Carlisle Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY B. HUMRICH.

VOLUME XLVII. CARLISLE, APRIL 8, 1846. NUMBER XXX.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE in the South West angle of the public Square, back of the Court-House

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Dollar and Fifty cents a year IN ADVANCE.
Two Dollars, if paid within the year.
One Dollar for six months.
These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

Advertisements, making fifteen lines or less, will be charged at the rate of Fifty cents for one insertion.—three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers will be charged at the following rates:

One Column, with the paper, for one year,	$25
Half a column, do. do.	$13
Two Squares, with quarterly changes,	$10
Business Cards, with the paper,	$5

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Such as Handbills, Blanks, Circulars and every other other description of Printing, executed handsomely and expeditiously, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Cards.

CORNEIL & M'CLURE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to them in the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. Offices, one door west of the Jail, East High street, Carlisle, and next door to Rheinhardt & Hoover's Drug Store, Shippensburg.
April 24, 1844. tf-96

JOSEPH KNOX,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (late of Pittsburg, Pa.,) will practice in the Courts of Cumberland and the adjoining counties. Office on West High street, next door to J. Hamilton, Esq.
Carlisle, October 8, 1845

CHARLES B. PENROSE,
Late Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States,

WILL practice Law in the several Courts of Lancaster County.—Office in South Queen Street, lately occupied by John R. Montgomery, Esq.
June 18, 1845.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR,
Attorney at Law.

OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few doors below J. H. Graham, Esq.
July 16, 1845.

DR. L. C. ROOMS,
DENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as *Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c.*, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full set. Office on Pitt street, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Rooms will be absent from Carlisle the last ten days, in each month.
June 11, 1845.

DOCTOR J. D. KEPLER,
Homeopathic Physician.

OFFICE: Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman.
Carlisle April 9, 1846.

THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL!
Fronting on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road.
CARLISLE, PA.

LATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foulk, has just been taken by the subscriber. It is newly furnished and has been thoroughly repaired. Passengers in the cars, strangers, travellers and visiters to Carlisle, are invited to call.

Terms moderate, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the establishment.

J. A. WINROTT.
Carlisle, April 16, 1845.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, that small but handsomely located FARM, containing **13** ACRES and 88 perches, of excellent Limestone Land, situate within the limits of the borough of Carlisle, about a quarter of a mile south of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, and in full view of the U. S. Garrison.—The improvements are a good two story plastered STONE HOUSE, with a Barn and other out buildings, together with a Cider Press, and an improved mill for grinding apples, with a good metal horse power attached to it. Also a thriving young APPLE ORCHARD, containing the choicest grafted varieties, together with a variety of other fruit trees.—The place is in a fine state of cultivation.

This property is very handsomely situated and presents rare inducements to any one who desires to retire to the country, being in close proximity to the borough of Carlisle, where every facility for education is offered by Dickinson College and other male and female Schools of the best character. Persons desiring to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, on the premises or address him by letter at Carlisle.

He also offers for sale 84 acres of Mountain Land, lying on the South side of the North Mountain, about 5½ miles from Carlisle.

DAVID SHROM.
March 4, 1846.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE subscriber has now and will constantly keep on hand all kinds of LUMBER, such of White Pine Boards, Planks, Scantling, Shingles Shingling and Plastering Laths, &c. all of which will be sold at the river prices, with the addition of hauling, for Cash, at the Warehouse of

WILLIAM B. MURRAY.
Carlisle, November 5, 1845.

Vegetable Cough Candy.

THIS Candy in its present form is made entirely of vegetable matter, and possesses all the qualities requisite, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The subscribers are enabled from the unparalleled success of the candy, to say it has been of infinite service to those afflicted with the above complaints.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Stephenson and Mehaffey. jy11

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

I HAVE just received a lot of Ponty and Moore' celebrated Centre draught

Self-Sharpening PLOUGHS,

which shall sell at Philadelphia prices, with the addition of the freight.

WM. B. MURRAY.
April 30.

Pine Oil and Lard Lamps.

JUST received an addition to my stock of Pine Oil and LARD LAMPS, Lamp wick and Lamp Glasses of various kind, suited to different kinds for Stores, Shanties, Mills and Parlors furnished on moderate terms. Pine Oil kept constantly on hand and for sale by HITNER.
Feb. 11, 1846.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED from the subscribers a large and choice variety and quality just received and for sale at the Drug Store of STEPHENSON & MEHAFFEY.
Carlisle, February 18, 1846.

Dry Goods, &c,

NEW STORE

A. RICHARDS & CO.,

HAVE opened a store in Main street, of the village of PLAINFIELD, in the house now occupied by Col. John Wynkoop.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low for cash, country produce or approved credit. Being thankful for past favors, we hope for a continuance of the same by our friends in this vicinity.

A. RICHARDS & CO.
Plainfield, March 18, 1846.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber, thankful to his friends and the public in general, for the support they have given him in his line of business, takes this method of informing them that he has just received, and is now opening, a large and splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of superior Black and Blue Black Wool dye Cloths; Invisible Green; Cadet; Blue and Gray Cloths; Diamond and plain Beaver Cloths; Buckskin, Tweed Cassimeres; Double-Milled Blue and Black Cassimeres; super plain, barred and striped Sattinetts, from 37 cents to $1,00 per yard. Paramette Cloths; Indiana do. plain barred and striped Alpaca Cashmere do. cos. Bombazines red, white and yellow Flannels, Calicoes from 6 1-4 to 18 3-4 cents per yard; bleached Muslin, from 6 1-4 to 13 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 9-4 bro. Muslin. Checks Ticking, Canton and Dorskin Flannels. Linsy wolsey, horse blankets, Mackinaw do. Kentucky Jeans, Drillings, colored cambric; paper muslins; Thibet; Mousche-laine; Alpacca; Broache, damask, blanket and cotton shawls; edging, insertings, and laces; Swiss, jaconett, book and Cambric Muslins. Bishop's brown long Lawn; linen cambric Handkerchiefs; Irish Linnens; Black Italian Cravats; Fancy barred silk do. stocks, suspenders, black cotton, mourning, cashmere and Alpacca stockings, Gloves, Mitts, worsted Caps, Vestings, glazed Fur, seal, Velveteen and Cloth Caps.

Also—A fresh supply of GROCERIES AND SPICES of all kinds, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash, at the old stand in North Hanover street, one door below Messrs. Myers & Haverstick's Drug Store.

HENRY ANDERSON.
Carlisle, October 1, 1845.—tf.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
CHEAP GOODS. CHEAP GOODS.
THE CHEAP CORNER CAN'T BE BEAT.

JOHN GRAY & SON return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage extended towards them, and respectfully announce that they have just returned from Philadelphia with a cheap, choice and fresh selection of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE and NOTIONS—of all kinds, which they will sell as cheap as any house in the county—being determined to take for their motto: "Small profits and quick sales." We would say to all, whether they be purchasers or not, give us a call before buying elsewhere, for we are convinced that you will not go from the store disappointed. Remember our store is on the corner south of the Post Office, and directly opposite the Second Presbyterian church and Bellsfield Hotel.

Carlisle, January 28, 1846.

NEW GOODS.
More Bargains at CLIPPINGER'S

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia a fresh assortment of Seasonable Goods to which he would invite the attention of purchasers. Among the goods just received are

A splendid assortment of new style Prints,
Second mourning Prints,
Bonnet Satin and Ribbons, fashionable style,
Latest style Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats,
Superior Satin Vestings.

The above goods will be sold at exceedingly low prices by J. A. CLIPPINGER.
Shippensburg, Feb. 11, 1846.

NEW GOODS.

ANDREW RICHARDS has just received and is now opening at his old stand, corner of the public square and South Hanover st. a new and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS.

staple and Fancy, consisting in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Linens, Gambroons, Summer Cloths, Vestings, Silks, Bombazines, Bearings, Lawns, Crape and Mous de Laines, Swiss Cambries, Jackinet, and all other kinds of Muslins, Calicoes, Shawls; Checks, Ticking, Velvet Cords, Cotton goods of all descriptions, Carpet chain and Cotton, Yarn, Umbrellas, Parasols, Sunshades, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO, A choice and well selected stock of Groceries, consisting in part, of Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Tobacco, Spices, &c.

ALSO, Crockery, Glass and Queensware of ouvari descriptions and qualities, together with numerous other articles comprising a complete and general assortment—all of which he offers for sale at very low prices for cash.

Carlisle, January 7, 1846.

MORE AUCTION BARGAINS.
AT OGILBY'S!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and is now opening one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes that has been brought to Carlisle for many years. The holidays are coming and now is your time to lay out your money to advantage. My stock comprises every thing in the way of Cloths, Cassimers, Woolens, Silks, Cashmeres, Velvets, Calicoes, &c, from the most costly in quality, to prices lower than ever. The public is invited to call at the old stand, East Main street, four doors below the Market House and opposite Martin's hotel.

dec 10. CHARLES OGILBY.

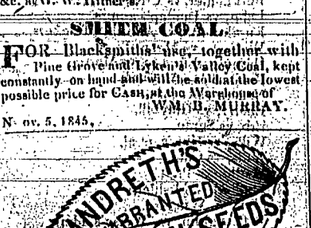
FANCY GOODS.

JUST received a great variety of Fancy Goods such as Breast Pins, Bracelets, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c. G. W. Hitner's.

SHELL COAL.

FOR Blacksmiths use, together with Pine Grove and Lykens Valley Coal, kept constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest possible price for Cash, at the Warehouse of

WM. B. MURRAY.
Nov. 5, 1845.



FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received from Mr. D. LANDRETH of Philadelphia, a large and general supply of GARDEN SEEDS, comprising every variety in general use, and warranted fresh and genuine.

Feb. 18. J. ELLIOTT.

JUST received an additional stock of Goods, at the old stand of A. RICHARDS & CO.
Carlisle, March 18, 1846.

Poetry.

[From Boz's new paper, "The Daily News."]

VOICES FROM THE CROWD.

"WAIT A LITTLE LONGER."

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray
Of the good time coming.
Cannon balls may aid the truth,
But thought's a weapon stronger;
We'll win our battle by its aid;—
WAIT A LITTLE LONGER.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The pen shall supersede the sword,
And right, not might, shall be the lord,
In the good time coming.
Worth, not birth, shall rule mankind,
And be acknowledged stronger;
The proper impulse has been given,—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming boys,
A good time is coming:
War in all men's eyes shall be
A monster of iniquity,
In the good time coming.
Nations shall not quarrel then,
To prove which is the stronger;
Nor slaughter men, for glory's sake;—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time is coming;
Hateful rivalries of creed
Shall not make their martyrs bleed,
In the good time coming.
Religion shall be shorn of pride,
And flourish all the stronger;
And charity shall trim her lamp;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
And a poor man's family
Shall not be in misery,
In the good time coming.
Every child shall be a help,
To make his fight arm stronger;
The happier he, the more he has;—
Wait a little longer

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
Little children shall not toil,
Under, or above, the soil,
In the good time coming
But shall play in healthful fields,
Till limbs and mind grow stronger;
And every man shall read and write;—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The people shall be temperate,
And shall love instead of hate,
In the good time coming.
They shall use, and not abuse,
And make all vice the stronger;
The reformation has begun;—
Wait a little longer

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
Let us and I all we can,
Every woman, every man,
The good time coming.
Smallest helps, if rightly given,
Make the impulse stronger;
'Twill be strong enough for a day—
WAIT A LITTLE LONGER!

Miscellaneous.

"DEACON PICKLE PICKLEBERRY'S" LETTER.

The following letter is worth the price of a years subscription to any newspaper. It relates to the career of a young man, born in Litchfield, Ct., who emigrated to the far West, pedagogued there a while, became a lawyer next, was subsequently joined in the holy bands of wedlock with Miss Fawn Greenbrier, and a plantation and seventeen negroes, afterwards served two sessions in the legislature, and finally made a long stride into Congress. When old Deacon Pickle Pickelby was advised of this last good fortune of his hopeful son, he devoted an entire day in writing the following letter:

To the Hon. Jabez Pickleby:

DUTIFUL SON:—By the blessing of Providence you be despoily prospered in this world. Your poor old daddy when he was a boy, had but little skullin, but good moral instruction was meted out to him. I was taught to train up a child in the way he should go, and I did it, but I never expected to see him in the Federal kongress. Jabez my son, don't be proud and lifted up, for there is no knowing what you may cum to. You have heard tell of Arron Burr and Benedict Arnold.—Your mother's rumity pains are better and I have put a new flutter wheel into the mill.—Seth Phelps has married Nabby Dobbs; he had tu du it to avoid costs. There has been a fine crop of garden sass and buck wheat this year.

I must admonish you agin temtation in the Federal city. They dow tell me that it is a Babylon of a place, and that kongris men never mind pains and penalties, and drink nigh on tew gallons blackstrap, or sumthing stronger every day of their lives, and go tu theatre and other carnalities. Dew for mercy's sake Jabez, eschew evil company. I bought a new eal skin quiu as soon as I heard you was married and going to kongress, for I kalkilated you would bring your rich maum hum to see our folks. Your mother has put up bran new curtins tu the spare bed in the parlor, and squirmed ribbens all around 'em. She has got tew strings of blue and white bird's eggs hanging under the taking glass, and the brassbad-irons skowered up so that you can see your face in um.

When you git to the Federal city, dew try to give sumthing to the widders and orfins of soldiers and sailors, that lost agin the Britons. I have got your grandfather's three cornered scraper, blue coat and bluff facins, his tew edged sword, and Pon kon have 'em to wear in kongress. Your mother has darned up all the moth holes in the coat so that she thinks it looks jest as new as it did when leftenant Pickleby wore it in the battle of White Plains.

I shall send you by mail a new pair of blue mixed stockings and a pair of nit suspenders that are kinder easy for a pollytishun to squirm about in. Your mother would send you a pot of pickles and a cheese, but the stage driver says its agin the law. Read your bible, Jabez, studdy the laws of Moses, and don't repeal any on 'em; mind the ten commandments in and the Lewyth likewise, and dont sell the birthright of the yankee nation for a mess of potash; and the day may dun when you will be a minister of a penitentiary, or a secretary of legation.

I am your dutiful father,
PICKLE PICKLEBY.

☞ The suit of clothes which Washington wore when he delivered his Inaugural Address, was manufactured in a woollen factory in the city of Hartford, and the first of the kind ever established in that section. It was established "it is said in the 1760's sometime."

☞ A certain Judge in Vermont used to charge the jury that things were doubtful before were very doubtful.

Miscellaneous.

From the Richmond Whig.

"WHERE IS HENRY CLAY?"

The U. S. Gazette, in answer to the question flippantly put by some opponent of Harry of the West, makes an excellent reply, which we regret to have mislaid. The Gazette thinks they will have occasion to ask hereafter, in many an anxious crisis, as well as well as now, in the undisturbed condition of our foreign affairs, "Where is Henry Clay?" If any thing more is necessary to answer the question, we will try to gratify the curiosity of the inquirer.

"Where is Henry Clay?" At present, sir, he is in New Orleans, pursuing with that system and energy for which he is distinguished, the duties of his profession. You will be glad to learn that, though an old man, time deals kindly with his constitution, and that the winter of advancing years, while it scatters snow flakes upon his brow, has not chilled the genial fountain of his generous heart. His frame is still erect, his footstep firm, and that same frank, noble and expressive face continues still the faithful image of his fearless soul.

A few days since the people of N. Orleans were assembled in a spacious church to witness the inauguration of their new Democratic Governor. There was a great crowd.—Statesmen, orators and men in office attended. There were beauty, wealth and fashion; military pomp and civic display congregated to do honor to the Governor elect. In the midst of this gorgeous scene, a door is gently opened. An aged citizen, in a plain garb, unattended and alone, quietly enters. Instantly, and as if by some electric impulse, the whole audience started to their feet!—The rafters ring with their enthusiastic shouts. The old man becomes the centre of a thousand burning eyes. *There* was HENRY CLAY!

"Where is Henry Clay?" We said he was in New Orleans—but no, that is a mistake. He is not there alone. In the frozen mountains of the North, in the vast prairies of the West, in the crowded cities of the East, in the sunny plains of the South, go ask the question, "Where is Henry Clay?" and a million hands will be clasped upon warm hearts, and a million voices answer, HERE! Tell us not that he is out of office; that he is a defeated candidate; that he can never attain the imperial purple. It may all be true, but here, deep in the breasts of a patriotic people, he has an empire more powerful and enduring than any office on earth could give. We love the MAN, and in loving him, we feel that we love our country, truth, honor, courage—all that can ennoble the human race. We love him in the bright noontide of his fame. We love him now even more, as his glorious sun, every cloud of calumny vanishing from before his face, goes down in calm and majestic beauty. Alas for the country, when that luminary descends, and the shadows of night close upon the scene, with nothing to irradiate its gloom but the feeble light of the glow-worm politicians like

"Where is Henry Clay?" Above and beyond the reach of his unforgiving foes. His history is indentified with that of his country. She will point with pride to the statesman who has twice saved the Republic from the yawning vortex of civil discord. Future patriots, which assailed by persecution, and tempted to despair, will remember the unshrinking fortitude of Henry Clay, in the face of desperate opposition—how, in the forefront of the fight, trod that man of mark, his head towering above the conflicting hosts, his broad breast the target for every foe, while the poisoned arrows of vindictive adversaries rattled in vain upon the bright shield of his spotless fame. The Republic will point her young men to his example. Poor, friendless and unknown, they will recall his early career—how in obscurity his young days were passed: like some gem hidden deep under the ocean waves, and tossed and buffeted by many any an angry billow, but brought at last from its concealment, and after being polished and made more brilliant by the rude assaults of adversity, placed as the crowning pearl in the diadem of the country's glory.

"Where is Henry Clay?" Future ages will give the answer, pointing to the highest name upon the scroll of American statesmen—Where then will be his traducers?—Where the petty politicians who now fume and fret upon the stage of public affairs, endeavoring to carry a continent upon their Lilliputian shoulders? Echo will answer, *"where?"*—Their very names will have passed into oblivion, or if they are remembered, it will only be to grimson the cheek of posterity with the thought that for them, and such as them, an immortal patriot, world renowned for his wisdom and virtue, was ostracised and condemned.—*Richmond Whig.*

STUDY A CHILD'S CAPACITIES.

If some are naturally dull, and yet strive to do well, notice the effort, and do not censure the dullness. A teacher might as well scold a child for being near-sighted, as for being naturally dull. Some children have a great verbal memory, others are quite the reverse. Some minds develop early, others late. Some have great powers of acquiring, others of originating. Some may appear stupid, because their true spring of character has never been touched. The dunce of the school, may turn out in the end the living, progressive, wonder-working genius of the age. In order to erect the best spiritual influence, we must understand the spirit upon which we wish to exert that influence. For with the human mind we must work with nature, and not against it. Like the lear of the nettle, if touched one way, it stings like a wasp; if the other, it is soft as thistle down. If we would do justice to the human mind, we must find out its peculiar characteristics, and adapt ourselves to its individual wants. In conversation on this point with a friend who is now the principal in one of our best grammar schools, and to whose instruction I look back with delight—"Learn names," said he, "are quite two; let me tell you a little incident, which bears upon the point. Last summer I had a girl who was exceedingly behind in all her studies. She was at the foot of the division, and seemed to care but little for her book. It so happened, that as a relaxation, I let them at times during school hours unite in singing. I noticed that this girl had a remarkably clear, sweet voice, and I said to her, 'Jane, you have a good voice, and you may lead in the singing.'—She brightened up, and from that time her mind seemed to be more active. Her lessons were attended to, and she soon gained a high rank. One day as I was going into the school-room with a school-mate, I overheard Jane say to her companion, 'Well Jane, I shall try now, and not stand the last any more, for if you do, Mr. Abbott will think you are dull, as he does me.' The beginning of that young girl's education was the beginning of her success. We do not know why it is, she replied, but now what she told me the other day," said her companion,

Congressional.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Sayings and Doings at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1846.

Mr. Houston, the other Senator from Texas, appeared this morning, was sworn in, and took his seat. The two Senators then drew for the classes into which they should be placed. Mr Rusk drew the class which goes out in 1851, and Mr. Houston the class which goes out in '47.

After the despatch of some morning business, the resolution offered some time since by Mr. J. M. Clayton, calling on the President for any further correspondence that may have taken place on the Oregon question came up when Mr. Webster rose and, to the surprise of Senators and others, *read* some remarks upon the subject. His object evidently was, to define his position upon this question before the country, and in doing so, he had thought it prudent to commit what he had to say to paper in order that he should neither be misunderstood nor misrepresented and in order too, that he might be clear and explicit.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

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 that 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 every thing likely to influence its judgments; 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 expected 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 relief, but the means either of defence against attack, or of making an attack. It sounds not altogether friendly and pacific. A doubt exceedingly whether, under present circumstances, notice would hasten negotiation, and yet such are those circumstances, that the one may be as much in confidence in suffering still as in going forward.

The truth is, that the embarrassment arises from the extreme intentions and opinions put forward by the President, in his inaugural address and elsewhere, and in his message last December. But for those, notice would have been authorized by both Houses without much opposition, and received by England as a friendly act, following the recommendation of the notice coupled with the President's repeated declarations that his title was clear, and a fear, lest, by these very declarations, he might have diminished the value of the right in the estimation of the country. And well it might. And if notice were required, in order to enable the President to push those extreme claims to any and every result, then notice ought to be refused by Congress, unless Congress is ready to support these pretentions 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 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 like 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 endeavor 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 the 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 northwestern 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 would not, 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 favor 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 degrees, 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 the Rocky Mountains, and has been 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 this line of boundary is to run "indefinitely west," others saying, in terms, that it extends "to the northwestern 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 deg.

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 "northwestern ocean," then it leaves on our side the valley of the Columbia, to which, in my judgment, our title is unattainable 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 neighboring 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 feeling 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 how the matter stands, and I see it to be my duty to act. If we can act peacefully, in removing the great evils instituted on both sides by the pendency of this unfortunate, disturbing, and dangerous controversy, a heads-feel made to all parties.

It is not a case in which either Government should stand on matters of form or etiquette. The interests at stake are too momentous for that. It is not humiliation to any one government even to make some considerable advance to the other, in readiness to do at once what it sees must be done, ultimately. Much more delicate and important questions have been settled by negotiation, and prudence rules the hour, and at these two great nations be resolved to the full enjoyment of their vast, useful and responsible intercourse.

When Mr. Webster sat down, Mr. Allen rose and spoke with great vehemence. He alluded to the long experience and high standing of Mr. Webster before the country, and the great weight his remarks would have on that account. He also spoke of the *extraordinary pains* he had taken on this occasion not to be mistaken, and the solemnity of his manner. The experience of the Senator as a public speaker, his great ability, &c., were such that he did not on ordinary occasions use copious notes, as he had done on the present. Mr. A. then stated the several points of Mr. W.'s remarks, as I have above stated them, and commented as he went along, with no little heat and emphasis.

Mr. Webster replied very briefly to him. It was true, as the Senator had remarked, that he had expressed himself on this subject with *premeditated precision*; it was an important question, and was entitled to the most serious and deliberate consideration; and he thought if some other would take a little more pains to speak with precision and caution, it would detract nothing from their reputation for wisdom and discretion.

Mr. Allen had insinuated that the proposed delay was for the purpose of hearing by the next steamer from England, in order that it might be known whether Queen Victoria was smiling or panting at what was done here.—To this Mr. Webster replied that Queen Victoria would smile much less at what has or may take place on this side of the house, than at what has or may take place on the other.

Mr. Allen had also remarked upon what Mr. W. had said about public opinion in England and this country, and represented Mr. Webster as receding, step after step, until public opinion in England would claim the whole of Oregon, and also being willing to give up a portion of the territory south of 49. Mr. Webster restated what he had said, and asked Mr. Allen if he did not believe it?—Mr. Allen said no. Mr. Webster repeated that he had said that England must not expect to come south of 49 deg. It appeared to him as clear as the sun at noon day, that there is a tendency in the public opinion of both nations to settle down upon the basis of 1826.

Mr J. M. Clayton said that in offering this resolution he had no desire to embarrass the Executive. He had supposed that if the information sought were obtained, it would be found to be essentially pacific in its character, and might induce some to vote for the notice who, would not, perhaps, otherwise vote for it. As to himself, he had long thought the notice ought to be given; he thought so because the Convention of 1827 took us up to 49, so that we cannot acquire title to the country by settlement. Our citizens were now emigrating there in great numbers, and he wished them to acquire titles by the settlement of the country. He would vote for the notice to the end that we may more effectually assert our just rights to the country. He would vote for Mr. Crittenden's proposition, with Mr. Johnson's slight modification. He had a word to reply to Mr. Allen. He (Mr. A.) had accused us of embarrassing the Oregon question. How so? It was no party question; there were many in favor of the notice on this side of the Senate as on the other. He thought the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky much more acceptable to the Executive, or at least respectful to him, than that of the House. That was a commandy this left it to the discretion of the President.

The House went into Committee of the Whole immediately after meeting upon the deficiency appropriation bill, which was passed. It appropriates about $2,000,000 to make up deficiencies chiefly occasioned by the army being sent to Texas. After rising and passing the bill, the House went again into committee & took up the SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Mr. C. B. Smith, of Indiana, moved to amend the bill so as to require government to receive the notes of specie paying banks in payment of government dues, and supported his motion in a very able and caustic speech, in which he reviewed the financial policy of the Loco Foco party for the last fifteen years, their war upon the currency and upon business, their shiftings and doublings, turnings and twistings, their marches and counter-marches, and changing fronts, and their monstrous humbuggery and deception upon this subject. He also gave a history of the Treasury scheme—read Niles's and Clay's opinions against it, and the votes of the present chairman of the committee of ways and Means (McKay) and of the Committee that reported it (Cramer) against it.

The debate was continued by Mr. WISE of Virginia, Mr. HOLMES of South Carolina, Mr. HOWARD of Indiana, and Mr. LEAKE, of Va.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

SMALL FARMS vs. LARGE.—Small farms are certainly more closely improved than large ones, and while the fertility of the soil is thereby increased, the remuneration, the net gain, is in the inverse ratio to its size, when compared with large ones of equal fertility. I am clearly of the opinion of a friend of five hundred acres, who once told me that the best policy is to do with it as Solomon advised, when the child was claimed by two mothers—cut it in halves. And if he cannot well divide it, or cultivate it himself, he had better give it away, or sell to actual settlers as fast as he can. A vast portion of the debts for which agriculturists are found, arises from the purchase of unhealthy locations, or from the ambition of adding to the once possessions of a farm, which, when cultivated, might be labored by the then entire force of the family. Had I my time to live over again, I would not add an additional acre to my patrimonial estate.