

William Hewitt
Publisher

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native Land.

My Beloved Friends,—Having now determined that we shall remain a distinct and separate body, still struggling for the achievement of our political rights, with the resolution to use them for the attainment of social happiness, and having placed the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, prominently in the catalogue of those concessions to the popular will, which it is ABLE, IF WILLING, to achieve, I address you this first day of the New Year upon this, to us the most immediately important subject connected with our movement. When we rejoiced in the overthrow of the "lax, bloated, and brutal Whigs," we appeared to forget that, though they were dead and gone, their measures and cruelties remained after them. How can we say that Whiggery is dead while the Poor Law Amendment Act still remains upon the Statute Book? How can we say that we have triumphed while Hobbart, Duff, and Clayton lie cold in their graves? How can we say that we have conquered, if our friends are still regained by the enemy as hostages? True, the slight encouragement given to Lord John Russell during his OCCASIONAL restoration, marked popular aversion to him and his associates; but yet that triumph must be but poor, mean, and scanty, which is satisfied with the overthrow of an enemy, but is silted by the degradation of our friends.

I believe, in my soul; that if a popular move, a national move, a great and simultaneous move, was now made, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, that it would be successful; while I feel assured that no circumstance would give more general satisfaction, or would more tend to convince the world of our devotion to principle. To me, it is a melancholy fact to know, that during the seasons of prosperity, the sufferings of our friends are least of in higher wages; and, indeed, it has been a charge, and not an unjust one, that the working classes are loudest in the advocacy of their principles when they are poorest and least able to advance them. Can any man read the simple but affecting letter from Frost, which appears at foot, without being moved to a firm resolution to do what in his life to achieve his restoration to country, to family, to home, and to friends? It would be needful to travel over the beaten ground of informality, and therefore illegal trial, and consequently illegal conviction! It would be an insult to attempt to create sympathy in the feeling heart; it would be absurd to endeavour to create feeling in the brutish mind, that is indifferent to the sufferings of our friends. This much I will say, that if one half that was done for the Dorchester labourers, or for the Glasgow cotton spinners, had been done for Frost, Williams, and Jones, that they would long since have been restored to such an appeal, but never was there more criminal apathy than that manifested by the trades of Great Britain to the sufferings of these men.

If the English people had acted as the Canadian friends did, we should now be able to point to our triumph over Whiggery in the restoration of our friends. An election—perhaps many elections—are at hand; for, believe me, that this country is near a great convulsion; and should we lose such opportunities of performing an act of simple justice? My friends, I will have my own petition ready to send to my own leader—the only leader I acknowledge in the world, Thomas Duncome—upon the first day that Parliament assembles. Let every man with a family get his whole household to sign one; let every man in a shop get his every shopmate to sign one; and he who lives by his labour, and refuses, is a bad man, a wicked man, and a cruel man. Let those petitions be sent about in time. Let them be ready for presentation the moment the House sits, and let them be presented as soon as the forms of the House will permit. Let there be public meetings; let there be speeches in their favour; and let there be loud and angry denunciation of the wrongs they have endured; and when the gentlemen now about to resign their seats, and to ask you for a renewal of their tenure, shall know how they are to be judged, perhaps they may have bowsels of compassion for their class-mate victims. Bear in mind, that when threatened with ejection before the prison doors were only barred by a majority of one. Let us see what effect such another threatened visitation may have upon the pliant Commons. While whole families are thinking of their pelf, let us think of our friends—the friends of our principles. Let us never forget the fact, that while Frost stood upon the very verge of eternity, and while resigned as to his own fate, that he anxiously corrected the misrepresentation of our principles by his counsel. You will learn, with delight, that the glorious Chartists, and noble trades of London, have decided upon honouring our great leader with an entertainment becoming the man, upon the night previous to the meeting of Parliament. Let petitions, with millions of signatures, be ready for that night, and let the ripe affection of Englishmen constitute the greatest display of the respect. Let them be ready for that night, that they may be piled in wagon-loads upon the platform to gladden our hearts, and prove our devotion to our friends and our principles. Let all other business be laid aside until this, of paramount importance, is done. Let us devote the first twenty-one days of this year, pregnant with change, to this holy purpose; and to the women we may say, think of the wives and daughters of the exiles, vie with your husbands, get up your petitions also, and let the tenderness of affection, and the manliness of devotion, be mingled and joined in this just and holy work.

Who can read, or who can hear, the affecting letter from Frost read, without being moved to tears and roused to action? What reliance he still places upon his countrymen! How he pardons their criminal apathy, and yet twines hope around their exertions! Up, then, Englishmen and Scotchmen! Oh Ireland, where sleeps your former glory? You, whose sons, till dearest, were ever foremost in deeds of daring and patriotism, why should not your sons join in this holy work? But Patrick O'Higgins and his brave band of patriots may swell the national anthem, and give to the world some proof that justice still lives in the hearts of Irishmen. For myself I am ready to devote every hour of the prescribed time to the good work, and I am as confident as I am that I now address you, that our united exertions will be successful. And oh! think of such a New Year's gift—think of such a triumph. I hope on next Saturday to be able to report the formation of such machinery in London as will give effect to the national will.

My Dear Sir,—I received your letter of July last (favoured by Mr. Marshall), and a packet of newspapers, for which accept my best thanks. They indeed a treat, such as I have not had for several years. During my confinement on Tasman's Peninsula for three years and a half, I had scarcely seen a newspaper; since I came to Hobart Town, in December 1842, I occasionally see a paper, but not often. The local papers give extracts from the English papers, but they are generally of a kind in which I feel but little interest. They, like most other papers, contain what will suit the readers, and there are but very few in this colony who feel any interest in the progress of the movement.

My companions, Williams and Jones, are both well. Jones was in the police for some time; he was appointed to the situation of guard of the Launceston mail, and after a fortnight ago he had a ticket of leave, and I understand he intends to follow his business. Mr. Williams is in the police, at a station about twenty miles from Hobart Town, called New Norfolk. He was very desirous to get other employment, but things are here so bad, and work so difficult to be had, that he could not succeed. The produce of the colony has fallen so much in value, that the settlers are very hard upon the natives, and have to sell their land at a low price. He is still on Tasman's Peninsula; I heard from him a month ago. If you have any communication with Mrs. Ellis, inform her that her husband, in December last, was still at the same station, and that he was in pretty good health. It is so difficult to convey anything to a prisoner in these stations, and so dangerous for another prisoner to attempt it, that one is deterred, by the certain consequences, from running the risk.

WE ARE IN GREAT HOPES THAT WE SHALL SEE ENGLAND AGAIN, AND AT VERY DISTANT PERIOD. One half, at least of those concerned in the Canadian outbreak have been pardoned, and the rest are in weekly expectation to see their names in the Gazette. From the time I heard that those engaged in the Canadian affair were being pardoned, I had the greatest confidence that we should ultimately be placed in the same

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success candidates of the Opposition are M. de St. Paul, president, and M. Sieyes, secretary. At half past three the Chamber commenced its public sitting, and at five o'clock the ballot was declared. The following was the result:—
For M. Sautel..... 213
M. Durand..... 147
M. Dupin..... 147
M. Odier..... 147
Majority in favour of the Ministry..... 66

Paris, Tuesday.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the election of four vice-presidents was proceeded with, and the result has been a further increase of the opposition. The four Conservative candidates were elected on the first ballot. The election for the Secretaries has confirmed the result obtained for the Vice-Presidents.

Foreign Intelligence.
FRANCE.—It appears that Louis Philippe is determined, little by little, and bit by bit, to adopt the ancient constitution of France and of his family, and which were proscribed by the revolution of 1830. Thus, the feudal system is beginning to re-appear in certain royal edicts, in figures on the flagstaffs of certain regiments, and in the titles of nobles placed on the standards of others. Thus the Gallic Cock has been hoisted from the caps of the soldiers, and a royal crown established; thus the fleur-de-lis begins to figure in the royal arms and royal ornaments; thus, ancient titles are given to members of the royal family; and thus, in a hundred other ways too minute to mention, the Louis Philippe is showing that he has not forgotten that he is a Bourbon; and that, though placed on the throne by a revolution, he is anxious to be as much the legitimate king as signs and symbols can make him. Such is the state of insecurity which is felt respecting the personal safety of Louis Philippe, that no less than 500 soldiers are lodged every night in the Palace of the Tuilleries, ready to rush to arms at a moment's notice. In addition to them all the guards and watchmen have been armed; and incessant guard is kept up in every corner and cranny of the palace.

Italy.—The Emperor Nicholas has just arrived in the morning, at eleven, he went to the Vatican in the carriage of M. de Boutenoff, who was seated at his right, and alone with him. The aide-de-camp followed in two other carriages. The guard of the palace paid the honours shown to crowned heads. The Holy Father went to receive the Emperor in his hall adjoining his cabinet. The Emperor took the Emperor's hand, and the two sovereigns embraced. After having made some inquiries as to the Emperor's journey, the Pope introduced him into his cabinet, where he remained an hour and a quarter with him and M. de Boutenoff. The Emperor acted as interpreter. On leaving the Emperor presented to the Emperor the Emperor's sons of his suite, and, after a few words, the Emperor withdrew. It is, of course, impossible to tell or even guess at the result of this interview. But we could read in the faces of the two sovereigns rather an expression of friendship than distrust. We may also allude to the Emperor's visit to the Emperor's daughter, who had not given any orders which could have authorized the present persecutions by a schismatic bishop, and had promised that right investigation should take place, and that the Emperor would be satisfied with the result. On his side the Emperor had a niece should be received at St. Petersburg, and that the liberty of the Catholics should be acknowledged.

Belgium.—The Emperor Nicholas arrived here this morning at six o'clock, accompanied by Count Orloff. The Grand Duke had given orders to have the Pitt palace prepared for his reception, but the Emperor desiring to guard his incognito alighted at the Hotel d'Italie. The Grand Duke called on the Emperor to pay a visit, but the Emperor had not time. The Grand Duke sent two officers to invite the Emperor to a grand dinner at the court, and a concert. The Emperor declined all invitations and honours, expressing a wish to dine without ceremony with the Grand Duke family. In the course of the day, the Emperor went to return the Grand Duke's visit. He was dressed in the uniform of the Emperor of the Netherlands, and was accompanied by Count Orloff, Prince Paul, of Wurtemberg, also received a visit from the Emperor, who, however, did not enter the apartment, but merely had the names of Count Orloff and General Romanoff inscribed at the door. The two interviews of the Emperor and the Emperor are much spoken of here. Nothing was said of the Emperor's visit to the Emperor, and the Emperor's visit to the Emperor, which spent considerable sums of money in the purchase of muskets and pictures, and gave away a good deal of money in charity, his reception was, on the whole, rather cold on the part of the Roman population. The Emperor is to quit Florence to-morrow, or on the 21st at furthest. His intention is to go to Bologna to Venice, where he will pass a day, and thence to Trieste.

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Spain.—We take the following significant intelligence from the Times:—
BARCELONA, December 15.—Since the return of General Brea to the military occupation of the city, which I alluded to on the 11th inst., has been carried to a much greater extent. All those posts which I frequently mentioned were relieved every eight days, have now been converted into permanent military positions—their walls loopholed, and put in a state of defence, that it will require heavy artillery to reduce them. The good enough to direct them to "Mr. George Rogers, High-street, St. Giles's, London."

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UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE. PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE. A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, are cured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

CAUTION!—Unprincipled individuals prepare the most spurious compounds under the same names; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials of the original Thomas's Succedaneum. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that the words "Thomas and Howard" are on the wrapper of each article. All others are fraudulent imitations.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Remedy for all Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Inflammation of the Lungs—in Hoarseness—in Spasmodic Cough—in Whooping Cough—in Asthma—in Water Cough, they have never been known to fail.

ALL MAY BE CURED! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. Extract of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronic Ulcer, Tobago, West Indies.—February 4th, 1845.

and offering from a want of these simple precautions, that perhaps half the world is aware of; for it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

LONDON SHEEPFOLD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Dec. 20.—For the time of year the importations of live stock into London, during the past week, have been extensive, viz., 25 oxen, 45 cows, 350 sheep, and 20 pigs, by the Great Eastern Steamers, from Rotterdam.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Fretton, Coal Merchant, Maid. Dated April 6, 1845. Sir,—Grateful for the relief my wife has experienced by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was afflicted for the last fourteen years, I feel a great desire that her surprising cure should be made known, for the benefit of those suffering as she did, &c.—Yours, &c., EDWARD FRETTON.

PATRONISED by Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the King of Saxony, His Majesty the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. &c. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, &c.

LOCAL AGENTS. Mr. Standfield, druggist, Abberdeen.—Messrs. Urquhart and Fullerton, druggists, Aberdeen.—Messrs. Williams & Co., druggists, Aberdeen.—Messrs. Marshall and Co., druggists, Aberdeen.—Messrs. R. & J. Mackenzie, druggists, Aberdeen.—Messrs. W. & J. Annison, druggist, Aberdeen.—Messrs. W. B. Slater, druggist, Aberdeen.—Messrs. W. & J. Lonsdale, druggist, Aberdeen.—Messrs. R. & J. Mackenzie, druggist, Aberdeen.—Messrs. R. & J. Mackenzie, druggist, Aberdeen.

REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A pleuritic Pleurisy, lately residing at St. Helier's, Jersey, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down of the most distressing nature. He had twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up as a hopeless case.

PEREY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhoea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further progress.

By the quantities of 500, 1000, and 2000. Inferior cows, 2s. 6d. per head. Prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. per head. Prime Scotch, &c., 4s. 6d. per head. Coarse good sleep, 4s. 6d. per head. Prime coarse wooled, 4s. 6d. per head. Prime Southdown, 5s. 6d. per head. Large coarse wooled, 4s. 6d. per head. Prime small, 4s. 6d. per head. Sucking calves, each, 18s. 6d. per head. Large pigs, 4s. 6d. per head. Next small porkers, 4s. 6d. per head. Quarter-old store pigs, each, 10s. 6d. per head.

THE FORTIFIED PARTICULARS OF RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, IN FIFTEEN DAYS. Extract of a Letter from Henry Huxley, Esq., 12, Albany Terrace, Old Teitoun Road, Leicester, March 30, 1845.

LOSS OF TEETH. Messrs. Thomas and Howard continue to supply the loss of teeth without surgery or wires upon their new system of extraction, which has procured them such universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented.

Wholesome and Shortness of Breath. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Compton-street, Covent-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 23rd, 1845.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of cancerous abscesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were made in the breast, but all were healed, and she has since been perfectly cured.

MARK ON SPINAL DISEASE. THIS DAY is published, price 2s. 6d., CASES AND OBSERVATIONS illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and perseverance in some of the most chronic and unpropitious instances of spinal deformity; with eighteen engravings on wood. By SAMUEL JARVIS, M.R.C.S.

WAXFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, Dec. 26.—We had moderate supplies of all grain this week. There is a little more business passing in wheat, and in some instances the price is a few pence higher. Fine barley sells freely, and former prices are common sorts in clear. Oats and shelling each maintain the prices of Friday last. Malt, in fair request, without alteration in value.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearson, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vice-Choral of Lincoln Cathedral, 10th of July, 1845.

THE ABOVE TESTIMONIALS ARE SELECTED FROM DIFFERENT AND DISTANT PARTS OF THE KINGDOM. The particulars of many hundreds of cases may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

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NOTICE. FICITIOUS TESTIMONIALS to Medicines, are so frequently published, that the proprietors of Dr. Loock's Wafers, will feel it their duty to call the attention of the public to the fact, that the testimonials published in this paper are the only ones that are genuine.

THE SECRET COMPANION. A MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the concealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhoea, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the effects arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body.

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WRAY'S FAMILY MEDICINES. PATRONISED BY HER GRACE THE DOWAGER SIR C. F. WILLIAMS, Knt. Duchess of Leeds. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Lady Sherborne. Captain Bolero, M.P. Lord Charles Grosvenor, M.P. Archdeacon Waterford. Lord Bantry. Doctor Bloomberg, Vicar of Cripplegate. Mr. Justice Crosswell. And all Families of the first distinction.

THE CORDAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA. OF NATURE'S Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gonorrhoea, irregularity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from the various causes, &c. It is the most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, listlessness, wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, obstinate cough, shortness of breath, and inward wastings.

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WRAY'S AROMATIC SPICE PLASTERS FOR THE CHEST.—Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Pain or Tightness of the Chest, Affections of the Lungs, &c., are effectually relieved, and in many cases entirely prevented, by the timely application of WRAY'S AROMATIC SPICE PLASTERS to the chest, which are far superior to the common warm plaster, and frequently supersede the use of internal remedies. No person during the winter ought to be without one, travellers by railroad in particular. Sold at 1s. and 6d. each.

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WRAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMON GINGER.—A certain cure and preventive of all Nervous Complaints, Spasms, Gout, Rheumatism, an invincible eradicant of Flatulence, pain in the Stomach, also an excellent adjunct to Seditive Purgatives for debilitated constitutions. In bottles of 4s. 6d., 10s., and 21s.

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WRAY'S SPECIFIC Mixture, warranted to remove Urethra Discharges in four-eight hours.—In the majority of cases, twenty-four—of which are local cases. Sold in bottles of 4s. 6d., 10s., each, with full instructions.

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AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS. The papers brought by the Cambria contain the whole of the diplomatic correspondence between the American and British ministers, upon the Oregon question. As this correspondence, if given entire, would occupy nearly three pages of this journal, we must confine ourselves to a statement of the chief grounds on which the claims of the respective parties are asserted and denied.

It appears from the despatches of Messrs. Calhoun and Buchanan, that the American government makes two separate claims. First, it claims the possession of the whole of the Oregon Territory. This claim it founds on the fact of its having obtained from Spain, in the year 1819, by the Florida treaty, a surrender of all rights possessed by that country north of the 42nd deg. of N. latitude, and also in 1803, by the treaty of Louisiana, the whole of the territory in North America formerly belonging to France. Second, it claims an exclusive right to that part of the Oregon territory which is watered by the Columbia river, on the ground that Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, was the first to pass the bar of that river in the ship Columbia, of Boston, on the 11th of May, 1792, when he sailed twenty-five miles up it, and gave it its name Columbia, after his ship; and on the further ground, that one of the branches of the upper part of the river was explored by Lewis and Clarke, the well known American travellers, in the year 1805. They state that the consequence of that exploration was the formation, in 1811, of the settlement of Astoria, by Mr. John Jacob Astor, the well known American merchant, which settlement, after having been occupied by the British, during the last American war, was restored at the end of it, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, which provided that all territories, places, and possessions, whither taken by either party on the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of the treaty, excepting certain islands in the Bay of Fundy, should be restored without delay.

The British Ambassador first proceeds altogether to deny the claim of the United States to the possession of the Columbia valley, on the grounds of discovery and exploration. He contends that on this ground the British Government can make out a better claim to the territory than the United States, and that the whole argument which the American Government founds on the discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Gray is in direct contradiction to that on which it rests its claim to the rest of the territory, namely, that Spain possessed an undoubted right to the whole of this territory, which right was made over to the United States by the treaty of Florida in 1819. He maintains that if the United States Government is correct in asserting that the whole territory in dispute belonged to Spain at the time when Captain Gray entered Columbia River, then Captain Gray merely entered upon a territory which belonged of right to another state, and could not confer any title on the government of his own country. He also contends that if at the time when Captain Gray made his voyage the country belonged neither to Spain nor any one else, then Spain having no right of her own, could confer none to the United States by the treaty of Florida. In reply to this efforts are made by the American negotiators to show that though Spain had no right on this coast in 1792 which could prevent Captain Gray from establishing an absolute right to the mouth of the Columbia River and the whole of the region traversed by its waters, yet that it had rights, founded on the undisputed possession of centuries, authorising it to transfer the whole of the territory, the Oregon valley included, to the United States, by the treaty of Florida.

In discussing the claim of the United States to the whole of the Oregon territory, the American Government relies first on the rights obtained from France, by the treaty of Louisiana, in 1803. On this point Mr. Calhoun says:— "The cession of Louisiana gave us undisputed title west of the Mississippi, extending to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and stretching south between that river and those mountains to the possessions of Spain, the line between which and ours was afterwards determined by the treaty of Florida. It also added much to the strength of our title to the region beyond the Rocky Mountains, by restoring to us the important line of continuity westward to the Pacific, which had been surrendered by the treaty of 1763—as will be hereafter shown. "In answer to this claim, Mr. Pakenham says:— "The claim derived from France originates in the treaty of 1803, by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, with all its rights and appurtenances as fully and in the same manner as they had been acquired by the French republic; and the claim derived from the United States is founded on the treaty concluded with the United States in 1803, whereby his Catholic Majesty ceded to the United States, and the north of a certain line terminating on the Pacific, in the forty-second degree of north latitude. "Upon the order in which these three separate claims are set forth, the American plenipotentiary, the British plenipotentiary will first be obliged to observe, with regard to the claim derived from France, that he has not been able to discover any evidence tending to establish the belief that Louisiana, as originally possessed by France, afterwards transferred to Spain, and then to the United States, and ultimately ceded by the latter to the United States, extending in a westerly direction beyond the Rocky Mountains. There is, on the other hand, strong reason to suppose that, at the time when the territory was ceded to the United States, its acknowledged western boundary terminated in the Rocky Mountains. Such appears to have been the opinion of President Jefferson, under whose auspices the acquisition of Louisiana was accomplished. "In a letter written by him in August, 1803, are to be found the following expressions:— "The boundaries (of Louisiana) which I deem not admitting question, are the high lands on the western side of the Mississippi, including all its waters—the Mississippi, of course—and terminating in the line drawn from the mouth of the river to the Rocky Mountains, as lately settled between Great Britain and the United States. "In another and more formal document, dated in July, 1807—that is to say, nearly a year after the return of Lewis and Clark from their expedition to the Pacific, and fifteen years after the acquisition of the Columbia river—is recorded Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the policy giving office to Spain by the information that the claims of the United States extended to the Pacific; and we have the authority of an American historian, distinguished for the attention and research which he has bestowed on the subject of the Oregon Territory, for concluding that the western boundaries of Louisiana, as it was ceded by France to the United States, were those indicated by nature—namely, the high lands separating the waters of the Mississippi from those falling into the Pacific. "Of far greater importance is the claim to the whole Oregon territory which the United States professes to have derived from the government of Spain, under the Florida treaty. On this part of the subject the American negotiator says:— "The claims which we have acquired from her between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific rest on her pretensions of discovery. Numerous voyages of discovery, commencing with that of Maldonado in 1525, and ending with that of Galiano and Valdes in 1792, were undertaken by her authority, along the north-western coast of North America. That they discovered and explored not only the entire coast of what is now the Oregon Territory, but also still further north, is a fact too well established to be controverted at this day. The voyages which they performed will accordingly be passed over at present without being particularly alluded to, with the exception of that of Hecla. His discovery of the mouth of the Columbia and river was referred to. It was made on the 11th of May, 1792—many years anterior to the voyages of Meares and Vancouver, and was prior to Cook's, who did not reach the north-western coast until 1778. The claims in respect to Spain, of priority of discovery were transferred to us, with every well established right of Captain Gray, places our right to the discovery of the mouth and entrance to the inlet and river beyond all controversy. "In answer to this claim, Mr. Pakenham makes the following remarks:— "Next comes to be examined the claim derived from Spain. "It is, in fact, acknowledged, that by the treaty of 1819, Spain ceded to the United States the right to dispose of the coast to the north of latitude 42, and that the 42nd parallel of

latitude the rights which she had, by a previous transaction, acknowledged to belong to another power. "By the treaty of 28th October, 1790, Spain acknowledged in Great Britain certain rights with respect to those parts of the western coast of America not already occupied. "This acknowledgment had reference especially to the territory which forms the subject of the present negotiation. If Spain could not make good her own right to exclusive dominion over those regions, still less could she confer such a right on another power; and hence Great Britain argues that from nothing deduced from the treaty of 1819 can the United States assert a valid claim to exclusive dominion over any part of the Oregon Territory. "The answer of the American negotiators to this is, that the treaty between England and Spain in 1790, was a mere temporary treaty which expired in the year 1796, when war broke out between the two countries, and which has never since been renewed. This, Mr. Pakenham, on the part of his government, altogether denies, contending that the treaty in question was not a concession of favours, on the part of Spain to England, but simply a recognition of rights which existed before the treaty was concluded. As this is the grand question on which the whole of this controversy turns, we give, in the following extract, Mr. Calhoun's statement on the subject, together with Mr. Pakenham's answer to it, and Mr. Buchanan's rejoinder. The former will be both found embodied in the following extract from Mr. Pakenham's last letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated Washington, July 29th, 1845:— "In this paper it is stated, that 'the title of the United States to that portion of the Oregon territory between the valley of the Columbia and the Russian line, in 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude, is recorded in the Florida treaty, 1819. Under this treaty, dated on the 22nd of February, 1819, Spain ceded to the United States all her rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the 42nd parallel of latitude.' "It is, however," says the Secretary of State, "that at the date of this convention, Spain had a good title, as against Great Britain, to the whole of the Oregon territory; and, if this be established, the question is then decided in favour of the United States." The convention between Great Britain and Spain, signed at Madrid, on the 28th of October, 1790, notwithstanding. "It," says the American plenipotentiary, "it should appear that this treaty was transient in its very nature, that it conferred upon Great Britain no right but that of merely trading with the Indians, whilst the country should remain unsettled, and making the necessary establishments for this purpose; that it did not interfere with the ultimate sovereignty of Spain over the territory; and, above all, that it was annulled by the treaty between Spain and Great Britain, in 1796, and has never since been renewed by the parties, then the British claim to any portion of the territory will prove to be destitute of foundation. "The undersigned will endeavour to show, not only that when Spain concluded with the United States the treaty of 1819, she was not entitled to the Florida territory, the convention concluded between the former power and Great Britain, in 1796, was considered by the parties to it to be still in force; but even that, if no such treaty had ever existed, Great Britain would, with reference to a claim to the Oregon territory, be in a position at least as favourable as the United States. "The treaty of 1790 is not appealed to by the British government, as the American plenipotentiary seems to suppose, as their 'main reliance' in the present discussion: it is supposed to allude to the treaty of 1819, by which 'Spain ceded to the United States all her rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the 42nd parallel of latitude.' The United States acquired no right to exclusive dominion over any part of the Oregon territory. "The treaty of 1790 enclosed, in fact, a variety of objects. It partook in some of its stipulations of the nature of a commercial convention; in other respects, it may be considered as an acknowledgment of existing rights—an admission of certain principles of international law, not to be regarded as the pleasure of either party, or to be set aside by a cessation of friendly relations between them. "Viewed in the former light, its stipulations might have been considered as cancelled in consequence of the war which subsequently took place between the contracting parties. Great Britain, however, concluded at Madrid on the 28th of August, 1814, it was declared that all the treaties of commerce which subsisted between the two nations (Great Britain and Spain) in 1796, were thereby ratified and confirmed. "In the latter point of view, the restoration of a state of peace was of itself sufficient to restore the admissions contained in the convention of 1790 to their full original force and vigour. "There are, besides, very positive reasons for concluding that such a treaty is not to be regarded as cancelled. The stipulations of the stipulations of the Nootka convention to have been binding on her, that they should have been expressly renewed or renewed on the restoration of peace between the contracting parties. That Spain considered the convention to have been cancelled by war; in other words, had she considered herself restored to her former position and pretensions with respect to the exclusive dominion over the unoccupied parts of the North American continent, it is not to be imagined that she would have passively submitted to see the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States to a portion of that territory, the subject of negotiation and formal diplomatic transactions between those two nations. "It is, on the contrary, from her silence with respect to the continued occupation by the British, of their settlements in the Columbia territory, subsequent to the convention of 1814, and when no pretence had been made of her rights, claims, or pretensions to the United States; and from her silence while important negotiations respecting the Columbia territory, in which the United States were engaged, were in progress, and to exclusive dominion, were in progress, between Great Britain and the United States, fairly to be inferred that Spain considered the stipulations of the Nootka convention, and the principles therein laid down, to be still in force. "In the last dispatch published, which is the one handed in to Mr. Pakenham, on the 30th August, by Mr. Buchanan, the present American Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the following answer is made to the above argument:— "The second proposition of the British plenipotentiary deserves greater attention. Does the Nootka Sound convention belong to that class of treaties containing 'an acknowledgment of subsisting rights'—an admission of certain principles of international law, not to be regarded as the pleasure of either party, or to be set aside by a cessation of friendly relations between them? "This convention acknowledged the right of Spain to make discoveries, plant settlements, and establish colonies on the north-west coast of America, bringing with them their sovereign jurisdiction, there to be exercised by her, and to be maintained by her, by the use of such a force as she might deem necessary to enforce such an admission; never, however, was it intended to be made by Spain. The Nootka convention is arbitrary and artificial in the highest degree, and is any thing rather than the mere acknowledgment of simple and elementary principles of international law, so sacred and so perpetual in their nature as not to be annulled or annulled by the character of its provisions. On the contrary, from the character of its provisions, it cannot be supposed for a single moment that it was intended for any purpose but that of a temporary arrangement between Great Britain and Spain. The law of nations recognized by both Great Britain and Spain, and acknowledged by both, is that no power is at liberty to interfere with the north-west coast of America. Neither in its terms, nor in its essence, does it contain any recognition of previously subsisting territorial rights in Great Britain, or any other nation. It is strictly confined to future engagements, and is not a recognition of any pre-existing rights. Even under the construction of its provisions maintained by Great Britain, her claim does not extend to plant colonies, which she would have a right to do under the law of nations, had the country been open to settlement; it is limited to a mere right of joint occupancy, in respect to any part, but to the whole, of the sovereignty remaining in abeyance. 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Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE.

Friday.—A DESTITUTE NEGRASS.—Dennis Shine, a young man who had been charged some time ago, was brought up for examination...

MARYLEBONE.

Monday.—FATAL EXAMINATION AND COMMITMENT OF THE SWISSER KELLY.—Today having been appointed for the re-examination of William Frederick Kelly...

LANDETHI.

Thursday.—GROSS OUTRAGE AND DANISH ROBBERY.—Thomas Smith, William David Eales, and Ann Jones...

CHESTERWELL.

Monday.—VIOLENCE ASSAULTS.—John Walker, a tradesman residing in the village of Chesterwell...

WENSDAY.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Wednesday.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Mr. George Smith, who described himself as a man of independent property, residing in Victoria-road, in the parish of...

MARYLEBONE STREET.

Wednesday.—BASTARD YOUNG.—John Young, a young man who had been charged some time ago, was brought up for examination...

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Thursday.—ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—Ezra Francis, the wife of a hairdresser in the Kent-road, was charged with making two very determined attempts upon her life...

LYNCH LAW.

Wednesday.—LYNCH LAW.—An extraordinary charge, involving the principle of the *lex talionis*, has been heard by the following magistrates...

NOTTINGHAM.

On Sunday evening last Mr. Sweet gave a report to the proceedings of the late convention, and urged upon the people of the town...

SCOTLAND.

The Glasgow Mill (near Edinburgh) branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held a meeting on Monday evening last...

INQUEST ON THE EARL OF PORTARLINGTON.

On Wednesday an inquest took place before William Carter, Esq., in the viewing-room of the residence of the Earl of Portarlington...

SOUTH-WALL.

Wednesday.—INDECENT ASSAULT.—Charles Hallatt, the proprietor of a shoe warehouse, in Thornton-street, Dockhead, was brought up charged with indecently assaulting Mary Hamilton, a little girl, twelve years of age...

Chartist Intelligence.

SALFORD.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, in the district of Salford...

MANGHESTER.

Mr. O'Connor's report to the people was read on Sunday night, to the audience in Carpenters' Hall, which elicited general applause...

BRADFORD.

At the usual Chartist meeting in the room No. 2, Bitterworth-Judges, John Cole read Mr. O'Connor's letter from the Star, which was received with great applause...

HULL.

On Sunday night last a public meeting of the Chartists of Hull was held in the large room adjoining the Granby Hotel, Wellington-street...

OLDHAM.

On Sunday last Mr. D. Donovan lectured in the school room of the Working Man's Hall; after the lecture a number of persons enrolled in the Land Fund.

MERTHER TYDWIL.

The members of the Society of the Land Society, resident in this locality, met in a reading room on Sunday, the 28th, to hear the result of the Chartist convention...

BIRMINGHAM.

After receiving the report of the delegate to the Manchester convention, it was resolved that this meeting express their thanks and highly approve of the line of policy adopted...

STOCKPORT.

Mr. J. Williams addressed the Chartists of this town on Sunday evening. A meeting of the Chartist Association was held at the same time...

NOTTINGHAM.

On Sunday evening last Mr. Sweet gave a report to the proceedings of the late convention, and urged upon the people of the town...

HEYWOOD.

A tea party and ball was held here on Christmas-day, which was most numerous and enjoyable...

BRITGTON.

A general meeting of the Chartists of this town was held on Monday evening last, Mr. Bourne in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously adopted...

DEATH OF AN EMINENT COMPOSER.

We are to announce the death of John Simon Mayer, or Mayr, the celebrated composer, who expired on the 2nd of December, at Bergamo...

INQUEST ON THE EARL OF PORTARLINGTON.

On Wednesday an inquest took place before William Carter, Esq., in the viewing-room of the residence of the Earl of Portarlington...

SOUTH-WALL.

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Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places...

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Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—On Monday evening an aged labourer, who had been indulging in drink for several years, was killed by a train of the Great Northern Railway...

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