eight cents per pound, on the 400,000 bales consumed by the American manufacturers, they save at least $800,000 in freight, which their British rivals have to pay.

2. The American manufacturer generally buys his cotton immediately from the producer, and thus saves a commission to the cotton importer, which the British manufacturer is compelled to pay, and which is equal to 5 per cent. more. Thus, on the item of cotton alone, the American manufacturer saves at least 11 per cent., which his British rival is obliged to pay.

3. In the cost of flour, used in bleaching and sizing, the American cotton manufacturers use about 30,000 barrels of flour per annum, in bleaching and sizing. In consequence of the high duties on flour, the same quantity would cost the British manufacturer about $3 more per barrel than it costs the American manufacturer. Here is another item of $90,000 in favor of the latter.

4. In the greater cheapness of water-power used by the American manufacturer, as compared with steam, used by his British rival.

5. The American manufacturer has not yet been troubled so much with combinations and turn-outs among the operatives, as the British manufacturer has been.

6. In the greater cheapness of provisions in this country, as compared with their prices in England. To show the advantage which the American manufacturer has over his British rival in this particular, I again copy from Symon's Arts and Artisans, page 70:

Articles of provisions.	Price.	Federal money.
Bread, 26 pounds weight	5 shillings	$1 20
Bacon, per pound	9 pence	18
Potatoes, per bushel	2 shillings	48
Tea or coffee, per pound	5 shillings	1 20
Sugar do	8 pence	16
Butter do	1s. 2d.	28
Cheese do	9 pence	18

Under this head may also be classed the greater cheapness of fuel, oil, and candles.

7. The heavy taxation to which the British manufacturer is subject, and from which the American is exempt. In addition to the heavy taxes on his buildings, fixtures, &c., the British manufacturer is obliged to pay a stamp-tax on every bill, receipt, promissory note, and other paper which he may give in the transaction of his business.

All these circumstances operate greatly in favor of the American manufacturer, and give him great advantage over his British rival; enabling him, beyond all question, to produce his fabrics at a much less cost than the British manufacturer can possibly produce his.

I have before me the estimate of an American manufacturer, (a Mr. Kempton,) furnished a few years since to the committee of the British Parliament, appointed to investigate the factory system of that country, (for which, see Factory Commission Report, Part I—Evidence by Central Board, pages 23, 24,) showing, conclusively, that the American manufacturer can produce his fabrics at a cheaper rate than the British. It follows:

	United States.	England.
Interest on dressing-machine	£2 11s.	£1 12s.
Interest on 12 power-looms	8 6	4 10
Cost per annum of one-horse power	4 10	12 10
Cost of dressing 3,726 pieces	23 9	46 18
Cost of weaving	125 4	156 10
	£163 00	£222 00

Cost of manufacturing in America per piece 10½d
" " " England " 1s 2½d

I will now show, by extracts from letters written by Englishmen, residing at different places abroad, which I copy from Dr. Ure's History of the Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain, that, even so far back as 1834, the American manufacturer successfully competed with the British manufacturer in the markets of the world.

Mr. George Wilson, of Rio Janeiro, writes: "We fear that we shall be under the necessity of reshipping to Rio all the domestics we brought down with us, as the market of Port Allegrè is completely overdrawn by the Americans in this article."

Mr. W. P. Paton reports that there were in the Manilla markets "35,240 pieces of 36 inches wide, and 7,000 pieces of 28 inches wide, gray, of American manufacture; while of the British manufacture, for the same period, there were only 1,832 pieces."

Mr. Gibson, of Aux Cayes, writes, in 1834, "That, in the unbleached domestics, a class of goods of great importance, the Americans were cutting out the British."

Mr. John Heugh, of Malta, writes: "That the Americans had, in a great measure, driven the British article (cotton domestics) from the market."

Mr. Atkinson, of Symrna, writes: "Domestics are a very current article of consumption, but almost 20,000 pieces have arrived, principally from America."

Thus, ten years ago, the American manufacturer was a successful rival of the British in the markets of the world, in the article of domestic cottons. And, at the present moment, he is still more so. He undersells his British competitor in all the markets of Asia as well as of South America. The fabrics of the Stark Mills in Manchester, N. H., have even been exported to England, and sold at a lower rate than the British manufacturer could sell the same article of like quality for, at his own door.

The fact is, the American manufacturer can produce his fabrics cheaper than they can be produced in any other portion of the world. And I have it from the best authority—a leading manufacturer of New England—that the American woollen manufacturer produces a better article of cloth, and at a cheaper rate, than the British, except in the item of dressing and finishing, in which the latter excels the former.

How idle, then, is it to talk of the necessity of a prohibitory tariff to protect a class of men who are able to compete with the whole world in their peculiar business? And, should such men be favored with "protection," which enables them to monopolize the home market, and thus to compel their countrymen to pay for the same article of manufacture 100 per cent. more than the people of England pay, while they sell the same to foreigners for a little more than one half of what they charge their own countrymen? Are laws which favor such practices founded upon the great and unchanging principles of truth, justice, and equity? And is such legislation to be tolerated in a republican government, which repudiates the idea of favored classes and exclusive privileges? Let the American people respond.

In my next number, I shall show who are the protected classes in this country, and shall also explain the principles which affect prices, and show the falsehood and nonsense of the assumption that high duties cause low prices.

BUNDELCUND.

For the Union.

OUR MEANS OF DEFENCE.

A war of aggression will not be waged by the United States. Religion, morality, justice, public opinion, equally oppose it. We have always shown a spirit of forbearance, even when conscious of wrongs sustained, and of the power to redress them. Nothing but this spirit has preserved the peace so long between the United States and Mexico. Whether it can thus operate much longer, is for the 29th Congress to determine. For my own part, were I a member, I should vote for war against Mexico. Forbearance often ceases to be a virtue. It is so in this case; it goes farther—it becomes a vice.

But in a war for the defence of our just rights, what are our means? What are our resources in men, arms, and all the materiel of war, and in its sinew—money?

Our militia, including persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, number nearly, if not fully, two millions. One-tenth of this number is 200,000; one-twentieth is 100,000 men. The latter force would, no doubt, be sufficient for all the demands of a war, even should our antagonist be the most powerful nation on earth.

But how raise this force, and how dispose of it when raised? I would raise it by apportioning it among the States, and requiring each State to furnish its quota by a given day, then to be inspected and mustered by officers appointed for the purpose. None but *efficient* men, healthful, of proper size and activity, and, above all, *having a knowledge of the use of fire-arms*, should be received. When mustered into service, officers should be selected to command them. Up to a certain point—say to and including captains—the officers should be elected by the men, out of their own number; and all subsequent vacancies be filled in the same way. All other officers to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and *all* to be commisioned by him.

This force thus raised, should form *the army of the United States, to serve during the war*. Fully disciplined, it will be a wall of fire around its country, and will be more than a match for any foreign foe, man to man, and gun to gun. It will be divided into all the different classes of troops necessary for the service, such as artillery, cavalry, riflemen, infantry, &c.

To this army, besides the loftier motives of patriotism and honor, I would offer the usual pay, clothing, and supplies; and at the end of the war, or on an honorable discharge, a half section of land, out of any of the vacant territory of the nation.

Pensions to the wounded, and a guarantee of these rewards to the survivors of those who may fall in the service, form the last item in the catalogue of justice and gratitude.

To secure the easy and effectual organization of this force, an enrolment of the militia, a division into sections of twenty each, bound to furnish one suitable soldier, is the simple machinery. If no one in a section shall volunteer for his section, the lots will determine. But a tax upon each member of a class would, in almost every case, be raised to induce some one to represent it; and, generally, this representative would be young, spirited, and active. The classes would sometimes have more than would be wanted, and could furnish aid to classes where they were destitute of suitable persons. Thus the very best kind of *materiel* for an army, furnished by the contributions of the citizens, would start up with a myrmidonian rapidity, and need nothing but arms and discipline to fit them for the combat.

The above is one mode by which this grand result could be certainly achieved. Perhaps it is not the best. The wisdom of Congress will determine that matter after mature consideration.

Our country is rich in all that is necessary for arming and supplying an army. The metals and coal are in superabundance; the mechanical skill to convert them into arms and ammunition is equally abundant. Our armories and arsenals, both public and private, can be multiplied to suit any demand. Our present supplies are by no means contemptible; and every deficiency can be supplied in time for the emergency.

The officers of our regular army, who have acquired skill by education and experience, would then have a noble field for a display of their talents, in preparing this force for the field, in disciplining the new regiments, in carrying on all the operations of the different staff offices of the army, by insuring the prompt supply of all necessaries, and in diffusing through all classes of new officers a knowledge of the details of service. The spirit and zeal which would animate the new regiments would render these labors comparatively easy; and these officers diffused through them would soon "leaven the whole lump."

This plan is substantially the same which was proposed by Mr. Monroe, near the conclusion of the late war, and at that time caused every one to feel confidence that, were the war to continue, we should wage it on very different terms with such an organization. It was believed that a knowledge of that scheme, and a belief in its adoption, had some influence in bringing the treaty of Ghent to a conclusion.

Our naval defence has been so ably enlarged upon by others far better acquainted with its points than I am, that I will not add a word on that subject. Our seamen will never forget the examples and glories of the last war, nor do they need any stimulus to a noble emulation. Although our vessels are at present but few in number, when compared with those of the most boastful maritime nation in the world, our probable antagonist, yet our materials, skill, and capacity for the creation of a navy, are such, that we will soon have ample means for defence on our seaboard; and, by the use of our mercantile and passenger steamers, as ample means of attack on our lake frontier.

The resources of our young and vigorous republic, immense in extent, will be developed as the necessity of the country may require. Let the public mind be convinced that justice, right, and honor require war, and the energies of our free institutions will be put into action with a power and effect that will astonish Europe and the world.

VINDICATOR.

CARPETINGS, CARPETINGS, CARPETINGS, &c.—The subscriber has just received, and offers on the very best terms, Saxony, Brussels, and ingrain carpetings. He names, in part—
500 yards rich Saxony carpetings, superb patterns
500 yards extra super Brussels carpetings, superb patterns
500 yards medium Brussels carpetings, superb patterns
1,000 yards three-ply carpetings, rich patterns
2,000 do. best quality ingrain carpetings
500 do. medium do. do.
10 sets Venetian carpetings, of all the different widths and colors
10 pieces rich printed floor drugget, from 1¼ to 3 yards wide. Together with
100 hearth rugs, some of which are very superior.
Also, floor oil-cloths of every width and description.
The above goods offer inducements rarely to be met with, and are sure to give entire satisfaction.
Nov. 3—3teo2wif R. ESTEP.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscribers have for sale a small farm, beautifully situated about 3 miles from Washington. It contains between 40 and 50 acres, and has on it an excellent frame-house, containing 8 fine rooms, stone cellar, &c.; it has about 140 apple, peach, and pear trees; 6 or 8 acres of excellent meadow land, and two never-failing streams of water through it. It is well adapted for a market garden or the cultivation of fruit. Any one desirous of obtaining a small but desirable farm, in the vicinity of the city, will seldom meet with so favorable an opportunity.
Terms: $500 cash; the balance in one, two, and three years. For further particulars apply to
BOTELER, DONN. & CO.,
Oct. 31—2aw2w Opposite Centre Market.

DANCING ACADEMY.
MR. F. C. LABBE has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, that his Dancing Academy will reopen on Tuesday, 4th November, at his dwelling-house, on Pennsylvania avenue.
Days of tuition—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., for young ladies; from 5 to 7 p. m., for young masters.
N. B. Those ladies and gentlemen who may feel desirous to receive instruction at Georgetown, will please leave their names with Mr. George Holtzman, Union Hotel, or at Mr. L.'s residence in Washington.
Oct. 27—2taw3m [Int. and Georgetown Adv.]

JOHN EARLE, JUN., & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, No. 46 Washington street, Boston,
WOULD respectfully inform their numerous friends and the public generally, that they have received a large supply of most elegant and fashionable cloths, cassimeres, and other goods, which they are prepared to make up in their usual superior style, at short notice, and very low prices, and forward to any part of the United States. The attention of
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, NAVY AND ARMY OFFICERS, and gentlemen in the employ of government, is particularly invited, to many of whom they are already known, and beg to render their grateful acknowledgments for their long-continued patronage.
A liberal credit, as heretofore, will be given.
They have appointed
Ch. De Selding, No. 11, Todd's Buildings, Penn. Av. Washington, D. C.,
their agent, who is duly authorized to receive payments and orders, which will be promptly attended to.
Nov. 1—3tawtf

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 19th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, p. m., we shall sell, in front of the premises, part of lot No. 4, in square No. 533, with the improvements, which are a good two-story brick house, &c.
This property is very desirably located, fronting 22 feet on North C street, between 3d and 4½ streets, and running back about 120 feet to a thirty feet alley. It adjoins the residence of Edward Simms, esq., and is well worth the attention of any one wishing a delightful situation for a private residence.
Terms at sale.
R. W. DYER & CO.,
Nov. 8—eod&dsif Auctioneers.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES of every size and variety—plain, ornamented, and perfumed. Just imported direct from Paris, by
Oct 9 F. TAYLOR

THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 11, 1845.

THE FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL.

We have already stated our conviction that the American *title* to Oregon is sound and perfect up to 54° 40'. We have denied the existence of any *break* in that *title* at the 49th degree. We have said further, that in so far as the negotiations on this subject between the United States and England have been made known, there is, to the best of our recollection, *no argument whatever* which carries our *title* up to 49°, and *there stops*. We made all these statements with due deliberation. We adhere to them, (in spite of all the vague and loose allegations on the matter, which are running the rounds of the whig press,) and we are prepared to sustain them, as stated, by full and conclusive proof.

This being the state of our *title* to Oregon, it seems proper to explain, briefly, how it has happened in past times, that, *as a matter of compromise*, we have offered and urged upon the acceptance of Great Britain the 49th parallel, as a line of limits between herself and us, from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific. We pressed this offer upon England perseveringly from 1814–'15 to 1827–'28. During all that time, our offer of this *compromise* was steadily repelled. In some of our unsuccessful attempts at Oregon legislation, under the stipulation of joint occupancy (as it is called) of 1818, we have also named, as the north limit of our territorial jurisdiction, the same 49th degree.

It is a question of no small interest just now, how all this has come to pass? In what manner, and for what cause, has it so happened that our government, through a quarter of a century, claiming and holding a good title up to 54° 40', has yet been willing to *compromise its difference with England by the line of 49°*. It is, we admit, a perfectly fair question for those to ask, who doubt that our title is clear up to 54° 40', how is it that the line of 49° has been our line of negotiation, and even of attempted legislation, so long, if our title does not terminate at that line?

This question we now propose to answer.

By the treaty of peace with Great Britain of 1783, the *northern* boundary line between the United States and British America was settled, from the source of the river St. Croix, on the northeast, to the Lake of the Woods on the northwest—this lake being about 350 miles northwest of Lake Superior, and then supposed to be but a short distance east of the headwaters of the Mississippi. This line—from the St Croix to the Lake of the Woods—still stands as our boundary, save as it has been changed near its commencement in the northeast, and between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, by the recent Ashburton treaty. Having drawn this boundary as far west as the Lake of the Woods, the same treaty of 1783 stipulated that the boundary line should extend *due west* from the Lake of the Woods, till it should strike the Mississippi, down the middle of which river it was then to continue.

But it was soon made known, that a line drawn *due west* from the Lake of the Woods could not strike the Mississippi. A new line west from that lake was then to be sought and settled. A commission to adjust this and other disputed points of the treaty of 1783, having been stipulated for in a subsequent treaty with England of 1794, negotiations upon the subject were had in the *years following* 1803—*the date, be it observed, of our Louisiana purchase. In these negotiations subsequent to* 1803, *the 49th parallel of latitude was first named as a boundary line between the United States and the British possessions.* The plenipotentiaries and governments were just about agreeing on the line of the 49th deg. as a line of demarcation from the *Lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains, with the express proviso that the agreement should in no way touch the case of territory claimed by either party* WEST OF *those mountains*, when the affair of the Chesapeake occurred, and the negotiations were broken off by the troubles which resulted in the war of 1812. The treaty of peace came in 1814, and brought with it new boundary negotiation. This negotiation, renewed on the old basis of the line of 49 deg., resulted, in 1818, in the establishment of that line from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains as our boundary, and (at the same time, and by the next article of the convention) in the stipulation of *joint occupancy*, (west of the Rocky mountains,) which, by renewal in 1827, still exists.

Such being the history of the line of 49°, so far as our diplomacy and our rights are concerned, the question now arises, *How came that line to be adopted* as the basis of our negotiation *on this* side of the Rocky mountains?

The answer is a strange one. *The line of 49°, which has played such a part in the boundary negotiations between the United States and England, was first thought of, and afterwards negotiated upon, and, as there is little reason to doubt, finally agreed upon as far as the Rocky mountains—solely in consequence of a most singular mistake on the part of both governments.*

We have seen that this line never came into discussion between the United States and England, till after we had purchased Louisiana. After that purchase, it became necessary for us, of course, to ascertain the northern boundary line of our purchase. To find that boundary, which, after the original grant of Louisiana to Crozat by Louis XIV, had been carried far to the north into the region of the Illinois, (as it was called,) then belonging to France under the general name of New France—to settle, we say, the northern boundary of Louisiana, which had thus been carried far to the northward, it became necessary to refer to the treaty of Utrecht, concluded between Great Britain and France in 1713. This treaty of Utrecht contains the following stipulation:

> It is agreed on both sides to determine within a year, by commissioners, to be forthwith named by each party, the limits which are to be fixed between the said Bay of Hudson and the places appertaining to the French. * * The same commissioners shall also have orders to describe and settle, in like manner, the boundaries between the other British and French colonies in those parts.
>
> [2 *Jenkinson's Treaties.*

This treaty was, *in general terms*, confirmed in the treaty of the 10th of February, 1763, between Great Britain, France, and Spain. Under this treaty of Utrecht, commissioners were appointed, as stipulated; *and, by one of the strangest blunders which negotiation has made in modern times, subsequent diplomacy seems to have taken for granted that they performed the duty for which they were appointed, and did run a line of boundary between the French and English possessions; and that the line so run by them was the line of the parallel of 49 degrees.* It is perfectly astonishing to see how this unfounded opinion ran through protocol after protocol, and negotiation after negotiation, and treaty after treaty, till finally it became the basis of special instruction from our government to Messrs. Gallatin and Rush in 1818, and, through them, the basis of our boundary line, as it was by them then settled, along the 49th parallel, from the Lake of the Woods westward to the Rocky mountains.

THE FACT IS NOW WELL ESTABLISHED, THAT, UNDER THE TREATY OF UTRECHT, NO LINE WHATEVER WAS EITHER ADOPTED OR PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OR BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS, AS THE BOUNDARY OF THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS ON THE NORTH, OR OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS ON THE SOUTH.

In fact, no such boundary line was ever run at all. Often as this line was cited and referred to as the basis of subsequent negotiation, it never had any existence whatever till Messrs. Rush and Gallatin drew it in 1818. Till then, a boundary line running along the 49th parallel was just as imaginary in diplomacy, as the parallel itself is imaginary on the surface of the earth.

We believe that all persons conversant with this subject are *now* agreed on this point. But, of course, we do not make these statements without being prepared to present *the proofs* of what we assert. These proofs, amounting to a complete demonstration, we will present in detail whenever they may be wanted to sustain our position. It is enough now to state, on the high authority of Mr. Greenhow, in his most accurate and exhaustive work upon Oregon, that the archives of the Department of Foreign Affairs in France have been searched for any evidence of the adoption of any such boundary line under the treaty of Utrecht, and that no trace of such evidence has been found. To this we may add, that the various English and French publications, written since Mr. Greenhow's work, and in reply to it, and some of them written under the eye of the British government, produce no evidence from the British archives of any such line;—a conclusive proof that no such evidence is to be found there. And, lastly, we may say that the only author who makes mention of the *appointment of any such commissioners* under the treaty of Utrecht, states that their negotiations ceased prematurely in 1722—they having been appointed in 1719. It may be proper to add, that Mr Monroe, when our minister at the court of St. James, in 1804, seems to have been the first American statesman who brought into our negotiations with England this imaginary boundary line of the 49th degree, supposed by him to have been run under the treaty of Utrecht. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Monroe was misled by an old map in his possession, to which reference is made in his correspondence. Meantime, if any of our readers or opponents entertain any doubt on the whole view we have given of this Utrecht line, we refer them to Mr. Greenhow's learned and able work, and the large list of contemporary authorities cited by him on this point.

We have gone thus minutely into the history of this line of the 49th parallel, with the view of showing how *entirely imaginary*, how *wholly baseless*, is the idea that it has any connexion whatever with *our title* to the soil of Oregon. Of course, it is unnecessary for us to say that this line is in no way related, in the slightest degree, to the history of discovery, or of exploration, or of settlement, or of occupation, in the soil of Oregon. No discoverer, or explorer, or inhabitant *ever started from it, or stopped at it, or settled upon it, as a line of demarcation.*

We have shown that, as a *treaty line*, it was—though often quoted and referred to, and even argued upon—wholly imaginary, and without any real existence, till 1818. *Then* it was run as far west as the Rocky mountains, with the express proviso in the negotiation that it should, in no way, affect rights of territory beyond those mountains. The very stipulation of 1818, which runs this line in its first article, contains in its second article the agreement of joint occupancy, and makes no allusion whatever to the line of 49°.

We observe that the "Intelligencer" of this morning again cites a speech of Colonel Benton in 1843, in which that distinguished gentleman refers to the line of 49° *as settled; and because settled by the treaty of Utrecht*, as being, probably, the true limit of our title, *as derived from France.* Certainly, if such a line had been run under the treaty of Utrecht, (as was the general belief of diplomatists, when Colonel Benton made his speech,) the argument would have been very strong that our *French title did stop there.* But why does the "Intelligencer" confine its citations to Colonel Benton? Why does it not cite similar references to the same line from the instructions to Mr. Gallatin, and from Mr. Gallatin's official statement and argument of our claim against the British commissioners in 1826–'7? We assure the "Intelligencer" that these references are made. We assure that journal, further, that all such references are put by all the negotiators, as Colonel Benton puts his reference, distinctly on the ground *that the line of 49° was run by the treaty of Utrecht as the British and French boundary line.* The fact is otherwise—has been, by recent investigation, proved to be otherwise; and *therefore* all such references *as matter of argument, showing the extent of our title*, fall to the ground. This is exactly what we meant when we said that there was *no argument* carrying *our title* up to 49°, *and there stopping.* Arguments, which may have been *urged for a compromise* at 49°, are not at all to the point. We objected from the first, and we now object, that any argument for *such a compromise* shall be drawn from an alleged *failure of our title* at 49°. Our title, as maintained on any one of its very many grounds, *does not fail there.* The disappearance from diplomacy of the imaginary line of the Utrecht treaty, does bear upon the question of our title *as derived from France.* That upon the whole it *impairs* or weakens that portion of our title, we are not yet, from the best investigation we have been able to give the subject, prepared to admit. But this we will say, our *French title* may be wholly left out of the question, and yet our claim to the whole of Oregon will be clear and impregnable against all the world.

We have now done all that we proposed to do in this article. We have shown how the parallel of 49° came to be adopted as a boundary line between us and Great Britain on this side of the Rocky mountains. We have shown that that line has no connexion whatever with *our rights* in Oregon. If there shall be found a disposition in this country to *give away* any of our rights there to Great Britain—if the course of Great Britain in past negotiations has made it fit that we should continue to urge this compromise upon her, in a matter where she has no rights to compromise in return—if her course under the stipulation of joint occupancy has been open and fair and just—and, finally, if the public sentiment of this nation shall be found willing to sanction a sacrifice of about one-half of our territory of Oregon, extending, as it does, from 42° to 54° 50'—why, then, we admit that the 49th parallel will be *about as convenient a line of sacrifice as can be drawn.*

And now, since the "Intelligencer" has been so kind as to quote Colonel Benton against the soundness of our claim above 49°—and *how fairly* this has been done, we shall see in a moment—let us return the compliment by the citation of an authority which to the "Intelligencer" will scarcely be of inferior weight. On the 19th of June, 1826, HENRY CLAY, then Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Gallatin, our minister in London, the following instructions:

☞ ***"Nor is it conceived that Great Britain has, or can, make out even a colorable title to any portion of the northwest coast."*** ☜

How is the "Intelligencer" pleased with this bit of "history?"

Will that journal *now* admit Mr Polk to be *a little* less censurable in saying that "our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable?"

It is, we must say, matter of astonishment, that a distinguished paper like the National Intelligencer—distinguished, too, principally for its editorial adroitness—should so often, and by such flagrant disingenuousness, open the way for the severest animadversions. We declare, that we are again and again confounded by the utter absence of common candor in a paper which seems ambitious of many other good qualities. It is very marvellous, that when exposure is so easily brought about, and is at the same time so inevitable, any one of political influence should hazard its loss by indiscretion so gross.

In this connexion, we may well exclaim, how unfair it was for the paper to which we are referring, to tear an extract from the speech of Mr. Benton, and use it in its isolated form, for the purpose of maintaining a proposition which another portion of the same argument, so far from supporting, would have overthrown. The Intelligencer, anticipating investigation on this head, hinted as much as we have asserted, but had not the magnanimity to print the evidence of its truth.

Col. Benton, considering the title of the United States to Oregon as derived from *France*, alleged that our terminus was at the 49th degree. The same declaration had been over and over again made by others, who looked to that source as the origin of our claim. But is it through France alone that our claim to Oregon is asserted? Did Colonel Benton, in the very speech upon which the Intelligencer relies, put our claim to Oregon upon that basis alone? Why, we demand, was not an extract, sufficient to elucidate the fact as it existed, given from the speech of the eminent senator? He certainly declared his conviction that our title, derived from *another* source, would warrant the United States in asserting a claim to Oregon as far as the boundary of the Russian dominions. Our title traced through Spain was not threatened by the imaginary obstacle which the treaty of Utrecht presented. Do the declarations of Mr. Benton, predicated upon the stipulations of 1818, sustain the Intelligencer? Far from it.

We purpose, in the course of the present week, to give *in extenso* the speech of the senator from Missouri. It is a masterly production. It is full of *American* feeling. Let it speak for itself. When published, the country will see, from the whole context, how much Col. Benton desired to *narrow* our title, and circumscribe our just limits in the northwest. A careful perusal of that speech will show whether he believed the United States were estopped from advancing beyond the 49th degree. The world shall thus have an opportunity of judging for themselves, from the record, between the editors of the "National Intelligencer" and of the "Union"—who has misrepresented, and who has done justice to the statements of the senator from Missouri—*they* or *we*. They will also have the further opportunity of judging, on a more important issue, between the claims of Great Britain and of the United States—which has the strongest, the "clear and unquestionable" right to all Oregon—*she or ourselves*. For the present, the following extracts, from the speech of 1843, will make manifest that which we have asserted:

> The other point in our title, to which I wish to give a little more development than it has received from other speakers, is, its derivation under the treaty with Spain of 1819. By that treaty the United States succeeded to all the rights of Spain on the northwest coast of America north of 42 degrees. These rights, according to the memoir of the Spanish minister, Don Onis, extended to the Russian possessions—the British having nothing on that coast! This was the representation of the Spanish minister; and with this, the fact of the case agreed. The Nootka-Sound treaty and controversy of 1790 had decided that point! It decided that the British had no right to Nootka, a place four degrees north of the Columbia, and no way connected with it; and it ended in obtaining for the British the privilege, and nothing but the privilege, of fishing and hunting along the northwest coast, and erecting the temporary huts which the pursuit of these occupations might require. Colonization or settlement was renounced. The treaty itself, especially the 3d and the 6th articles, will prove this; and the parliamentary debates of the day correspond with the words of the treaty. As a fact, that treaty nullifies all British claim on the northwest coast; as a law, (if not abrogated by war,) it would still confine them to the pursuit of hunting and fishing. The treaty of 1819, by which we acquired all the Spanish title north of 42 deg., has given us all the benefits of the Nootka Sound treaty, both as a fact, and as a law; and, tested by either, the British are excluded from the northwest coast of America, for all the purposes of settlement or colonization.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Such are the nature, origin, and present condition of the British establishments on the Columbia. They are intrusions upon our known territory—tortious aggressions before the war on Mr. Astor's settlement—fraudulent evasions of the treaty of Ghent—and have no more to do with the Nootka Sound convention, than they have with the late treaty of China. Nootka is in vain invoked to cover these encroachments upon us—encroachments for which British diplomacy has been endeavoring above thirty years to prepare the way—in which the powerful Hudson Bay Company has acted as the agent of the government—and for the protection of which company the British ministers now boldly hurl defiance in our faces. There is nothing in the Nootka treaty to cover all this, even if it was not abrogated by war; and it remains to be seen whether the threat of war is to have an effect upon this vigorous young republic of eighteen millions of people, which it failed to have over the decaying Spanish monarchy in 1790.

The "Floridian" of the 1st states that, so far as the returns have been received, Cabell was 37 votes ahead of Brockenbrough; but that several returns were yet to come in officially, which would elect B. by 111 majority. The "Floridan" says: "If no further returns are received by next Tuesday, Mr. Cabell will have, according to those now in, 37 majority; but we cannot believe he would attempt to take his seat under a certificate issued before the returns all come in, and against a majority of THE VOTES." There is no doubt that B. has a majority of the popular vote; and if so, no mere want of form (such as a failure in the returns of certificates from the judges of election) can deprive him of his seat.

We have additional translations from Mexican papers, received by the late United States vessels at Pensacola, from Vera Cruz. One is the "Monitor Constitucional" of the 10th of October. It proposes to raise the 15 million loan (to carry on the Texan war) out of the funds of the *clergy*. The other is the "Diario del Gobierno" of the 12th, which seconds the proposition.

From the St. Louis Reporter, Nov 1.

We learn from a letter from Nauvoo, that the anti-Mormons threatened an attack on the night of the 22d, upon the Camp Creek settlement; but that their designs were known and would be frustrated. The Mormons are making arrangements to leave for California in the spring, in companies or divisions of one hundred each, and they will take their printing establishment with them.

MORE TROUBLES.—The Gazette of last evening contains the following additional information from Nauvoo. This new outbreak in that region will probably lead to a renewal of the late exciting scenes in that quarter—although it is hoped that the proper officers will discharge their duties fearlessly against all offenders—Mormon or anti-Mormon:

"By the Boreas, which arrived from Keokuk, just as our paper was going to press, we learn that serious difficulties are engendering in and about Nauvoo. The Saints had expelled Maj. Warren and his hundred men, saying they had no further use for them. Maj. Warren had gone off in the direction of Carthage to get a reinforcement. The sheriff of Rock Island county was lying dangerously wounded at Carthage—the effect of the affray at Nauvoo recently, when Redding was taken from his custody. It is reported that the United States marshal for the district of Illinois has been empowered to arrest the "twelve," which he has intimated his intention of doing forthwith."

JOHN C. CALHOUN.—At New Orleans, 1st instan as we learn from the Picayune, extensive preparations were made for the honorable reception of this distinguished South Carolinian. The mayor and recorders of the municipalities have engaged the St. Louis ball-room for his public reception by the citizens, and a very handsome suite of apartments for his occupation during his sojourn in the city. Mr. Calhoun was expected there in a day or two.

GEORGIA.—The legislature of this State met on the 3d inst. Hon. A. Chappell was elected president of the Senate, and Hon. Charles J. Jenkins speaker of the House. Governor Crawford's message was delivered the following day. It is confined to State affairs; and, from it we learn, that after paying all expenses, there will be a surplus in the treasury amounting to $45,000.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The New Haven Democrat of the 7th inst., says:

"We understand that the agent of the company for erecting the magnetic telegraph between Boston and New York, will be in this city shortly, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the stock. The capital stock of the company is $120,000, and it will be necessary for our citizens to subscribe to the amount of about $3,000 to secure a station in this city. We trust that this will promptly be done, as it is but a small amount to pay for so important an object, and as the probability is that it will be profitable stock.

A FINE SPECIMEN OF GOLD IN GEORGIA.—The Dahlonega Watchman of the 30th ult. says: We are informed by Colonel Samuel Jones, of Gilmer county, that on one day of the last week, a solid lump of gold was found on the Ferrell mine of that county, weighing 322 dwts. and 12 grains, for which he himself had offered and was refused the sum of $300.

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, a description of, by Alfred Vail, assistant superintendent, with 14 engravings; price, 12½ cents. F. TAYLOR.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our regular correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1845.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for November, as mentioned yesterday, contains a statement of the number of vessels of all kinds, including sailing vessels and steamboats owned, registered, or licensed, in the city or district of New York; the owners and managers of which chiefly reside in this district.

"Some idea of the magnitude of the commercial interests of New York can be formed from an inspection of this table. It includes about 1,000 vessels, and a tonnage of 290,000 tons. The whole tonnage for the district of New York, for 1844, according to Treasury report, was 253,888.28 tons registered, and 271,273.75 tons enrolled and licensed; making an aggregate of 525,162.03 tons."

The same work contains a summary of the "production of the precious metals in Russia;" the most remarkable feature of which is that showing the vast increase of late years in the production of gold. From 1801 to 1826, the mines only yielded (in francs) 43,146,451; while during the period from 1826 to 1844, their produce in gold has reached 128,810,360! We may say a word on this subject hereafter.

During all my travels, in this country and abroad, I have never met with any people, except Virginians or their descendants, who understood the proper methods of preparing food from Indian corn. It is in Virginia or Kentucky alone where the best preparations of Indian corn bread, hominy, &c. are most universally met with. This may appear strange, when it is considered that the modes of preparing Indian corn for food are so simple.

You meet with various plans of preparing Indian corn for the table north of the Potomac, some one or two of which do very well; but, compared with the Virginian housewife's knowledge on the subject, they are very poor imitations.

In Massachusetts they make a brown bread, a compound of Indian meal and rye, which is a wholesome article; and at all the hotels, and on the steamboats, you may meet with a kind of corn bread, composed of eggs, meal, butter, and milk or water, which eats very well. The latter is the only preparation which resembles anything prepared from Indian meal in Virginia. In New York the grocers sell some mashed corn, intended to represent Virginia large hominy, which they call "*samp.*" Where they obtained the name, I cannot say. They call nothing "hominy," save and except coarse ground Indian meal, which the South Carolinians call "*grits*," and the Virginians "*small hominy.*" This "samp," a poor imitation of Virginia "large hominy," the people are wholly ignorant of preparing like the Virginians and Kentuckians use it. If more than half the population of America are ignorant of the best plans of preparing Indian corn as an article of food, where the grain is so extensively and abundantly grown, the ignorance of the people in Europe is still greater.

During about two years spent in travelling in England and on the continent, I never tasted or saw a particle of food prepared from Indian meal. Indeed, I may say, that the 28 millions of people in England, with the 30 millions in France, and the vast population in Germany and other parts of Europe, are wholly ignorant of any rational mode of preparing Indian corn for food. Not one in a hundred has ever seen a grain of corn, or knows what it is, any more than "the man in the moon."

This ignorance of preparing food from such a valuable and nourishing grain, is to be regretted, especially at a period of great scarcity of breadstuffs like the present in Europe, when their harvest is short, and their potato crop nearly ruined by rot. Even were England to remove the duty on the importation of Indian corn altogether, this circumstance would not add much, if any, to the consumption among the people, owing to their utter ignorance of using or preparing it for bread, and for food in other nourishing forms. Some more might be introduced for the use of cattle, but little or no augmentation would take place among the people.

If some Virginian, well acquainted with the best varieties of Indian corn for bread, would write out a *practical* treatise or description of the various modes of preparing the article for table use, he would confer a great benefit on mankind. The society in London constituted for "the diffusion of useful knowledge," should republish it in a cheap penny form, and circulate it among the people. The various foreign benevolent societies in the United States would benefit their countrymen at home, by sending them such a tract for general circulation. Such a proceeding would greatly benefit our farmers who produce Indian corn, while it would put the poor masses in Europe in possession of a cheap and nourishing article of food, now shut out from them by their own ignorance. Indeed, the diffusion of a knowledge through Europe of this important breadstuff might justly claim the patronage of our government. A tract of the kind alluded to might be translated into different languages, and a large number published by act of Congress, and ordered to be sent, in large quantities, to all our foreign consuls, to be given away to the people.

One bushel of Indian corn, properly used, contains about as much nourishment as a bushel of wheat, while in this market it costs only about half the price. What a valuable and nourishing, yet cheap food, could be prepared from Indian meal, for the paupers confined in the poor workhouses of Great Britain!

According to the census of the United States in 1840, the crop of Indian corn was the largest and most valuable grain crop made on the continent. Owing to a want of market for it, large quantities are consumed in the production of whiskey, the most demoralizing drink in America, because the cheapest intoxicating liquor in the world, being cheaper in this country than the poorest beer in England. Were an outlet had for our surplus Indian corn, less of it would be made into whiskey.

While on the subject of breadstuffs, it may be remarked, that the people in Europe are wholly ignorant of buckwheat flour, and nowhere is such a luxury as our common people use, a buckwheat cake, ever seen or heard of. Besides buckwheat flour, our poor people possess other valuable articles of food to which they, to some extent, can resort in years of scarcity, and which are unknown in England and other parts of Europe, especially among the mass—such as sweet potatoes and pumpkins, both excellent and nourishing articles of food. The latter, I believe, is cultivated in the southern provinces of France.

It may be stated, that the use of Indian corn bread, and Virginia large hominy, is not only very healthy, but we have some of the highest examples to prove that they are by no means vulgar articles of food. It is well known that Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Henry were all fond of Indian corn bread and hominy, being accustomed to them from their youth up.

City, half-past 4, p. m.—A rain set in this morning, with the wind from the northeast, giving us a chilly, wet day.

About 800 bales of cotton sold, on terms rather more favorable to the buyers. Prices, however, remain about where the last news from Liverpool, per Caledonia, placed them.

Flour is firm to-day, with considerable sales of middling to fair brands, at $6 12½ per barrel. Wheat commands from $1 20 to $1 25. Rye, from 74 to 75 cents. Corn sells at from 68 to 72 cents per bushel, according to quality. Beef—mess, $7 25 to $7 75; prime, $4 25 to $4 75. Pork—mess, $14; prime do. $10 25 to $10 62½. Hemp—dew-rotted, $80 a $90. Lead, $4 37½ a $4 50 per 100 lbs. Tallow, 7½ a 7¾ per lb. Feathers—live geese, 31 to 33. Beeswax, 30 a 30½. 30,000 lbs whalebone N. W. sold to-day at 31; 800 barrels whale oil, 30 cents per gallon.

Cleared—Packet-ship Wellington, for London ship Colombo, for Liverpool; Br. barque Hudson, for Bremen; Swed. brig, for Stockholm.

Arrived—Packet-ship Liverpool, from Liverpool; packet-ship Argo, from Havre; and barque Rolla, from Malaga.

Below—3 ships, unknown.

Stocks to-day still look up, especially railroad bonds. Norwich and Worcester advanced again to-day at the public board, 2½; Long Island and other bonds also advanced slightly over yesterday's rates.

Exchange on London remains at 8¾ to 9¼. No further news to note.

Yours, very truly,
MORGAN.

SALES.—*New York, Nov. 8, 1845.—First Board.*—10,000 Pennsylvania 5's, 73¾; 14,000 Ohio 6's, 1860, 97; 10,000 Kentucky 6's, 1871, 101¼; 5,000 Illinois special bonds, 36¾; 25,000 Ohio 7's, 101; 50 Morris Canal, 23; 75 Morris Canal, 22¼; 100 Reading R. R., 52¼; 6 Erie R R. 34; 130 Erie R. R., 34¼; 100 United States Bank, 5; Vicksburg, 8¼ a 8½. *Second Board.*—2,000 Ohio 7's, 101; 88 Erie R. R., 34½; 700 do. 35; 50 Reading R. R., 52½; 100 Stonington R. R., 35.

IMPORTANT WORK!—The Suppressed History of the Administration of John Adams, from 1797 to 1801, with notes, appendix, and portrait of the late President; by John Henry Sherburne, author of "Naval Sketches," "Life of Paul Jones," "Etiquette," "Osceola, a tragedy," "Pencillings Abroad," &c.
This highly interesting work is now in press, and the edition mostly subscribed for; therefore, those who are desirous of an early copy, can be supplied in a few days by leaving their address at the Book and Stationery Store corner of 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue. A limited number only is expected by
ALEXANDER HALL,
Nov. 11—4tif Stationer.
[U. S. Jour. & Intel.]

MARRIED,

At Brentsville, on Tuesday, October 16, by the Rev. ROBERT LEACHMAN, Mr. JOHNSTON COCKRELL, to Miss ELMINA A., daughter of RICHARD WEEDON, esq., all of that place.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. N. McJILTON, of Baltimore, JOHN R. PIPER, M. D., to MARY L. CHESHIRE, of this city.

MASONIC.

☞ Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.—An adjourned meeting of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia will be held in the hall of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, on Thursday next, the 13th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The election of grand officers for the ensuing year will take place, and business of importance will be laid before the Grand Lodge.

Punctual attendance is earnestly desired.

By order of the M. W. G. M:
H. C. WILLIAMS,
Grand Secretary.

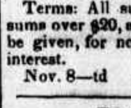
Nov. 11, A. L. 5845—

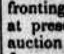
MEDICAL NOTICE.—Dr. WM. A. McDOWELL, with the view of directing his attention more especially to diseases of the chest, will hereafter practise his profession from the 15th of November to the 15th of May, in the city of New Orleans; and from the 1st of June to the 1st of November in Louisville, Kentucky—in order that at all seasons his patients may enjoy the benefit of suitable climate. The mild temperature and humid atmosphere of New Orleans, rendering this a peculiarly salubrious winter residence for the consumptive.
Nov 11—3taw3w

MRS ELIASON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets, Alexandria, D. C. This institution is now in operation, the first quarter having commenced on the 8th of September. Instruction is given in English and Classical studies, penmanship and drawing by experienced teachers. The modern languages and music are taught by gentlemen who excel in their respective professions. A limited number of young ladies can be received into the family of the principal, to whom superior facilities will be afforded for acquiring a finished education.
Any information respecting the terms will be made known on application, either personally or by writing, to the principal.
Reference may also be made to the following gentlemen:
Right Rev. William Meade, D.D., Millwood, Va.
Rev. Charles B. Dana, Alexandria, D. C.
Gen. Charles Gratiot, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. J. McLean, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nov. 11—eo3t

THE STUDY OF FRENCH SIMPLIFIED—Or New Elements of the French Language, in a course of Practical Lessons; by Casimir Ladreyt.
Chrestomathie de la Litterature Française; par C. Ladreyt.
Just received for sale by FRANCK TAYLOR.
Nov. 10.

By A. Green, Auctioneer.
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, the 13th instant, I shall sell at the house two doors north of the Odd Fellows Hall, on Seventh street, (the flag will designate the place,) at 11 o'clock, a. m., a fine lot of chamber and parlor furniture. I enumerate in part—
4 fine mahogany sofas, with cushioned seats
18 do do hair-seat chairs,
1 do do plush-covered rocking chair
Fine do dining, side, and card tables
Do do dressing bureaus and wardrobes
2 do marble-top pier do
2 do gilt-frame pier glasses
4 sets mantel lamps, prism drops
Silk damask window curtains
Cane-seat and other chairs
Several astral lamps, stair rods, &c.
Andirons, shovels and tongs, and fenders
Feather beds, bedding, and bedsteads
Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpets
2 fine radiators, &c.
Terms: All sums of and under $20, cash; all sums over $20, a credit of two and four months will be given, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest.
Nov. 8—td A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the four-story stone building on the Potomac and G street, below Georgetown. The building is very substantial, and has a water-wheel, with drums ready fixed, to be supplied from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, running in the rear, with one of the best wharves in front on the river.
The building contains about twenty-two rooms, mostly plastered, and has three good cellars.
There is ground enough attached to the house for a steam-engine.
Apply to me, 15th street, near the Treasury, Washington.
THOS. W. PAIRO.
Nov. 8—3t


STORE-HOUSE TO RENT on Pennsylvania avenue.—The three-story store-house fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, near 10th street, at present occupied by R. W. Dyer & Co. as an auction store, is for rent. The building is 20 by 64 feet, and has a good cellar. Possession may be had about the 1st day of December next. Apply to the subscriber on 15th street, near the Treasury.
THOS. W. PAIRO.
Nov. 8—3t

NEW AND HANDSOME STYLE OF FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, &c.—Just received from New York, immediately from Paris, a large assortment of the above, consisting of every variety of
Toilet appendages, combs, brushes, hand-mirrors, &c.
Likewise a quantity of handsome work-boxes, from 50 cents to $35
Ladies' dressing-cases, work-baskets, portfolios
Embroidered reticules and purses of the latest and most novel designs, &c.
Together with a general assortment of jewelry and ornamental fancy goods, which the ladies and the public are respectfully invited to inspect.
N. B. A very handsome collection of glass and china toilet bottles. Also, ladies' ornamental hair-work of every description.
J. H. GIBBS'S FANCY STORE,
Opposite Centre Market, Washington.
Nov 8—3tif

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUPERIOR SILK AND MERINO VESTS, of the best quality and make, at J. H. GIBBS'S Fancy and Perfumery store, opposite Centre Market.
Also, ladies' winter mits, fashionable cravats
Head dresses, dress trimmings, fringes, &c.
Paris kid gloves, best quality
Silver combs, and other ornaments.
Together with a general assortment of handsome fancy goods, which the public are respectfully invited to call and inspect.
Nov. 8—3tif

FOR RENT.—The subscriber will rent to a good and punctual tenant the house lately occupied by him, and well known as the Globe Hotel, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, and opposite the National Theatre.
There is probably not a better location in the city for a well-conducted hotel than this. There is also a quantity of furniture now in the house, which will be sold at a valuation, should the tenant wish it. For further particulars, inquire of
JAMES MAHER, or of
R. W. DYER & CO.,
Auc. and Com. merchants.
The National Intelligencer, Baltimore Sun, and Richmond Enquirer will please insert, and send bill to R. W. Dyer & Co.
Oct. 25—3tawtf

MRS. MINOR takes leave to inform the citizens of Washington, and the public generally, that she has recently taken the house lately occupied by Mr. John S. Skinner, on F, between 6th and 7th streets, where she is prepared to accommodate yearly or transient boarders upon reasonable terms.
The house is in a central part of the city, convenient to the several public departments, and within a few minutes' walk of the avenue.
There is also a carriage-house and a stable attached to the premises.
Oct 29—eo2w

BENJAMIN HOMANS,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner of E and 10th streets,
Washington, D. C.
☞ Satisfactory references given, when required.
Nov 5—eo2w