smoking tobacco, one pair of shoes, one half crowned hat, such as was the fashion when Adam was a boy, and several unmentionable trifles. On conclusion of the agreement the wives changed places, leaving behind all their moveable effects, including the children, and established themselves in their new homes. The parties are in moderate circumstances."

RUM AND DEATH.—A female was taken to the Mayor's office, at Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, she having had on her infant and smothered it to death. The child was only three weeks old. The woman was in a state of intoxication at the time.

SMOKING AND FATAL DRUNKENNESS.—A poor woman, named Martha Hamilton, died in Washington City, on Saturday, from ill usage by her husband.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that on or about the 19th inst., Edward L. Hamilton, a house carpenter by trade, and husband of the deceased, went into his house and demanded of his wife 12½ cents; which she had earned, for the purpose of procuring liquor. He was told she could not comply, that the pittance had been spent in the purchase of a pair of stockings for her own use. Hamilton therefupon dragged her by the hair across the room and stamped upon her right breast, breaking one or more of her ribs. Subsequently, deceased complained of severe indisposition, and called at the house of Dr. Causin for advice, but made no complaint of the treatment she had received until the doctor discovered that a rib was broken. She returned to her home, and from that time until her dissolution was attended either by Dr. Causin or his son-in law, Dr. Coudit.

DREADFUL DISEASE.—The *New Albany* Democrat gives the following account of a disease now prevailing in the part of the State of Indiana. It is a fearful disease indeed:

"Henry Wilder, of Greensville, in this county, died on yesterday morning after suffering for a few hours. He would have died of a disease the most fearful and appalling. Physicians have no knowledge of the disease, and stand horror stricken to witness their patients struck down in an instant, and hurried to the tomb in a few hours. History gives no account of so terrible and fatal a malady. In all cases persons attacked have died. Some receive deaths have already occurred. The first symptoms are chilliness, severe vomiting, paroxysm, congestion of the brain, followed immediately by death.

A SCENE IN COURT.—While a Mr. Eden was giving his testimony in a case pending at the Justices' Court in Van Buren county, Mo., in a trifling suit, a Mr. Anderson called him a liar. The insult was resented by Anderson being the strongest man, got Estes down, and was dealing heavy blows upon him, when Estes drew a penknife and stabbed him some half dozen times and he fell back a little and groaned, when Estes ran off to be bailed, and it is rumored that he has since disappeared; some suppose for the purpose of evading justice, while others think that he has been unnecessarily dealt with by Anderson's friends.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A PAUPER ON A SEXTON.—A desperate and well executed effort was made on Tuesday last by a pauper at the County Poor House at Carlisle, by the name of Ramsey, to take the life of the sexton. His conduct becoming insufferable, the steward ordered him to the cells, which he refused; by exertion, however, he was confined. The door not being locked immediately, he rushed out against it, succeeded in getting his liberty, and struck at the steward with a knife, who received five or six severe stabs in different parts of his body. Ramsey was secured and sent to prison.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.—At Hancock, Delaware county, on the 18th inst., three children of Calvin Thomas, the eldest a girl of 14, another of 12, and a boy of 9 years, with a daughter of Zenas Lewis, aged 10, and a daughter of Josiah Martin, Esq., aged about 14, were playing on a small pond covered with ice, which suddenly gave way and the four girls fell into but the daughter of Mr. Martin succeeded in getting out. The boy, like a little hero, seeing his sisters struggling and calling for help, attempted to assist them, when he was either pulled or slipped in, and shared the fate of those he was attempting to rescue.

THE HON. HENRY CLAY.—This distinguished gentleman, says the New Orleans Delta, who has resided in that city for some two or three months, left on the 22d ult., on the steamboat Alexander Scott, Mr. Clay will stop a few days at Natchez, and then visit St. Louis, before returning to Kentucky. He is said to be in excellent health.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Alfred Ludlow of this city, while riding on Staten Island, had a very narrow escape from death. Not having the knowledge of the steep near the Seaman's Retreat, where the road passes along a steep embankment, the horse attached to the wagon took fright at an umbrella, and rushed down the side of the hill with fearful velocity. Mr. Ludlow jumped from the wagon before it had descended far, but the driver remained in his seat, and was with the horse, precipitated to the bottom, a distance of thirty feet. The horse was instantly killed, but the driver miraculously escaped with trifling injury.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

KIDNAPPING.—There was a great excitement in Columbus, Ohio, on Friday last, in consequence of a negroe man named Jerry Phiney, having been kidnapped and carried of to Kentucky. He had been living in that place about fifteen years, as a free man, having settled there and married, with the consent of his mistress, who is now dead. Several citizens, who were charged with being connected with his betrayal into the hands of the Kentuckians, had been arrested and were undergoing an examination, whilst a number of persons had started in pursit of the party with the warrant of the Governor.

DUELLISTS.—The Cincinnati Times says that an individual, named Nathan Yanskiver, living in Covington, while shaving on Thursday, had his throat cut by his little girl, who, in suddenly and violently opening the door, drove the razor through and through the jugular vein.

The Sub-marine Armor, invented by Mr. Taylor, was used at New Orleans some days ago, for the purpose of rescuing property from the sunken wreck of the steamboat Dr. Franklin. The engineer went down for the purpose of taking as much of the engine apart as possible, and remained down for twenty minutes at a time.—The amount of property recovered is quite large.

At a meeting held in New York, on Wednesday evening, of the Methodist E. Missionary Society, the sum of $1120, in money and provisions, was raised in aid of the mission at Liberia.

AN ARMY OF DOCTORS.—At the commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, the degree of M. D. was conferred on one hundred and seventy students, most of whom were from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

HON. WM. ALLEN.—A few years ago this gentleman, now chairman of the committee on foreign relations, was an apprentice to the saddling business, in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Jackson and Gildersleeve ran another race over the Charleston, (S. C.) course, on the 20th ult., and Jackson ran *ten miles and a half* in fifty-nine minutes and thirty-five seconds. Gildersleeve ran six miles, and then stopped on account of a pain in his side.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT opened on the 2d inst. The Governor General in his speech refers to the unsettled state of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, and urges a reorganization of the militia for the better security of the North American dominions.

EARTHQUAKE.—At Maysville, Kentucky, on last Sunday night week, at eight past 12 o'clock at night, an earthquake, preceded by a rumbling sound as of distant thunder, was sensibly felt by all the inhabitants of that city who were awake at that hour, perceptibly shaking the houses.

SMALL POX.—The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week from this disease was 10, and in Baltimore 7.

SANG'S SARSAPARILLA.—Could the many thousands who now suffer from diseases for which this preparation is a certain specific, listen to the grateful testimony of those who have used it and been cured, they would no longer doubt in regard to its efficacy, or hesitate in appropriating to themselves the benefits which this medicine can and does bestow. Obstinate cutaneous eruptions, scrofula, chronic, scorbutic enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, rheumatism in all its forms, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury are speedily and permanently cured by its use.

☞For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, 76 Fulton street, New York. Sold also by appointment of the Proprietor, S. S. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

Feb. 27, 1846.—3t

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.—The Brandreth Pills are *strength* for weaklings—they are liked best by those who have taken most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in other parts of the Union. Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞The *genuine* Brandreth's Pills can be had at the following Agents:—

J. M. Stevenson & Co.—Gettysburg.
Jno. B. McCreary—Petersburg.
Abraham King—Hunterstown.
A. McFarland—Abbottstown.
Cook & Tinlor—Hampton.
McSherry & Fink—Littlestown.
Mary Duncan—Cashtown.
John Hoke—Fairfield.
March 27, 1846.

Noble Prosequis have been entered in the remaining cases of the Anti-Renters in Columbia county, N. York.

The National Fair.

The following Circular has been issued by the Committee of Superintendence of the National Exhibition of American Manufactures and products of Mechanical Art, at the *City of Washington in May next:*

"Many persons friendly to the permanency of the present protective system, and others, who, without being committed to its support, desire information in reference to its effects, have suggested the importance of procuring an exhibition of American Manufacturing and Mechanical Products to be made at the seat of Government at an early a period, during the present Spring, as the opportunities for accomplishing such a project might allow. It is believed that an exhibition, embracing specimens of every kind of handicraft or manufacturing skill employed in the nation, or at least all such specimens as may be conveniently procured for the occasion, together with the prices at which they may be purchased, and the names of those by whom they are fabricated, would embody, in an impressive form, a mass of useful facts which could not fail to be appreciated as they deserve by the public authorities, upon whom rests the responsibility of sustaining the prosperity of the great interests connected with this subject; and that such facts collected from the daily transactions of the people, authenticated by the personal examination of all who choose to inspect them, would furnish incontrovertible arguments in favor of that industry which is greatly future as well as enriches the mechanics of America.

A recommendation of a similar exhibition by the National Institute two years ago, met with a high degree of favor from the public at that period, and the success of such an effort now, may, it is hoped, lead to its regular adoption hereafter, as a means of presenting at suitable intervals a visible demonstration of the advance of the country in those arts upon which its prosperity so greatly depends.

At a consultation recently held by many members of the Present Congress—gentlemen of both political parties—the proposition of inviting such an exhibition as we have referred to was considered and adopted, as an enterprise of eminent utility at this time, and with a confidence that it would find a hearty assent from the friends of National industry throughout the whole Union. To give efficiency to this proposition, they have nominated the undersigned as a general committee of superintendance, and have charged them with the duty of presenting the subject to the country at large, of inviting the aid of the friends of national industry to the scheme, and of making such preparations as may be necessary to render the exhibition as full and as effective as the time allowed will permit.

Thus summoned to this labor from a source so amply entitled to the respect and confidence of the nation, and fully concurring in the importance attached to the subject, the undersigned feel themselves bound to comply with the wishes of those by whom they have been put in requisition, and promptly to enter upon the duties consigned to them. In the performance of those duties they invoke the earnest co-operation of all who may have any thing to contribute to the proposed exhibition, hoping that this invitation will be accepted in such a manner as shall enable the committee to present such a display of the work of our industry as may adequately attest the great skill and perfection to which our country has attained in manufacturing and mechanical art.

As the committee propose that the exhibition shall be opened at Washington on the 20th day of May next, previous to which date ample provision will be made for the reception, security, and suitable disposition of all specimens which may be sent to their care.

They invite the transmission of specimens of every kind of manufacture and industrial product, from any part of the U. States, and desire that the price, as well as the maker's name, be furnished with each article presented for exhibition. Committee rooms will be assigned for the superintendence and arrangement and preservation of all parcels sent to the exhibition rooms.

The rooms will be ready to receive articles for exhibition from and after the first day of May. The exhibition will be kept open not less than two weeks.

Articles received and exhibited during the exhibition will, unless directions to the contrary be given, be expected to allow the sale of such parcels at the prices marked, to be delivered at the close of the exhibition.

All goods intended for exhibition can be directed to Mr. David A. Hall, secretary of the committee, who will see to their safe keeping, and attend to their being repacked after the close of the exhibition.

In case of a sale of them, the money will be duly transmitted.

As there will be many goods undisposed of, which the proprietors may not desire to have returned, and prefer to have sold for their benefit, the undersigned will act as a sale at auction of such articles as the owners may desire to have so disposed of.

Motive power will be furnished at the exhibition rooms for such machinery as may require it.

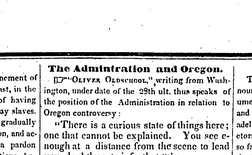
As the committee can only give this general invitation to the manufacturers and artizans of the country, none one will be pleased to consider it addressed to himself individually.

Editors of papers throughout the country friendly to the objects are respectfully requested to copy this notice.

Wm. W. Seaton, Washington; Thomas P. Jones; John V. Clemm; Darius A. Hall; W. A. Bradley; R. C. Weightman; Thomas Blagden; Wm. Easby; John F. Callan; James Lyons, Richmond Va.; J. P. Kennedy, Baltimore, Md.; John Wethered; O. C. Tiffany.

March 28, 1846.

THE STAR & BANNER.



GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, April 3, 1846.

Whig Reform Candidate for Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER.

☞Our thanks are due to the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, at Washington, and Messrs. SANDERSON and BROTON, at Harrisburg, for sundry attentions.

☞"THE INCONSTANT" will appear next week.

"The Standard" Discontinued.

Mr. BRENNAN, in his last paper, announces that the publication of the "*Standard*" has ceased, and calls upon those indebted to "toe the mark." We understand that our young friend designs devoting himself with the "Carroll County Democrat," published in Westminster, Md.

Lancaster County.

☞The Lancaster Union of Tuesday last says: "The Whigs of Strasburgh township, in this county, have recommended Hon. JAMES COOPER as the Whig candidate for Governor in 1847. There they show their good sense." The Pittsburg Commercial Journal has also declared its preference for him."

Annexed are the resolutions of the meeting referred to:—

Resolved, That the interest of Pennsylvania, as well as the success of the Whig party (at the approaching Gubernatorial election) demand that we should select a candidate of enlarged mind, sterling abilities, and undeviating integrity to the party, and of unbounded influence and popularity.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whig party of Pennsylvania, the Hon. James Cooper, of Adams county, as our choice for the Whig candidate for Governor in 1847; in whom are combined these essential qualities in an eminent degree—subject, nevertheless, to the decision of a Whig State Convention.

Resolved, That with such a Champion, as our "Standard bearer" in 1847, we will redeem, regenerate and disenthral Pennsylvania, at least, from the treacherous imbecility of Locofoco misrule.

Flood Number Two.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Saturday last, says that in consequence of heavy rains, the Susquehanna, on Friday evening, was within a foot as high as it was at the great flood of May, 1835.—At Columbia, the River was within three feet of the height which it attained during the late destructive freshet! It is thought, however, that but little serious damage was sustained by the Public Works other than a few days' delay of the completion of some few repairs or injuries sustained during the late freshet.

Appointments of M. E. Conference.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adjourned on the 25th ult. Annexed are the appointments for the District:

Carlisle District—A. G. GRIFFITH, P. E.—R. Emory, President Dickinson College, Carlisle, A. Cummins, A. A. Geo of Lisle Circuit, Wm. Prettyman, J. W. Kelly, Wm. Butler, sup.; Bloomfield, E. McCollum; Newport, P. Dyson, W. M. Memminger; Millerstown, Guyer, J. N. Squier; Shippensburg, J. M. Green, J. Moorhead; Greenesville, J. Forrest, P. E. Waters; Chambersburg T. H. W. Monroe; McConnellsburg, J. Ruth; Fort Loudon, Hagerstown, D. Steele; Boonsborough, T. Myers, J. Thrush; Frederick City, P. D. Lipscomb, T. T. Wysong; Frederick Circuit, H. Thomas; Liberty, J. Gonder; Gettysburg, T. Taneyhill, R. S. Maclay; York Springs, D. Hartman, J. W. Ewing.

Rev. S. M'Mullin goes to West Harford; T. H. Switzer, Light Street Bethel, Baltimore; J. M. Jones, Baltimore Circuit; T. M'Gee, Severn; T. M. Reese, West Nottingham; Junius Munroe, Westminster; Geo. O. Little, Christiansburg, Va.; Wm. Gwynn, Luzerne; E. Welty, Clearfield.

National Fair.

We invite attention to the Card on the preceding page, proposing a Fair to be held in Washington in May next, for an exhibition of the various productions of American Artizans, Mechanic, and Manufacturers. Our readers are no doubt aware that the British manufacturers, for some weeks past, have had an agent at Washington, exhibiting specimens of goods from Manchester, England, with a view of inducing Congress to break down the "American system," by repealing the Tariff of 1842. The proposed Fair is designed to counteract the influence of this foreign agency, and it is to be hoped that the call will be properly responded to by the Manufacturers and Artizans throughout the country.

Despatches for England.

Mr. Bidwell, of the British Legation at Washington, took passage in the steamer which left Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday. The N. Y. Sun says that the last steamer took out directions to our Ministers in London to inquire, through Lord Aberdeen, the precise views of the British Government, and whether Sir Robert Peel's allusion to the offer of the 49th parallel was intended to imply an approval of that line as a compromise; Mr. M Lane being authorized to say that this government would receive that proposition favorably. The British Minister at Washington is said to have written to his government by the same packet, in favor of an immed ate adjustment of the question. The April steamer is expected to bring a definite answer to these despatches.

Rev. Mr. Torrey.

Our readers are all aware of the confinement of the Rev. Mr. TORREY, for some time past, in the Maryland Penitentiary, upon a charge of having assisted in the escape of several runaway slaves. Since his incarceration. Mr. T. has been gradually sinking under the ravages of consumption, and active efforts have been made to procure a pardon from Gov. PRATT. Among other conditions, Anson G. Phelps, of N. Y. with a few other personal friends of Mr. Torrey, proposed remitting $1000 to compensate for the alledged loss in slaves. But all has been unavailing. Neither the agency of distinguished counsel, the efforts of powerful friends, nor the pleadings of an interesting and heart-stricken wife, has sufficed to appease the cruel spirit of Slavery; and the Christian Pastor is doomed to die a felon's death, for daring to act upon the great truth taught him by his own conscience, the religion of his God, and the Charter of his Country's Liberties—the natural equality and freedom of man, and his inalienable right to the privileges of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This, too, in the midst of the Nineteenth Century!

We understand that Mr. TORREY is lying at the point of death, and that his friends, who had proposed to obtain his liberty by paying for the slaves, have considered it best to reserve the money in their hands for the benefit of his wife and children, rather than pay it for the privilege of taking him home to die.

Legislative.

The Governor has approved the bill granting the Right of Way to the N. Y. and Erie Railroad Company.

The bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad company, for the construction of the "central route" from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, has passed both Houses.

The Bill authorizing the Street and Road Commissioners of the Borough of Gettysburg to open an Alley, passed final reading in the Senate on the 25th ult., and was sent to the House.

The Bill incorporating the Lancaster Steam Mill Cotton Factory, which had been vetoed by the Governor, was taken up in the Senate on the day last, and passed by the Constitutional majority —ayes 29, nays 7.

On Monday, in the House, Mr. Burnside, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely upon the petitions asking a change in the manner of collecting tolls by certain citizens of Adams county.

On the same day, in the Senate, Mr. Carson presented a bill to incorporate the Gettysburg Water Company.

The License Question.

In the House of Representatives, on the 25th ult., the bill authorizing the citizens of Chester, Allegheny, Butler, Tioga, Bradford, Crawford, McKean, Elk, Warren, Fayette, Washington, Beaver, Mercer, Venango, Mifflin, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Erie and Delaware counties, to decide whether the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors shall be continued in said counties, passed final reading by a majority of 16—yeas 48, nays 32. We regret to observe that some of our representatives are on the list of ayes, and still more that Adams was not included in the list of counties.

The Revenue Bill.

The Revenue Bill, to which we alluded in our last, providing for a reduction of the Public Debt, and designating new articles for taxation, has been under consideration in the House of Representatives for several days. An amendment offered by Mr. Kunkell, of Dauphin, striking out the section which imposes a tax of ten cents per ton on anthracite coal, was, after an animated discussion, negatived—yeas 31, nays 56.

☞A resolution for an adjournment of the Legislature on the 9th of April passed the House on the 15th ult., by a vote of 73 to 19.

The Sub-treasury Bill

Has been brought before Congress by the Committee on Ways and Means in the House. The Bill has been reported without amendment. Messrs. Winthrop, J. R. Ingersoll, Milton Brown, and others, opposing—and Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Holmes, M'Kay, and Chipman, defending the measure. By a resolution adopted on Tuesday, the debate in Committee of the Whole was to have been closed yesterday.

Texas Senators.

On Monday last, SAMUEL HOUSTON, U. S. Senator from the State of Texas, presented his credentials to the Senate, and was qualified. His colleague, Mr. RUSK, had appeared several days previous. The two Senators then drew ballots, in accordance with the mode prescribed for the classification of new Senators. Mr. Houston having drawn No. 1, his term will expire on the 4th of March next; Mr. Rusk serves until 1851.

Melancholy Accident.

On Sunday last, a flat-boat, loaded with flour, ran against one of the broken piers of the Railroad Bridge at Harrisburg and capsized. There were seven men on board, three of whom succeeded in crawling upon the pier, the force of the stream carrying the other four down the River, with the flour barrels and broken pieces of the boat. Several skiffs were immediately sent to their assistance, and two of the men were picked up nearly a mile below the town. The other two, David Vance and Jacob Ruth, could not be found, and it was feared that they have been drowned.

Colonization.

☞The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization fund, in their late report, state that they have drawn from the State Treasury, during the past year, $10,000, and that during the same period the number of manumissions has been 156—of which 65 were immediate, and 91 prospective. The whole number of manumissions since the enactment of the State laws upon the subject in 1831, has been 3,144—of whom 1,866 were immediate, and 1,278 prospective.

☞"FANY FORRESTER," (Miss Chubbuck) the popular magazine writer, with whom one-half the magazine readers have fallen in love, is said to be ENGAGED—and, what is still worse, to Rev. Mr Judson, the missionary, who has buried his second wife. So says a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Administration and Oregon.

☞"OLIVER OLDSCHOOL," writing from Washington, under date of the 28th ult. thus speaks of the position of the Administration in relation to Oregon controversy:

"There is a curious state of things here; one that cannot be explained. You see enough at a distance from the scene to lead you to doubt, to infer that "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dream't of in your philosophy." There is a good deal going on under the surface. You do not know men's opinions by what they utter in public. There are in private conversations, the stifled and muttered audiences; the half-expressed and half-suppressed expressions of disappointment, chagrin, mortification and contempt;—the *suppressed*, pregnant with meaning; the anxious inquiries and speculations as to the future, and the undisguised dissatisfaction at the doubt, uncertainty, mystery and *fog* in which both the present and future are involved. "I came here," said a gentleman, the other day, "a Polk man up to the hub—up to 54 40. I planted myself, as I thought, along side of him, and was ready to stand by and defend him manfully. Presently, however, I found I had mistaken his position, and sought to find him, and in that laudable labor I have been assiduously engaged ever since. I will be with him if he will let me know where he is, and stand there long enough for me to come up to him; but he won't. His friends don't know where he is nor how to support him. He is like the cuttle-fish, the moment you approach him he lets off a quantity of *darkness* in your face and, escapes, the Lord knows where."

The embarrassment in which men are kept here who are apprehensive of taking a position different from that which the President may take, was manifested by Mr. Polk to say to the Missouri Senator, before he was in the position. Said he, suppose he is watching the signs of the times, and calculating his chances of a re-election should he come out for 54 40 and no compromise. But he is subject to the imposes he will be the candid