

dominion over the unoccupied parts of the American continent.

He says, as to continuity, "It may more properly be considered as demonstrating the greater degree of interest which the United States possess, by reason of continuity in acquiring territory in that direction, than as affecting in any way the question of right."

He acknowledges that Spain conveyed, by the treaty of 1819, all the rights she had the power to dispose of north of 42 degrees; but she could not, by that transaction, invalidate the rights which she had by a previous transaction acknowledged to belong to another power; and the treaty of 1763, as admitted in Great Britain's certain eighth article, with respect to the claims urged for Heceta and Gray, to the discovery of the Columbia, (both vesting in the United States, as it is remembered,) he says they conflict; but allowing them both to be vested in the United States, Heceta's claim being prior, then Great Britain has a joint claim by the treaty of 1790.

He then proceeds to a consideration of the British claim, says the United States had no claims when they became a nation, and that those of Spain, are worth nothing; urges the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Northwest coast, the voyages of Cook, the discoveries of Meares, and survey of the coast and islands by Vancouver; and says that, by the Great Britain has as strong a claim by discovery and exploration as could be imagined.

He sets the accuracy and authenticity of Cook's and Vancouver's survey against the discoveries of the mouth of the Columbia by Gray.

On exploration, he says, that Mackenzie, a British subject, crossed the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, in 1793, and discovered the upper waters of Frazer's river, which, in process of time, was traced to the sea near latitude 49, and this he says is as superior to Lewis and Clark's discovery of the upper waters of the Columbia, as the great to the small.

He says that the settlement of Astoria, in 1811, which has not been occupied by the Americans since its surrender after the war, is a joint settlement, and that the declaration of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Rush, he puts that gentleman's despatch to the British Minister at Washington, at the time of his going to Astoria, claiming the whole territory.

He says that the state of the question is that the parties are in joint occupancy, and Great Britain can only be divested of her right to joint occupancy, by an equitable partition of the whole between the two powers.

He says, Great Britain, in adhering to the line of the Columbia, is not influenced by motives of ambition with respect to extent of boundary, but by considerations of utility, not to say necessity, which cannot be lost sight of.

On the 29th of September, 1844, Mr. Calhoun rejoins to this statement of Mr. Pakenham, by asserting our clear title to the whole territory drained by the Columbia River.

**Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Calhoun.**  
WASHINGTON, 15th January, 1845. — Since that he has sent all that has passed hereafter, to her Majesty's Government, and that they have it under consideration, but in the mean time, he is instructed to propose arbitration, leaving the choice of arbitrator to be subsequently determined upon.

**Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Pakenham.**  
WASHINGTON, January 21, 1845. — States that he has laid his proposal before the President, and is instructed to inform him that he cannot accede to the offer. — Waives all other reasons for declining, but is sufficient to state, that he continues to entertain the hope, that the question may be settled by the negotiation now pending between the two countries; and that he is of the opinion it would be undesirable to enter into a proposal to resort to any other mode, so long as there is a hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement by negotiation; and especially to one which might rather retard than expedite its final adjustment.

**Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham.**  
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1845. — The Secretary of State, resumes the negotiation, and proceeds, in reply to Mr. Pakenham's note of September 12, to answer his request for a proposition from the United States Government, and also for a statement of title. He commences with the title first, and rests it upon the cessation from Spain, conferring, that at the date of this cessation, Spain had a good title against Great Britain to the whole of Oregon, and if this be established, the question has been established in favor of the United States.

He proceeds first to ascertain the meaning of the Nootka Sound Convention, and maintains that it conferred no rights upon Great Britain, but to trade with the Indians, was transient in its nature, and did not interfere with the sovereignty of Spain over the territory, and above all, that it was annulled by the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1799, and has never since been renewed, and consequently, that the claim of Great Britain to any portion of the territory, is destitute of foundation. Mr. Buchanan proceeds to enforce these positions with great ability, and at great length.

Having established these positions, he states the positions which he considers Mr. Calhoun has proved, of our right to the whole of the territory, drained by the Columbia, and maintains, that the treaties of joint occupancy specially exempt this title from being impaired by them, or

any subsequent action of Great Britain. Our own title is older than that acquired by the Florida treaty; and admitting the application of the Nootka Convention, now sought to be enforced by Great Britain, it cannot affect our title to this territory. The grounds are maintained and enforced with great ability and at length.

He then says that the President, entertaining these views of our title, would not have consented to yield any portion of the Oregon territory, had he not been embarrassed, if not committed, by the action of his predecessors in office, and with a view to manifest to the world, that he is actuated by a spirit of moderation, he offers the 49th parallel to the ocean, without any part on Vancouver's Island, South of that parallel.

**Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.**  
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1845. — In this communication, which is of considerable length, Mr. Pakenham combats most strenuously the positions of Mr. Buchanan, particularly that claiming the American title to the valley of the Columbia, to be older than the treaty of 1819, inasmuch as in another part Mr. B. had said, that the title of Spain so far North as 61st degree, had never seriously been questioned by any European nation; and this were the case, the Americans could not acquire any title to that which the Spanish title were not perfect, while the Spanish title were not perfect, and the American title by discovery is good against that title, then he claims that there were earlier British discoveries.

He also brings forward the American offer to divide the territory, previous to the treaty with Spain, in 1819, and he maintains, that the United States can found no claim on discovery, exploration and settlement, prior to the Florida treaty, without admitting the principles of the Nootka Convention, and the consequent validity of the parallel claims of Great Britain, founded on like acts. He maintains that he has shown that the Nootka Convention has continued in force until the present time, and also that if that convention had never existed, the claims of Great Britain are at least as good as those of the U. States. He states the various discoveries, &c., the amount of which appears to be that British navigators, and travellers, discovered Vancouver's Island, and Fraser's river, and American, Columbia River. He maintains, however, the British claim, to the whole, and declines the offer made by Mr. Buchanan, (somehow contemptuously, by the way.)

**Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3d, 1845. — Mr. B. proceeds to reply, at great length, to Mr. Pakenham's statement, and quotes the declaration of Messrs. Huskisson and Addington, on the 16th December, 1826, that "Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of that territory." Mr. B. makes a long and elaborate argument in reply to Mr. P. re-states most forcibly the American title, and enforces it to the whole of Oregon, and concludes by withdrawing the proposition he had made, giving Mr. P. however, one or two severe raps in relation to his despatch, and the fact that he had rejected the offer without submitting it to his government.

Such is a very brief abstract of the correspondence respecting the Oregon Territory, during the negotiation, which has been terminated. The statement of the contents of the three last documents is, however, compressed in a very small space, and hardly does justice to the arguments, but the length to which this abstract would have been extended, had any attempt been made to give it more in detail, precluded the idea.

**Mexico.**  
The sleep of Mr. John Adams, at Pensacola, on the 27th ult. whose arrival we have announced, bringing a fortnight's later intelligence from Vera Cruz; down to the 7th ult. and from Mexico city to the 1st. We find in the Southern papers copious extracts from Mexican papers.

**El Amigo del Pueblo** of the 1st inst. published at the city of Mexico, pours out a torrent of abuse upon President Herrera and his Ministers, for their course in acceding to any further negotiation with the United States. According to this sheet, the administration consents to part with Texas, with the Rio Bravo for its boundary, to relinquish also New Mexico and parts of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. The paper appeals to the citizens and to the army not to tolerate such ignominious a treaty. Mr. Parrott is denounced in the most ignominious terms, and Herrera called an arrant traitor for entering into any terms with him whatever.

The **Amigo** goes on to say; that on the 29th of October, the Minister of Foreign Affairs presented himself to the Chambers in secret session, and had the effrontery to read to them letters from the American Consuls at Vera Cruz and Mexico, in which a note of Commodore Conner was quoted, which announced that the squadron under his command was withdrawn from Sacrificos, in consideration that the Mexican Government had agreed to receive an Envoy from the United States, who would arrive for the purpose of settling the boundary between the two countries. And, says the **Amigo**, "the ignominious of a Minister had the audacious impudence to congratulate the Chambers and the country upon the auspicious event!" This it follows up with a violent appeal to the people to come to the rescue, to rally under the cry of "Union and War! War and the integrity of the Republic! War and Liberty!"

The **Amigo** is very virulent in its attacks upon General Arista, charging him with acting in concert with the Texas. The

Minister of War took the early opportunity of defending the General in his place in the Chambers, denouncing the **Amigo's** assertions as calumnious and scandalous.

General Paredes, in a letter from San Louis Potosi, dated October 20th, announces the tranquillity of the five departments under his command.

The government has received intelligence from Durango of considerable success against the Indians in that department. In one action a number of the savages were left dead on the field; a thousand horses were recovered from them, and seventy captives set at liberty.

Don Roman Flores, a captain of the army, has been arrested and imprisoned, charged with conspiracy and an attempt to excite insurrection.

Senator Don Luis Fernandez del Campo has been appointed Governor of the Department of Oaxaca, in place of Don Antonio de Leon.

**A MYSTERIOUS CASE.**  
The Richmond (Va.) Times of Wednesday had the following notice of the death of a lady, which occurred in that city last week:

"A lady representing herself as Mrs. Agnes Thompson, from Philadelphia, having since arrived and took up her abode in the lower part of the city. She was young—about 24 years of age—very pretty, and showed all the indications of gentle breeding. She was a stranger to all the neighbors on her arrival, but they soon became acquainted with her. She soon fell ill—her disease consumption; but the kindness of her neighbors mitigated as far as possible the horrors of her condition. She had with her two young children, a son and daughter. Her neighbors of course felt a natural curiosity to learn something of her history, but all that they could glean from her, was that she had been attached and engaged to a gentleman when a girl—that her parents objected to the match, and that she afterwards married another." While in her last illness, a gentleman visited her several times under circumstances of great mystery. He entered the room on one occasion, while one of the neighbors was present. As soon as he discovered the presence of a stranger, he endeavored to conceal his face, walked up to the head of the bed, kissed the sick lady, asked her some questions, when the neighbor, not wishing to interrupt their intercourse, left the room. Whenever this gentleman visited, he left her supplies of money. On the 21st inst. she fell a victim to her relentless disease, leaving two small children dependent upon the charities of the neighbors."

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Isaac H. Baldwin, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, dec'd, therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH A. T. HUNTER.  
Nov. 28, 1845.

**APPRENTICE WANTED**  
To the Blacksmithing Business.  
A Boy, from 16 to 18 years of age can have a good opportunity of learning the above business by making application immediately to the subscriber in this place, either personally or by letter.

JOHN BEAUMONT.  
Oct. 30, 1845.

**DRUGS, Patent Medicines, &c.** for sale at the Drug Store of  
C. D. WATSON.  
25th Nov.

**Galer's Vegetable Vermifuge.**  
In offering this valuable medicine to the public, I am well aware of the fact, that it is hard to convince at least a part of the community that a medicine could be equal to that of Fehnestock for expelling worms. Now, all I ask for the good of humanity is a fair trial according to the directions given, of one or two vials, feeling confident that it will speak for itself wherever it goes. Warranted to be good. Price 25 cents.

Prepared and for sale at the Drug Store of  
C. D. WATSON.  
Nov. 28.

**STRAYED**  
FROM the pasture of J. Nichols, near Clearfield town, on the 12th of October, a Dun or cream-colored horse, somewhat spotted in his coat, spavined in both hind legs. Whoever will secure said horse, and give information to the printer at Clearfield where he may be found, will be rewarded by payment of all reasonable charges when said horse is called for. Said horse belongs to  
JAMES TYLER.  
Jay sp. Elk col. Nov. 1, 1845—nd.

**COUGH SYRUP**  
FOR Coughs, colic, &c., leading to consumption. Try it in time. Prepared and for sale at the Drug Store of  
C. D. WATSON.  
Nov. 28.

**10 Piccos** rich and pure of qualities and prices. Also SIX vials Merino.

G. KRATZER.

**Democratic Meeting.**  
The proceedings of the Democratic meeting held at the last court in this place, having been crowded out last week, will be found in our columns to-day. The proposition to change the delegate system, deserves the serious consideration of the party.

**County Auditors.**  
The Auditor General has issued a circular to County Auditors, instructing them as to the duties they are to perform, and calling their attention to the Act of the last Legislature requiring them to settle the accounts of Prothonotaries, Registers, Recorders, &c. for the year 1845, and also for the last four years preceding thereof.

We should publish this, as well as the last circular of the State Treasurer, but the crowded condition of our columns for the last two weeks forbids. Snowden expresses the fullest confidence in being able to meet the February interest. Neither pains nor energy seem to be wanting on the part of the public officers to sustain the credit of the State in all her engagements.

A large portion of our columns are occupied with extracts from the correspondence on the Oregon controversy. This correspondence should be read entire by every citizen of the United States. It clearly proves that England has no reasonable claim to Oregon whatever, and that she is clearly in the wrong in insisting upon a part of it. But it is too voluminous to be published at length in a country paper; and we therefore give a mere sketch of it. The last letter of Mr. Buchanan is called a clincher, as it completely silenced Mr. Pakenham. This letter, if not too long, we will endeavor to publish in full.

The thermometer ranged from two to eight degrees below zero, two or three mornings last week, with us. The Vermonters think this quite warm, for we see it stated that there it was from 17 to 32.

**Foreign News.**  
By the arrival of the steamer Acadia at New York, late and important news is received from Europe. In England, a slight decline in the grain and cotton market, is noted—but throughout the rest of Europe, the provision market was marked with increasing activity. Lord John Russell, member of the House of Lords, from London, has come out in favor of the unconditional repeal of the duty on foreign grain—which, it is said, will be sufficient to carry the measure. This will open a market for all the surplus produce of the United States.

An article in the Washington Union, printed sometime in November, on the Oregon controversy, had created much excitement in England, and which gave most of the London papers an opportunity to express their sentiments, and show their ignorance concerning us; but they seemed to have talked themselves into a good-humour, and finally made the discovery that they were frightened, not by the President, but merely an editor like themselves. Mr. Webster's speech at Boston, also had the effect of allaying their fears, as it led them to believe that the great Whig party would support the British side of the question, and without their aid the *locos-fortis* would be apt to resort to extreme measures. They all praise the highest encomiums upon Mr. Webster, and the Standard calls him the greatest man of this or any other country, or age.

**Col. Bigler.**  
This gentleman has been confined to his bed for a week or two from an attack of the fever. He is now convalescent, but it is not expected that he will be able to leave for Harrisburg in time to take part in the commencement of the session. We are sorry for this, inasmuch as we would like to see Pennsylvania, through her Legislature, take an open and decided stand in maintaining the position now occupied by Mr. Polk and his cabinet, on the Oregon question, and we know that Colonel Bigler would delight to be there to take part in a movement of so much importance. We do not apprehend any difference of opinion in our Legislature on this question, or any difficulty in passing any measure calculated to strengthen the general government in maintaining her just rights; but it is important that the influence of every representative should be then and there manifested.

**Congressional.**  
Nothing of particular importance has yet transpired in Congress. The resolution admitting the State of Texas into the Union, on the same footing with the rest of the States, has passed the House by a very large majority. In the Senate, the resolutions of Mr. Cass, directing the committee on the Navy and Military Affairs, to inquire into the state of our defenses, and their condition to resist invasion, gave rise to a spirited debate, after which they were adopted by a unanimous vote—and they should be. In the course of the debate General Cass expressed his belief that England was determined to hold on to her claims in Oregon by fair means and by foul, and that if this Government should give the year's notice to end the joint occupancy, England at the end of the year would disregard it—which would lead to a war.

Commodore JESSE D. ELLIOTT, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 11th inst. aged 62 years. He has done much valuable service in our Navy; and at the time of his death, was commander of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Great efforts are making along the general routes to connect Philadelphia with Lake Erie, and the Ohio river, by railroad. A very large and energetic meeting was held in Philadelphia last week. They seem disposed to go as it is estimated. This is the only place, we believe, in which no movement has taken place. We see on the direct route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by the shortest, with the least elevation to attain—and to

it would be but little further than the nearest route yet surveyed—so that one road might answer both routes; and when there would only be about one hundred miles of a separate road required to reach both points. This is well worthy the notice and attention of capitalists. In order to secure to Philadelphia a due portion of the trade of the mighty and growing West, it is all important that she should be connected by railroad with these two points. The next point then is, to find out the most direct route—or a route on which the road can be built with the least expense. Therefore, this route we have suggested, if practicable, would, certainly, taking the two together, be the shortest and the cheapest. The route to Pittsburg, by way of the Susquehanna has already been surveyed, and found to be altogether practicable.

**Snowing.**—An interesting little boy, son of David Bloom, of Pike township, aged about 5 years, died on Wednesday last, from the effects of a scalding received about two weeks previous. Mrs. B. had been making soap, and having lifted it from the kettle to a tub, had occasion to go to the door—first telling her children to keep away from it. Her back was scarcely turned until the little unfortunate fell backwards into the burning liquid. What a warning to mothers!

**Mr. Webster.**—Listen to the following extracts from the London Times. It is a single paragraph from a long article among the last Foreign News.—What will Mr. Webster and the Whig party think of it? The idea never seems to have entered the racial's pate that England could by any possibility be in the wrong—but that the whole game of bringing on a war will be thrown upon the madmen (President Polk and other Democratic Statesmen) of the United States. Will the Whigs bear this insinuation? Are they Webster-men, or Polk-men, on this question? We don't know. What they are elsewhere, but with us, with very few exceptions, they are all madmen also!

If the momentous question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain were to be decided in Faneuil Hall, in the city of Boston, or if the eminent statesman who belongs emphatically to New England, and who represents in these dark and evil days the better traditions of American freedom, were still at the head of the Cabinet of Washington, slight indeed would our apprehensions be as to the result of the Oregon negotiation. But, in all things; Mr. Webster and the men of Massachusetts who applauded his humane and enlightened eloquence on a recent occasion, are not only the opposites of Mr. Polk and the party which brought him into power. We admire their sentiments, we concur in their arguments; but we cannot forget that these are the sentiments and arguments of a defeated minority. The more strenuously they declare themselves for peace, the greater must be their apprehension of war. They protest, but can they effectually resist? Will the near approach of so great and shameful a disaster as war between two such States for such an object as the Oregon territory, deter the madmen who are driving us to this extremity? Are we, in short, to believe that the preponderance of numerical strength in the Union; which is recognized as the sole legitimate basis of a popular power, is with Mr. Webster or with Mr. Polk?

**The Stages.**  
We have been requested to make the following statement of the present stage regulations; east and west through the country:

Arrive at Clearfield	From the west
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	Sunday night, Tuesday night, and Thursday night
Go on east new pike	East on the old pike
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	Monday, Wednesday, & Friday
West on new pike	West on old pike
Sunday, Wednesday, & Friday	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

In connection with this notice, the Post Office place handed us the following:

Post Offices, Clearfield, Pa. December 25, 1845.

The following are the regulations for running the stage through Clearfield for the present, viz:

On every Sunday the stage will arrive from the East, Clearfield on Wednesday and Friday mornings before day. Persons applying letters, must hand them in the evening previous.

Stage East.—The stage will pass through the place Clearfield, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday of each week, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Letters to go east must be handed in by 8 o'clock.

WM. L. MOORE, C. M.

**Mr. Saultier**, arrived at Washington, on Monday last, with despatches from Mexico. It is rumored that Mexico has offered to take \$15,000,000, and settle all matters at variance between us, and cede us California. A further rumor exists that General Paredes, Commander in Chief of the Mexican forces destined to march against the United States, has declared war against Mexico!

**Albert J. Turrell**, the murderer of Maria A. Ripkford, in Boston, which we noticed some time since, was transported to New Orleans on the 5th inst. He sailed from New York under an assumed name, information of which fact was communicated to the New Orleans police, two of whom chartered a boat and sailed for the Gulf, and after boarding several vessels, finally hit upon the right one. He was brought to New Orleans, where he underwent an examination, and was fully committed, until a requisition would arrive from Massachusetts. The two policemen of New Orleans will get the reward of \$3,000 which was offered by the authorities of Boston.