THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.] "NORTH CAROLINA:—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR SIRES AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS" [THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 37. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1846. No. 3.

FRESH ARRIVAL

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a large and excellent assortment of **NEW GOODS**, of various styles and qualities, consisting in part as follows:

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every shade and quality
Satinetts plain, striped and plaid
Kentucky Jeans of various colors
Hats, Boots, and Shoes of all qualities and prices
Lambswool, merino, Silk, and Buck-skin Shirts and Drawers
Stocks, shirt collars, scarfs, bosoms and cravats
Lambswool, Angola, worsted and cotton half-hose
Gloves, hoskin, silk, woolen, and cotton
Together with every thing suitable for gentlemen's wear.

FOR LADIES.

Black rep Silks, four fourth, very superior
Do do three-fourth, do
Black figured and colored Silks
Oil silks, do.
Wide Black silks, for aprons
Foulard silks, of various colors;
Rich brocade figured Velvet
Cashmeres, Mouslin de Laines Alapaccas Tesanes
Cusans, of every variety, quality and price
Rich brocade Worsted, changeable colors
Black Bombazine
Swiss, Book, Tarlton, Medium, and Jacenet Muslins and Cambrics
Satin striped Easler Robes
Great variety of figured and plain wide Laces
Great variety of Lisle, Cambric, and Swiss Edging
Great variety, Linen and cotton Robinett
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons
Kid, Silk, and Worsted Gloves and Mits
Gimps, flat and round, of various qualities,
Fringes of a variety of shades for trimming dresses
Girdles, assorted colors
Net and Lace Caps
Fancy Cravats, Dress Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs
Corded skirts, Grass ditto
Great variety of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
American, English, and French prints—great variety, Ditto Oil Prints
Manchester and Ursten Ginghams
Silk, Cashmere, Lambswool, worsted and Cotton Hose
General assortment of Ladies Shoes

DOMESTIC GOODS, FLANNELS &c

Red and White Flannels,
Domestic Flannels Ditto
Bed-ticking, and apron Checks—good qualities
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Kerseys, good assortment
Carpetings, Woollen and Cotton,
Brown Linens and colored Cambrics
Umbrellas and Parasols.

Indeed the subscribers have on hand a rich, useful and complete assortment of GOODS, which they offer for sale AT LOW RATES for cash, or on a short credit to punctual Dealers. In addition to this lot of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, they have Groceries, to wit: Loaf, Brown, and Crushed Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Powder, Shot, &c., which will be disposed of on accommodating terms. They can confidently recommend their Stock to a liberal and discriminating Public, and hope those in want of Goods will call at their Store before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget RUSSELL & COOKE, No. 29, one door above Richard Smith.

RUSSELL & COOKE.

Raleigh, October 14, 1845. 43 tf

THOS. R. FENTRESS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

One door North of Mrs. Stewart's Boarding House, and immediately opposite W. & A. Stith's Dry Goods Store,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

HAS just returned from the North with a large assortment of **GOODS** selected by himself in person, embracing Super Black French and English Cloths; Super fancy French and English cloths; Super olive, brown and black French Castor cloths, for frock and overcoats; super black French and English Cassimeres, single and double-milled; super fancy French and English Cassimeres, with a choice assortment of Vestings. Super plain black and fancy Satins; super plain black and fancy cut velvets; white satins; buff cassimers; challeys; fancy woolen velvets.

Also, a large supply of **Fancy Articles**, such as black and fancy satin scarfs; black and fancy silk and satin cravats; fancy-bosomed shirts. Also a beautiful assortment of shirts, made after the latest French style; together with black hoskin and white kid gloves; merino gloves and half-hose; stocks of various kinds; gum-elastic suspenders; white cambric, China, and Spitalfield pocket handkerchiefs, &c.

These Goods were all purchased late in the season at a considerable reduction; so that purchasers will not only have a cheap stock to select from, but an entire new one, as this is all of this Fall's purchase. The public are respectfully solicited to call and examine, whether they purchase or not, as I shall always be happy to show them my goods—knowing that I can offer such inducements for cash or my usual credit, as will make it to the interest of any in want of such articles, to purchase.

The subscriber tenders his unfeigned thanks to his numerous patrons and to the public, for the liberal encouragement he continues to receive, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be omitted to merit its continuance. Gentlemen furnishing their own materials may rest assured of having them made in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

manufactured in his own establishment. The London and Paris plates of Fashion, together with the monthly reports, are regularly received.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS.

Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1845. 43-5t

EXPULSION OF A PREACHER.

Mesmerism and Seduction—The Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in this city, has expelled the Rev. H. H. Shropshire, who last year travelled the St. Helena circuit, from the ministry. He was charged with the flagrant offence of having attempted the seduction of a young lady upon whom he was practicing some mesmeric experiments in July last. He fully confessed his guilt and did not attempt to justify his conduct. The venerable Bishop Soule, President of the Conference, strongly reprehended the practice of mesmerism, and admonished his hearers to avoid it as one that was disgraceful, degrading & ruinous to those who meddled with it.—*N. O. Pic*

Matter of Taste.—Some recent philosopher says that it does not look well for any body's daughters to walk the streets in December in kid slippers and laced so cruelly that their cheeks turn to the color of moonlight.

Delazon Smith, the perepatetic diplomatist who set forth on his travels under John Tyler's administration and has since travelled so far and fast as to be lost sight of, has received from the Milwaukie Sentinel the *sobriquet* of the *Artful Dodger*. It is a happy thought, and the epithet will stick to him.

From a Dancing Family.—We see it stated that Mary Ann Lee, the *danseuse*, is a lineal decendent of Ann Lee, the founder and spiritual [illegible] of Shaking Quakers.

Doctors in Demand in China.—It is stated that medical men are much wanted in China, and that those who are already there are reaping a golden harvest, having extensive practice and handsome pay. Who knows but the Celestials may yet be induced to walk extensively into sarsaparilla *and* pills.

A Climax.—"What are you doing, my son?" said a father to his boy Billy. "Smoking a sweet-fern cigar, father: I made it. Throw it away this minute! Don't you know that a boy who smokes sweet-fern will smoke tobacco, and if he smokes tobacco he will drink rum, and if he drinks rum he will lie, and if he lies he will steal, and if he steals he will murder, and if he murders he will be—acquitted—*New York Organ.*

The Post Master General has issued an order to the City Postmaster of Washington city, to the effect, that all letters or documents franked by members of Congress shall be charged with letter postage, unless it shall appear that said letters or packages emanated directly from members themselves. The effect of this is, that all letters on which there is a difference between the handwirting of the frank, and that of the remainder of the superscription, will be presumed *not* to have emanted from members franking, and will be charged accordingly. If, however, on the arrival of the letter at its destination, the receiver shall think proper to open it and show that it is *bona fide* communication from a member, then the postage shall be refunded.

The law on the subject is as follows:—"That for a period of 20 days, before the commencement, and 30 days after the end of each and every congress" members may "send and receive through the mail, free of postage, any letter, newspaper or packet, not exceeding two ounces in weight."—Now, as the law is positive and makes no distinction between franked letters, where the whole address is written by a member himself and those where all except the frank is written by a clerk or amanuensis, it is contended that the Postmaster General has placed an unwarranted construction upon it. It is well known that the multitudes of documents and packets sent from members themselves are directed by clerks, and that the members merely frank them—Hence I think it will be extremely difficult to *enforce* said order.—*Letter from Wash.*

COLLECTORS.

James K. Hatton, for the port of Washington, North Carolina *vice* Thomas H. Blount, resigned.

Rizop Rawls for the port of Edenton N. Carolina *vice* Thomas J. Charleton, commission expired.

Death of a very old lady.—Died, at the residence of her son, T. H. Ward of this county Mrs. Ward, in the one hundred and eleventh year of her age. Mrs. Ward witnessed many of the exciting scenes of the Revolution, and has for many years drawn a pension as the widow of a Revolutionary soldier.—*Richmond (Ky.) Chronicle.*

GEN'L HOUSTON.

It seems (says the Galveston News) that Gen Houston acknowledges that he did write to the British Charge d Affaires in this country that the Mier expedition was unauthorize by the Government, and that the British Charge did, in consequence of that letter, communicate that fact to the Government of Mexico, "thus placing our countrymen in the position of outlaws."—The Civilian states Gen Houston has written a long letter, which will shortly appear, explanatory of his whole course in relation to the Mier prisoners.

Turkey Tobacco.—Mr. James Carpenter of East Feliciana, Louisiana, has been very successful in cultivating this plant. He says his yield is four times greater than the common tobacco, requiring less attention, and making a segar "hardly distinguishable" from the Havana article.

Benefit of Joining the Church.—William Bloomfield, an old bachelor got married in Iowa, to a pretty young girl named Eliza Church. Since his marriage he has known more happiness, he says, than he ever did before—all of which he attributes to having joined the *Church*—*Phila. Ledger*

We wonder if his Church had a *Bishop?*

A roguish transaction.—Alfred Scarr the bookkeeper of Messrs Potter & Kidder of this town, on Wednesday last collected about a thousand dollars in money belonging to his employers without their knowledge, and procuring a check with $850 of the amount, on Thursday he absconded, leaving in the steamer Gov. Dudley for Charleston. What course he took from there has not been ascertained. The check was drawn by the Bank of Cape Fear on the Bank of Charleston, $850 the amount of it, dated Dec. 24th, numbered 135. Scarr is an Englishman by birth, has been in Wilmington two or three years, and has lived in New York, Charleston, and Mobile.

Wil. Chron.

An affray in which a man of the name of Edward Kinsley, a tinner by trade, received such injuries as to cause his death, occurred on Saturday night last at a house in the Southeastern part of the town. We learn that on that evening there was a large collection of blacks at the house of [illegible] negroes, engaged in dancing; that Kinsley and three other white men went in among them, and after a while a row between the blacks and whites ensued, in which Kinsley was so badly beaten with a chair that he died on Saturday night.

Several of the negroes engaged in the affair have been arrested *Wil. Chron*

From the Boston Daily Mail.

Great Temperance Meeting—the Temple filled to overflowing, and hundreds unable to gain admittance—John B. Gough's Speech.

At an early hour last evening, the interior of the Tremont Temple was filled—absolutely packed with human beings, wherever foothold could be gained, all anxious to hear John B. Gough who was announced to be the principal speaker of the evening and the stairway side walk and street, in front of the building exhibited a curious spectacle of moving life—two continuous streams crowding different ways—hats and bonnets, pilot cloth and silks squeezed together in the most extraordinary confusion. Hundreds left unable to get inside.

Such an exhibition of populaar enthusiasm—and it seemed more attributable to sympathy than curiosity—is a flattering compliment to this eloquent advocate of the cause of Temperance; and whether sodawater caused his fall, he is higher again than ever in the hearts of his admirers. And why should he not be? If a hundred companions fall it but shows the terrible power of the adversary they contend against and should be a warning to their brethren. John B. Gough may be "scotch'd but not killed."

Deac. Grant in introducing Mr. Gough to the audience, requested that no expressions of applause should be indulged in out of respect to the Sabbath.

The speaker came forward, looking somewhat better than on a former occasion but still evidently not a well man. He stood in that spot, and addressed a large audience upon the subject of Temperance; that as the end of the year drew near, it was the practice of men of all professions to review the past and make preparations to commence the new year with additional experience and renewed confidence.

The past year had been an eventful one to him but he did not stand there to speak of himself but to speak of things relative to the great cause he was engaged in, things that he had seen, that he knew, that he had felt.

He said that no man had ever heard him apply harsh epithets to dealers in ardent sprits; it was not the men but the trade he warred against and detested; but he could not help thinking that its tendency was to harden the heart. He alluded to an instance in the town of Hopington, where a son engaged in the trafic, had boasted to him, that his father (a greyheaded old man) had broken the pledge by drinking the liquor which he (the son) sold to him. The speaker enlarged upon this incident, and others of a similar nature in a manner peculiar to himself and with an eloquence that hushed the crowded auditory to a deathlike silence.

He then appealed to the young men, painting in vivid colors their danger—the reason of conviviality, the attractive saloons, metaphorically painting the boat in which they launch upon the sea of life with gaudy banners floating at the bow and stern; the rippling waters dancing past them, emptying the wine cup amid mirth, song and festivity unmindful of the vortex they were approaching until they became the slaves of an appetite so thoughtlessly engendered.

He wished to instil into the young a self sacrificing spirit—a spirit similar to that which actuated our pilgrim fathers in seeking an inhospitable country to plant the standard of religious freedom, leaving their homes and all they held dear to enjoy and perpetuate it.

When that spirit pervades our countrymen and they unite in this righteous cause, then, (said the speaker) we may look for the glorious morning which will witness our beloved country free from the curse of drunkenness. Then our fields will be clothed with the waving harvest but not for the distillers, we can pass beneath orchards weighed down with rich and incrous fruit *not* to be presed into intoxicating drink, our gardens will exhibit beautiful trellis work of vines interwoven, to which are hung bendant clusters of this tempting grape—but its juice will *not* be turned into the spirit which revives but to destroy.

Then continued the speaker, when that blessed epoch arrives even the white horse with Death upon its back will be seized by the bridle, thrown back on its haunches, and the drunkard will rise from beneath him, and stand erect—a free man!

Mr Gough showed symptoms of fatigue shortly after he commenced speaking, and at this point he said he must draw his remarks to a close, with a few words in relation to himself. He said he would speak in this place on New Year's night, and it may be never again in Boston. He expressed his gratitude for the kindness with which he had been received and in parting from you said he I pledge myself to make plain to the minds of every individual in the community whether prejudiced against me or not—to convince his reason—that I have been traduced and vilified without cause, and that [illegible] there are those who have done all in their power to injure me—I say "as ye have meted out to others so shall it be meted out to ye."

Mr. Gough spoke about three quarters of an hour, and the difficulty we found in keeping a position within reach of the speaker's voice prevented our following his expressions so much as we could wish. The above is a general outline of his remarks however.

At the point where the speaker expressed his ability to clear himself from suspicion, one burst of applause was given, but instantly hushed.

DISTANCE TO OREGAN.

The actual distance to be sailed from New York to the mouth of the Columbia River, by the way of Cape Horn, is estimeted at 15,000 miles. A ship canal to Panama to be cut through the Isthmus of Darien, which is only 37 miles, would save eight thousand miles, or more than one-half the distance, reducing the voyage out and back to less than the time now required to make the passage out. The distance from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river by land, is about 3700 miles.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERIES.

We have great pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Mr. Lutterloh, in this paper as we hear that he is about to put up a Distillery, the requisite machinery being now on the way from New York. We learn further that two other gentlemen have similar entrprises in contemplation, but as their views are not so far matured as those of Mr. Lutterloh, we forbear to mention names. The remarkable impetus recently given to the Turpentine manufacture which has induced so many persons in this country to engage in it has produced this dermination to erect Distilleries. We trust that they will prove here, as elsewhere, very profitable to their projectors, and beneficial to both town and country. *Fay. Obs.*

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette contains the following curious paragraph:

"GOSSIP.—Our readers are entitled to all the gossip which we hear that deserves repetition; and among the assertions which we had occasion to read yesterday, was one from a gentleman of great worth and extensive observation, who writes to a friend in this city something as follows:

"I do not know what may be the results of such a movement, whether peace or war, but I really believe that I am well informed, when I tell you, that Great Britain, France and another European power are planning to regulate matters in Mexico, to erect that republic into a constitutional kingdom, and place upon its throne a son of Louis Philippe.'

"Now, we do not know whence the writer derived his information, but his position is favorable to the acquisition of facts connected with Mexico and the interests of this country."

THE VALUE OF AN ENGLISH WIFE.

The Liverpool Albion, alluding to the degraded position of females in China, relates an anecdote showing how highly a Chinese mandarin valued the wife of an English merchant. Nothing astonishes the Chinamen who visit the English merchants at Hong-Kong so much as the deference which is paid to the ladies, and the position which the latter are permitted to hold in society. The very servants express their disgust at seeing the ladies permitted to sit at table with their lords, and wonder how men can so far forget their dignity. A young English merchant recently took his youthful wife with him to Hong-Kong where the couple were visited by a wealthy mandarin. The latter regarded the lady attentively, and seemed to dwell with delight on her movements. When she at length left the apartments, he said to the husband, in his imperfect English, "What you give for that wifey wife yours?" "Oh," replied the husband, laughing at the singular error of his visitor, "$2000." This the merchant thought would appear to the Chinese rather a high figure, but he was mistaken. "Well," said the mandarin, taking out his book with an air of business, "suppose you give her to me, I give you $5000." It is difficult to say whether the young merchant was more amazed or amused, but the grave air of the Chinaman convinced him that he was in earnest, and he was compelled, therefore, to refuse the offer with as much placidity as he could assume. The mandarin was pressing, however, and went as high as $7000. The merchant, who had no previous notion of the value of the commodity he had taken out with him, was compelled at length to declare that Englishmen never sold their wives after they once came into their possession, an assertion which the Chinaman was slow to believe. The merchant afterwards had a hearty laugh with his young wife, when he told her that he had just discovered her full value, as the mandarin had offered him $7000 for her. *Picayune.*

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

The Charleston Mercury concludes an article on the Oregon question, with this forcible passage:—'Look back to our progress, at our peaceful advance, our increase of territory without conquest, our augmenting population, wealth and power, and tell us which is the true patriotism—that which [illegible] which would have led us on every petty pretext to waste our energies in fighting, to turn our husbandmen into soldiers, our merchant ships into men-of-war, and our money into gunpowder.'

FROM A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Jan. 3rd, 8 P. M.

The Oregon thermometer bobs up and down like the head of a Chinese Mandarin. A few days ago it stood at 54, 40 minutes, then came a gentle zephyr from Mr. Calhoun, and it stood at 49°. Yesterday, the old man eloquent came out with a regular *nor-wester*, and the glass marched 54° 40 minutes again, with very liule prospect of varying from that point.

The speech of Mr. Adams, has given great strength to the Western members, and will probably enable them to carry through a resolution declaring that our title to the whole of the Territory, is "clear and unquestionable." I do not think, however, that they will be able to commit the nation against a compromise on the 49th degree, should it be offered by Great Britain. Of the probability of such an offer being made, every one must judge for himself. For my own part, I do not entertain the slightest hope of it.

The debate was continued to day, and at an early hour, the galleries were crowded with anxious spectators, "their souls in arms and eager for the fray." From the abstract of the debate, which I enclose, you will perceive that members are losing sight of party in the discussion of this great question. While Mr. Ingersoll (L. F.) is for compromise and peace, Mr. Baker, of Illinois, (Whig.) declares that any peace based on a compromise on the line of 49° (which is equivalent to saying any compromise at all) cannot be "an honorable peace." In the course of the debate, Mr. Preston King admitted that the offer of a compromise made by Mr. Polk, was based on the knowledge that it would be rejected, and that had there been any prospect of its being accepted, *he would not have made it!*

Mr. Winthrop justly characterised this as a piece of *duplicity and treachery* on the part of the administration, which is calculated to place us in a degrading light in the eyes of nations. In reference to the speech of Mr. Adams, he said it would produce more alarm and disturb the peace of the country more than any thing which had yet taken place.

I cannot shut my eyes to the belief that Mr Polk is determined to have the whole of Oregon, even at the expense of a war with Great Britain. He knows that the *acquisitive* party is *numerically* the strongest, and therefore he will make himself the head of that party. In spite of all his declarations to the contrary, *I do and will* believe that he is looking forward to a re-election, and intends to make his *war horse* carry him into a second term. God grant that he may be disappointed. FAIRFAX.

The Washington Union of Monday night says the news by the Acadia is not decisive of peace or war. But be this result as it may, we cannot conceal the fact, the English Government are busy in preparing, and that, among other arrangements they have inspected the mail steamers with a view of seeing whether they can carry the heavy artillery. Captain Austin, (says Wilmer's Liverpool Times of the 4th,) visited Liverpool last week by orders of the Admirality, to guage the capacity of the first class steamers as regards the carrying of heavy metal. The British and North American, the West India and other vessels have undergone similar inspections.—The Union says it understands that the received opinion among most of the foreign diplomatists is that there will not be war: that England cannot wage it in the eyes of the civilized world, standing as she does in relation to the U. States—indeed to the whole question. But yet Providence sometimes makes mad those whom it means to destroy.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer thinks the news by the Acadia of a more hostile character than any heretofore received from Great Britain, and thinks the London Times has not spoken unadvisedly of the feelings of the British Government.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 15th ult. after a session of only three weeks. On the last night of the session the House of Representatives, by a vote of fifty yeas to nine teen nays, (a thin House, adopted a resolution expressive of their opinion that the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States ought to "be transferred from the Legislature to the People, and that the election by the people ought to be upon the principle of the general ticket, the said ticket to be composed of one elector from each Congressional District, and one from the Upper and one from the Lower Division of the State." South Carolina is the only State in which at present the people do not vote directly for the Electors of President, and judging from the above act of the most numerous branch of her Legislature, we suppose it will not be long before this privilege of voting for themselves will be allowed to them.

MR. J. Q. ADAMS' SPEECH ON THE OREGON QUESTION

The following [illegible] report of the remarks of Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives, on Friday, when the question was before the House on the reference to the Committee of the Whole of Mr. Haralson's Bill providing for the organization of two regiments of riflemen, and for other purposes. Mr. Adams said—

This measure now proposed to be referred is one, which, for a variety of reasons, is as important as any question which has hitherto come, or will hereafter come, before this House for discussion. It is difficult to speak on one of the bills relating to this subject without a reference to all the others. For example: this is a bill to raise two regiments of riflemen. Now, I find there has been reported in another part of this building a bill providing for one regiment of mounted riflemen. The question then presents itself to us—how are these two bills to go together? and whether they ought not to be considered together. If but one regiment only of mounted riflemen is necessary to be maintained, then it does not follow that two regiments of unmounted riflemen are needed: the one bill depends in a measure upon the other. I refer to this merely as an illustration, to show the variety of measures which are at the same time in contemplation of the House. I find further, in the same bill to which I have just alluded, an appropriation of —— dollars, for the expense of any military defences which the President may deem necessary on the line of our communication with Oregon. Now the importance of that provision depends on the sum which shall be put into the hands of the President. All I infer from this is, that it contemplated that other expenses (and in my opinion very heavy ones) must be considered as concurrent measures with the raising of these regiments of riflemen. This is not the [illegible] necessary, and therefore it may be doubtful if there is any necessity for wasting the time of this House in discussing the question whether these two regiments of riflemen shall be raised, unless the necessity is made apparent for their employment. Why, what reason is there that two regiments or one regiment shall be raised at this time? We have heretofore gone through some measures which presented a prospect of war: we have gone through them, and there has been no war. We are at profound peace with all the world. Why then increase our military establishment? It must be recollected that the spirit which prevailed in this House two, three, or four years ago, was very different as to this matter of increasing our military force. We who were then here voted not only to prevent the increase of our military establishment, but we reduced it by very nearly onethird. That was four years ago, when the prospect of war was quite as great as now, and I will take this opportunity to say that *I do not believe at all in* any danger *of war at this time.*

I do not see my testimonials of the probability of a war at this time; but, if any danger is apprehended by any gentleman here, it appears to me that the very first measure to be taken—that which should precede all military measures of any kind—is to give notice to Great Britain that we mean to terminate the existing joint occupancy of Oregon. That is the first measure to be taken. How can gentlemen apprehend war otherwise? Does Great Britain tell us that she shall take offence at the discontinuance of the treaty of joint occupancy? She does not, though I have heard of some question being made in England whether they shall not give us notice of the termination of joint occupancy. Yet it is not a joint occupation, and I have been surprised at the language held by some gentleman on the subject. The treaty acknowledges no occupation of the territory by either party; it is a commercial convention for free navigation, but it does not admit by either party the occupation of one inch of territory by the other. It is no occupation. But, whatever it is, neither party can permanently occupy the country without notice to the other to terminate the convention of commerce and trade, which would not be permitted without such convention; it is a treaty for the exercise of navigation rights, commercial rights, and trading rights with the Indians. It precludes the occupation of the country by either party. Exclusive occupation cannot be assumed by either without notice. Of all the measures for occupancy and for assuming jurisdiction over the citizens of the United States who have gone into Oregon, and are there in actual possession, notice is the first thing. Twelve months after that notice shall be given the right will accrue to the United States to occupy any part of the territory they may think proper.

In the bill which passed at the last session I myself moved, as a first section to the bill, that such notice should be given. The House did not think proper to agree to it, and passed the bill without any notice.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. No; it was put into the bill at the last moment.