THE
NEW-BRUNSWICK COURIER
Is Published every *Saturday*, by HENRY CHUBB & Co., at their Office in Chubb's New Brick Building, (nearly opposite the Commercial Bank,) Prince William-street, Saint John, New-Brunswick.
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The New-Brunswick Courier.

NEW SERIES. { VOL. IV. No. - 45 }
SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1846.
VOLUME XXXV. { NUMBER . . 50 WHOLE No. 1593 }

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

APRIL.....1846.	R.	☉ S.	☽ R.	H. W.
12 SUNDAY	5 27	6 33	7 56	11 54
13 MONDAY	5 26	6 34	9 0	0 30
14 TUESDAY	5 24	6 36	10 3	1 4
15 WEDNESDAY	5 23	6 37	11 2	1 41
16 THURSDAY	5 22	6 38	11 57	2 18
17 FRIDAY	5 20	6 40	*Morn*	3 2
18 SATURDAY	5 19	6 41	0 45	3 13

Third Quarter 18th, 3 h. 49 m. evening.—N. W.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
THOMAS LEAVITT, Esq. President.
Director next week, . . . *F. A. Wiggins, Esq.*
Discount Days—*Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
☞ BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be left at the Bank before One o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
JOHN DUNCAN, Esquire, *President*.
Director next week, . . . *Isaac L. Bedell, Esq.*
DISCOUNT DAYS,....TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
☞ BILLS or NOTES for Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.

Bank of British North America.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
A. SMITHERS, Esquire, *Manager*.
Director next week, . . . *Hon. John Robertson*.
Discount Days—*Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
☞ Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company.
Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
JAMES KIRK, Esquire, *President*.
☞ *All applications for insurance to be made in writing.*

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
JOHN DUNCAN, Esquire, President.
Office (in the Commercial Bank Building) open from 10 to 3 o'clock.
☞ Applications for Insurance to be in writing.

A. W. WHIPPLE, ESQUIRE,
Agent for a Marine Insurance Company in the United States.

CROTON (MUTUAL)
Fire & Marine Insurance Company OF NEW-YORK.
W. J. STARR, Agent, Nelson-street, St. John.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold on TUESDAY the 14th day of April, 1846, at the Coffee House Corner, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock, afternoon—

ALL the estate, right, title and interest of Daniel Ansley, of, in and to the several lots, pieces and parcels of Land hereinafter mentioned, situate in the City of Saint John, namely:

All those two certain Lots of Land, situate in Queen's Ward in the said City, on the south side of King's Square, and known on the Plan of the said City by the numbers 494 and 496—each of the said Lots having a front of 40 feet on the said square, and extending back preserving the same breadth 100 feet.

Also, all that Lot of Land, situate on the West side of Sydney street, and known on the said plan as Lot number 178—having a front of 50 feet on Sydney street, and extending back preserving the same breadth 200 feet.

Also, all that Lot of Land, situate on the North side of Princess street, and known on the said Plan as Lot number 578—having a front of 40 feet on Princess street, and extending back preserving the same breadth 100 feet.

Also, all that Lot of Land, situate on the Eastern side of Charlotte street, and known on the said Plan as Lot number 160—having a front of 50 feet on Charlotte street, and extending back preserving the same breadth 200 feet.

Also, all that Lot of Land situate on the corner of Princess and Sydney streets, and known on the said Plan as Lot number 634—being 40 feet on Princess street and 100 feet on Sydney street.

Also, all that Lot of Land situate on the North side of Queen street, and known on the said Plan as Lot number 982—having a front of 40 feet on Queen street, and extending back preserving the same breadth 100 feet.

Also, all that piece and parcel of Land, situate in Queen's Ward, and described as follows, namely: beginning at the North East corner of Lot number 160, thence Easterly 40 feet, thence South at right angles 50 feet, thence West parallel to the first-mentioned line 40 feet, and thence North 60 feet to the place of beginning—the same being part of the rear of Lot known on the said Plan as number 179.

Also, all that Lot of Land situate in Queen's Ward, bounded and described as follows, namely: being on the West side of Prince William street, and having a front thereon of 21 feet more or less, and extending back Westwardly preserving the same breadth 45 feet more or less, and being bounded on the North by property formerly belonging to Mrs. Mary Green and more recently in the occupation of John Walker; Westwardly by the property heretofore conveyed by Jane Matthew to John Kerr and John Moyes, as Trustees for certain persons, and once occupied by Henry P. Whitney and others; Southerly by property formerly belonging to James Price—together with a right of passage and way Westwardly to Saint John street, as the passage was then occupied, being in width 3 feet more or less.

Also, all that Lot of Land known and described as Lot number 6, class N, adjoining the Wharf on the North Market Slip, in a division of the estate of the late Honorable William Hazen, deceased, and containing 60 feet on the front along the said wharf and 90 feet in depth; bounded by Lot number 5 on the one side, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Chipman, and on the other by Lot number 7, the property of Mrs. H. B. Smith.

The above several properties having been levied upon, seized, and taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.—Dated the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1845.
J. WHITE, Sheriff.

To be sold on TUESDAY the 23d day of June, 1846, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee House Corner, in the Market Square—

ALL the right, title and interest of JOHN McSALWAIN, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of Simonds, and County of Saint John, at West Beach, and fronting on the Bay of Fundy, and now in the occupation of the said John McAlwain, being known and distinguished as Lot No. 1, granted to —— West.

The same having been seized and taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court by William Smith, Henry Gibbs and David Connor, against the said John McAlwain.
J. WHITE, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, December 9, 1845.

To be sold on TUESDAY the 23d day of June next, at the Coffee House Corner, in the Market Square, at 1 o'clock—

ALL the right, title and interest of MILES McCULLOUGH, of, in and to certain Lots, Pieces and Parcels of Land, situate, lying and being near Carleton, in the County of Saint John, (one undivided and equal half of which was granted to the said Miles McCullough by one Thomas Dee and wife) bounded as follows: Beginning at a fir tree,—the possession bound of land now or formerly occupied by Daniel Dailey and John Dailey—thence running due North, on the West side of said Possession, until it meets a brush fence, near a barren called the "Devil's Corn Field," thence West along said brush fence, or the line where it stands or stood, to another brush fence, formerly made by Abbott Ogden and George Splane, or the Glebe Lands bounds, thence along said bounds, until it meets a certain crop fence, which separates the rear enclosure from the front, thence starting from the said marked tree, and running West along the front, until it meets the West side line or brush fence, made by said Ogden and Splane, thence following said brush fence in its different courses, until it crosses said lands and meets the said division line, together with all the improvements thereon.

Taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court. J. WHITE, *Sheriff*.
Sheriff's Office, December 10, 1845.

To be sold on MONDAY, the 3d day of August next, at the Coffee House Corner, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 of the clock, afternoon—

ALL the right, title and interest of WILLIAM FLAHERTY, of, in and to the Northern One-Fifth part of Lot No. 780, the same fronting 21 feet, more or less, on Sydney Street, and running back 40 feet, situate in Queen's Ward, in the City of Saint John, with the Buildings, &c.

The same having been taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Haws.
J. WHITE, *Sheriff*.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *St. John, N.B. Jan. 31, 1846.*

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September next, at the Coffee House Corner in the Market Square, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock, afternoon—

ALL the right, title and interest of WALTER STEWART, of, in and to all that Lot, piece, or parcel of Land and premises, situate in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of St. John, known as Lot No. 15, abutting on the "Poverty Hall Lot," so called, in the rear, and adjoining lands now or lately owned by James Whitney,—containing 200 acres, more or less, and being now in the possession of the said Walter Stewart.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.
J. WHITE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, St. John, March 9, 1846.

Insolvent Debtor's Notice.

"*By His Honor the Master of the Rolls.*
"25th February, 1846.

"ON reading the Petition of JOSIAH "MARSHALL, of the City of Saint "John, Tavern Keeper, setting forth a statement "of his affairs, as therein particularly described, "and declaring that he is insolvent in circumstances, and unable to meet his engagements with "his creditors, and praying that an Order may be "granted for calling a Meeting of his Creditors, "according to the Act of the General Assembly, "intituled 'An Act to afford relief to persons "'unfortunate in business in certain cases:' "It is hereby ordered, that the Clerk of the "Peace for the City and County of Saint John, "do call a Public Meeting of the Creditors of "the said Petitioner, to be holden at the City "Court Room in the said City of Saint John, "on the seventeenth day of April next, at eleven "of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of "enabling the said Petitioner to offer a composition to, or make terms with his Creditors, and "render an exposition of his affairs.
(Signed) "N. PARKER, *M. R.*

IN pursuance of the Order of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, whereof the foregoing is a true Copy,—Notice is hereby given, that a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said JOSIAH MARSHALL will be held at the City Court Room in the City of Saint John, at the time and for the purposes mentioned in the said Order. Dated this sixth day of March, A. D. 1846.
JAMES PETERS, Junior,
Clerk of the Peace, Saint John.
CHARLES DOHERTY, Solicitor.

Insolvent Debtor's Notice.

"Tuesday, 3d March, A. D. 1846.
"*By His Honor the Master of the Rolls.*

"ON reading the PETITION of PAUL Mc"DONALD, of the Parish of Lancaster, "in the County of Saint John, in the Province of "New Brunswick, Lumberer, setting forth a statement of his affairs as therein particularly detailed, and declaring that he is in insolvent circumstances and unable to meet his engagements "with his Creditors, and praying that an Order "may be made for calling a meeting of his Creditors, pursuant to the Act of the General "Assembly of this Province intituled 'An Act "'to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases:' It is hereby ordered "that the Clerk of the Peace in and for the City "and County of Saint John, do call a Public "Meeting of the Creditors of the said Petitioner, "to be holden at the City Court Room, in the "said City of Saint John, on the twenty-eighth "day of April next, at eleven of the clock in the "forenoon, for the purpose of enabling the said "Petitioner to offer a composition to, or make "terms with his Creditors, and to render an exposition of his affairs.
(Signed) "N. PARKER, *M. R.*

IN pursuance of the Order of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, whereof the foregoing is a true Copy,—Notice is hereby given that a public meeting of the Creditors of the said PAUL McDONALD will be held at the City Court Room, in the City of Saint John aforesaid, at the time and for the purposes mentioned in the said order. Dated at the City of Saint John, the sixth day of March, A. D. 1846. JAMES PETERS, Jr.
Clerk of the Peace, St. John.

Insolvent Debtor's Notice.

"FRIDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1846.
"*By His Honor the Master of the Rolls.*

"ON reading the Petition of William H. "Needham, of the City of Saint John, "in the City and County of Saint John, Barrister at Law, setting forth a statement of his "affairs, as therein particularly detailed, and declaring that he is in insolvent circumstances, "and praying that an order may be made for the "calling a Meeting of his Creditors, pursuant to "the Act of Assembly, entitled 'An Act to afford "relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases:' It is hereby ordered, that the Clerk "of the Peace of the City and County of Saint "John, do call a Public Meeting of the Creditors "of the said Petitioner to be holden at the City "Court Room in the said City of Saint John, in "the City and County of Saint John, aforesaid, "on the first day of May next, at eleven o'clock "in the forenoon, for the purpose of enabling the "said Petitioner to offer a composition to, or "make terms with his Creditors, and to render "an exposition of his affairs.
(Signed) "N. PARKER, *M. R.*"

IN pursuance of the order of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, whereof the foregoing is a true copy,—Notice is hereby given, that a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said William H. Needham, will be held at the City Court Room in the City of Saint John aforesaid, at the time and for the purposes mentioned in the said order. Dated the 16th day of March, A. D. 1846.
JAMES PETERS, JUNIOR,
Clerk of the Peace, Saint John.

Insolvent Debtor's Notice.

"*By His Honor the Master of the Rolls.*
"18TH DAY OF MARCH, 1846.

"ON reading the Petition of JOHN WISE, "late of Prince Edward Island, at present "of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, Shipwright, setting forth a statement of "his affairs, as therein particularly detailed, and "declaring that he is in Insolvent circumstances, "and praying that an order may be made for "the calling of a Meeting of his Creditors, "pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly, "entitled 'An Act to afford relief to persons "'unfortunate in business in certain cases.'—"It is hereby Ordered, that the Clerk of the "Peace of the City and County of Saint John, "do call a public meeting of the Creditors of the "said Petitioner, to be holden at the Court "House, in Saint John, on the eighth day of May "next, at twelve of the clock noon, for the purpose of enabling the Petitioner to offer a composition, or make terms with his Creditors, and "to make an exposition of his affairs.
(Signed) "N. PARKER, *M. R.*"

IN pursuance of the Order of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, whereof the foregoing is a true Copy—NOTICE is hereby given that a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said John Wise, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, at the time and for the purposes mentioned in the said Order. Dated at the City of Saint John aforesaid, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1846.
JAMES PETERS, Junior,
Clerk of the Peace, Saint John.

Mr. CHARLES WATTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE in the City Bank Building, foot of Princess Street. October 25.

Mr. A. Mackenna,
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE, up stairs in the Brick Building in Prince William Street, occupied by Messrs. Jardine & Co. May 3.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of MAYES CASE, late of the Parish of Wickham, in the County of Queen's, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment of their respective dues to the subscribers.
ALEX. CASE,
JOHN CASE, } *Executors*.
JOHN DICKIE,
Wickham, Q.C., Feb. 24, 1846.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of *Charles Robertson*, late of the Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, Lime Burner, deceased, are required to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to ROBERT ROBERTSON,
Sole Administrator.
Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Firm of "ROBERTSON & CO." or ROBERT ROBERTSON, as Lime Burners, are requested to present the same for payment; and those indebted to said Firm, or to Robert Robertson, for LIME, are desired to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG.
ROBERT ROBERTSON.
Indian Town, June 17, 1845.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscribers have entered into Co-Partnership, and their business will henceforth be conducted under the Firm of SAMUEL REYNOLDS & SON.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.
Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1844.

☞ All arrangements entered into, and all balances due by me and to me, either in notes of hand or accounts, will be received and paid by the above firm. SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1845.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. L. JARVIS & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to G. R. JARVIS, Esq. their Attorney, at whose Office the Books and Accounts are left for adjustment.
R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.
St. John, June 27, 1844.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between us—JOHN DEWAR and SIMON FRAZER, of Gardner's Creek, in the Parish of Simonds and County of Saint John—is this day dissolved by mutual consent: and all debts due to the said Partnership are to be received by the said John Dewar; and all persons to whom the said Partnership are indebted will forthwith send in their respective accounts to the said John Dewar, in order that the same may be adjusted and paid. Dated the 12th day of July, A. D. 1845. JOHN DEWAR,
SIMON FRASER.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick }
Saint John, October 12, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Notes of this Bank will be redeemed in Canada by the BANK OF MONTREAL, AT MONTREAL, *And its Branches and Agencies, viz:*

Quebec,	Toronto,
Kingston,	Hamilton,
Cobourg,	Bytown,
St. Catherines,	St. Thomas,
Amherstsburgh,	Windsor,
London,	Brockville,
Belleville,	Cornwall,
Picton,	Chatham.

G. P. SANCTON, CASHIER.

EAST SIDE BRUNSWICK DOCK,
LIVERPOOL, 1st Oct. 1845.

WE, the undersigned, having this Day entered into Co-partnership under the Firm of ASHCROFT, MACKAY & CO., as TIMBER AND MAHOGANY BROKERS AND MEASURERS; and relying on the experience we have acquired, solicit from the IMPORTERS and the TRADE a share of their patronage.
JOHN ASHCROFT,
A. F. MACKAY,
6¶ DANIEL MACKAY.

Avon Bridge Company.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Avon Bridge Company, a Dividend of Fifteen Shillings a Share on the Stock of the said Company, was declared payable at the Office of the Secretary and Treasurer, at Windsor.
HARRY KING, Sec'y & Treasurer.
Windsor, N. S. Feb. 9, 1846. 2¶

THE
Saint John Gas Light Company

BEG to inform the public that a Book containing an extensive variety of designs, or patterns of CHANDELIERS,
LAMPS,
BRACKETS, &c. &c.
for lighting up Dwellings and Warehouses with GAS, now lies at the *Marine Assurance Company's Office*. Parties wishing to make a selection of Gas Fittings are requested to call and choose their patterns;—the prices are attached to each pattern, and the articles will be imported by the Company at a moderate per centage on the Sterling cost. Feb. 14, 1846.

Plumbing, Painting & Glazing.
Nelson Street, St. John, N.B.

JOHN ROBINETT begs to acquaint his friends and the Public that he has commenced business in the above line, and having made arrangements with some of the first houses in England, will be constantly supplied with every article of the best description, and hopes from attention and superior style of workmanship, to obtain a share of public patronage.

Hot, Cold, Shower, and Vapour BATHS; Patent WATER CLOSETS, BIDET PANS, HYDRAULIC ENGINES, &c. fitted on the most approved principles. *July 5.*

New-Brunswick Emigration AGENCY.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he continues to contract with parties in this country for the passage of their friends from England or Ireland, and he would recommend any who may be desirous of doing so to make an early call, so as to be in time for Spring Ships. The rates have lately been reduced, and the terms made more moderate. JAMES ROBERTSON,
January 6, 1846. *Nelson Street*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE subscriber, Agent for the above Insurance Company, continues to issue Policies and Renewal Receipts for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in Port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of insurable personal property,—against
Loss or Damage by Fire,
at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the city and vicinity, on which insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (post paid,) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation of the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions eb binding on the part of the applicant.

The ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819,—Capital, $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $25,000, has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment of losses requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.
A. BALLOCH, AGENT.
St. John, N. B. July 31st, 1841.

Raspberry Vinegar.

4 DOZEN bottles of the above article prepared with LOAF SUGAR.
Jan. 17. *THOS. P. CRANE.*

PROTECTION
Insurance Company of Hartford.
SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. SCOVIL, Esq. as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, Ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.
A. BALLOCH, AGENT.
☞ Office in Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William Street. Sept. 2, 1843.

UNITED KINGDOM
LIFE Assurance Company OF LONDON.
Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

AGENT, ALEX. BALLOCH, SAINT JOHN.
MEDICAL OFFICER, LEBARON BOTSFORD, Esq., M. D.
STANDING COUNSEL AND SOLICITOR, *None as yet required.*

THE high estimation in which this Company is held in Great Britain is evinced by the great increase of its Business, and the hitherto unprecedented *division of Profits granted the Assured,* whilst the *unprecedented numerous* highly respectable Persons in this City already participating in its success, bear ample testimony to its merits.

This Company possesses nearly all the advantages of a mutual Insurance, without making the assured liable for Losses, and invites comparison with other similar institutions, without fear of suffering by it in the estimation of the Public.

"The very essence of Life Assurance consists in its converting a contingency into a certainty of enabling a man to accomplish in a few days, or even hours, an object which he may never have realized in any other way during a long life.—Whilst in health is the time to insnre, not when, or after, accidents or sickness occur, rendering the risk then liable to be rejected altogether, or charged at an increased rate of Premium."

The Proposals are forwarded by Steam Packet to Board of Directors in London, and the acceptance or rejection of the Risk advised by return mail *immediately following*, thereby affording the greatest possible despatch.

Rules of the Society, Blank Forms of Application, and all information connected therewith, furnished by the Agent, at his Office in Dunn's fire-proof Building, Prince William Street.

Examples of Rates for £100 Sterling, on a single Life.

Age.	An. Prem for 1 Year only.	An. Prem. for 7 Years only.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	£0 14 2	£0 16 5	£1 9 9	£1 14 1
20	0 18 4	1 0 2	1 13 10	1 18 8
25	1 4 4	1 2 11	1 18 5	2 2 11
30	1 3 11	1 5 4	2 3 10	2 8 2
40	1 10 2	1 13 7	2 19 1	3 3 4

N. B.—No *extra charge* for residence on this Continent.

Bonus or Profit hitherto afforded to the Assured, equal to £2 per Cent. per Annum, from date of Policy.

A List of President and Directors at Chubb's Reading Room. A. BALLOCH,
May 17. *Agent for New-Brunswick.*

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE Assurance Society,
OF LONDON,
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £500,000 Sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,
AT HALIFAX:
THOS. R. GRASSIE, Esq. Chairman.
JOHN STRACHAN, Esq.
THOS. C. KINNEAR, Esq.
HONORABLE S. CUNARD,
JOHN DUFFUS, Esq.
JONATHAN C. ALLISON, Esq.
MANAGER AND AGENT:
FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq.

THE Board of Directors of Halifax are empowered to accept Risks at once and to issue temporary Policies binding upon the Society until the receipt of Policies from London, thereby avoiding the delay of submitting applications to the Board in London and waiting the result.

This Society, founded on the Mutual and Joint Stock Principle, continues to effect Insurances on Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, in this City, and the public are invited to examine the distinguishing principles, the table of Rates, the distribution of Profits, and the facilities afforded by the Loan Department of this Society before deciding to insure elsewhere.

By the annual report of the Society held in London on the 14th May last, the affairs of the institution are shown to be in a prosperous and healthy condition, and were received by the proprietors present (as it will no doubt be by the Society in this country,) with the utmost satisfaction. This Report and Pamphlets containing every requisite information as to rates of Premium, &c. may be had free of charge. Residents here are not subject to any extra charge of Premium. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

MEDICAL EXAMINER at St. John, N. B.,
WILLIAM BAYARD, Esq., M. D.
AGENT for Saint John, N. B.,
W. J. STARR,
June 10. *Irish's Buildings, Nelson St.*

THE COMMERCIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND.
Head Office—40, George Square, Glasgow.
DIRECTORS:
John Reid, Esq. of Annfield, merchant, Glasgow.
Robert Weir, Esq. of Randolph Hill, merchant, Glasgow.
Alexander Baird, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.
John Buchanan, Esq. banker, Glasgow.
Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Bedlay.
Matthew Dick, Esq. of Meikle Earnock, merchant, Glasgow.
James Leechman, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.
Andrew Orr, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.
William H. Dobie, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.
John Hamilton, Esquire, of Dunfillan, merchant, Glasgow.

THE ADVANTAGES offered by this Company to parties Assuring will be found equal to those held out by any other Office.

THE ASSURED are protected by the intervention of a large subscribed Capital, and those individuals Assuring on the Participation Scheme have the whole surplus of the Assurance Fund of that Department divided among themselves in proportion to the sum Assured, and the number of yearly premiums that have been paid.

A CERTAIN Sum may be Assured at a *lower* rate of premium *without* any additions being made to the Policies.

IN NO case is Entry-money required.
WM. HUNTER, MANAGER.

The Directors of the COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND beg to intimate that they have appointed the subscriber AGENT for the Company at SAINT JOHN, with a Board of Local Directors who are empowered to put the Company *at once* upon approved Risks (thus avoiding the delay and uncertainty consequent upon applications to the Head Office for approval) and to grant to the Assured Certificates to that effect, binding upon the company, until the receipt of policies from the Head Office.

Forms of Proposals for Insurance, Pamphlets containing Rates of Premium, &c. &c. and all necessary information may be had free of charge, on application to the Agent at his office in the City of Saint John.

Board of Local Directors in Saint John:—
HON. JOHN ROBERTSON,
JOHN DUNCAN, Esq.
WILLIAM H. STREET, Esq.
CHARLES WARD, Esq.
JOHN WISHART, Esq.
Medical Referee—JOHN PADDOCK, Esq. M.D.
D. ROBERTSON, AGENT,
Dec. 6. *Office—Prince Wm. Street*

RAGS! RAGS!

CLEAN White and Coloured Cotton RAGS, purchased by the subscriber for cash in any quantity. [Aug. 31st.] B. McCANN.

Apothecaries' Hall---removed.
THE SUBSCRIBER
Has REMOVED his Establishment to
Vernon's Brick Building,
on the North side of King street.
Jan. 10. WM. LIVINGSTONE.

Whale Stock.

17 SHARES of the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company's Stock, for Sale at a liberal discount, by
Aug. 30. THOMAS LEAVITT.

Cordage, Gin and Canvass.

113 COILS CORDAGE, 7 inch to 2 yarn Spunyarn;
200 bolts CANVASS; 5 hhds. GENEVA;
Landing ex 'Robertson,' from the Clyde.
November 8. JAS. ALEXNDER.

CORDAGE & OAKUM.
On Consignment, per Ship CANMORE:

2 TONS CORDAGE, 6 thread to 4 inch;
1 ton MANILLA, assorted;
2 tons OAKUM (London); for sale low by
JOHN ALEXANDER
May 17. *Dock Street.*

JUST RECEIVED.
NEW BOOKS,
AT THE
VICTORIA BOOK-STORE, King-street.

AN elegant Assortment of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—
The Casquet of Gems;
Republic of Letters;
Life of Napoleon;
Josephus' Works;
Grier's Mechanics' Dictionary;
Grier's Mechanics' Calculator;
Book of Interest Tables, from ½ to 6 per ct.
Hartley's Oratorical Class Book;
☞ Blank Books, Papers, Quills, Inks, Pencils
Steel Pens, SCHOOL-BOOKS, &c. &c.
1000 Packs Playing Cards—*Cheap for Cash.*
Jan. 17. V. H. NELSON.

CLELAND & CUTTER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WEST INDIA GOODS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
63 and 64, Commercial Street,
SAMUEL CLELAND, } **BOSTON.**
GEO. WM. CUTTER. }
Refer to T. E. MILLIDGE, }
WM. JACK, } Esquires.
THOS. WALLACE, }
Messrs. WM. HAMMOND & Co.

GUNNISON'S
Package and Letter Express

WILL leave Eastport for Boston as usual. Any business entrusted to my care will be promptly attended to. A mail will be made up at the Post Office for Boston by me, and a letter bag will be kept at my office for the reception of letters until the departure of the boat.
Eastport, March 23, 1846.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

OREGON IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER.

The following resolution, offered some days ago by Mr. J. M. Clayton, coming up in its order, in the Senate, on Monday, March 30th—viz.:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence that may have taken [illegible] and those of Great Britain since the last document transmitted to Congress, in relation to the subject of the Oregon territory, or so much thereof as may be communicated without detriment to the public interest."

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: I shall advise my honorable friend, the member from Delaware, to forbear from pressing this resolution for a few days. There is no doubt there are letters from Mr. McLane; but, as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations opposes this motion, I am to presume that the Executive Government finds it inconvenient to communicate those letters to the Senate at the present moment. Yet, it is obvious that, as the Senate is called on to perform a legislative act, it ought, before the hour of its decision comes, to be put in possession of everything likely to influence its judgment; otherwise it would be required to perform high legislative functions on mere confidence. There is certainly some embarrassment in the case. If the Executive Government deems the communication of the correspondence inconvenient, it can only be because negotiation is still going on, or if suspended, is expected to be resumed. So far as negotiation is concerned, the communication, or publication, of the correspondence, may very properly be thought inconvenient. But, then, the President has recommended the passage of a law, or resolution, by the two Houses of Congress. In support of this recommendation, he himself sent us, unasked, at the commencement of the session, the correspondence up to that time. Now, if that was necessary, the rest is necessary. If we are entitled to a part, we are entitled to the whole. In my opinion, the mistake was in calling on Congress to authorise notice to England of the discontinuance of what has been called the joint occupation, until negotiation had been exhausted. Negotiation should have been tried first, and when that had failed, and finally failed, then, and not till then, should Congress have been called upon. I now go on the ground, of course, that the notice for discontinuing the joint occupancy is properly to be given by authority of Congress; a point which I do not now discuss.—It is said, indeed, that notice is to be used as a weapon, or an instrument, in negotiation. I hardly understand this. It is a metaphor of not very obvious application. A weapon seems to imply, not a facility or mere aid, but the means either of defence against attack, or of making an attack. It sounds not altogether friendly or pacific. I doubt exceedingly whether, under present circumstances, notice would hasten negotiation; and yet such are those circumstances, that there may be as much inconvenience in standing still as in going forward. The truth is, that great embarrassment arises from the extreme pretensions and opinions put forward by the President, in his inaugural address, a year ago, and in his Message, last December. But for these, notice would have been harmless, and perhaps would have been authorised by both Houses without much opposition, and received by England without dissatisfaction. But the recommendation of the notice, coupled with the President's repeated declarations that he held our title to the whole of the territory to be "clear and unquestionable," alarmed the country—and well it might. And if notice were required, in order to enable the President to push these extreme claims to any and every result, then notice ought to be refused by Congress, unless Congress is ready to support these pretensions at all hazards. Here lies the difficulty. Congress is not prepared, and the country is not prepared, as I believe, to make the President's opinion of a clear and unquestionable right to the whole territory an ultimatum. If he wants notice for such a purpose, he certainly must see that it becomes a grave question whether Congress will grant it. It was a great, a very great mistake to accompany the recommendation of notice with so positive an assertion of our right to the whole territory. Did the President mean to adhere to that, even to the extremity of war? If so, he should have known that, after what has happened in years past, the country was not likely to sustain him.—Did he mean to say this, and afterwards recede from it? If so, why say it at all? Surely the President could not be guilty of playing so small a part, as to endeavour to show himself to possess spirit, and boldness, and fearlessness of England, more than his predecessors or his countrymen, and yet do all this in the confident hope that no serious collision would arise between the two countries.—So low an ambition, such paltry motives, ought not to be imputed. When the President declared that, in his judgment, our title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," did he mean to express an official or a mere personal opinion? If the latter, it certainly had no place in an official communication. If the former—if he intended a solemn official opinion, upon which he was resolved to act officially, then it is a very grave question how far he is justified, without new lights, or any change of circumstances, to place the claims of this country, in this respect, on other grounds than those on which they had stood under his predecessors, and with the concurrence of all branches of Government for so many years; for it is not to be doubted that the United States Government has admitted, through a long series of years, that England has rights in the North-western parts of this continent which are entitled to be respected. Mr. President, one who has observed attentively what has transpired here and in England, within the last three months, must, I think, perceive that public opinion, in both countries, is coming to a conclusion that this controversy ought to be settled; and is not very diverse, in the one country and the other, as to the general basis of such settlement. That basis is the offer made by the United States to England in 1826. There is no room to doubt, I think, that this country is ready to stand by that offer, substantially and in effect. Such is my opinion, at least, and circumstances certainly indicate that Great Britain would not, in all probability, regard such a proposition as unfit to be considered. I said, some weeks ago, that I did not intend to discuss titles at length, and certainly not to adduce arguments against our own claim. But it appears to me that there is a concurrence of arguments, or considerations, in favour of regarding the 49th parallel as the just line of demarcation, which both countries might well respect. It has, for many years, been the extent of our claim. We have claimed up to 49, and nothing beyond it. We have offered to yield every thing north of it. It is the boundary between the two countries on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and has been so since the purchase of Louisiana from France. I do not think it important either to prove or disprove the fact, that Commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht established the 49th parallel as the boundary between the English and the French possessions in America. Ancient maps and descriptions so represent it; some saying that the line of boundary is to run "indefinitely west;" others saying, in terms, that it extends "to the North-western ocean." But, what is more important, we have considered this boundary as established by the treaty of Utrecht, at least on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It was on the strength of this that we drove back the British pretensions, after we had obtained Louisiana, north, from the head waters of the Mississippi to this parallel of 49. This is indubitable. We have acted, therefore, and induced others to act, on the idea that this boundary was actually established. It now so stands in the treaty between the United States and England. If, on the general notion of contiguity, or continuity, this line be continued "indefinitely west," or is allowed to run to the "North-western ocean," then it leaves on our side the valley of the Columbia, to which, in my judgment, our title is maintainable on the ground of Gray's discovery. The Government of the United States has never offered any line south of forty-nine, (with the navigation of the Columbia,) and it never will. It behooves all concerned to regard this as a settled point. As to the navigation of the Columbia, permanently or for a term of years, that is all matter for just, reasonable and friendly negotiation. But the 49th parallel must be regarded as the general line of boundary, and not to be departed from for any line further South. As to all straits, and sounds, and islands, in the neighbouring sea, all these are fair subjects for treaty stipulation. If the general basis be agreed to, all the rest, it may be presumed, may be accomplished by the exercise of a spirit of fairness and amity. And now, Mr. President, if this be so, why should this settlement be longer delayed? Why should either Government hold back longer from doing that which both, I think, can see must be done, if they would avoid a rupture? Every hour's delay is injurious to the interests of both countries. It agitates both, disturbs their business, interrupts their intercourse, and may, in time, seriously affect their friendly and respectful feelings towards each other. Having said this, Mr. President, it would be needless for me, even if it were proper, to add more. I have expressed my own opinions plainly and without disguise. I think I see clearly where this business must end, if it is to end without serious collision; and I earnestly hope that those in whose hands power is, on both sides, will exercise that power promptly, in removing the great evils produced on both sides by the pendency of this unfortunate, disturbing and dangerous controversy. It is not a case in which either Government should stand on matters of form or etiquette. The interests at stake are too important for that. It is not humiliation, it is not condescension even, for either Government to signify to the other its readiness to do at once what it sees must be done ultimately. Thus far, the dispute does not touch the honour of either Government. Let, then, the propitious moment be seized; let candour, and fairness, and prudence rule the hour; and let those two great nations be restored to the full enjoyment of their vast, useful, and harmonious intercourse.

[illegible] setts having expressed it as his opinion that the resolution calling for certain information from the Executive should for the present be suffered to lie on the table; which suggestion, he presumed, would be complied with, it became unnecessary for him to enter upon the discussion of the resolution. It is true constitutionally, (said Mr. A.) and true in regard to our intercourse with each other here, that all the members of the Senate are on a strict equality with each other; but it is also true that the long experience of some Senators in the public business of the country, and the place they have acquired in the judgment of the country, make whatever they say here on a great national question of much more importance than it would be if it fell from some others. The Senator from Massachusetts has taken his position this morning, for the first time on the great Oregon question, and not only has he done this, but he has also taken extraordinary precaution against the possibility of having his position mistaken—a precaution growing by no means out of any want of capacity to address the Senate without such full and accurate notes of what he is about to say. There is a solemnity in the form with which his opinions have been announced to-day, which, connected with the known character, ability, and influence of that distinguished Senator, makes the declaration one of great importance. There are three points stated by him. The first is, that, in his judgment, the President of the United States has committed a mistake on this Oregon question; that he has made mistakes of several descriptions; but mainly in having asserted the clearness of the American title to the whole of the territory up to the Russian line, and in the fact that he did this in the same message in which he recommended the termination of the convention of joint occupation. The Senator thinks that by announcing that title in immediate connexion with such a recommendation, the President has embarrassed the Oregon question; and that therefore, whatever may be the results of the action of Congress upon the question, all the difficulties which may ensue are to be traced back to this error of the President in his message. Now this is the first occasion—the very first, that I have heard, on the floor of the Senate, any blame cast on the President by any Senator, who, like the Senator from Massachusetts, has no difficulty in comprehending the meaning and intention of the message. Other Senators have said that "if the message means this, I am against it;" and "if it means that, I disagree with it." But the Senator from Massachusetts has no doubt as to what it means, and, under that clear comprehension of the document, he ascribes error to the President, and makes him responsible for all consequences. That is the first point made by the Senator. But there is another point (and a very important one it is) which he has also made on this occasion; and that is, that in the judgment of the greatly experienced and very enlightened Senator, public opinion, both in the United States and in Great Britain, is concentrating on a fixed mode of adjusting the existing difference; and that is, by assuming as a basis—not the line of 49° north latitude—but the proposition offered by us to Great Britain in 1826, which went south of that, for all purposes of national advantage, to the navigation of the Columbia river. This is the first announcement in the Senate, this session, of a disposition in any individual whatever, (though I have seen something of the sort in the papers for the last three days,) or even of the possibility, under any conceivable human circumstances, to yield up to Great Britain the navigation of the Columbia river. That is the point on which I wish to fix the attention of the Senate. Public opinion in the two nations, according to the Senator from Massachusetts, is converging to the point of a negotiation on the basis of the proposition made by us in 1826. This strange fact, then, presents itself before us: we, who started out at the commencement of the session with claiming the whole of Oregon up to 54 40, at the end of three months began to tremble on the parallel of 49, and, at the end of three weeks more, are ready to fall back south even of that. The Senate has been receding every hour, until, according to all the rules of legislative progression, we shall in a short time more be prepared to surrender the whole territory to get clear of a war. All this convinces me, not of the President's having made a great error, but of his great patriotism and judgment in laying his claim at once commensurately with the extent of our title.—This whole debate has gone on to the assumption, without reason or facts to support it; has proceeded on the false assumption, that Great Britain has a just right to a part of Oregon, and that she will sacrifice no part of her rights, but on the contrary will certainly fight for them. I believe that if Congress had in the first week of its session passed the resolution of notice, and had then gone on to extend our laws over the whole territory, this controversy would have been settled ere this, without the shedding of a drop of blood, or the loss of an acre of Oregon. But, after the world had seen that the Senate faltered, even after a vote by the House of three to one, and after it has seen a distinguished Senator at the end of three months introduce a proposition to fall back on the Columbia river, what is likely to be the course of Great Britain? Ours seems to invite her to claim the whole—yes, to claim the whole. Every inch we recede multiplies the chances of a fight by Great Britain. Every body must see this. When England sees hesitation in this body;—when she sees divided counsels here;—when she sees the President censured for the manner in which he has conducted this affair;—when she sees three months wasted;—when she sees the arm of the Government paralyzed;—when she sees all this, she will not hesitate as to her course.—But the Senator laid down another proposition, and that is, that to give time for public opinion in the two nations to settle down on the proposition of the Columbia river as a boundary, the Senate ought, in his judgment, to drop this resolution of notice for a month; that we ought to postpone its further consideration at present altogether. Postpone it! and for what? Until another steamer shall arrive to inform us whether Queen Victoria is pouting at us,—whether the British Government is pleased or offended at what we are doing here. This is a species of national humiliation, to which with my vote this Senate never shall submit. It is time we spoke and acted like men conscious of being the representatives of a government determined to assert its own rights, whether other governments are pleased or displeased at such assertion.—On these points he would fix the attention of the Senate and the country, because they have been made by the Senator with extraordinary solemnity, and with the utmost possible precaution to each word and syllable he utters. All this impresses me with the conviction that we are to have more difficulty growing out of this question. If there is a war, the cause of it will be found in the Senate of the United States; in its hesitating course, in its divided counsels, in its unwillingness to sustain the rights of the country by the force of the country. But I will not now trespass on the time of the Senate by entering further into a discussion of the subject. And presuming that the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) will meet the acquiescence of the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) I will move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the orders of the day.

Mr. A. withdrew the motion at the request of—

Mr. Webster, who said: It is very true that I expressed, with premeditated precision, my sentiments on this question; it has respect to the interests of two nations—and that in a considerable exigency between them. It is important, under such circumstances to be precise; and I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that I do not think that it would be very far out of the way if some other gentlemen would adopt a little of the like care to make their language on a great national question like this somewhat correct and accurate. The gentleman sees fit to consider that this proceeding will be regarded as a national humiliation. I rather fancy not. I question whether the effect will not be directly opposite; and, if any countenance in Great Britain, whether in high or low station, shall wear either a pout or a sarcastic smile, whether it is not more likely to be originated by what has passed on the other side of the chamber than on this. But one word on a matter more important. The gentleman says that I have offered as a boundary the river Columbia. Pray, let me be understood. Such a misapprehension of my words and meaning as this shows, it seems to me, that I was not very far out when I took the precaution of reducing what I intended to say to writing. What I said was, (and I presumed not to dictate to the Senate, or to speak *ex cathedra*,) that, in my judgment, public opinion in both countries tended to a union on the general basis of the proposal made by this Government to that of England in 1826. And I now ask the gentleman from Ohio whether he does not think so himself? [Mr. Allen expressed dissent.] Well, then, does not he think that in this country public opinion is in favor of taking as a basis of settlement the parallel of 49°?

Mr. Allen, in reply, said: I have no idea that public opinion in this country has fixed or will fix on any line south of the Russian boundary. (A general laugh.) The proposition that the public mind in both nations, is in favour of the proposition in 1826, will be considered as amounting to this, that we are willing to give up the navigation of the Columbia river.

Mr. Webster resumed. Well, if my opinion is so very far wrong, if it is so wide from the truth as all that, why, of course, it will go for nothing. In relation to what the gentleman last said, I beg leave to state that what I said, with cautious care, was, that public opinion was settling on the line of 49 as a general basis of agreement. I did not say the precise basis of all that was offered in 1826, because I immediately added that, taking the parallel of 49 as a general basis, that then the navigation of the Columbia, either permanently or for a term of years, and that of the straits and sounds and islands on the coast, might all be made a matter of friendly negotiation. I did not recommend that we should decide either one way or the other as to the use of the Columbia river. Not at all. What I meant, and what I said, was, that if 49 should be agreed on as a general basis, I was satisfied to negotiate about all the rest. But the gentleman from Ohio and the Senate will do me the justice to allow that I said, as plainly as I could speak or put down words in writing, that England must not expect any thing South of forty-nine degrees. I said so in so many words. It is my opinion—I may be mistaken—but to me it is as clear as the sun at [illegible] is, that we ought to stand by our own offer made in 1826, in substance, in effect. And was not that the doctrine put forth by the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) the other day? And has it not been proved that that has always been the extent of our claim? I think there are reasons why it should be. But I rose only to explain. I am of opinion that this question must be settled, and settled shortly, on the parallel of 49. As to the navigation of the Columbia, and the straits, and sounds, and islands—all that is a fit subject of negotiation. But England is not to expect any thing south of that boundary. And I am persuaded that the people of the United States—a great majority of them—are content now to abide by what their Government offered to Great Britain in 1826.

Mr. J. M. Clayton said that the motive which induced him to offer the resolution was no desire to embarrass the Administration: he never had sought to do so, nor did he now; but he thought that their might be Senators on that floor who desired to obtain the information asked for by the resolution, with a view to the regulation of their own course. He had supposed that the information, when obtained, would necessarily be pacific; and he thought now that if it were obtained, it would be favourable toward a vote in favor of the notice proposed. As to his own individual vote, it would neither be regulated, nor at all affected by it. He had long since made up and openly expressed the opinion that the notice ought to be given. He thought so still. He thought notice ought to be given, no matter what might be the state of the negotiation. He thought so because the negotiations of 1827, and the continuance of the convention which followed them, so bound us that during its continuance it was impossible for us ever to get a clear and perfect title to any portion of the territory. In regard, indeed, to the settlement of the territory, we have greatly the advantage of England; we can send a hundred emigrants to Oregon where she can send one; but while the territory is thus filling up with our people, we are getting no title by that process, so long as the convention continues; because under that instrument the possession of one is the possession of both; so that we cannot possibly acquire any exclusive title. As an American, therefore, I am anxious to put an end to the treaty. I agree with the Senator from Georgia near me, (Mr. Berrien) that so long as it continues, we are getting only a right to acquire title, but never can perfect it. If I were an Englishman, I should be anxious that the convention should be continued; but, as an American, I am anxious that it should be ended. No matter, then, what may be the information obtained in reply to the resolution I have offered, I feel bound to vote for the notice; and I prefer it in the form suggested by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson) which is but a slight modification of that previously offered by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden). One word to the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen).—That gentleman has charged the Senate with having embarrassed the Executive by refusing to comply with his recommendation.

Mr. Allen—I said "embarrassed the Oregon question."

Mr. Clayton—Well, the Oregon question. But how so? There have been no party divisions here; nothing like it. All know that there are quite as many gentlemen in favor of notice on this side of the chamber as on the other. How then have we "embarrassed the question?" Not surely because we have not in hot haste passed the resolution which came from the House of Representatives. If he thinks that that is embarrassing the question, then we have embarrassed it; but in no other way. The Senate has been engaged in the constant discussion of the recommendation of the Executive for many weeks; it has been discussed with calmness and respectful and diligent consideration. There is no dispositton, that I have been able to discover, on either side of the Senate, to embarrass this question; on the part of the great majority of the Senate, I believe there is a settled determination to pass the notice recommended to us in the very shape in which it will be most respectful to the Executive. The resolution offered by the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) is much more respectful to the President than that received from the House of Representatives. The latter directs, orders the President to give this notice; but such is not the mode which has been customary when Congress addresses the President of the United States. A co-ordinate branch of the Government should ever be treated with the highest official respect. The resolution of my friend from Maryland avoids this indecorum. I will not, however, longer protract this discussion; I am content that the resolution I have offered should be informally passed over. I suppose that it would be more acceptable to the President at present that the call should not be pressed. But I think, with my friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) that, before our final vote on this subject, Senators who may wish to possess this information to guide their course here are entitled to have it. I am not one. I shall not be governed by it; but other gentlemen may; and I therefore prefer that the resolution, though now laid aside, should be adopted before we take final action in the case.

The resolution was thereupon passed over informally for the present.