

Huntingdon, May 7, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

OFFICES: Philadelphia—Number 59 Pine street. Baltimore—S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. New York—Number 160 Nassau street. Boston—Number 10 State street.

To use the expression of a loco-foco editor when the returns were unfavorable to his party, "the returns from Virginia come in scattering."—They are collected enough, however, now as they were then, to enable those who choose to see, which is the gaining party. The loco-foco gain is decisive.

We noticed in our last, the arrival of the Calcedonia, and gave a brief synopsis of the news brought by her. The papers brought by that Steamer, contain the following

Important Debate on Oregon.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 4th.—Midnight. Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords introduced the subject of the Oregon territory, in order to elicit from the Government some information as to our relations with the United States upon this question and the course it was intended to pursue in case Congress, acting upon the expressed opinion of the President, should proceed to take possession of the country, or to annex it to the United States.

My Lords, I wish also to state that our position is precisely such as it has been for the last eighteen years, with respect to our rights, and the treaty which was made in 1827, renewing of rather confirming the treaty of 1818, which was for ten years. The treaty of 1827 continued that treaty for an indefinite period, but with the provision that either party might terminate it by a year's notice.

The noble lord has by no means expressed any censure of the mode of proceeding that Her Majesty's Government may have adopted in this matter; at the same time, I have seen in other places some intimation, some apprehension of too great concessions, of a total abandonment of what is called "the high tone."

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My Lords, I consider war to be the greatest folly, if not the greatest crime of which a country could be guilty, if lightly entered into, and I agree with an honorable writer who said that if a proof were wanted of the deep and thorough corruption of human nature, we should find it in the fact that war itself was sometimes lawful. (Cheers.) It is the duty and I am sure it is the inclination of Her Majesty's Government to preserve peace; at the same time there are limits which must not be passed; and I say that without attaching too much weight to questions of honor, for I think, fortunately for this country, that we need not be very sensitive on these matters—it is not for God knows, to seek the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," or anywhere else; our power, our character, and position are such as to enable us to look with indifference on that of which other countries might be, perhaps, more jealous; but our honor is substantially property that we can certainly never neglect, and most assuredly we may owe to ourselves and to our posterity to adopt a course contrary to all our desires—to all our inclinations.

I am bound to say that I think the late President took somewhat too favorable a view of the state of the negotiation when he made that answer to the Senate. At the same time, as an indication of a desire to bring it to an amicable termination, such a declaration of opinion must be highly satisfactory. My lords, in a fortnight after the delivery of this answer to the address of the Senate, the new President made the inaugural speech referred to by my noble friend. I wish

to observe that this speech is not an address made to Congress—it is a speech made to the public. The Congress not being sitting, no speech of the kind could be made by the President of the United States without drawing towards it the most serious attention. Nevertheless, it does not possess the importance of an official document, nor can it be regarded as forming part of legislative proceedings. I do not undervalue its importance; but I must observe, that it has not quite the character of an address made to Congress as the foundation of any legislative measure. I have already mentioned that that declaration of the late President is the last act of which we have any knowledge as far as the negotiation is concerned.—The new President had no ministry at the time he made his speech. His administration was not formed, and no communication had taken place between Her Majesty's Ministers and any Government of the United States, since the resignation of the late President and of his administration. We therefore stand precisely in the position in which we stood at the time of the answer of the late President, with the exception of such a character as the relation may have received from the speech pronounced upon his inauguration by the new President.

Should it be otherwise, I can only say that we possess rights which in our opinion are clear and unquestionable, and, by the blessing of God, and with your support, those rights we are fully prepared to maintain. The noble earl resumed his seat amidst loud and general applause.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 3.—Lord Ashburton entered into a defence of the late treaty with the United States, which had been attacked a few nights before in the House of Commons, by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. He was charged with having given up the Madawaska settlements and yet, on more than one former occasion, the very parties who attacked him themselves offered to give up those very Madawaska settlements. His noble friend, Lord John Russell, had said, that the last act of his, before quitting office, was to thank Lord Sydenham for refusing to give up the Madawaska settlements, although such refusal had put a stop to a treaty in all other respects accomplished. Now, he had great respect for the noble lord, who was utterly incapable of stating what he did not believe to be true; but the fact was, that there was no foundation for the statement, no treaty having been entered into between Mr. Webster and Lord Sydenham, and the only solution of the difficulty was, that his noble friend must have dreamed of that which he had stated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 4, Midnight.—In the House of Commons Lord J. Russell, on reading the order of the day for going into committee of supply, called the attention of the House to that part of the message of the President of the United States which related to the Oregon. The President of the United States had made a peremptory claim to all this territory, and had called upon the citizens of the United States to go forth with their wives and children to take possession of it. Now, Columbia was become of more importance each succeeding year. The government ought, therefore, to insist on a speedy solution of this question; for there was danger lest the citizens of the United States should disturb British subjects in the enjoyment of their property on the Oregon, and should thus produce a collision between the two Governments. He was not prepared to say that Great Britain should abate any of her just pretensions, nor where she should draw the line between the Americans and ourselves.—He thought, however, that we could not accede to a proposal less than that made by Mr. Canning in 1827, with any regard to our own interests.

He had heard it said that the value of this territory was a matter of indifference to us, but it was not a matter of indifference to us whether we should yield any portion of our territory to what he must be permitted to call a blustering announcement. It was not a matter of indifference to us, that the means of communication between Columbia on the one hand, and our possession in India and China on the other, should be surrendered to a foreign power. It was not a matter of indifference to us that the tone and character of England should be lowered in any transaction which we carried on with the United States. He should have abstained from entering into this question if it had been left as a diplomatic question between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Buchanan, as the agents of the British and American Governments; but as it had been taken out of their hands, he could do what the Minister of the Crown was precluded by his position from doing—he could state to the people of England what were their rights. Having made that statement, he would leave the whole matter in the hands of the Government, and he had no doubt that they would consult the interests of the country and the honor of the Crown.

Sir Robert Peel could not be surprised, and should not feel regret, that the noble Lord had taken the course which he had pursued. He was of opinion that whilst these matters were pending in negotiation between the two Governments, it was politic to abstain from exercising the right of discussion on subjects calculated to excite popular feeling, unless there were cogent reasons to the contrary. If the noble Lord had thought it right to depart from that course on this occasion, he ought not to be held responsible for the consequences; for it appeared that this question had been withdrawn from the cognizance of those to whom it had been intrusted, and that a popular appeal had been made to the passions of the people in the United States by those who ought to have discountenanced such an appeal. The noble Lord had said, that a Minister of the Crown spoke on such a question as the present under a responsibility to which he (Lord J. Russell) was not liable. That was undoubtedly true, and he should therefore abstain from following the noble Lord through his statement, as he could not do so without implying opinions from the expression of which he ought to abstain. He felt, however, that it was open to him to inform the house of the general state of our negotiations with the United States on this question.

In the year 1818 the northern boundary of the possessions of the United States and of Great Britain, westward of the Rocky Mountains, was defined. No agreement was made as to the country beyond the Rocky Mountains; but a convention signed between the two Governments in 1818, which was to continue for ten years, gave a right of joint occupation to the subjects of each country.—In 1824, and again in 1826, Mr. Canning made several attempts to come to an am-

icable adjustment of our respective claims with the American Government. Those attempts entirely failed. At the end of ten years the convention expired. A new convention was framed in 1827, which continued in force for ten years the convention of 1818, with this proviso, that the convention of 1827 should not necessarily terminate by the lapse of time, but should extend beyond the term of ten years, and should terminate after a year's notice from either party, when the rights of both should revive. That was the convention which now affected the territory of the Oregon; Mr. Pakenham, our Minister, had been directed in 1842 to form an amicable arrangement of the claims of the two countries on equitable terms.

He read a message of President Tyler, dated the 31 of December, 1843, for the purpose of showing that he had expressed an equal desire to come to an amicable arrangement. Nay, more, on the 19 of February, 1845, about a fortnight before this inaugural address was delivered by President Polk, President Tyler in reply to an address from the Senate of the United States asking for information relative to the negotiations pending on this question with England, observed—"I have only to say that, as the negotiations are still pending, this information cannot be given. Considerable progress has been made in the negotiations, which have been carried on in an amicable spirit between the two countries, and I hope that it will be speedily brought to an amicable termination." He (Sir Robert Peel) could confirm the language of President Tyler respecting the amicable spirit in which these negotiations had been carried on, but he could not confirm his statement as to the progress of the negotiations, and to his hopes of an amicable termination. On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk made his inaugural address as President. Since that time we had received no communication from our Minister, who had only been able to communicate the message, but had not had time to make any comment on it. The Government of President Polk had been very recently appointed, and no diplomatic communication, as far as he was informed, had taken place with it.

He thought it highly probable that Mr. Pakenham would have continued with the present Government the negotiations which he had commenced with the last; but he had no information on the subject. He trusted that the negotiations would be renewed. At no very distant period they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favorable termination; but if the proposals of the British Government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the Government of the United States to which we could accede, he should not object, on the part of the Government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two Governments. He still hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be made. He must, however, express his deep regret that, while the negotiations were still pending, the President of the United States should, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies than a friendly termination of them. Such an allusion was not likely to lead to such a result as the friends to the real interests of both countries desired. He regretted not only the allusion, but also the tone and temper in which it was made.

As the subject had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that we consider that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the house followed this announcement.

In consequence of an intimation which Sir R. Peel gave at the termination of his speech, that it might be expedient for the house not to express any further opinion at present on this subject, the subject dropped after a declaration from Lord J. Russell that he would not submit any motion on this subject to the house until all the papers connected with it were laid on the table by Her Majesty's Government.

Lord Palmerston then made a short explanation and defence of the observations which he had made on a former evening respecting the Ashburton "capitulation," and replied to the speech made in behalf of it by Lord Ashburton in the House of Lords.

A. K. COLEMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Huntingdon Pa. Office in Main street, two doors East of Mr. Adam Hall's Temperance House.

ISAAC FISHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Has removed to Huntingdon, with the intention of making it the place of his future residence, and will attend to such legal business as may be entrusted to him. Dec. 20, 1843.

T. H. GREER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. SEWELL STEWART, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Buoy's Jewelry establishment. February 14, 1845.—tl.

Alleganza.

We perceive that Tuckerman, one of the best writers of the country, has come forth with a sonnet in the Democratic Review, in honor of the name of 'Allegranza' cast upon this country. We have been looking carefully at this remaining and find that the name for the country does well enough; but travellers abroad are at a loss for a patronymic, (that's a new word,) the term American being so very inclusive. Well, do they mend the matter by calling the country Allegranza? As the term is derived from a geographical lump, about which the people abroad know but little, the poor United States travellers will find that in nine cases out of ten, the people with whom they sojourn, will make a confusion of the geography with the natural history of the country, and call them—the real Americans—call the wandering United States—Allegranzas. The affair is natural, and the difference between Allegranza, the country, and Allegranzas the people, is not half so great as that between Holland and the Dutch. Besides, the scientific men, especially of France, and, we suppose, also of other European countries, have already the association of habitation and animal, in the Allegranza Allegranzensis of Godwin, and other naturalists.

We advise the wisecracks and noodles of Gotham to let alone the name of the country. Any deficiency which may be discoverable will, fifty years hence, be as easily accounted for, as is the absence of wings on the crystals. When the United States shall have spread her dimensions eastwardly to include the Antilles; southwardly, to absorb from Texas to Terra del Fuego; westward to Oregon, including the Guano Islands, and the stream of her power shall

"Surge the north main to the Pole,"

then shall the name of America become a unit, and the title "American," be appropriate and specific. Nootka Sound shall send her copper-colored cannibals to share in the honor of a common designation, and the representatives of the broad-chested, spindle-shanked savages of Magellan will paddle themselves up the Potomac; for their convenience, a part of the Legislative chamber will be supplied with water and boats, instead of floor and chairs, and the wordy war of the fierce "democracy" will become a sort of naumaches—at least it will be an amphibious discussion, in which the ventose qualities of our brethren of the present West, will assist and expedite the locomotive means of the newly admitted members of the extreme South. Then the Myriads of the Frozen Labrador, shall be represented; then Oregon, then Hawiia, then Chili, with the Children Archipelago, shall have upon the streams (floors) of the American Congress, a fair and full representation. Paraguay and Kamschatka and all the land and people, from Bering's Straits to those of Magellan, shall—but we forbear,

"Visions of glory spare our aching sight; Ye unborn ages rush not on our soul."

Auditor's Notices.

The undersigned having been appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, auditor, to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Joseph S. P. Harris, to and among his creditors, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 14th day of June next, where all persons interested are notified to attend.

THOMAS P. CAMPBELL, Auditor. May 7, 1845.

The undersigned having been appointed auditor, by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to report the facts on the exception filed to the account of Randall Alexander and Daniel Teague, Assignees of McGeirell & Rutter, and to state an account, and to report a distribution of the moneys of which the said assignees are chargeable, to and among the creditors of the assignors according to his decision, &c. gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS P. CAMPBELL, Auditor. Huntingdon, May 7, 1845.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets in the hands of Thompson Metlin, administrator of the estate of Thompson Metlin, late of the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Huntingdon, to and among the creditors of said estate, gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the Treasurer's office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 7th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor. Huntingdon, May 7, 1845.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

Country Merchants can sell their Rags for Cash, at the highest market prices, or in exchange for a large assortment of Writing, Printing & Wrapping Papers of various prices. Also, An extensive assortment of figured Wall & Curtain papers, some of which can be sold at half the usual price. Also, a general assortment of all the STATIONERY SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, which will be sold at low prices, by

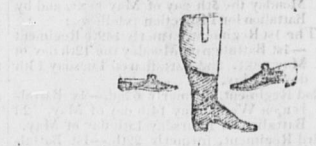
WILLIAM D. PARRISH, Wholesale Dealer, No. 4, North 5th street, 2 doors above Market st. Phila. 3d month 26th day, 1845.—2mo.

CAUTION. I hereby caution all persons from purchasing or meddling with the following described property, which I purchased from John Dougherty, at Constable's sale, on November 21st 1844. Namely 3 Horses, 1 Waggon and Harness.

PATRICK LANG. April 2, 1845.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Attorney at Law—Attends to practice in the Orphan's Court, Stating Administrators accounts, Scrivener, &c.—Office in Dimond, three doors East of the "Exchange Hotel." feb 28, '44.

JUSTICES' Blanks of all kinds, for sale at this Office.



All the newspapers are full of pathetic remedies for coughs, colds, consumption and various other diseases which flesh is heir to. Proceeding from our feeble but all experience teaches that "an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure;" and, having the means of furnishing the former article on short notice. Therefore

Charles S. Black

respectfully informs the good citizens of the borough of Huntingdon, and the public generally, that he still continues the

Boot and Shoe-making

business, at his old stand in Allegheny st. one door west of William Stewart's Store in the borough of Huntingdon, where he has lately received a large assortment of new and fashionable lasts, on which he guarantees to finish his work not only according to the latest styles, but in a workmanlike manner, and according to order.

CHARLES S. BLACK. Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

Dr. J. H. Dorsey

HAVING removed from Williamsburg to Huntingdon, would inform the community that he designs to continue the practice of medicine, and is gratefully thankful for their patronage. A Residence and office formerly occupied by H. Allison, Esq.

S. B. Having been successful in accomplishing the cure of a number of cases, (for which vouchers can be had if required) he feels confident of success in the most obstinate cases, and should he fail in curing no charge will be made.

Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

One Cent Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, residing in the borough of Huntingdon, an indentured apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named

JOHN YOUNG. Said boy is between 17 and 18 years of age; slender made, sleepy head. Had on when he left, an oil cloth cap, cassinet coat and pantaloons—other clothing not recollect ed.

The above reward, but no extra charges will be paid for his apprehension and return—all persons are forbid harboring him at their peril.

THOMPSON R. MILLER. Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

Estate of Henry S. Spang, late of Morris township, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

H. A. SPANG, DR. JESSE WOLF, } Ex'rs. April 23, 1845. Morris tp.

Regimental Orders.

The Volunteers and Militia composing the 3rd Regiment, formerly 29th, 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., are hereby required to form by companies on the 1st Monday, and 5th day of May next, and by battalion for parade and review as follows:

1st battalion will meet at the house of Alexander Lowry, on Friday the 16th day of May, in Water-street—2nd battalion on Saturday the 17th, at the house of Captain William Davison, in Lawville, Sinking Valley.

The law calls for every man to be armed—pay attention to this and bring your arms, or a disregard to this notice may cause you to pay a fine—by order of

ADAM KEITH, Colonel. April 22, 1845.

Regimental Orders.

The Volunteers and Militia composing the 1st (former) 149th Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., are hereby required to form by companies on the 1st Monday, 5th day of May next, and by battalion, for parade and review as follows:

1st battalion will meet at Orbisonia, Cromwell township, on Monday the 12th day of May next. 2nd battalion at Cassville, Cass township, on Tuesday, the 13th of May.

JOHN STEVER, Colonel. 1st Reg., 2nd B., 10th D. P. M. Cass township, April 16, 1845.

CAUTION.

We the subscribers, hereby caution all persons against purchasing, or in any way taking a note given by us to George Smith, of Henderson township, Huntingdon county, dated on or about the 19th day of February last, for three hundred and fifty-five dollars, payable in bloms, in Huntingdon, one hundred days after date—the said judgment note having been obtained from us by fraud and without consideration, and will therefore not be paid, and the law will not compel us to pay it.

SAMUEL FICKES, JOHN FICKES. March 26, 1845.—3r.

LOST.—Was lost of Thursday last, the 27th ult., between Water-street and Hollidaysburg, a letter from Raymond & Cullin, Havre De Grace, Md., to E. Henderson, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing a statement of their account—also, their Note to the said E. Henderson, dated 21st inst. (March) for six hundred dollars, payable in four months, at the Western Bank, Philadelphia. Any person finding said letter, and leaving it with, or enclosing to the Post Master, at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, with the said Note, will oblige the subscriber. Notice of the above loss has been given to the said Raymond & Cullin—also the Western Bank, Philadelphia.

E. HENDERSON. April 2, 1845.