

State to take the subject of his note into consideration, with a view to such an arrangement on the principle of arbitration as may seem to the government of the United States, to be the most just, wise and expedient.

The undersigned takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to the Hon. James Buchanan the assurance of his high consideration.

R. PAKENHAM.

To the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 4th Feb., 1846.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Pakenham, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, dated on the 10th ultimo, by which he again proposes a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration. Under his present proposition, the powers of the arbitrator would not, as in his last, be limited in terms to the division of the territory between the parties, but would extend to the question of their conflicting titles.

There is, however, a condition annexed to this offer which exposes it to the same objection, in point of fact, if not in form, which was prominently presented in the answer of the undersigned to Mr. Pakenham's proposal. This condition is, "that if neither [party] should be found, in the opinion of the arbitrator, to possess a complete title to the whole territory, there should, in that case, be assigned to each that portion of territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrator, be called for by a just appreciation of the respective claims of each."

If the government of the United States should consent to arbitration upon such a condition, this might, and probably would, be construed into an intimation, if not a direct invitation to the arbitrator to divide the territory between the parties.

Were it possible for the President, under any circumstances, to consent to refer the subject to arbitration, the title, and the title alone, detached from every other consideration, is the only question which could be submitted. If not confined to a single point, so strong is the natural disposition of arbitrators to please both parties, that in almost every instance whether of national or individual controversies, they make a compromising award. We have a memorable example of this in our last arbitration with Great Britain.

Notwithstanding that the arbitrator, under the terms of the submission was clearly and explicitly confined to the decision of which was the line of highlands described in the treaty of peace of 1783, yet instead of pursuing any range of highlands whatever, he advised that the line should run along the bed of a river, and actually divided the territory in dispute between the parties by "the middle of the deepest channel of the St. John's."

The undersigned might content himself, in answer to the present proposition, with a reference to the observations contained in his last note to Mr. Pakenham of the 3d ultimo. In that it was plainly intimated not only that there are other conclusive reasons for declining the proposition, independently of the one which had been prominently stated, but it was expressly asserted, as the belief of the President, "that any attempt to refer this question to a third power would only involve it in new difficulties."

The undersigned will, however, proceed to state a single reason which, apart from the intrinsic difficulties of selecting a suitable arbitrator, as well as other considerations that might be adduced, is conclusive on the mind of the President against a reference of this question to arbitration, in any form which can be devised, no matter what may be the character of the arbitrator—whether sovereign, citizen or subject. This reason is, that he does not believe the territorial rights of this nation to be a proper subject for arbitration. It may be true, that, under peculiar circumstances, if the interests at stake were comparatively small, and if both parties stood upon an equal footing, there might be no insuperable objection to such a course.

But what is the extent of territory in dispute on the present occasion? It embraces nearly thirteen degrees of latitude along the northwest coast of the Pacific, and stretches eastward to the summit of the Rocky mountains. Within its limits extend powerful and prosperous States of the Union may be embraced. It lies contiguous, on this continent, to the acknowledged territory of the United States, and is destined, at no distant day, to be peopled by our citizens.

This territory presents the avenue through which the commerce of our western States can be profitably conducted with Asia and the western coasts of this continent, and its ports, the only harbors belonging to the United States to which our numerous whalers and other vessels in that region can be anchored. It is, in its dimensions, it contains not a single safe and commodious harbor from the southern extremity until we approach the 49th parallel of latitude.

It is far from the intention of the undersigned again to open the discussion of the conflicting claims of the two powers to the Oregon territory. It is sufficient for him to state the continued conviction of the President, that the United States hold the best title in existence to the whole of this territory. Under this conviction, he cannot consent to jeopard his country all the great interests involved, and by any possibility, however remote, to deprive the republic of all the good harbors on the coast, by referring the question to arbitration.

Nether is the territory in dispute of equal, or nearly equal, value to the two powers. Whilst it is invaluable to the United States, it is of comparatively small importance to Great Britain.

To her, Oregon would be but a distant colonial possession of doubtful value, and which, from the natural progress of human events, she would not probably long enough enjoy to derive from it essential benefits; whilst to the United States it would become an integral and essential portion of the republic. "The gain to Great Britain she would never sensibly feel; whilst the loss to the United States would be irreparable."

The undersigned is perfectly aware that such considerations can have no bearing upon the question of the title of either party. They are presented solely for the purpose of explaining the views of the President in his refusal to adopt any measures which should withdraw our title from the control of the government and people of the United States, and place it within the discretion of any arbitrator, no matter how intelligent and respectable.

The President cordially concurs with the government of Great Britain, in desiring that the present controversy may be amicably adjusted. Of this, he has given the strongest proof before the whole world. He believes that, as there are no two nations on the earth more closely bound together by the ties of commerce, so there are none who ought to be more able or willing to do each other justice, without the interposition of any arbitrator.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Pakenham the assurance of his high consideration. JAMES BUCHANAN.

OREGON AND "THE NOTICE."—We copy the following relation of the proceedings on the Oregon notice from the Washington Union:

The agony is over, and the debate on the question of notice, which has been conducted with great, if not unrivalled ability, (in the opinion of Mr. Adams himself) before the Committee of the whole House since the 5th of January last, has now terminated, after more than 70 speeches were delivered. The scene was animated and interesting beyond description. It is the first spectacle of this sort that we have ever witnessed. The galleries were crowded beyond anything we have ever seen in Washington. One circumstance we were extremely gratified to discover. There was no violence of feeling, no rancor of expression. There was interest without passion—the anxiety of suspense, without any violation of the harmony of the House.

The House adjourned after this agitating spectacle, in good humor and in good order. We congratulate our country upon the result. The character of the resolution is decided, as well as conciliatory. The very strength of the heavy majority with which it was carried (three to one) will add to the moral force which it is destined to exert upon the two countries. It goes forth full of energy and full of hope. We cannot doubt that a resolution of notice will pass the Senate with promptitude and decision, and thus add a new confirmation to the measures of the President's message, and a new guarantee to the preservation of the rights and the peace of our country. The following is the resolution which passed the House, by a vote of 163 to 64—and is now under consideration in the Senate:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the northwest coast of America west of the Stony or Rocky mountains, of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and twenty seven, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

Resolved, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

THE MYSTERIOUS CLIPPER.—The Clipper which had been chartered to run expresses across the Atlantic, it is supposed, will carry out some despatches relative to the Oregon question, probably the important correspondence presented to Congress on Saturday, and of which we gave a synopsis this morning.—The New York Sun says:—

"We understand that the mysterious fast sailing Clipper pilot boat, to which we alluded yesterday, sails for Liverpool on Monday.—Considerable excitement has been created by this movement, as much on the account of the nautical ability of the crew as the rumors current in relation to the expedition. We learn she is going out and return as speedily as possible, expecting to arrive in Liverpool about the 20th inst., and return immediately. It is also said that she takes out despatches for government or some of the Foreign Ministers at Washington, and heavy bets are made on the duration of the voyage out and home, allowing two days detention at Liverpool to receive despatches for London. She will have a close race home with the steamship leaving on the 4th of March. We learn that the celebrated clipper pilot boat William J. Rorer, is the vessel selected for the expedition, and an immense sum is said to have been guaranteed to her Captain and Crew for making the trip out and home within a stipulated time."

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has been elected President of Harvard University.

Married, In Granville, on the 3d inst., by Allen McKean, Esq. Theodore Pratt to Miss Emma Parkhurst, both of Granville.

Died, In Rome, on the morning of the 29th ult., John B. Taylor, aged 28 years and 7 months.

TEMPERANCE.—By desire of many of the friends of Temperance, the various local Temperance Societies in Bradford and Tioga counties, are hereby requested to appoint delegates to meet in the Baptist Meeting House, at Troy, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of devising means for promoting the cause of total abstinence. It is expected that an address will be delivered by L. E. DEWOLF, Esq., and that the exercises will be enlivened with vocal and instrumental music.

Feb. 9. HENRY MILLER, and many others.

PROCRUSTATION IS THE REMEDY TO SUCCESS.

GRATEFUL for past favors, the subscriber gives notice that he has let his accounts with Mr. N. J. KELLER for settlement—any person indebted for Prothonotary fees can call on him and settle the same; any payment made to him or to Mr. A. C. ALLEN of this place will be duly acknowledged in a disbursement of such fees. A prompt attention to this notice will greatly oblige yours &c. AARON CHUBBUCK. Towanda, February 17, 1846.

SPRING SUPPLIES.

A. Montague & Co's Cheap Store.

DEMIABLE assortment of various kinds of GOODS may be found at the above establishment, purchased late in the fall, expressly for the demand occurring before the opening of navigation. They have just received, and have on hand:

50 barrels Mess Pork;

200 superfine Flour;

200 Cloves seed;

500 pounds sole leather;

30 tons Ground Plaster;

Also, a quantity of sugar kettles. field.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber wants an apprentice to the Blacksmithing Business. A lad, eighteen or twenty years of age, who is desirous of learning the trade, and can well recommended, will find a good chance. Towanda, Feb. 18. WM. TROUT.

To all whom it May Concern.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to Bradford county, either by duplicates, judgments, notes, or forfeited recognizances, will please call and settle by the first Monday in March. The county is charged in interest on demands in favor of the state; the demands against the county are such that it requires prompt collection to meet them; therefore, all will see the necessity of paying up immediately. Prompt measures will be taken to enforce collections. J. REED, Treasurer. Treasury Office, Towanda, Feb. 4, 1846.

IS IT TRUE?

A. D. & C. WARFORD.

HAVE the best assortment of Goods, sold cheap, and get the most money of any store in the place.

IS IT TRUE?

Under the present tariff, Nails are sold at the corner at one, (Monroeton) for 5 cents a pound.

IS IT TRUE?

That five dollars at WARFORD'S STORE buys more goods than six dollars at some other store?

AND IS IT TRUE?

That any Large store, not fifty miles off sells goods as cheap, much less "cheaper" than we do?

N. D. & C. WARFORD.

Monroeton, Feb. 3, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following classification of the Retailers of Foreign Goods and Merchandise, has been made by the subscribers, and that the Associate Judges and Commissioners of Bradford county will meet at the Commissioner's Office, in the borough of Towanda, on Monday the 20th day of March next, and continue in session two days, to hear those who feel themselves aggrieved and are desirous of appealing from the classification herein made. To wit:

Names. Class. Amount.

Satterlee, Welles & Harris. 10 \$20

L. S. Ellsworth. 12 12 50

Thomas Maxwell & Co. 14 7

G. A. Perkins. 14 7

Chester Park. 14 7

C. H. Herrick. 14 7

M. S. Rogers. 14 7

H. S. Comstock. 14 7

Job Morley. 12 12 50

ATHENS TOWNSHIP.

John Watkins. 13 10

Thomas Gardner. 13 10

ASYLUM.

Elmer Horton. 14 7

John Horton, Jr. 14 7

BURLINGTON.

A. & S. H. Morley. 13 10

Corey & Geo. 13 10

CANTON.

Charles Rathbone. 13 10

DURELL.

Ulysses Moody. 13 10

Oliver D. Chamberlin. 13 10

Israel Smith. 14 7

FRANKLIN.

James W. Mercur. 13 10

HERICK.

William Angle. 13 10

MOXBROOK.

Regen Fowler. 12 12 50

D. C. Salubary. 12 12 50

Benjamin Coolbaugh. 13 10

N. D. & C. Warford. 12 12 50

H. S. & G. W. Phinney. 12 12 50

J. B. & G. Smith. 13 10

John Nagle & Son. 14 7

ORWELL.

Theophilus Humphry. 13 10

Henry Gibbs. 13 10

PIKE.

Smith & Ross. 13 10

James E. Bullock. 13 10

Daniel Bailey. 13 10

P. M. Boatwick. 13 10

ROME.

John Pasmore. 14 7

Maynard & Wattles. 14 7

RIDGEBERRY.

Asaph Colburn. 12 12 50

John L. Webb. 13 10

SHEPHEQUIN.

Storrs & Jones. 12 10

Hurace Kinney & Co. 13 10

Wells Nichols & Co. 14 7

SMITHFIELD.

Lyman Dorfee. 13 10

Bullock & Phelps. 13 10

E. S. Tracy. 13 10

W. F. Kellogg. 13 10

SPRINGFIELD.

E. Norman. 14 7

STANDING STONE.

Henry W. Tracey. 12 12 50

Mix & Storrs. 13 10

TOWANDA BOROUGH.

Hiram Mix & Sons. 11 15

Elliot & McCur. 11 15

O. D. Bartlett. 12 12 50

Burton Bingham. 13 10

J. D. & E. D. Montague. 10 20

J. Kingsbury Jr. 13 10

A. A. Montague. 13 10

H. S. & M. C. Mercur. 10 20

Charles Reed. 11 15

Wm. H. Baird & Co. 10 20

Grace & Moore. 12 12 50

George E. Flynt & Co. 10 20

E. H. Mason & Huston. 14 7

S. S. Bailey. 14 7

Cyrus Pratt. 14 7

D. C. Hall. 14 7

A. S. Chamberlin. 13 10

Miles Carter. 14 7

Patrick O'Shaun. 14 7

Zeriah Cross. 14 7

TROY.

G. F. Rodington. 10 20

Layton Runyon. 13 10

Baird & Stephens. 11 15

D. F. & S. W. Pomeroy & Co. 10 20

O. P. Ballard. 12 12 50

ELSTER.

Guy Tracey. 13 10

Truman & Co. 13 10

William Gibson. 13 10

WYSEX.

Robert Spalding. 13 10

Judson Holcomb. 12 12 50

WYALUSING.

Elisha Lewis. 14 7

M. H. & G. H. Welles. 13 10

McKinney & son. 14 7

WELLS.

Robert Sheares. 14 7

WARREN.

Robert Cooper. 14 7

Marcus Tyrrell. 14 7

Benjamin Bullington. 14 7

By the tenth section of the Act of Assembly, passed the first day of May, A. D. 1841, it is provided "that every seller or vendor of wines or distilled liquors either with or without goods, wares, merchandise, commodities or effects as aforesaid, shall pay for his license fifty per cent, in addition to the rates above specified."

And by the act of Assembly passed the third day of March, 1845, it is made the duty of the constables of each township, borough or ward in the several wards of this commonwealth, "to give written or printed notice at least five days before the day of appeal fixed by the Judges of the court of common pleas, and the commissioners of said county of every wholesale dealer and retailer of merchandise within their respective townships, borough or ward, of the amount or sum to which he stands rated, and of the time and place of such appeal" in which the constables in the several townships and boroughs in Bradford county will please to take notice.

H. MORGAN, Associate Judge.

J. TOWNER, Comm'r. nra.

A. L. CRANMER, Comm'r. nra.

Commissioner's Office, Towanda, Feb. 18, 1846.

CAUTION.

MY WIFE MARY, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting. ELLIOTT HUBBERT.

Smithfield, February 4, 1846.

DR. J. N. SUMNER, DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he may be found at Ira H. Stephens', where will be pleased to see those desiring his professional services.

Towanda, Feb. 4. (Star copy.)

Pratt's Grocery, and Eating House,

Is in Betts & Montague's Corner Block, fronting the Public Square.

WHERE everything may be found in his line of business. The public are invited to call.

FRESH AMBOY OYSTERS,

Regularly received here.

50 BUSH CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED

just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers at

REED'S.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a note drawn by Isaac Ford, dated Dec. 19, 1845, payable on the 1st of June next, for the sum of \$25 in next stock. As I have not received any value for said note, I am determined not to pay the said note unless compelled by law.

Pike, Jan. 24, 1846. ALFRED WEED.

CAUTION.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has COMMUTED with the Athens Chemung Bridge Company, and that all persons coming to his Mill for grinding will be entitled to cross said Bridge FREE. Tickets will be given at the mill.

Cayuta, Jan. 1846. WM. H. OVERTON.

Oh Gosh!! What Proverbs!!

Try it again Master G.

You may write up no. 2.

It has long since ceased to be necessary.

For no. 3 to say they have the largest and best stock of Goods in Towanda, for that has long been "A PROVANA."

It has long since ceased to be necessary.

For no. 3 to say they are selling and will sell goods cheaper than any establishment in Towanda, for that too has long been "A PROVANA."

It never has been necessary.

For no. 3 to say they would sell goods for a "12 1/2 per cent profit" for we can do that and then sell at a price less than many of our neighbors pay for the same goods in the city—and that too has long been "A PROVANA."

We trust that it never will be necessary.

For no. 3 to boast of "running" any body by selling goods cheap either in "Brick Row" or Wood Lane—we sell goods cheap to benefit community and not to ruin them, this too has also long been "A PROVANA."

But in the month of every body, even the little boys in the streets proclaim it aloud, that no. 3 are selling "better goods and more of them" than any other establishment in Towanda—wonder how long since "one of our neighbors" found out this was "A PROVANA?"

For no. 3 to say they were never was a "Provana?"

Just continue your old practice, drop in at no. 3 before you buy, where no charge is made for exhibiting goods.

Nov. 25, 1845. W. H. BAIRD & CO.

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & SATINETTS.

FRENCH, English and American Broad Cloths of all colors and qualities, also Beaver and Pilot Cloth for overcoats, and perhaps it would be as well to mention that we have over ONE HUNDRED different styles of Cassimeres, Fifty pieces Satinets, besides twenty odd of Sherry Greys, which are now selling at just about two thirds the usual price in town.

W. H. BAIRD & CO., No. 3 B. R.

DOMESTIC COTTONS—5000 yds. Sherryings; 1500 lbs. Cotton Yarn;

500 " hats;