

# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THE J. LEVY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRDS AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

(THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.)

VOL. 27.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY FEB. 25, 1846;

No. 9

### Auction and Commission Store.

The Subscriber having taken the lower store room of the large brick building formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith—one of the best stands for business in the city—is now prepared to receive all kinds and any quantity of GOODS, MERCHANDISE, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., and will sell on commission, at private sale or at public auction, as the persons sending the articles may desire, and will promptly and faithfully account for and pay over all sums of money which may be due to those who may employ him.

Those who may desire information as to my qualifications as a salesman, are respectfully referred to such persons as have heretofore employed me, and I feel confident satisfaction will be given, as since I went into office as Auctioneer, I have done all the business in my line in the city.

JOHN C. MOORE.  
Raleigh, Feb. 3, 1846. 7-51.

### Greensborough Female College.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15th, 1846.

Faculty.

Rev. Solomon Lea, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics & Ancient Languages.

Rev. Bennet T. Blake, Chaplain and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Miss Phoebe Judson, Assistant Government and Preceptor of Natural Science.

Mrs. Sophia Lee, Preceptor of Modern Languages and Principal of the Music Department.

Assistant Teacher of Music.

Mrs. S. Blake, Governess.

The Trustees for Board, including washing, fuel, needles, &c., and Tuition for full Collegiate course, with Music, French, Drawing, Painting, No. 5-Work, for a session of 3 months, will not exceed \$80 dollars.

Board of Tuition for full Collegiate course without music, &c., for a season of 3 months, \$70.

Board of Tuition per session in Preparatory School, from \$64 to \$65.

Text books and stationery will be furnished at the college as may be required.

The Trustees having made arrangements for commencing the exercises of this Institution entirely to their own satisfaction, deem this notice sufficient to inspire public confidence. The domestic economy of the Institution will be such as to ensure comfort and safety, and exert a healthful influence, as well physically as morally.

The Pupils will be required to board in the College, except those whose parents or guardians reside in the village or its immediate vicinity.

Board and Tuition for the session in advance.  
GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't  
of the Board of Trustees.

S. S. BRYANT, Sec'y.

N. B. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of 60 pupils at the opening of the session. Application for admission or further information before the 15th of April, may be made by letter or otherwise to Rev. Solomon Lea, A. M., Leasburg, N. C.; Rev. Bennet T. Blake, Raleigh, or Rev. S. S. Bryant, Secretary of the Board, Greensborough.

### TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

#### PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Importers, and Wholesale Dealers of the City of Philadelphia, being prepared with full stocks of Goods in their respective departments, suited to the wants of the South and West, respectfully invite an invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, to examine their several assortments, which will be offered at prices and on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

The variety and excellence of our Domestic Manufactures, in addition to abundant and choice supplies of Foreign Goods, with which the Philadelphia Market is provided, present the strongest inducements to purchasers to visit this city for Spring and Summer Supplies of every description.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.  
Decourcy, Lalouette & Co. 77 Market street.

Importers and Jobbers of Staple, Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.  
L. J. Levy & Co. 124 Chesnut street, next door above the Custom House.

Dealer in Silks, French Dry Goods, Shawls, Balzoures, Barages, &c. &c.  
Joshua D Evans, No. 6 North second street Successor to Wood & Co.

Manufacturer and Importer of Lace Goods, and Dealer in Fancy Goods.  
George Watts, N. W. cor. of Market and second sts., and 11 South second st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing of every grade.  
Bennet & Co. Philadelphia Hall of Fashion, No. 192 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Michael Tracy, 252 1/2 Market street.

Manufacturer of Shirts, Collars, and Bonnets.  
John Hodges, Sign of the Steamboat Shirt Collar, No. 110 North second street.

Manufacturers of Umbrellas, Parasols, Pateoettes, and Sun Shades  
Steeper & Fenner, 126 Market street, South side, one door below Fountain.

Weight & Brothers, 223 Market street, North side, a few doors above Third st.

H. B. Fussell, N. W. Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Wm. H. Richardson, No. 104 Market st., South Side, next door to the old stand.

Columbian Inks and Blacking, Boots, Penmanship and Maps of all kinds.  
A. W. Harrison, 33 South Seventh street.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cheap Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.  
A. L. Hickey & Co. New Store under Jones's Hotel, No. 136 Chesnut street.

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps and Fancy Goods.  
E. Gene Bonwell, No. 114 Chesnut street.

### Carpeting, Window Shades, Mattings

Floor Furniture and Carriage Oil Cloths.  
J. Sidney Jones, Carpet Hall, 18 and 20 North Second street.

### Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Fine Cutlery, Britannia and Plated Ware, and Manufacturers of Silver Ware.

Dickson & Co. 26 E Corner of Third and Market streets.

### Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Dr. B. J. Payne, No. 3 South third street.

### Refrigerators and Water Filters.

for cooling Provisions and Purifying turbid or brackish Water, Fire Proof Chests, Letter Copying Presses, &c., Manufactured by Oliver Evans, No. 61 South second street, two doors below Chesnut.

### China, Queensware and Glass.

S. Tyndale, (30 years in the business,) No. 211 Chesnut Street.

### Venetian Blind Manufacturer.

B. J. Williams, No. 12 North Sixth street a few doors above Market street.

### Saddle, Bridle Harness and Trunk Manufacturers.

Mages, Tabor & Co. No. 1723 Market, above Fifth street.

Edward F. Meyer, for the late firm of Thomas Meyer & Son, No. 28 Market, below second street.

### Manufacturer of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Saccharometers, &c. for Brewers, Distillers, Druggists and others.

Joseph Fisher, No. 58 Chesnut street.

### Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, &c.

Howell & Brothers, removed to No. 116 Chesnut street. S. E. corner of Carpenter's Court.

### Cheap Publication and Periodical Establishment.

G. B. Zieher & Co. No. 3 Lodge Building, Third below Chesnut street.

The "Dollar Newspaper"—the Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in the Civilized World.

A. H. Simmons & Co., Publishers, Ledger Building, 8 W. corner Third and Chesnut streets.

### Accounts Collected and Legal Business

Transacted in all parts of the United States and Territories, at V. B. Palmer's United States Collection Agency, N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets.  
Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1846. 6-61.

### Bright Prospects—Harbingers of Peace, Prosperity and Plenty.

The late intelligence from Europe, instead of bringing presages of "grim visaged war," was wafted across the Atlantic with consonant breeze, light and favorable, conveying agreeable information of its possible character, and of the probability of a commercial treaty being made highly advantageous in its nature, combined as it is with the doubtless repeal or modification of the Corn Laws. The reciprocity of trade, or in other words, the free interchange of commodities between one nation and another, is the first commencement of an industry which increases into feelings of interest, and eventually ripens into amity and friendship. It is by this constant communication, and other equally sensible causes for close communion, that the commercial transactions have changed until they have almost cemented the two countries together; and the general consensus of opinion is here on a nation, depending mutually upon each other to such an immense extent, that the dissolution of such a union would be a calamity that would be felt throughout the Union. The prospect is bright, and the future is bright. The prospect is bright, and the future is bright.

### ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 10, for 1846

to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 7th of March, 1846. 75 numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

Grand Scheme: 1 of \$50,000; 1 of \$10,000; 1 of \$5,000; 1 of \$2,500; 75 prizes of \$1,000 each!!! 50 of \$500; 250 of \$100.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$40 dollars—Shares in proportion. \$20,000!

### NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class B, for 1846

to be drawn at Jersey City, N. J. on Wednesday, the 14th of March, 1846. 78 Numbers—15 Drawn Ballots.

Grand Scheme: 1 of \$50,000; 1 of \$10,000; 1 of \$5,000; 1 of \$2,500; 78 prizes of \$1,000 each!!! 100 of \$500; 250 of \$100.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$40 dollars—Shares in proportion. \$20,000!

### ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class A, for 1846

to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 14th of March, 1846. 76 numbers—19 Drawn Ballots.

Grand Scheme: 1 of \$50,000; 1 of \$10,000; 1 of \$5,000; 1 of \$2,500; 76 prizes of \$1,000 each!!! 100 of \$500; 250 of \$100.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$40 dollars—Shares in proportion. \$20,000!

### \$50,000! 25 PRIZES OF \$1,000 ARE

#### ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 11, for 1846;

to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 31st of March, 1846. 75 numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

Grand Scheme: 1 of \$50,000; 25 prizes of \$1,000 each!!! 50 of \$500; 250 of \$100.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$40 dollars—Shares in proportion. \$20,000!

### NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class F,

for 1846, to be drawn at Jersey City, N. J. on Wednesday, the 25th of March, 1846. 78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

Splendid Scheme. \$50,000! 1 of \$50,000; 25 prizes of \$1,000 each!!! 50 of \$500; 250 of \$100.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$40 dollars—Shares in proportion. \$20,000!

### ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 12, for 1846;

to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 28th of March 1846. 66 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

Splendid Scheme. \$25,000! 1 of \$25,000; 1 of \$5,000; 1 of \$2,500; 10 of \$1,000; 10 of \$500; 10 of \$250.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$40 dollars—Shares in proportion.

### IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

#### The United States and Great Britain.

The following Message from the President of the United States, communicating the Correspondence which has recently taken place between the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the Oregon Territory, was laid before the House of Representatives on Saturday last:

#### To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, in their resolution of the 3d instant, I herewith communicate a report from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying correspondence, which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of the United States at London, and between the Government of Great Britain and this Government, in relation to the country west of the Rocky Mountain, since the last annual message of the President to Congress.

JAMES K. POLK.  
Washington, February 7, 1846.

#### To the President of The United States.

Department of State, Washington, February 7, 1846.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d inst., requesting the President to communicate to that House, so far as, in his opinion, is not incompatible with the public interest, all correspondence which has passed between the Government of Great Britain and this Government, or by or between any of the officers of said Government, in relation to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, since the last annual message of the President to this House, has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying papers.

All which is respectfully submitted.  
JAMES BUCHANAN.  
Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane.  
Department of State, Washington, December 13, 1845.

The President has received information, from a variety of sources, which he cannot disregard, that Great Britain is now making extensive warlike preparations. As her relations with all the Powers of Europe seem at present to be of a peaceful character, the prevailing and natural inference here is, that these preparations look to a rupture with the United States of the Oregon question. It is of vast importance that this Government should, as early as possible, ascertain their true character. You are therefore instructed to embrace the first opportunity of bringing this subject to the notice of the Earl of Aberdeen, in such a manner as you may deem most expedient.

The President is also anxious to learn your own opinion upon this subject with the least practicable delay.  
I am, &c. JAMES BUCHANAN.  
Louis McLane, Esq., &c. &c. &c.  
Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan.  
London, January 3, 1846.

Sir: I received on the 29th of December your despatch dated the 13th of that month; and on the day following I sought an interview with Lord Aberdeen, in order that, in conformity with your instructions, I might bring to his notice the warlike preparations making by Great Britain, and, if possible, ascertain their real character and object.

It will not escape you that upon such a subject it is not always easy to obtain very categorical answers, or entirely definite official information; and I did not doubt that a frank personal conference was the best, if not the only mode, of obtaining any satisfactory information whatever.

In introducing the subject, I adverted at the same time to the information the President had received, from a variety of sources, of the extensive warlike preparations making by Great Britain, and the natural inference upon his part that in the present pacific state of the relations of Great Britain with all the powers of Europe, they could only look to a rupture with the United States on the Oregon question.

Lord Aberdeen said very promptly and frankly that it would be improper to disguise that, with the sincerest desire to avoid it, they were obliged to look to the possibility of a rupture with the United States, and that in such a crisis, the warlike preparations now making would be useful and important; but he stated at the same time, very positively and distinctly, that they had no direct reference to such a rupture, and would have been made in the same way, and to the same extent without regard to the relations of Great Britain and the United States.

He also adverted to the fact that such preparations as were actually making had been commenced before the relations between the United States and Great Britain had become so serious as they now appeared to be, and therefore could not at that time have had any connexion with difficulties which had since grown out of the Oregon question. He thought, too, that the representations as to the extent of the preparations must have been exaggerated. He denied that they related particularly, as I had been informed, to a distant service; or that they were making any addition to the old form of marine. He stated that the most extensive and formidable parts of their preparations were the fortifications of the principal and exposed ports and stations, which he thought could hardly be supposed to guard against invasion from the United States; and to the increase of the number of steam vessels in lieu of the old craft, which it appeared other nations were about to adopt, and which he confessed he thought a matter of doubtful policy. In short, he assumed the preparations in progress to be only a part of a wise and prudent system of national defence and protection, and of preparing in time of peace for the exigencies of war, if it should unfortunately come from any quarter whatever; and he distinctly repeated his disclaimer that they had particular or direct reference to a rupture with the United States on the Oregon question or any other ground.

In regard to my own opinion upon this subject, which the President has been pleased to desire, I am altogether probable that the possibility of other difficulties from other quarters in Europe may have its influence in dictating the policy of the extensive preparations in progress in all parts of the kingdom; and, with unabated confidence in the frankness and straightforwardness of Lord Aberdeen, and without meaning to distrust in the slightest degree the sincerity of his disclaimer, I do not think it ought to be assumed by any one that warlike preparations upon such a scale as that upon which they are undeniably making here could not have even an indirect reference to the possible contingency of a rupture with us. At the same time it is perfectly obvious that they are in a great degree, and especially so far as they consist of an augmentation in the number of steam vessels and of the naval marine generally, precisely of the character to be the most useful in war to our country. I am not prepared, to say, nor do I deem it material to decide, how far we have a right to expect an explicit disclaimer of the character and purposes of the warlike preparations now making by Great Britain, under the circumstances. They may be the dictate of various motives of policy, and the result of many causes; and, without attempting to assign to each its particular influence, I am by no means prepared to admit that the apprehension of difficulties with the United States had no share in them; and it is very clear that if a rupture with the United States should grow out of our present difficulties, this country will be as fully and effectually prepared for it at all points, and for all possible purposes, as if that, and that alone, had been the object of all her warlike preparations. She will be in a situation to act and strike as promptly and signally as she could have been with her energies exclusively directed to that end; and I feel it my duty to add, that not to expect, in case a rupture becomes unavoidable, that this Government, thus in complete armor, will promptly and vigorously exert her utmost power to inflict the stiffest possible injury upon our country and all its interests, would not be doing justice to such a crisis.

I think it ought to be expected, indeed from all I learn, I cannot doubt, that, in case of hostilities, the aim of this Government will be to strike its heaviest blow at the commencement, in the expectation of being thereby enabled to shorten the duration of the war.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
LOUIS McLANE.  
The Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State, Washington.

#### Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1846.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the note of the Secretary of State of the U. States, dated the 3d instant, in answer to that of the undersigned, dated 27th ult., containing a proposal for referring the question of an equitable partition of the Oregon Territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

The undersigned will take an early opportunity to transmit this communication to Her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Buchanan, the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

R. PAKENHAM.  
To the Hon. James Buchanan, &c. &c.

#### Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1846.

With an anxious desire to contribute, by every means in his power, to a satisfactory conclusion of a question pending between the two Governments respecting Oregon, the undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has reflected on the contents of the note addressed to him on the 3d instant, by the Secretary of State of the U. States; in answer to that which the undersigned had the honor to address to him on the 27th of last month.

The note of the undersigned proposed to the Government of the United States, that the whole question of an equitable partition of the Oregon Territory should be referred to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

In his answer, the Secretary of State informed the undersigned that his proposition could not be accepted. That it did not propose to refer to arbitration the question of the title to the Oregon Territory claimed by the two Powers respectively. That in proposing to refer to a friendly Sovereign or State merely the partition or equitable division of the territory between the parties, it assumed the fact that the title to Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and that the title to the rest of the territory to the U. States, was not in dispute; and that under this proposition, the very terms of the submission, would contain an express acknowledgment of the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and would necessarily preclude the United States from claiming the whole territory before the arbitrator; and this too, the Secretary of State goes on to observe, in the face of his note to the undersigned of 30th August, by which the President had authorized the undersigned to accept of the title of the United States to the whole territory.

It is not to the purpose of the undersigned in the present note to renew the discussion as to the title of either party; Great Britain or the United States, to the whole or to any part of the Oregon Territory. He must, however, beg leave, with reference to the observation which he has just quoted, to remind the United States Secretary of State, that if the Government of the United States have formally advanced a claim to the whole of the Oregon Territory, it is no less certain that Great Britain has, in a manner equally formal, declared that she too has rights in the Oregon Territory, incompatible with the exclusive claim advanced by the United States.

This declaration, arising from a conviction equally sincere will, the undersigned is persuaded, be viewed with the same consideration by the Government of the United States, as they expect that their own declaration should receive at the hands of the Government of Great Britain.

This premises, the object of the undersigned in addressing to Mr. Buchanan the present communication is to ascertain from him whether, supposing the British Government to entertain no objection to such a course, it would suit the views of the United States Government to refer to arbitration the question of an equitable partition of the territory, but the question of title in chief of the two Powers to the whole territory, subject of course to the condition that if neither should be found, in the opinion of the arbitrator, to possess a complete title to the whole territory, there should, in that case, be assigned to each that portion of the territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrating Power, be called for by a just appreciation of the respective claims of each.

The undersigned has suggested a reference on the above principle to some friendly Sovereign or State.

This the undersigned believes to be the course usually followed in such cases; it is that which has already been resorted to by the two Governments, (and more than once.) But there may be other forms of arbitration, perhaps more agreeable to the Government of the United States.

There might be, for instance, a mixed commission, will an umpire appointed by common consent; or there might be a board, composed of the most distinguished civilians and jurists of the time, appointed in such a manner as should bring all pending questions to the decision of the most enlightened, impartial, and independent minds.

In the present position of affairs, and feeling how much the interests of both countries require an easy as well as an

in pressing terms to the Government of the United States the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of that territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

Her Majesty's Government deeply regret the failure of all their efforts to effect a friendly settlement of the conflicting claims by direct negotiation between the two Governments.

They are still persuaded that great advantages would have resulted to both parties from such a mode of settlement, had it been practicable, but there are difficulties now in the way in that course of proceeding which it might be tedious to remove, while the importance of an early settlement seems to become at each moment more urgent.

Under these circumstances her Majesty's Government think that a resort to arbitration is the most prudent, and, perhaps, the only feasible step which could be taken, and the best calculated to allay the existing effervescence of popular feeling, which might otherwise greatly embarrass the efforts of both Governments to preserve a friendly understanding between the two countries.

The Government of the United States will see in the proposal which the undersigned is thus instructed to make, a proof of the confidence of the British Government in the justice of their own claim. They will also see in it a proof of the readiness of the British Government to incur the risk of a great sacrifice for the preservation of peace and of their friendly relations with the United States. It is made in a spirit of moderation and fairness of which the world will judge.

The British Government confidently hope that the Government of the United States will not reject a proposal made with such a friendly intention, and for a purpose so holy.

There is nothing in it, they are convinced, not perfectly compatible with the strict regard for the honor and just interests of both parties, particularly when it is considered of what small value to either is the portion of territory which in reality forms the subject of controversy, compared with the importance of preserving a state of peace and good will between two such nations.

The undersigned takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to the Hon. James Buchanan the assurance of his high consideration.

R. PAKENHAM.  
The Hon. James Buchanan, &c. &c.

#### Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham.

Department of State, Washington, January 3, 1846.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Pakenham, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary dated the 27th ultimo, by which, under instructions from his Government, he proposes to the Government of the United States "the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of that (the Oregon) territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State."

The undersigned has submitted this note to the President, who, after having bestowed upon it that respectful consideration so eminently due to any proposition emanating from the British Government, has instructed him to give to it the following answer:

The British Government do not propose to refer to arbitration the question of the title to the Oregon territory, claimed by the two Powers, respectively. It is a proposition to refer to a friendly Sovereign or State merely the partition or "equitable division" of that territory between the parties. It assumes the fact that the title of Great Britain to a portion of the territory is valid, and this takes for granted the very question in dispute. Under this proposition, the very terms of the submission would contain an express acknowledgment of the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and would necessarily preclude the United States from claiming the whole before the arbitrator. This, too, in the face of the note of the undersigned to Mr. Pakenham of the 30th August last, by which the President had asserted, in the most solemn form, the title of the United States to the whole territory. Even if there were not other conclusive reasons for declining the proposition, this alone would be deemed sufficient by the President.

The President heartily concurs with the British Government in their regret that all attempts to settle the Oregon question by negotiation have hitherto failed. He cannot, however, concur with that Government in the opinion that a resort to arbitration, and especially on the terms proposed, would be followed by happier consequences. On the contrary, he believes that any attempt to refer this question to a third Power would only involve it in new difficulties.

In declining this proposition, the President refers to the sentiment expressed in the note of the undersigned of the 30th August last, to which allusion has already been made, that "he cherished the hope that this long pending controversy may yet be finally adjusted in such a manner as not to disturb the peace or interrupt the harmony now so happily subsisting between the two nations."

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr Pakenham as

urances of his distinguished consideration.  
JAMES BUCHANAN.  
Right Hon. R. Pakenham, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.  
Washington, Jan. 6, 1846.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the note of the Secretary of State of the U. States, dated the 3d instant, in answer to that of the undersigned, dated 27th ult., containing a proposal for referring the question of an equitable partition of the Oregon Territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

The undersigned will take an early opportunity to transmit this communication to Her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Buchanan, the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

R. PAKENHAM.  
To the Hon. James Buchanan, &c. &c.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.  
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It is not to the purpose of the undersigned in the present note to renew the discussion as to the title of either party; Great Britain or the United States, to the whole or to any part of the Oregon Territory. He must, however, beg leave, with reference to the observation which he has just quoted, to remind the United States Secretary of State, that if the Government of the United States have formally advanced a claim to the whole of the Oregon Territory, it is no less certain that Great Britain has, in a manner equally formal, declared that she too has rights in the Oregon Territory, incompatible with the exclusive claim advanced by the United States.

This declaration, arising from a conviction equally sincere will, the undersigned is persuaded, be viewed with the same consideration by the Government of the United States, as they expect that their own declaration should receive at the hands of the Government of Great Britain.

This premises, the object of the undersigned in addressing to Mr. Buchanan the present communication is to ascertain from him whether, supposing the British Government to entertain no objection to such a course, it would suit the views of the United States Government to refer to arbitration the question of an equitable partition of the territory, but the question of title in chief of the two Powers to the whole territory, subject of course to the condition that if neither should be found, in the opinion of the arbitrator, to possess a complete title to the whole territory, there should, in that case, be assigned to each that portion of the territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrating Power, be called for by a just appreciation of the respective claims of each.

The undersigned has suggested a reference on the above principle to some friendly Sovereign or State.

This the undersigned believes to be the course usually followed in such cases; it is that which has already been resorted to by the two Governments, (and more than once.) But there may be other forms of arbitration, perhaps more agreeable to the Government of the United States.

There might be, for instance, a mixed commission, will an umpire appointed by common consent; or there might be a board, composed of the most distinguished civilians and jurists of the time, appointed in such a manner as should bring all pending questions to the decision of the most enlightened, impartial, and independent minds.

In the present position of affairs, and feeling how much the interests of both countries require an easy as well as an