

able and satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties is the one which the Secretary of State to take the subject of this note into consideration, with a view to such an arrangement on the principle of arbitration as may seem to the Government of the United States to be most just, wise, and expedient.

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

R. PAKENHAM.

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

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham. Department of State. Washington, Feb. 4, 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 on the 16th ultimo, by which he again proposes a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration.

Under his present proposition, the powers of the arbitrator would not, as in his last, be limited in terms to the division of the territory between the parties, but would extend to the question of their conflicting titles.

There is, however, a condition annexed to this offer which exposes it to the same objection, in point of fact, if not in form, which was prominently presented in the answer of the undersigned to Mr. Pakenham's last proposal.

This condition is, "that if neither party 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 territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrator, be best adapted to a just appreciation of the respective claims of each."

If the Government of the United States should consent to an arbitration upon such a condition, it might and probably would be construed into an intimation, if not a direct invitation, to the arbitrator to divide the territory between the parties.

Was it possible for the President, under any circumstances, to consent to refer the subject to arbitration, the title, and the titles alone, detached from every other consideration, is the only question which could be submitted. If not confined to a single point, so strong is the natural disposition of arbitrators to please both parties, that in almost every instance, whether of national or individual controversies, they make a compromising award.

We have a memorable example of this in our last arbitration with Great Britain. Notwithstanding that the arbitrator, under the terms of the submission, was clearly and explicitly confined to the decision of what was the line of highlands described in the treaty of peace of 1783, yet instead of pursuing any range of highlands whatever, he advised that the line should run along the bed of a river, and actually divided the territory in dispute between the parties, by "the middle of the deepest channel, of the St. John's."

The undersigned might content himself, in answer to the present proposition, with a reference to the observations contained in his last note to Mr. Pakenham of the 3d ultimo. In that it was plainly intimated not only that there are "other conclusive reasons for declining the proposition," independently of the one which had been prominently stated, but it was expressly asserted as the belief of the President "that any attempt to refer this question to a third Power would only involve it in new difficulties."

The undersigned will, however, proceed to state a single reason which, apart from the intrinsic difficulty of selecting a suitable arbitrator, as well as other considerations that might be adduced, is conclusive on the mind of the President against a reference to this question to arbitration, in any form which can be devised, no matter what may be the character of the arbitrator—whether sovereign, citizen, or subject.

This reason is, that he does not believe the territorial rights of this nation to be a proper subject for arbitration. It may be true, that, under peculiar circumstances, if the interests at stake were comparatively small, and if both parties stood upon an equal footing, there might be no insuperable objection to such a course. But what is the extent of territory in dispute on the present occasion?—It embraces nearly thirteen degrees of latitude along the northwest coast of the Pacific, and stretches eastward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Within its limits several powerful and prosperous States of the Union may be embraced. It lies contiguous, on this continent, to the acknowledged territory of the United States, and is destined, at no distant day, to be peopled by our citizens. This territory presents the avenue through which the commerce, of our Western States can be profitably conducted with Asia and the western coasts of this continent; and its ports, the only harbors belonging to the United States to which our numerous whalers and other vessels in that region can resort. And yet, vast as are its dimensions, it contains not a single safe and commodious harbor from its southern extremity until we approach the 49th parallel of latitude.

It is far from the intention of the undersigned again to open the discussion of the conflicting claims of the two Powers to the Oregon territory. It is sufficient for him to state the continued conviction of the President, that the United States hold the best title in existence to the whole of this territory. Under this conviction, he cannot consent to prepare for his country all the great interests involved, and by any possibility, however remote, to deprive the Republic of all the good harbors on the coast by referring the question to arbitration.

Neither is the territory in dispute of equal or nearly equal value to the two Powers. What it is invaluable to the United States, it is of comparatively small importance to Great Britain. To her Oregon would be but a distant colonial

possession of doubtful value and which, from the natural progress of human events, she would not probably long enough enjoy to derive from it essential benefits: whilst to the United States it would become an integral and essential portion of the Republic. The gain to Great Britain she would never sensibly feel; whilst the loss to the United States would be irreparable.

The undersigned is perfectly aware that such considerations can have no bearing upon the question of the title of either party. They are presented solely for the purpose of explaining the views of the President in his refusal to adopt any measure which should withdraw our title from the control of the Government and people of the United States, and place it within the discretion of any arbitrator, no matter how intelligent and respectable.

The President cordially concurs with the Government of Great Britain in desiring that the present controversy may be amicably adjusted. Of this, he has given the strongest proof before the whole world. He believes that, as there are no two nations on the earth more closely bound together by the ties of commerce, so there are none who ought to be more able or willing to do each other justice, without the interposition of any arbitrator.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Pakenham the assurance of his high consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, &c.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION. Rules and Hints to Physicians and the People.

1st. Vaccine matter should always be selected, and none taken except from perfectly healthy subjects.

2d. The longer the pustule continues after vaccination the more perfect the protection will be and the better will be the matter to vaccinate others with.

3d. As a general rule I would take no matter from any subject to vaccinate others with that had not passed at least fifteen days from the time of vaccination; I should never take matter from any patient that had broken the pustule by scratching or any other means; nor if local inflammation had been caused by taking cold or otherwise.

4th. The patient should be examined on the fourth day after vaccination. If there be any doubt as to its having taken effect he should be vaccinated in the other arm. The patient should be examined also on the eighth or ninth day. If there be no fever or other constitutional symptoms, such as soreness of the axillary glands, &c., he should be vaccinated in the other arm. He should be so again on the sixteenth day. If the pustule shall have become dry, and crust perfect it should then be taken off, if it can be; if not another examination on the 17th or 18th day will be necessary.

5th. If the pustule dries up forming a scab before the 15th day, I should consider it imperfect, and vaccinate the patient again. Because in many cases, the vaccine disease is a mere local affection and when it is so, it can of course, afford no protection against small pox. This local character is readily seen in the axillary glands, and in the short duration of the pustule.

6th. I recommend re-vaccination in all cases in which there is any doubt of previous efficiency. In such cases I never depend upon the appearance of the scar, nor the memory of the patient as to the soreness of the arm, &c., nor upon any other testimony than that of the physician who vaccinated the patient the first time. If this be not satisfactory according to the above rules I re-vaccinate.

I have never seen a person that I knew had been perfectly vaccinated take either vaccination a second time or varioloid, or small pox.

The scar is not to be depended upon. It can only inform us that vaccination had been attempted. The pustule may have been scratched or opened in some other way a common sore may have left the scar. Non medical people are not good judges as to the perfection of vaccination. I have in numerous instances produced the perfect vaccine disease in persons that showed good scars, and who said they had been well vaccinated, that their scars were very sore.

I was vaccinated in the fall of 1819; I have repeatedly, even in hundred times, vaccinated myself since. Just fall, (1845), particularly, I vaccinated myself ten times but it did not in any one instance, take effect. When the small pox was so prevalent in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, I was constantly amongst it, often having an hundred or more patients at a time among the poor. I never had the slightest symptom of the disease.

I believe the present prevalence of small pox to be owing to intimation to patients after the interflow of the virus. The common price for vaccination (\$1) is a mere nominal amount that does not pay a physician for even three, to say nothing of four visits. Hence it is often the physician inserts the matter in the arm and never sees the patient afterwards. The mere fact of the operation satisfies the patient and his friends. It may not have taken effect at all; it may have taken, but some accident has destroyed its effect upon the constitution. And hence this great prevalence of one of the most terrible scourges of the world is brought into disrepute. I do not believe that the preventive effects of perfect vaccination ever wear out. My own experience is upwards of twenty seven years. From 1819 to 1822, inclusive I vaccinated upwards of 35,000 persons. I have seen great numbers of them since, time and again, but have never found one that had taken varioloid or small pox; but I have always been particular in the selection of matter to vaccinate with; I prefer that which has been on the arm full sixteen and from that up to

seventeen, or even twenty days; and that from full grown persons, when possible; robust and healthy patients always, rejecting that from all others. I never take matter from doubtful sources.

I feel very certain that, if these hints could be taken and acted upon by all our physicians and the people, the small pox would be completely exterminated in a month. I offer them with much diffidence, and certainly with due deference to the faculty. GIDEON H. SMITH, M. D.

Loss of the Steamer Margaret Kemble. ALBEMARLE SOUND, CREEY'S LANDING SATURDAY MORNING.

Messrs Editors,—The steamer Margaret Kemble is lost. I was on board and lost false rumors may reach Norfolk of the fate of the crew. I avail myself of a private conveyance to give you the particulars.

We sailed from Plymouth Friday evening, with every prospect of a fine passage across to Elizabeth City. About 11 o'clock the wind breezed up from the East and attended with rain; the wind increased until it blew a gale when Capt Parks determined to make a harbor in Perquimans river. It became, however, so thick that they could not find the river and were compelled to stand off again; the gale increased to a hurricane and the boat was laid too. To prevent her getting into the trough of the sea, they let go an anchor that she might ride head to the wind. She was soon found to roll heavily, they slipped the cable and again put the engine in motion. The waves now broke over her and the decks were covered with water, a good deal finding its way into the engine room where it accumulated until the fire became extinguished; she was then totally unmanageable.

I went up to the Pilot room and took the wheel, the Pilot going down to assist the Captain in fending her forward to sea. We got her before the wind all hands bailing with the hope of getting the water from the engine room; all was useless, the water gained on them and they were driven up. At that moment a passenger on board Mr Cambrial, of Elizabeth City ran to Capt Parks to inform him that her stern was fast settling down; he discovering such to be the case, ran forward to prepare the yawl that had been lashed forward in the gangway. So rapidly did the steamer settle, that the yawl so soon as unlashed floated on the deck. Hearing a noise below looked down from the Pilot room where I had remained steering two hours, and discovered all hands getting into the boat; I ran aft to get down, when the after part of the upper deck was struck by a sea and shattered. I rushed forward and sprang for the hurricane deck below where the water was knee deep, hurried to the yawl had just left in jumping I fell short of her, but one of the men caught me by the collar, and with the assistance of another hauled me in. A sea swept the yawl from the steamer, that with a heavy gurgling sound like distant thunder went down in three fathoms water, about five miles from land. The yawl was built like a whale boat with a sharp stern but for which she could not have lived two minutes. Constant bailing with hats and shoes kept her free. The wind blowing immediately on shore, we all in number, landed safely in about two hours at Creey's fishery, 9 miles from Bachelor grove.

Yours, &c.

The steamer Margaret Kemble was owned in this city and we learn was insured in New York. Nor. Bea.

The Organ of Perspiration. Taken separately, the little perspiratory tube, with an appended gland, is calculated to awaken in the mind every idea of the importance of the system to which it belongs; but when the vast number of similar organs composing this system are considered, we are led to form some notion, however imperfect, of their probable influence on the health and comfort of the individual. I use the words imperfect notion advisedly, for the reality surpasses imagination and almost belief. To arrive at something like an estimate of the value of the perspiratory system in relation to the rest of the organism, I counted the perspiratory on the palm of the hand, and found 3,258 in a square inch. Now, each of these pores being the aperture of a little tube of about a quarter of an inch long, it follows that in a square inch of skin on the palm of the hand there exists a length of tube equal to 892 inches, or 73 1/2 feet. Surely such an amount of drainage as seventy-three feet in every square inch of skin, assuming this to be an average for the whole body, is something wonderful, and the thought naturally intrudes itself, What if this drainage were obstructed? Could we need a stronger argument for enforcing the necessity of attention to the skin? On the pulps of the fingers, where the ridges of the sensitive layer of the true skin are somewhat finer than in the palm of the hand, the number of pores on a square inch a little exceeded that on the palm; and on the heel, where the ridges are coarser, the number of pores on a square inch was 2,368, and the length of tube 837 inches, or 69 1/2 feet. To obtain an estimate of the length of tube of the perspiratory system of the whole surface of the body, I think 2,800 might be taken as a fair average of the number of pores in the square inch, and 700 consequently of the number of inches in length. Now, the number of square inches of surface in a man of ordinary height and bulk is 2,500; the number of pores, therefore, 7,000,000, and the number of inches of perspiratory tube 1,750,000; that is, 145,833 feet or 48,500 yards, or nearly 29 miles.—Wilson.

Interesting Indian Intelligence. Battle between the Blackfeet and Crow Indians.

A gentleman from Fort F. A. C. near the Falls of the Missouri and upwards of twenty-seven hundred miles distant from St. Louis recently arrived here kindly furnished us with the following information: On the 17th of last June some seven hundred of the Crows fell upon a small party of the Blackfeet, who had encamped about seventy-five miles from the fort, and in advance of the main body. The Crows killed twenty-two, wounded as many, took upwards of a hundred women and children prisoners, and succeeded in capturing three hundred horses. Intelligence of their disastrous defeat having been conveyed to the main body of the Blackfeet, they came up, and, though less in numbers than the Crows attacked them in turn and fought so desperately that the latter were compelled to retreat to a place they had strongly fortified, which they succeeded in reaching with all their plunder, though most of their prisoners escaped. The Blackfeet were not strong enough to dislodge the Crows from their position and ultimately retired. The battle continued between various parties of each tribe for quite four days. The actual number of killed in the affair it was difficult to obtain. The Crows acknowledged a loss of eight or ten killed and several wounded. Our informant states that the Blackfeet intended to revenge themselves upon their enemies the ensuing spring. It appears that the majority of the tribe were on the other side of the mountains near the head waters of the Columbia, as is their custom to every spring, and those who were engaged in this affair with the Crows were but an advanced party who had trekked the mountains somewhat earlier than usual. The Crows had been driven into the neighborhood where the fight occurred—which is called, in parlance, the "Blackfoot country"—by the Sioux, who were out in great force against them. They usually visit that section of the country, likewise, when the Blackfeet are absent about a fortnight before the fight a small party of the Blackfeet attacked the "horse guard," at Fort F. C. A., a trading post of the American Fur Company, killed one man, named James Riquett, whose family is supposed to be in this city seriously wounded another and succeeded in stealing thirty horses belonging to the post. The Crows and Blackfeet as may be known are bitter enemies, always assailing each other when ever they can get an opportunity to do so, with deadly hostility. The former are very friendly to the whites, and the latter tribe directly the opposite.

and that it was at least a subject of some doubt and therefore a fit subject of compromise.

Mr C.'s speech also contained many humorous passages which tested strongly the gravity of the Senate.

Mr Colquitt having finished Mr Dix obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A resolution was liberally but justly adopted, by yeas and nays, authorizing the Clerk to provide copies of documents and printed bills, not private, for each reporter. A bill to establish the warehousing system was introduced and referred to the committee on commerce. A resolution to purchase the Island of Cuba was offered by a member from Illinois, who recommended that the purchase should be made upon the principles referred to at a meeting of the citizens of Illinois. Mr Seaman of N. Y. made an ineffectual effort to get the Tariff Bill printed. The Revolutionary Pension Bill came up, and gave rise to debate. An Amendment was adopted the effect of which was to remove some of the obstructions to the convenience of giving and receiving testimony. The bill was then passed. The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up and not decided upon when the House adjourned.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE. The Locofoco party are making very confident calculations on electing a majority in both Houses of the next General Assembly. These calculations are based on what they did in 1846, when they carried both branches by decided majorities. We can speak of this section of the State only, and so far as its action will effect the character of the Legislature, can assure our friends abroad that all is right. In the disasters to our party in 1842, we lost a member from this (Beaufort) county, from Hyde, one, from Washington, one, from Carteret, one, from Craven, two, making a loss of six in these five adjoining counties. In 1844, we got all right again, elected, in place of these six Locofocos, six sterling Whigs. And we shall do the same again, this year, and more than that, we shall gain a Senator in Craven, and probably a Congressman in Greene.

All that is wanting on the part of the Whigs to carry both branches of the Legislature is organization and effort. The election is an important one, a U. S. Senator is to be chosen, as Judge Mangum's term will expire on the 4th of March, 1847—and what a blemish shall be to the Whigs of North Carolina will be to suffer the State to be represented by two Locofocos! We would earnestly call on our Whig brethren throughout the State, to attend to this matter. The Locofocos will make a hard struggle to carry the Legislature, and against our party will only encourage them to struggle the harder. They must be met with our best and strongest men.

The Whigs in this 8th Congressional district will do their duty in the approaching campaign. Though by the abominable gerrymander, we are overpowered in an election for Congress, and eight out of the ten counties composing the district deprived of a voice in the national Legislature, still the recollection of this wrong and outrage stimulates and nerves us to redoubled effort. Greene, Craven, Carteret, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrell, will send up an entire Whig delegation to the next General Assembly and in their name we call upon the Whigs in the other Counties of the State, to second them in their efforts to return a majority of Whigs, good and true, to both Houses, and thus give Locofocism such a defeat that it will not trouble us again soon. North State Whigs.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN. There are many parents and teachers whose chief object seems to be to occupy all the feeble mental powers of children, from the earliest dawn of reason, in incessant efforts at the acquisition of book knowledge, who wholly mistaking the nature and end of education, and ignorant of the constitution, deem that they best promote the interests of those committed to their care by shutting them up from the sights and sounds of nature (from which the unshackled child does in truth derive a fund of knowledge far more extensive and valuable, because better calculated for reception and comprehension in the youthful mind than any to be gathered by them from books,) and compelling them to wear out their temper and energy on tasks which have no interest or attraction for them, and are too often unsuited for their years and wants. The parent who cherishes the praiseworthy expectation of intellectual excellence in his children, should begin to perform his share in its realization by doing all that lies in his power to promote their general health. Let him carefully abstain from applying any stimulus to their minds other than that which the ever active thoughts of the young themselves supply. Above all let him not be deceived by premature displays of intelligence, beyond the years of his child; let him take their rank as warnings, as indications of morbid sensibility and excitement, which unless repressed and removed, will probably terminate in a shattered reverse of that which he may fondly anticipate. It is certain that precocity is a symptom of dangerous disease, which is aggravated, and often rendered incurable, by injudicious mental training.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE. A letter of which a copy is annexed has been handed to me by publication, in the letter fifty dollars were enclosed, and the same amount in another letter, similarly worded, sent to the brother of Mrs. Gardner, one hundred dollars in all. Mrs. Gardner, wife of Mr. Thomas M. Gardner, and her brother are the children of the late Mr. George Danvers, to whom it is supposed the money was due. The letters were deposited in the Post Office, and are written in a disguised hand. W. C. Chan. Mrs. Martha Gardner.

I justly owe you fifty dollars, as well as a like sum to your brother.

SUPREME COURT. Omissions have been delivered in the following Cases, since our last:

Return, G. J. in State v. Underwood, from Ireland, declaring that there is no error in the record. &c.

Also, in McBride vs. Ghent, in Equity, from Surry, dismissing the bill.

Also, in Doe vs. dem. Late v. Crownson from Guilford reversing the judgment below and awarding a venire de novo.

Also in Cochran vs. Wood, from Anson, awarding a venire de novo.

Also, in Paul vs. Elbridgeham in Equity, from Pasquotank, dismissing the bill.

Also in Nail vs. Martin, in Equity, from Davis, dismissing the bill.

Also in Moss vs. Adams in Equity, from Guilford, declaring that the injunction was properly dissolved.

By Danville, J. in Guilford at Blount adm., from Beaufort affirming the judgment below.

Also in Peterson vs. Webb, in equity from Bertie, dismissing the bill.

Also, in McElree vs. Wessell, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment below.

Also in Chambers vs. McDaniel, from Caswell, affirming the judgment.

Also, in Mayo vs. Mayo, from Edgecomb, affirming the decree.

Also in Miles vs. Allen, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in Taylor v. Cotten, from Chatham, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Deep River Gold Mining Company vs. Fox, in Equity, from Guilford, directing the injunction to be dissolved.

Also, in Rowland v. Mann, from Stanley, reversing the judgment and awarding a venire de novo.

Also in Bennehan vs. Morrow, from Orange judgment for the plaintiff.

Also, in Sizemore vs. Morrow, from Person reversing the judgment and awarding a venire de novo.

IDEAS. The ideas of right and wrong in human conduct are never observable in a young child. How many acts of an injurious nature would he commit if not restrained, without allowing that they were injurious. He seizes every thing within his reach, without any sensation relative to justice or injustice. The humored child always thinks he has a right to every thing that he desires, and regards a refusal as an injustice and cruelty.

THE "NOTICE." There are two propositions now before the Senate of the United States for giving notice of the termination, at the end of twelve months, of the existing convention pertaining to the Oregon Territory. One, from the Committee on Foreign Relations in the form of a joint resolution to the following effect:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in virtue of the second article of the convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, between the United States of America and Great Britain, relative to the country westward of the Rocky Mountains, the United States of America do now think it fit to annul and abrogate that convention and the said convention is hereby accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated: Provided, That this resolution shall take effect after the expiration of the term of twelve months from the day on which due notice shall have been given to Great Britain of the passage of this resolution.

And the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required to give such notice; and also, at the expiration of said convention to issue his proclamation setting forth that fact.

The other proposition comes in an amendment to the foregoing or rather as a substitute for it. It was offered by Mr. CHITTENDEN; and after reciting the provisions of the convention of 1827, it continues as follows:

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled; and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions dangerous to the cherished health and good understanding of the two countries:

With a view therefore that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven in the mode prescribed in its second article and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion to give to the British government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven: Provided however, That in order to afford ample time and opportunity for the amicable settlement and adjustment of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory, said notice shall not be given till after the close of the present session of Congress.

The first proposition is unqualified and peremptory the other is conditional and permissive, yet both look to the same end.