

The agents of the Northwest Company penetrating the continent from Canada, in 1806, established their first trading post west of the Rocky Mountains, at Frazer's lake, in the 54th degree of latitude; and this, with the trading posts established by Thompson—to which the undersigned has just adverted—and possibly some others afterwards previous to October, 1818, constitutes the claim of Great Britain by actual settlement.

Upon the whole: From the most careful and ample examination which the undersigned has been able to bestow upon the subject, he is satisfied that the Spanish-American title, now held by the United States, embracing the whole territory between the parallels of 42° & 50° deg. 40 min. is the best title in existence to this entire region; and that the claim of Great Britain to any portion of it has no sufficient foundation. Even British geographers have not doubted our title to the territory in dispute. There is a large and splendid globe, now in the Department of State, recently received from London, and published by Mally and Company, manufacturers and publishers to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which assigns this territory to the United States.

Notwithstanding such was and still is the opinion of the President, yet, in the spirit of compromise and concession, and in deference to the action of his predecessors, the undersigned, in obedience to his instructions, proposed to the British plenipotentiary to settle the controversy by dividing the territory in dispute by the 49th parallel of latitude, offering, at the same time, to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on Vancouver's island, south of this latitude, which the British government might desire. The British plenipotentiary has correctly suggested that the free navigation of the Columbia river was not embraced in this proposal to Great Britain; but, on the other hand, the use of free ports on the southern extremity of this island had not been included in former offers.

Such a proposition is that which has been made, never would have been authorized by the President had this been a new question.

Upon his accession to office, he found the present negotiation pending. It had been instituted in the spirit and upon the principle of compromise. Its object, as avowed by the negotiators, was not to demand the whole territory in dispute for either country; but, in the language of the first protocol, "to treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory, with the view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean."

Placed in this position, and considering that Presidents Monroe and Adams had, on former occasions offered to divide the territory, in dispute by the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, he felt it to be his duty not abruptly to arrest the negotiation; but so far to yield his own opinion as once more to make a similar offer.

Not only respect for the conduct of his predecessors, but a sincere and anxious desire to promote peace and harmony between the two countries, induced him to pursue this course. The Oregon question presents the only intervening cloud which intercepts the prospect of a long career of mutual friendship, and beneficial commerce between the two nations, and this cloud he desired to remove.

These are the reasons which actuated the President to offer a proposition so liberal to Great Britain.

And how has this proposition been received by the British plenipotentiary! It has been rejected without even a reference to his own government. Nay more, the British plenipotentiary, to use his own language, "trusts that the American plenipotentiary will be prepared to offer some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British Government."

Under such circumstances, the undersigned is instructed by the President to say that he owes it to his own country, and a just appreciation of her virtue to the Oregon territory, to withdraw the proposition to the British Government which had been made under his direction; and it is hereby accordingly withdrawn.

To taking this necessary step, the President still cherishes the hope that this long-pending controversy may yet be finally adjusted in such a manner as not to disturb the peace or interrupt the harmony now so happily subsisting between the two nations.

The undersigned avails himself, &c.,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Right Hon. R. PAKENHAM, &c.

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 Fahnestock 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 visits, 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 dark brown, cream-colored horse, somewhat spotted in his coat, spayed 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 tp. Elk co. Nov. 1, 1845—pd.

COUGH SYRUP.

NOR Coughs, colds, &c., leading to consumption. Try it in time. Prepared and for sale at the Drug Store of C. D. WATSON.

Nov. 28.

COOPERING.

THE subscriber regularly informs the citizens of the borough and county of Clearfield, that he has commenced the above business in this place, where he will be pleased to fill all orders in his line, on the shortest notice and in the best manner.

THOMAS ROBINS.

Dec. 26, 1845.

2000 weight of good Kroc Coffee just received by C. KRATZER.

Dec. 26.

DE MOLAY, NO. 100.
CLEARFIELD, PA., Jan. 2, 1846.

Temperance Meeting.

The Clearfield Washingtonians will hold a meeting in the court house on Monday evening the 5th inst. A general attendance is requested.

WM. RADEBAUGH, Secy.

Jan. 2.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania convenes at Harrisburg on Tuesday next, 6th inst.

Our political department is again embellished with original productions. Both authors have hitherto appeared in our columns, and we can see an evident improvement in them. They have only to properly cultivate their talents to make agreeable and sensible writers.

THE PICTORIAL MESSENGER.—Alexander's Messenger of last week exhibits a figure—being double-manoon size, and containing from 25 to 30 engravings, representing various historical, biographical, and comical incidents. It is intended as a Christmas present to the patrons of that paper.

A large portion of our paper is occupied with Mr. Buchanan's letter closing the correspondence on the Oregon question. The room could not be more profitably occupied. Every citizen should thoroughly understand the question; and by reading this letter carefully no one can fail to see that we have a just and honorable claim to the Oregon territory, while the claim of Great Britain is untenable in almost every particular. To have published the letter of the British plenipotentiary, to which this letter is a reply, might, perhaps, have aided the reader's understanding—but by paying particular attention to the quotations, the entire argument of Mr. Buchanan can be traced.

The rumor that we noticed last week, concerning the appointment by President FOLK of the Hon. G. W. WOODWARD to the Supreme Bench, has been confirmed. His nomination was sent to the Senate on the 18th inst., and has no doubt been confirmed before this.

Judge Woodward, we believe, first appeared on

the public stage as a member of the Reform Con-

vention in 1838—in which body he figured as one

of its most active and talented members. In 1842

he was appointed President Judge of this (4th) Ju-

dicial district—which station he filled with dignity

and honor. Last winter he was the regular can-

candidate of the Democratic members of the Legisla-

ture, for United States Senator, but through the

unardonable recreancy of a few democrats, he

was defeated.

He now goes to a higher, more responsible, and

more honorable station—that of a seat on the

Bench of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and

for which station his commanding talents, and thor-

ough knowledge of the institutions of his country,

eminently qualify him.

Our New Judge.

Governor SUSSAK has conferred the appointment of President Judge of the 4th District, in the room of Judge WOODWARD, on FRITHIAN BANKS, Esq., of Lewistown. From our acquaintance with Mr. Banks, we are inclined to believe that this selection will be entirely acceptable to the people of the district, as he is one of the most clever citizens old Milford can boast of—and as to his legal attainments, those who are capable and have had opportunities to judge, pronounce him well qualified.

Like Judge Woodward, Judge Banks was also a

member of the Reform Convention.

4th March Convention.

A large number of committees have already ap- pointed their representatives to the next 4th March Convention to nominate a democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. The February court will afford an opportunity for the democracy of this county to appoint their delegates—two repre- sentatives (in connection with Centre county, and one Senator) in connection with Armstrong, Indiana, and Cambria). The rest of the counties comprising this Senatorial district have already ac- tted, and will, in their choice—which leads the de- cision to Clearfield. Armstrong names James Potts of Cambria, and Cambria and Indiana both recommend Thomas C. McDowell, also of Cambria.

Relations with Mexico.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says—

The despatches received by the government from Mexico are deemed to be of such importance as to render necessary some immediate movements on the part of Congress. Measures will next week be recommended by the President; with a view to the prosecution of our just claims upon Mexico in a speedy issue.

The same writer further says that Horatio the

President of Mexico, will certainly be overthrown

before long; and that, in such event, all diplomatic

negotiations now in progress between the two

countries will be broken off, and the speedy re-

turn of our minister is therefore expected.

In about ten or fifteen days, we may expect

to hear what the British think of President Potts's message. That they will make a great noise and

talk about exterminating the "growing Republic,"

is to be expected, but England will undertake

to maintain her groundless title to Oregon by acts

of aggression, is not at all likely, unless she has en-

tirely forgotten who it is she has to deal with.

STOCKING.—On the night of the 12th ult., the

dwelling house of Mr. McClellan, in Red Bank

township, Clinton county, was consumed by fire,

and three of his sons perished in the flames. It

was an old fashioned double log house, about a

half high. The parents slept down stairs, and the

children up the loft. The father made an ineffect-

ual effort to tear off a portion of the roof, in order to

reach his children, but was prevented by the

flames, and was compelled to leave the death

arms of his boys. J. A. V.

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