

ON OCCUPYING THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The following are extracts from a speech of Mr. Dickerson of New Jersey, delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 26, 1824, on the bill from the House of Representatives, for the establishment of a port at the mouth of the Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, which, we think, ought to be generally read.

"The territory of Oregon is bounded on the south by latitude 42, as by our treaty with Spain. On the north, the Russians renounce all claim to this country south of latitude 54° 40'. We think our claim incontestible as far as the 49th parallel of latitude, supported by the cession of Spain in 1819: by the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia river, and afterwards by Lewis and Clark over land, and by an actual settlement at the mouth of the Columbia in 1811. This would leave the British government a belt of 5 deg. 40 minutes of latitude, from the Rocky Mountain and the ocean, between our possessions and those of Russia, an arrangement, it is to be presumed, not altogether satisfactory to the British government, and which indeed could have been of very little importance to them. They have already extended their settlements to a point on the Columbia River, and we know they have set up a pretence of claim to all that part of territory lying north of the Columbia to its mouth. It would have been desirable that they should have been parties in our treaty with Russia; but in this they refused to take a part. The extent of their claim is not to be ascertained or limited by Congress, but our commercial treaty with that government, certainly recognizes a claim to some part of the territory, without defining what part. By the third article of that treaty, it is agreed, 'That any country that may be claimed by either party, on the Northwest Coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays & creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years, from the date of the signature of the convention, to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers; it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country: the only object of the high contracting parties in that respect being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves.'

"This treaty expires in 1828, until which period it will be highly improper to take possession of this country by military force, or to establish a port of entry there, or indeed to exercise any act of possession or occupation we did not exercise at the period of making this treaty; more especially in that part of the territory to which the British government laid claim, however unfounded.

"The President, by this bill is to take possession by a military force of the Oregon territory. We claim up to the Russian line, latitude 54 deg. 40 min. but consider our right incontestible to latitude 49. The President must therefore take possession up to that parallel. He is to cause a fort to be erected on Oregon River, on the left or right bank, as he shall deem it expedient, and cause the Indian title to be extinguished to a tract of land 30 miles square, or 900 square miles, including said fort, and which ought to include both banks of the river, and include a considerable portion of country claimed by the British government, but which, under the provisions of our treaty, they have not thought themselves authorized to occupy by a military force. Our port of entry may be erected at Nootka Sound, and our revenue laws extended to every part of the territory.

"But is this territory of Oregon ever to become a State, a member of this Union? Never. The Union is already too extensive—and we must make three or four new States from the territories already formed.

"The distance from the mouth of the Columbia to the mouth of the Missouri, is 3,555 miles—from Washington to the mouth of the Missouri, 1,160 miles—making the whole distance from Washington to the mouth of the Columbia River, 4,703 miles—but say 4,650. The distance therefore that a Member of Congress, of this State of Oregon would be obliged to travel, in coming to the Seat of Government and returning home would be 9,300 miles; this, at the rate of 8 dollars for every 20 miles, would make his travelling expenses amount to \$3,720. Every member of Congress ought to see his constituents once a year. This is already very difficult for those in the most remote parts of the Union.

"At the rate at which Members of Congress travel, according to law, that is 20 miles per day, it would require to come to the seat of government, from Oregon, and return, 465 days; and if he should lie by for Sundays say 66, it would require 531 days—But if he should travel at the rate of 30 miles per day, it would require 205 days. Al-

low for Sundays 44, it would amount to 350 days. This would allow the member a fortnight to rest himself at Washington, before he should commence his journey home. This rate of travelling would be a hard duty, as a greater part of the way is exceedingly bad, and a portion of it over rugged mountains, where Lewis and Clark found several feet of snow in the latter part of June. Yet a young, able-bodied Senator, might travel from Oregon to Washington in a year; but he could do nothing more. It would be more expeditious however, to come by water, round Cape Horn, or to pass through Behring's Straits, round the North Coast of this Continent to Baffin's Bay, thence through Davis's Straits to the Atlantic, and so on to Washington. It is true, this passage is not discovered, except upon our maps—but it will be as soon as Oregon shall be a state.

"But how could a revenue be derived from such a State, or supplies sent to it, but at an enormous expense?—Every portion of strength given to this State from other parts of the Union, would so far weaken the Union, and this territory, when it shall obtain the strength and importance of a State, will fall off from the Union, by its own weight.

"Is this territory to be a colony? Have we a surplus population that we wish to send from our country? So far from that, we have hundreds of millions of acres of fertile lands, within the boundaries of our present States and territories, that remain unoccupied for want of a population to take possession of them. While this is the case shall we be holding out inducements to our citizens to seek settlements in the remote parts of the earth?

"If we plant a colony at Oregon, we must protect it, and that at an enormous expense. And what advantage can we expect in return? Surely none. We form a vulnerable point where our enemy can reach us, and where it will be very difficult to defend ourselves. The British last year took from us our settlements at Astoria. This was a matter of but little importance. But if we had possessed a city there of 30,000 inhabitants, we should have expended millions for its defence, and after all probably have lost it.

"Will this colony afford us any very important commercial advantages? Are we to supply it with manufactures? It will be a long time before we supply ourselves. We import for our own consumption annually, of foreign manufactures, more than the amount of \$25,000,000. Are we to have great advantages in the fur trade with the natives of those regions? As soon as we establish a white population in Oregon, who will drive the Indians back to the Rocky Mountains, that trade will cease.

"To carry the provisions of this act into effect, the sum of \$50,000 has been agreed to, as contained in the bill from the House of Representatives.—This sum has however been struck out for the purpose of inserting a larger. A sum ten times larger will be required before the object of the bill can be carried fully into effect. In a report of the 23d Feb. 1824, we have an estimate of the expense of transporting 200 troops from Council Bluffs to the mouth of Columbia river at \$44,000. It is fair to judge of the future by the past. The expense of the Yellow Stone expedition—145 tons by the steam boat Jefferson—75 tons by the steam boat Johnson, with 300 troops, chiefly from the mouth of the Missouri to Council Bluffs, 650 miles, cost the United States \$235,000. There were other charges attending the expedition, to a large amount, so that it may be estimated, that the transportation of our troops to Council Bluffs, with all the necessary supplies, munitions of war, &c. cost us at the rate of nearly a thousand dollars per man.

"If we send men enough to Oregon to defend themselves, and establish military posts from Council Bluffs to the mouth of Columbia river, we ought to appropriate half a million of dollars as a beginning.

"The Rocky Mountains and inhospitable regions adjoining them, within our boundaries, may be estimated at 40,000 square miles, making in all 200,000 square miles of country, which will never admit of a white population. Add to this about 50,000 square miles of territory, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Western Ocean, which, although susceptible of a white population, may be permanently secured by treaties and conventions to natives of the soil. This would altogether form a region of 250,000 square miles, a very small portion of the immense continent, which three centuries ago belonged exclusively to red men of the then western world.

"The different tribes between the meridian of Council Bluffs and the Rocky Mountains, may be estimated at 120,000 souls. These west of the Rocky Mountains 89,000. If they were made secure in the possession of this territory, their population would increase, and a part of the remnant of the tribes now in the bounds of the U-

States, would, with the aid of our government, remove into this reserved territory, where they could hope to rest in peace. From a late message of the President of the United States, it appears, that the whole number of Indians remaining in our States and territories, may be estimated at 120,000, all of whom it is desirable, should remove across the Mississippi. It is probable that as many as 80,000 of them may be induced to remove beyond the meridian of Council Bluffs; the residue will probably remain till they gradually become extinct, as numerous and once powerful tribes have already done in the Atlantic States. This would make population, for a region of 250,000 square miles, of 300,000 souls. The British government are famed for their magnificent plans for ameliorating the condition of the human race. Would they not readily join the government of the United States in any measure that might be necessary to secure the whole territory claimed by both parties west of the Rocky Mountains to the present possessors of the soil? It is an object worthy of the united exertions of the two governments—the united exertions of Europe and America. No object so interesting to humanity has presented itself to the presentage. We have institutions for the colonization of our black population—for extending the benefits of religion and civilization to the most remote parts of the earth.

"While the miserable remnants of the innumerable tribes that once possessed this whole continent, seem doomed to be swept from the face of the earth, by the irresistible flow of a white, civilized Christian population, without one great effort to save them. To this abused race we owe an immense debt, only to be obliterated by their extermination, which will happen in a short period, unless the civilized world will extend the means of preservation. Of the numerous tribes that once traversed the Atlantic states, the proud and fearless owners of the soil—Where are they now? With those who lived before the flood. In all the old states, except Georgia, there are to be found no more than eight thousand souls of this unhappy race. The residue exterminated, except a few who have retreated beyond the Alleghany Mountains, and who still linger in this world, to lament their wretched condition, and to relate the melancholy history of their wrongs.

"We have lately passed a law for the preservation of the Indian tribes within the United States, by which a permanent residence is to be provided for them west of the State of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas, provided they will consent to be transferred to this region; and the faith of the nation is to be pledged, that they shall be permanently protected in the peaceable possession of this country. If we should permit them to possess the country eastwardly of the meridian of Council Bluffs, and bounded on the South by the Arkansas Territory, on the East by the State of Missouri and the Mississippi river, and the Red river, up to the latitude of 40, it would be an addition of thirty or forty thousand square miles to the region already described, and furnish a safe, ample, and happy retreat to all the tribes who shall think proper to embrace the offers of our government. As to the Oregon Territory, it can never be of any pecuniary advantage to the United States, but it may be made the means of promoting, in a most signal manner, the cause of humanity; and this is the best possible disposition that can be made of it; while the worst would be the adoption of the provisions of the present bill."

This bill did not pass.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 28th March.

Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary, from the British Government to the United States.

In the House of Lords on the occasion of some petitions against the equitable Loan Bill, Lord Lauderdale, in commenting upon the danger to the country "from this rash spirit of speculation," in case of war, or any commercial check, stated that "there were at present placed at the command of the directors and other managers of the joint stock companies, more than 200,000,000!"—[Nine hundred millions of dollars!—] four times as much, he added, as any minister had raised by loans at once during the war.

Lord Liverpool in deprecating with Lord Lauderdale so wild a spirit, took the opportunity to declare, that though in times of pressure and calamity, the government had heretofore on application of bankers and merchants, issued exchequer bills for their relief, he would never consent to, nay, he would strenuously oppose under all circumstances, any such issue in favor of these joint stock companies.

Mr. Huskisson, after carrying through on the 21st March, his resolution for opening the trade of the British colonies to all nations, followed up his plan on the 25th by proposing very large reductions on the duties now existing in England on various manufactured articles and raw materials. The speech in which he explained and justified these

resolutions, is too long for our insertion; but the substance of it may be gathered from the summary below.

1. The first prohibitory duty to be reduced is that on cotton worked goods. The existing duties upon the importation into England of all foreign cotton manufactures, are £75, £67 10s. or 50 guineas per cent. on their value. These duties are now to be reduced to ten pounds per cent. In practice, the principal effect of this duty will be, that it will remove all difference of price between India and Scotch muslins, and as a necessary consequence, will expire all smuggling.

2. The next staple of the country are our Woollen Manufactures. The existing duties on the importation of foreign woollen goods, are fifty pounds in one hundred pounds worth of goods. This is now to be reduced to fifteen pounds on the one hundred pounds.

3. Our third manufacture is Linen. Here the existing duties ascend from forty pounds to one hundred and eighty pounds on the one hundred pounds value of the foreign goods. These duties are to be reduced to twenty-five pounds, an amount which we consider to be still too high.

4. The next reduction is on foreign Books and foreign paper. In these, the existing duty is immense, and is to be reduced on books to sixpence per pound, and on paper to three-pence. That is to say, about four pence a volume.

5. The next reduction is on foreign Wine Bottles, which now pay a duty (on the bottle merely) of eighteen pence per bottle. This duty is to be reduced to three pence per bottle, that is to say, the price of Burgundy, Champagne, and other wines usually imported in bottles, will hereafter be reduced fifteen pence in the bottle, by the removal of this duty only.

6. The next reduction is on French Looking Glasses and Mirrors—this is from eighty pounds to twenty.

7. The same observation applies to the next reduction on Earthenware and French China, which is to be reduced from seventy-five pounds to one per cent.

8. The next reduction is in French Gloves to thirty per cent. instead of the absolute prohibition now existing.

9. The next is in Foreign Iron, from six pounds ten shillings per ton to one pound ten shillings. And the last and tenth is in Foreign Copper, from fifty-four pounds to twenty-seven per cent.

Such is the boon which Mr. Huskisson has now conferred upon the trade and commerce of the country, and we hesitate not to say, that a very few years will pass before the community will reap the most large and ample benefits from this liberal system. The freedom of trade is the life of trade; the more free it is, the more will it spread itself and enlarge its dimensions and its benefits. National monopoly has the same general effects as individual monopoly. It narrows the market, diminishes the demand, and impairs the quality of the article. When a people become satisfied with articles of inferior quality, there is no inducement to the manufacturer to attempt improvement; the public is satisfied, and he gains his profit. But where the presence of foreign articles of superior workmanship (if there be any such) calls forth the public taste for such articles, and where the manufacturer must come up to the foreign sample, or concede the market, his emulation will soon improve the domestic manufacture, and reach at least an equality with the foreigner.

Reports of various kinds were in circulation respecting the mission of Mr. Stratford Canning to St. Petersburg. One paper announces his arrival in London, after having terminated his mission successfully. Another paper says, "he is about to return home, having wholly succeeded in his mission to St. Petersburg, which related solely to the adjustment of the differences between Russia and the United States on the subject of the navigation of the Pacific Ocean." A third paper states, that after the arrangement of the specific object of the mission, "Mr. Canning introduced the question of Greek politics; but the Russian minister not finding the discussion of this subject included in the bond, declined entering upon any topic not expressly committed to him to negotiate with the English envoy. Lord Strangford will become the resident minister at that court." A 4th paper gives an absolute contradiction to the report that that part of his mission respecting the Greeks had been frustrated, and adds that the negotiations are proceeding in the most friendly manner, and are expected to be concluded with perfect satisfaction to all the parties concerned. "We suspect," continues the Editor, "that these reports formed the dernier resort of the cabal who have conspired to depress the value of Greek Scrip."

The late Dr. Parr, left precise directions for his funeral, ordered the following to be inscribed upon his monument, "What doth the Lord, thy God require of thee, but to do justice, to love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God?"

POLITICS OF THE TWO AMERICAS.

The official Gazette of Bogota, of the 27th Feb. contains an article (which is ascribed to the Columbian Secretary of Foreign Affairs) on the intended Amphictyonic Congress at Panama, which we mentioned yesterday. The objects of this Congress are affirmed to be twofold—some affecting belligerents exclusively, and others common to belligerents and neutrals. They are thus stated:

Objects for the Belligerents exclusively.
1. To form, or renovate in the most solemn manner, the perpetual close league between all the new American states against Spain.—

2. To issue a manifesto on the justice of their cause, and their system of policy towards the other Powers of Christendom. 3. To enter into a Convention of Navigation & Commerce between them all as allies and confederates. 4. To decide, with respect to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, whether all should combine in liberating them from the Spanish yoke; and, in such case, what military and pecuniary contingent each should furnish. 5. To take measures for carrying the war in concert to the seas and coasts of Spain. 6. To determine whether those measures should be extended to the Canary and Philippine islands.

Objects common to Belligerents and Neutrals.

1. To take into consideration the means of rendering effectual the declarations of the President of the United States concerning any future signs of colonization on this continent, and of resisting every attempt at interference in our domestic concerns. 2. To settle, in concert, disputed principles of the law of nations, and chiefly those which operate between belligerents and neutrals. 3. To agree upon the footing upon which ought to be placed the political and commercial relations of those countries of our hemisphere, which either were, like Hayti, or should be, separated from the mother country, without having been recognized by any European or American Power.

Internal Improvements.

A MEETING of the Board for Internal Improvements will be held at Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th of next month, instead of the 23d instant, as proposed at the last meeting, circumstances having occurred to make the change unavoidable.

By order of the Board,
J. GALES, Secy.
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Doctor Rufus Haywood,

HAVING settled himself in Raleigh, offers his Professional Services to the Citizens thereof, to the Inhabitants of Wake, and the adjoining counties.
Dr. H. can be found at his Office the first door below the Store of J. & W. Peace, or at the residence of Sherwood Haywood, Esq.
May 4. 54

Bell Tavern

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to his old Stand, immediately west of the State-House Square, lately in the occupancy of Robert H. Wynne; where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, Boarders and others, on moderate terms, and with his usual attention.
H. H. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 5. 54 St

Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 16th day of last month, a BAY MARE, 8 or 9 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has been doctored, in low order, left eye blind, which may be discovered by a nice inspection, has a good head, neck and ear; no other mark recollected. She was raised in the lower part of Orange county, and has been heard of making up the country on the north side of Neuse. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received.
ALLEN ROGERS.
Rogers's Roads, Wake county, N. C.
May 2. 54

Tickets only Five Dollars!

But will soon be advanced.

ALLEN'S OFFICE,

166, MARKET STREET,
Baltimore, May 2, 1825.

THE demand for Tickets and Shares has been unprecedented in the most approved and popular new mode of Drawing adopted for the

Grand State Lottery, No. 4.

As a scarcity of tickets, and probably a rise may be expected, adventurers should lose no time in making their investments, as a few days will deprive them of the opportunity of getting tickets in this scheme, which is so arranged that the holder of two tickets or shares (one odd and one even number) must get a prize, & so on for any greater number as 10 or 20 tickets; one half of the numbers will be prizes, & may obtain two prizes each. The Prizes are

20,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars;
Besides 5 of \$1,000—4 of \$500—20 of \$100, &c.

ALL IN ONE DAY!

Which takes place the 18th instant.
Tickets \$5—Halves 2 50—Quarters 1 25.
To be had in a variety of numbers, odd and even, at

ALLEN'S Lottery & Exchange Office,

166, MARKET STREET,
Where was sold and paid the 20,000 dollars: 8 of 1000; 4 of 500, &c. in the third Class of this Lottery. And where a greater number of capital prizes have been sold and paid (all drawn in one day) than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the Union, by mail, (post paid) or private hand, promptly attended to.
Address S. & M. ALLEN, BALTIMORE.

Just Received,

BY J. GALES & SON,
A fresh supply of WALDO'S Dictionary Spelling-Book.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 21st inst. a Negro Fellow, supposed to be a runaway slave, who says his name is Cornelius Jones, and that he has lived in New York four or five years last past, but cannot, or will not name the state, county or town in which he was raised. He is about five feet seven inches high, black complexion, with a small scar over his right eye, and one near the corner of the same. His dress is a drab pea-jacket, blue round ditto, and duck trousers. He was brought to this place in the schooner Hetty, Wright, last from Charleston.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOS. GARRETT, Shff.
Washington county, Nov. 23, 1824. 19-63