'over any portion of that territory. Her 'present claim, not in respect to any part 'but to the whole, is limited to a right of 'joint occupancy in common with other 'States, leaving the right of exclusive do-'minion in abeyance. * * * * The 'pretensions of Great Britain tend to the 'mere maintenance of her own rights, *in 'resistance to the exclusive character* of 'the pretensions of the United States. * * 'These rights embrace the right to navigate 'the waters of those countries, *the right to 'settle in and over any part of them*, and 'the right freely to trade with the inhabi-'tants and occupiers of the same. It is 'fully *admitted* that the *United States pos-'sess the same rights*. But beyond these 'rights, they possess none. To the inter-'ests and establishments which British in-'dustry and enterprise have created Great Britain owes protection. *That protection 'will be given*, both as regards settlement 'and freedom of trade and navigation, with 'every attention not to infringe the co-or-'dinate rights of the United States,"

The acts of England, subsequent to the convention of 1818, are to be found in the various charters of the Hudson Bay Company, (observing that some of their most important provisions, though of a much earlier date, stand unrepealed,) and in the act of Parliament of the year 1821, which confirms & extends a prior one of the year 1803. It must also be recollected, that, by grants or acts subsequent to the convention, the ancient Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company of Montreal have been united together, preserving the name of Hudson Bay Company.

This Company was and remains a body corporate and politic, with provisions for the election of a Governor and other officers, who direct its business; and amongst other powers the Company is empowered to build fortifications for the defence of its possessions, as well as to make war or peace with all nations or people, not Christian, inhabiting their territories, which now embrace the entire Oregon. By the act of Parliament of 1821, the jurisdiction of the courts of Upper Canada is extended, in all civil and criminal cases, to the Oregon territory; provision is made for the appointment of Justices of the peace within the said territory, with a limited jurisdiction, and power to act as Commissioners in certain cases, and to convey offenders to Upper Canada.

It must also be observed that, although the Company is forbidden to claim any exclusive trade with the Indians, to the prejudice or exclusion of any citizen of the United States who may be engaged in the same trade, yet the jurisdiction above mentioned is, by the letter of the act, extended to any persons whatsoever residing or being within the said territory. The British Plenipotentiaries did, however, explicitly declare in the course of the negotiations of 1826—1-27, that the act had no other object but the maintenance of order amongst British subjects, and had never been intended to apply to citizens of the United States.

It is perfectly clear that, since it has been fully admitted that the United States possess the same rights over the territory as Great Britain, they are fully authorized under the convention, to enjoy all the rights which Great Britain claims for herself, & to excercise that jurisdiction which she has assumed as being consistent with the convention.

The citizens of the United States have, therefore, at this time a full and acknowledged right to navigate the waters of the Oregon territory, *to settle in and over any part of it*, and freely to trade with the inhabitants and occupiers of the same. And the Government of the United States is likewise fully authorized to incorporate any company or association of men for the purpose of trading or of occupying and settling the country; to extend the jurisdiction of the courts of any of its territories lying within its acknowledged limits in all civil and criminal cases, to the territory aforesaid; to appoint within the same justices of the peace and such other officers as may be necessary for carrying the jurisdiction into effect; and also to make war and peace with the Indian inhabitants of the territory, including the incidental power to appoint agents for that purpose.

On the other hand, it seems to be understood that, so long as the convention remains in force, neither Government shall lay duties in the Territory on tonnage, merchandize, or commerce; nor exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of it; and that the citizens and subjects of the two powers residing in or removing to the territory shall be amenable only to the jurisdiction of their own country respectively.

It has been contended by the British Government that the establishment of any military post or the introduction of any regular force under a national flag by either Power, would be an act of exclusive sovereignty, which could not be permitted to either whilst the sovereignty remained in abeyance. Under existing circumstances it is believed that such an act would be highly dangerous, and prove unfavorable to the United States.

But the establishment by the United States of a Territorial Government over Oregon is also objected to on the same principle. The want of such government appears to be the only serious inconvenience attending a continuance of the convention, and requires special consideration. This question will be examined in connexion with a general view of the probable consequences of a prolongation of the present state of things.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

For Sore Throat.—Mix a penny's worth of pounded camphor with a wine glass of brandy; pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and alow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third or fourth enables the patient to swallow with ease. This has cured in the last stages of the disease.

The New Orleans Picayune says that there are in that city at the present time at least three hundred gamblers.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 17, 1846.

The Committee on Commerce, under instructions in the form of a Resolution offered by Mr. CHAPMAN, of Md., are required to report to the House upon the expediency and importance of constructing fortifications at St. Mary's, on the Potomac, and at Point Patience, and Thomas' Point, on the Chesapeake. The Board of Engineers in 1822, and the Engineer Department three years after, reported in favor of the feasibility of this object.

The House yesterday adopted various resolutions looking to the defences of the country. The Committee on Naval Affairs were instructed to report as to the best means of defending the Gulf of Mexico and the various approaches to the city of New Orleans.

Mr. CULVER, of N. Y., reported a Bill proposing ten additional steamers to be built at a cost of six millions of dollars. The propriety of building a Naval depot on Lake Erie was also the subject of inquiry, and the Secretary of War is instructed to report to the House upon the subject.

Mr. CULVER of N. Y. asked leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. This is the first movement which has been made upon this subject during the present session of Congress, and the House quietly refused the leave

In the Senate to-day the speech of Mr. COLQUITT of Ga. upon the Oregon question has attracted a good deal of attention. It was in favor of giving the notice, but giving it in the most qualified form.

Mr. DIX of N. Y. will speak to-morrow, and it is expected that Mr. BENTON will follow.

THE "NOTICE."—There are two propositions now before the Senate of the United States for giving notice to Great Britain of the termination, at the end of twelve months, of the existing convention pertaining to the Oregon territory.—One, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, is in the form of a joint resolution to the following effect:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in virtue of the second article of the convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven between the United States of America and Great Britain relative to the country westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, the United States of America do now think it fit to annul and abrogate that convention, & the said convention, is hereby accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated: *Provided*, That this resolution shall take effect after the expiration of the term of twelve months from the day on which due notice shall have been given to Great Britain of the passage of this resolution. And the President of the United States is hereby authorised and required to give such notice and also, at the expiration of said convention, to issue his proclamation setting forth that fact.

The other proposition comes as an amendment to the foregoing or rather as a substitute for it It was offered by Mr. Crittenden; and after reciting the provisions of the convention of 1827, it continues as follows:

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evilconsequence 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:

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. States be, & he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation said convention of the sixth of August eighteen hundred and twenty seven: *Provided however*, That, in order to afford ampler time and opportunity for the amicable settlement and adjustment of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory, said notice ought not to be given till after the close of the present session of Congress.

The first proposition is unqualified and peremptory; the other is couched in conciliatory terms; yet both look to the same end. The notice is to be given. I think,' said Mr. Clayton in his speech on Thursday, "that there is much greater danger of war between the two countries by continuing this joint occupation, as it is called, and withholding the notice; than there is by giving the notice." We will quote further from Mr. CLAYTON'S speech to show the position which he has taken.

"Sir, I do not hold the measure of notice to be a measure tending or necessarily leading to war. The President, under the circumstances which I have described, asks of me to bestow on him the power of giving this notice to England. He stands in a position where he has the full opportunity of knowing the benefits that are to follow that notice. He has the facts before him. He has all the data before him. I have not. He has the opportunity of free communication with the British minister and of understanding the views of the British government. I have not. The people of the United States have conferred upon him high responsibilities not entrusted to me; and I will not seek to take them from him. With a full knowledge, then, of all the facts of the case, he assumes the responsibility of desiring the power to give the notice; & I, in all the circumstances of the case as they stand before me, and for the reasons which I have expressed and am about further to express, am willing to entrust him with the power. I will say to him—"You have all the means of knowing whether this measure will redound to the honor and prosperity of the country or not, and at your peril exercise this power." If he thinks proper, let him exercise it. But I will not, I cannot vote for the resolution which compels him to exercise that power although he is desirous that the notice should be given. I mean to confine myself to the resolution which gives him the discretion and I will go no further.

Mr. Clayton goes for Mr. Crittenden's resolution; yet the preamble to that resolution expresses the opinion that the notice ought to be given. Leaving all circumlocutory phrases out of view, the difference in substance between the two propositions for notice is scarcely worth talking about. The responsibility, in either case will be about the same; and it really seems useless to attempt distinctions where there is so little ground for any. We quote Mr. Clayton on another point:

"I presume, Mr. President, that I may consider it as a settled determination on the part of the present Congress of the United States to pass some bill during the present session for the occupation of Oregon. I do not mean the exclusive occupation of Oregon. I entertain no idea that the present Congress of the U. States intends to pass a bill which shall be quivolent to a declaration of war against England by shutting her out from the entire possession of any part of Oregon. I have no idea that the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States will assent to such a measure but I presume that a bill similar in tenor to the laws passed by the Parliament of England on this subject will be passed; that the jurisdiction of Iowa or of some portion of our country will be extended over the territory; and that our own citizens now there and those who may hereafter go there, will be protected in the possession of their own rights by American tribunals and American officers. I take it for granted that some such measure as that will be adopted. I have not heard any opinion in opposition to that expressed in any quarter. That measure seems to be due; it is due to the honor of the country and the safety of our people, who have gone to Oregon at this stage of the negotiations between the two countries."

It is not necessary that the notice should be given in order to pass such a measure as is here spoken of. *That* may be adopted under the existing Convention. Great Britain has extended her laws over her own subjects in Oregon, as by the terms of the existing arrangement she had a right to do; we have the same right to extend our laws over our citizens in Oregon. Yet the collision of conflicting jurisdictions is not to be obviated by that; the danger of such collisions is rather made greater. In proportion as the two populations in Oregon becomes more distinctly defined, in its own nationality, in such proportion is the probility of a serious conflict of rival authorities increased.

There must be a settlement of *boundaries* in the territory. If there is danger in the continuance of the present joint occupancy, as it is called, it matters very little whether the notice of termination is given by Congress or by the President. The next succeeding step is the important one. To extend our laws over our own people in Oregon, while British laws are operative over British subjects in the same territory will not aid at all in the adjustment of the matter in controversy. The main question still returns—What boundary has the Administration determined on as the *ultimatum* in the settlement of this controversy? Will it compromise, or is it fixed upon the line of 54 deg. 40 min. as the *sine qua non*? Every thing depends upon this. The giving of the notice may be a preliminary to peace or war according as it is to be a prelude to a compromise negotiation, or to a full enforcement of our claim to the whole of Oregon.

Upon this point we are left in the dark. The language of the Administration, and its diplomatic bearing, point steadily to our exclusive title; yet we find no recommendation of a policy to enforce that title in the face of the positive declaration of the British Government that it has rights in Oregon which it will maintain at every hazard.

"If I were to judge," said Mr. Clayton "from the negotiations between the two ministers, I should say, without doubt, that the country was in imminent danger of war; because I am not capable, at this moment, of understanding from that upon what ground the great question between England and the United States is to be peacefully settled. We have refused all arbitration. We have refused to arbitrate the question of boundary and the question of title. We have refused to refer either to crowned heads or to private citizens. We have rejected every proposition that has thus far come from England; and, although we have heard it repeatedly asserted on this floor that the tone of the British press before the last steamer left England, was pacific, yet it has hardly escaped the attention of any intelligent man, reflecting on the subject, that the sole reason assigned by that press for the pacific tone was the apprehension—the hope—perhaps the belief—that we were about to make sacrifices with a view to the settlement of this question by affording to England, by a commercial treaty, certain advantages.—Now, I say that any man who reposes on such a hope as that will, in my judgment find himself mistaken.

I repeat, then, that if I were to look only to the published correspondence and the tone of the British press—which does not affect my opinion at all—I should consider the country to be in imminent danger.—But I look to other facts—and that is to the conduct of those to whom is entrusted the administration of our national affairs—and seeing that, I am bound to say here in my place, and under the responsibility of my position, that I cannot entertain any apprehension of war. Sir, to suppose that the President of the United States would bring this country to the verge of war, and that with so powerful a nation as England, without giving the Congress of the U. States to understand that we were in imminent danger of war—to suppose that he and his cabinet ministers have brought us to the very verge of war, and yet that none of them has recommended any means for the defence of the country, knowing the same time its denuded condition, would be to suppose what I regard as utterly impossible. I differ from the administration politically—that is, I was not one of those who united in putting the President in power. But I have not distrusted his integrity and patriotism so far, nor will I distrust them so far, as to suppose that he has seriously harbored the idea of placing this country in the attitude of war with the most powerful nation of the earth, whilst he has refused to give us the slightest intimation that we are in any such danger; and whilst he, and his officers who hold power under him, have withheld any and every proposition for securing the national defence."

This is the real puzzle in the whole business. We have no explanation to offer for it—save that which is set forth in Mr. Allen's speech; and our readers may estimate that according to their opinions of its worth. That England will recede from all her claims in Oregon rather than go to war with this country; that she will withdraw from her position on that question, and in the view of the whole world confess herself intimidated into a surrender of claims to the support of which she stands committed & pledged—this is a proposition which those may believe who choose to do so. If the Government of Great Britain is prepared to abandon its entire colonial system, to give up its North American possessions—then it might very probably take the first step by the abandonment of its claim upon Oregon & the sacrifices of the Hudson's Bay Company. We do not believe that England is ready for this. The result of a conflict with the United States might compel her to such an abandonment. In all probability if a war between the two countries should break out every vestige of British power would be swept from the face of this continent before a permanent pacification could take place. Nevertheless if it is not to be supposed that England is just now willing to admit this; it is likely that nothing but a practical demonstration of the fact will ever make her credit it.

We continue to hold the same conviction which we have entertained on this subject from the first. If the Administration is determined to maintain our exclusive claim to the whole of Oregon it ought to prepare to fight. If it cannot carry every measure now proposed for exclusive occupation, it can defeat any measure of a different character, and in the long run its measures will prevail There is no need of disguising this. We might as well look upon the issue as already formed and prepare accordingly.—*Balt. American.*

Maryland Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Amer. Rep.]

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 12, 1846.

License Law.—Mr. Hook presented a petition from citizens of Carroll county for restricting the sale of ardent spirits. Mr. H. said it was numerously signed by ladies and gentlemen, and hoped they, with others should go to a select committee—he regretted the ladies could not constitute a portion of the committee. Mr. Hollyday presented a similar petition from Cecil, and Trittle a similar petition from Washington co.

Leaves granted to report bills.—To Mr. Kemp, repealing act preventing drags in oystering. To Mr. Lowe, to divorce Governor Thomas from his wife, a vincula matrimoni. To Mr. McLane, relative to insolvent debtors.

Constitution of Md.—Mr. Schley, having obtained leave, reported a bill for taking the sense of the people, in reference to the call of a convention, to suggest alterations to the Constitution, to be approved or rejected by the people, through the ballot-box. Read ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on the Con. titution.

The Speaker presented a petition, from Somerset county, in favor of the call of a Convention.

Oregon.—Mr. Bowie, from the committee to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's message, and the resolution offered by Mr. Cox, relating to the Oregon question, made a lengthy report sustaining the right to terminate the joint occupancy. Messrs. Murray, Thomas, and Johnson from the committee, dissented from that argument of the report and gave notice that they should submit other reports.

Naturalization papers.—The bill reported by Mr. McLane, providing for repealing so much of the law as requires stamping of naturalization papers, and the return of new certificates to those whose papers may have been stamped, without costs to the owner, was passed by a vote of 69 to 3. Mr. Carpinter, of Charles, and Messrs. Stephens and Duckett, of Prince George's, voting against it.

Taxing colored persons.—A bill exempting Rixon Webb, a free colored man, of Caroline co., from paying school taxes, was taken up. It was said in debate, that he owns two farms, and is about purchasing a third, in said county. The bill was rejected.

Bills passed.—Relative to runaway slaves—(from Senate.) Providing for the collection of the direct taxes.

House adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 16, 1846.

Mr. Carpinter, from committee, reported adversely upon a bill reducing the salary of the Treasurer.

The Senate was occupied in the case of the contested seat between Messrs, Quynn and Ross of Frederick.

Bills from the House; incorporating the following associations, were severally passed: Pocahontas Tribe, No. 3, of the Improved Order of Red Men, of the State of Md. Friendship Lodge, No. 7, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. The Saint Alphonsas Roman Catholic Diesband in the city of Baltimore. The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of Baltimore. And the Mutual Insurance Company of Talbot county.

Local news. I learn that a free colored man died recently, of the small pox, near the head of South river, in this county, and that so great was the terror of the neighbors, fearing the spread of the disease, that his house was fired, and the corpse of the unfortunate being, with all the contents of his dwelling, was consumed in the flames. I also hear that he was absolutely deserted before death; to which, if it be true, may be attributed his decease; and that the poor fellow took the disease from attending upon another person afflicted with it. I hope, for the sake of humanity, these reports may prove to be untrue; but they come well authenticated.

We are to have a "citizen's ball" soon; to be followed by a "colts" ball.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 17, 1846.

Constitution of Md. Mr. McLane, from the minority of the committee on the Constitution, reported a bill providing for taking the sense of the people in reference to the call of a convention to alter or submit a new Constitution, to be ratified or rejected by the people. (This subject comes up to-morrow, as the special order of the day.)

Inprisonment for Debt. A bill reported by Mr. Patterson, of Mont., abolishing imprisonment for debt, was taken up.—Mr. Cox submitted a substitute for it. Mr. Dellinger also submitted a substitute. The whole subject was then postponed until Friday next.

The SENATE passed a bill for the erection of a bridge over Little North-east creek, Cecil co. Also, a bill relating to insolvent debtors. Also, a resolution from the House, furnishing arms to the use of the Maryland Penitentiary. Also, a bill relating to election districts in Carroll and Caroline counties; Also, a supplement to an act imposing a tax on the commissions allowed executors and administrators.

Mr. Hambleton obtained leave to report a bill to divorce Richard Allen, of Talbot co., from his wife.

Mr. Blackston proposed a message to the House, asking that the vote passing a bill to divorce ex-Govenor Thomas, from his wife, might be reconsidered; which was rejected—8 to 11.

Postscript. The schr. Transquaken, of Oxford, Capt. Eaton, was drove ashore on Saturday night last, off Magothy River, and has gone to pieces. The captain and crew were saved, but suffered exceedingly from the severe condition of the weather.

DISASTROUS GALE—FIVE SHIPWRECKS—SIXTY LIVES LOST.—An extra from the N. Y. Sun, under date of Feb. 16, 5. P. M. contains the following melancholy accounts of the effects of the late gale.

By a special express from Squam Inlet, (N. Jersey) despatched on Sunday night, about midnight, for this office, we have the melancholy intelligence that five vessels were cast ashore on Squam Beach during the late snow storm on Saturday night and Sunday (yesterday) morning.

It is supposed that sixty lives have been lost by these disasters the unfortunate crews and passengers perishing in sight of the land or in vain efforts to reach the shore.

The following is a list of the vessels, and the number of lives lost on each, as far as could be ascertained up to the hour our messenger left on Sunday night:

Ship John Minturn, Capt. Starkey, New York and New Orleans packet driven ashore on Sunday morning about 8 o'clock. Five of the sailors and one passenger reached the shore much exhausted.

Captain and wife, their child and servant and thirty seven persons, passengers, or sailors; perished in attempting to save themselves.

Ship Orleans, Capt. ——, New York and New Orleans packet, was driven ashore on Saturday night, soon after the snow storm commenced. Total loss.—Saved and missing not ascertained.

Schooner Alabama from Philadelphia for New York, went ashore on Saturday night during the height of the storm, and every soul on board perished. Seven in all. Vessel a total loss.

Brig——, came ashore on Saturday night and still held together on Sunday at sundown. Name, where from, cargo and destination unknown.

Schooner —— came ashore also on Saturday night, and remained in the same position as the brig—neither having had any communication with the shore—surf very high.

The cargo of the John Minturn consisted of Cotton Sugar, Molasses and Lead in pigs. All lost. Cargo of the Orleans unknown.

The Alabama was loaded with liquors, spices, loaf sugar, nails, hides, &c. All lost.

The persons saved were hospitably treated by the people of Point Pleasant at Squam inlet and every attention bestowed upon them that their deplorable condition required.

The surf was still running very high on Sunday night, and no communication had been held with the vessels that still hold together. One of the bodies, that of a young man, from the Schooner Alabama, was found on the beach on Sunday morning, having came ashore in the night.

The Snow storm of Saturday night and Sunday was the most severe ever know in that vicinity.

ADDITIONAL.—The Underwriters at New York have received letters from their agents at Squam Beach and Long Branch New Jersey, giving accounts of several vessels lost, and one with the entire crew. Several vessels are known to be also ashore. The gale is represented to have been the severest of any within five years.

SQUAM BEACH, N. J., Feb. 15.

The bark New Jersey, Capt. Lewis came on the beach this morning, in the severest gale we have had in ten years. Cargo will be saved. vessels lost—cargo cotton.

The Swedish bark Lotty, of Gefle, from New York, for Antwerp. Captain and mate lost. Crew ashore in a bad state.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 15.

Topsail schooner Pioneer, bound to New York, with corn & meal, went ashore on Long Branch yesterday morning—total wreck.

Schooner Register, from Newbern, N. C., with naval stores, ashore on Long Branch, lost passenger named James Cunningham, printer, belonging to St. Johns, N. F.,—total loss.

A schooner and pilot boat—crew saved by the greatest exertions—ashore on Long Branch, but both will probably be got off.

The pilot boat Mary Ellen, a crew comprising—

Jacob Smith, W. Morton, Saml. Brand, H. Morton, Henry Howland, Garret Newman, belonging to Squam-beach, under chmmand of John Remsen, wreck master; saved by the utmost exertion the crew of the barque Lotty.

Schooner Arkansas, from North Carolina to N York, is ashore on Deal Beach and bilged—crew saved.

OREGON AND THE TARIFF.—The New York Tribune, in re-publishing from the N. Y. Express the statement which we noticed on Saturday, to the effect that an arrangement was on foot by which the Oregon difficulty is to be settled by sacrificing the Tariff—pronounces as absurd the calculation that the measure would receive thirty-eight votes in the Senate. The Tribune then goes on to say;—

But that an arrangement to sell out to Great Britain our right to make and alter our own Tariff laws, for some paltry concession of no value in regard to Oregon, is really on foot, we have many reasons for believing. The only difficult point is the agency of *Mr. Buchanan* in effecting such a consummation; and yet what may not be believed of an aspirant to the Presidency who could assure the Pensylvanians that Polk was as good a Tariff man as Clay? Mr. B. may think that, if he succeeds in exempting the Iron and Coal of Pennsylvania from the general wreck, he is playing his own game safely; but he will live to learn and rue his mistake. The great Industrial Interests of the Country are bound up in each other, and must share a common fate. A duty even of 100 per cent. on Iron and Coal would be worth very little to the producers of those articles in the absence of Protection and Prosperity to our other great departments of Industry; since it is not merely or mainly the Tariff on Iron, but the building of Factories and other edifices, the rapid multiplication of machinery, the opening of Railroads—in short the *general* activity and thrift of Labor and Enterprise secured by judicious protection—which give vigor and animation to the Iron business. A leading and most intelligent American Iron-master, whose works are very extensive and now profitably active, recently remarked that he would cheerfully consent to the entire abolition of the duties on Iron if he could thereby save *the residue* of the Tariff as it is—and he was right, looking to his own interest merely. It is the *general* result of Protection which is beneficent, and not any special item, even to those who seem to be most immediately affected by that item.—Break down the Protection now extended to Cottons, Woollens, Silks, Cutlery, &c.; &c., and the Iron and Coal interests will find themselves in the same boat with those from whose doom they had hoped to save themselves.

But whoever is engaged in the Commercial Treaty project may as well desist at once. *It cannot be crowded through the Senate.* Messrs. Polk and Buchanan may hector and bully with regard to Oregon until the simple shall believe the two countries on the verge of inevitable war and be ready to jump at any chance of averting that dire calamity; sull the Senate will refuse to chain our domestic legislation to the wheels of British Policy. Our rulers have power to settle the Boundary dispute, either by Negotiation or Arbitration, and they ought to do it forthwith.—Every week's delay is fraught with the loss of Millions in the prostration or delay of Commercial enterprises which assured Peace would set in motion. The full value of the strip of land really in dispute has been sacrificed twice over already by the portents of War.

The National Intelligencer gives the following account of a disastrous explosion in Washington city.

"We are sorry to learn that another fatal accident occurred yesterday (12th) about ten o'clock in the morning, by an explosion in the laboratory at the Navy Yard. It appears that while the workmen were engaged in the dangerous operation of preparing detonating powder, an explosion took place which caused the immediate death of a person named Daily, from Philadelphia, whose skull and head were shatered in a dreadful manner. A son of Cap. Mitchell, of the steamboat Oceola, had also an arm broken by this distressing occurrence. We understand the concussion was very great so as to raise the roof of the building and otherwise injure it. Coroner Woodward held an inquest over the body of the deceased in the course of the day; but we could not obtain, at a late hour last night, the verdict of the jury.

A musical bed.—The last novelty from Germany is a musical bed which receives the weary body and immediately 'laps it in Elysium.' It is an invention of a mechanic in Bohemia, and is so constructed that by means of a hidden mechanism, pressure upon the bed causes a soft and gentle air of Auber to be played which continues long enough to lull the most wakeful to sleep. At the head is a clock, the hand of which being placed at the hour the sleeper wishes to rise, when the time arrives the bed plays a march of Spontoni, with drums and cymbals, and, in short, with noise enough to rouse the seven sleepers. This unique bed becomes, therefore, the *ne plus ultra* for the wakeful as well as the sluggish.

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