

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
IS SAFE."



RULES. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
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From the Literary Messenger and Review, for January.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE LIFE, CHARACTER, AND SOME OF THE MEDICAL OPINIONS OF THE CELEBRATED DR. RUSH.

Dr. Rush was born December 24th, 1745, in fourteen miles of Philadelphia, the ninth year of his age, he was sent to an academy in Maryland, and there spent five years in acquiring the Greek and Latin languages. He here acquired a considerable knowledge of human nature, in addition to his classical acquirements, and was also remarkable for his business, order, industry and punctuality in the performance of duty. And here, from the pious precepts and example of Mr. Rowley, his preceptor, he acquired great reverence for religion and its precepts, which laid the foundation of that philanthropy and piety for which, in after life, he was so pre-eminently distinguished. From this place he went to Princeton College, and received the degree of A. B. before completing his sixth year, a great proof of his industry and talents.

After leaving College, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Redman, who he continued under the direction of his distinguished preceptor for six years. We might here appropriately allude to the difference between the course pursued by young Rush, and most of the young men of the present day, who enter upon the responsible duties of the medical profession. Many seriously read a book before attending lectures; so that, for a while, at least, they understand the meaning of the professor no better than they do Arabic or Sanscrit.

His writings of Hippocrates were among the first books he read, whose aphorisms he translated. He here commenced keeping a note-book of remarkable occurrences, which he continued, upon an improved plan, through life. In 1770, he went to Edinburgh, and was there graduated M. D., 1768. He spent the next winter after his graduation in London, in the Spring, he visited France; and in the fall returned to Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of his profession.

While in Europe, he distinguished himself by the successful execution of a commission entrusted to him to solicit Dr. Witherspoon to accept the Presidency of Princeton College, and induce the Presbytery to consent to his dismission. A short time after his return from Europe, he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia. In 1791, when the College was merged into a University, he was appointed Professor of the Institutes, Practice of Medicine and Clinical practice in the University.

Dr. Rush, to use the opinions of his biographer, rendered the study of medicine much less complicated, by renouncing the classification of diseases, adopted by English physicians. The nature, and not the name of the disease, was with him of any importance. He rejected the nosological arrangements of disease, and attributed their various terms to morbid excitement induced by irritants, acting upon previous debility. And he contended, that the morbid state was such, as either required depletion or stimulation. It was, then, according to his views, only necessary to ascertain whether the system required stimulation or depletion, and apply these remedies, which would be most effectual in attaining the one or the other of these ends, as might be necessary. Thus, in the language of his biographer, and he greatly simplified the study of medicine, so that a student, according to this improved plan, might acquire a more extensive knowledge of this science in one year, than he could formerly in five; the old system, requiring only a retentive memory, and a long course of reading, and a knowledge of the new one depending upon a discriminating judgment, and minute and correct observation. Dr. Rush, in accordance with his system, concluded that the inhabitants of this pluviosus, agricultural country, required depleting medicines. The most simple mode of depletion he considered to be blood-letting, of which he was a most strenuous advocate, and regarded as one of the most efficient remedies for the disease of this country, particularly in fevers. He regarded scarifications next to blood-letting as a depleting remedy. Of these he regarded calomel as the best and most effectual, and he carried these two modes of depletion to a greater extent than had been done by any previous physicians. For this he received much abuse and ridicule, but it seemed they had no effect upon a character so firm and decided. His biographer says, he could only be influenced by what he regarded as sound argument and correct reasoning; and when he found he was in error, no man was more ready to retract his opinion—his mind being always open to conviction,—a trait invariably characteristic of a great mind.

Perhaps it may be proper here to remark, that it is the general opinion of the profession, that Dr. Rush pushed his theories too far on these subjects, and it is probable that this opinion is correct to some extent, but it should be remembered, that great changes take place in the character of diseases, called by the same name, at different periods of time; and that a disease, which at one time would be highly inflammatory, and require very active depleting remedies, would at another period require almost an opposite course of treatment. It is very likely, that such was the case in 1793, when the yellow fever prevailed so extensively and fatally in Philadelphia, until it was arrested by the course of treatment adopted by Dr. Rush, which consisted of profuse blood-letting, and the most active cathartics. Stimulation and other modes of treatment had been adopted, but aggravated rather than relieved the disease, and the fever was of that highly inflammatory grade that nothing would arrest it but the most active depleting remedies. In New Orleans, where this epidemic frequently prevails, such a mode of treatment would be highly condemned, as I am aware, by having practised one summer in this city, in one of its most fatal epidemics, and there is no doubt but that, from a difference of climate and difference in period, the yellow fever, incident to New Orleans, is different in its type from that which prevailed in Philadelphia, 1793. It was during this year, 1793, (to continue the memoir I am sketching) that Dr. Rush acquired such celebrity as to immortalize his name, by his unwearied exertions and his success in the treatment of yellow fever which prevailed that year. It seems that the disease prevailed to such an extent, that all business was suspended in the city—nearly half the population departed to the country—scarcely any persons were seen in the streets except physicians, or those seeking them—no noise could be heard in the streets, except the slow and solemn rattling of the hearse,—every thing wore the picture of gloom and death. The fever continued about one hundred days, from July to November, and more than four thousand inhabitants died. It was long before any medicine could be found which would afford the least relief to the sick. Dr. Rush tried every thing that had been resorted to within his knowledge, but without success. He, first, employed the gentle purges used for the yellow fever in 1762, but with no avail. Observing that the system was greatly prostrated by the disease, he employed for exciting the sanguiferous system, such as bark, wine, brandy, aromatics, &c.; applied blisters to the limbs, neck and head, but all were ineffectual. "When," he says the language of his biographer, "he saw the epidemic spreading such devastations through the city, and could find no remedy to resist its destructive progress, his mind was sorely distressed. But believing there was no disease for which the All-wise and benevolent Creator had not provided a remedy, he retired to his study, and there diligently and minutely examined every thing connected with the subject of yellow fever, but could find nothing satisfactory, the writings being either contradictory to each other, or to his own experience. He finally came across an old manuscript among his papers written by Dr. Mitchell, of Virginia, who advised active evacuating medicines, and who mentioned, that this plan was supported by arguments which Dr. Rush believed sound and correct. He then commenced giving strong cathartics, such as calomel and jalap, and was considered very successful, curing four out of five patients. To this mode, he added blood-letting, cool air, cool drinks, low diet, and application of cold water to the body. By using such remedies, he was entirely successful, and his great success afforded him inexpressible joy. In this happy state of mind, he entered the following in his note-book, dated 10th September: "Thank God, out of one hundred patients, I have visited or prescribed for to day, I have lost none.—Such being his great success, he not only could not visit all the patients who called on him, but could not even prescribe for them. It was often with great difficulty he could pass through the streets, on account of persons catching hold of him to draw him to see their sick, and he has been compelled to drive his carriage through the streets with great haste, to get out of the reach of those crying after him. Every moment of the intervals between his visits to the sick, was employed in prescribing in his house to the poor, and writing answers to messages from his patients. So many applications were made to him, that his sister counted forty-seven turned off in one forenoon before 11 o'clock. Such were Dr. Rush's incessant labors, of mind and body, about this time, that he was seized himself with the epidemic, which nearly terminated his life."

To political, as well as medical subjects, Dr. Rush devoted considerable attention, and was a member of the Congress of 1776, which declared the states independent.

He acted in the capacity of physician general in the Revolutionary war; was also treasurer of the National mint, under the administration of President Adams.

He was the founder of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia Dispensary owes its origin to this philanthropic man.

Dr. R. being regarded the most eminent physician of his day in the United States, his biographer traces his pre-eminence principally to the following circumstances:—He carefully studied the climate in which he lived, and the symptoms of acute and chronic diseases therein prevalent—the different habits and constitution of his patients, and varied prescriptions with their strength, age and sex. He marked the influence of different seasons upon the same disease, and varied his practice accordingly. He observed and recorded

the influence of successive epidemics upon each other, and the hurtful as well as salutary effects of his remedies; and thereby acquired a knowledge of the reigning disease in every successive season.

In attendance upon patients, his manner was gentle and sympathizing, that pain and distress were less poignant in his presence. On all occasions, he exhibited the manners of a gentleman, and his conversation was pleasant, sprightly and instructive.

Dr. Rush was a voluminous and an excellent writer, and wrote a great many useful works on almost every subject.—His last production was his work on the mind, a most interesting volume, replete with useful and important facts, and which of itself, is sufficient to rank him among the first class of writers. Does it not appear strange, how a man, possessing such an extensive practice as Dr. Rush, could find time to write so much, and at the same time, so well? But it is said he was a great economist of time. Not one moment was lost or unprofitably spent. A very short portion of his time was given to sleep, and he did not indulge himself, sitting hours at the table feasting on dainties, as is the custom with too many gentlemen; he would only sit long at the table when he could enjoy a good intellectual feast. It would seem that no man can live so much to do, but that he can find sufficient time, both to read and write much, by properly economizing his time. Few men have written more than Dr. Good and Dr. Clarke, and yet few men were more continually engaged in active business. Their minds, while engaged in their respective avocations, were employed in meditation upon some interesting theme, and as soon as they could command an opportunity, they would transfer the result of their thoughts to paper. To recur again to the language of his biographer—Besides the advantages arising from his economizing time, Dr. Rush possessed the facilities of an excellent education, and had the best possible opportunity for mental improvement. In addition to this, he was gifted by Heaven with a lively imagination, a retentive memory, a discriminating judgment, and he made the most of all these advantages. From boyhood to his last sickness, he was an indefatigable student. He read much, but he thought more. His mind was constantly engaged with one literary inquiry, to which, for a time, he devoted his undivided attention. To make himself master of what subject he read, he meditated, he conversed. He devoted himself principally to medical science, but he took such a comprehensive view of his profession, as to make all other branches of knowledge subservient to it. From the philosophy of the mind as connected with the body, he drew many useful hints in regard to the functions and diseases of the latter.—Theology, metaphysics, natural philosophy, natural history, political and moral philosophy—the principles and practice of agriculture—the liberal, mechanical and chemical arts,—histories of voyages, travels and the lives of illustrious characters, and the nature of man under all its variety of age, country, religion, climate and form of government, were so far known to him, as to furnish facts, illustrations and analogies, casting light on medical subjects.

Dr. Rush delighted so much in study, that a certain author has remarked, that he appeared constantly to have in mind that true and beautiful sentiment of Cicero, which says study employs us in youth, amuses us in old age, graces and embellishes prosperity, shelters and supports adversity, makes us delighted at home and easy abroad—softens slumber, shortens fatigue, and enlivens retirement.

But the crowning excellency of Dr. Rush, was his sincere and fervent piety. The religious impressions he received in his early youth seem never to have been effaced, although he was exposed to innumerable temptations; and spending his youthful days in Philadelphia, Edinburgh, London and Paris, was constantly liable to be drawn into the vices common to such populous cities. He had the highest reverence all his life for the Bible and religious institutions, and was Vice-President of the Bible Society of Philadelphia. His charities were said to be very great. His purse was ever ready to relieve those in distress, and his services were always gratuitous to clergymen, widows and helpless women. One of his friends, Dr. Francis, remarks, "He was a believer in Christianity from the examination of its principles and from the deepest conviction.—The purity of its doctrines and the excellence of its precepts were a frequent topic of his conversation: its practical influence upon his life, he often acknowledged and cherished, with a fervent hope, the animating prospect it affords." His writings bear numerous testimonies to his Christian virtues, and he intended writing a book on the medicine of the Bible, but was prevented by death. How gratifying to the Christian, to observe a man so distinguished in a profession, in which by many religious scepticism is supposed to much to abound, directing his talents to the maintenance of genuine piety and the enforcing of Christian virtues.

Such is a brief outline of the life and character of one of the most useful and distinguished physicians our own or any other country has produced; and what a blessing would it be to a nation, if all her physicians should attempt to imitate him in his zeal for the promotion of science, his patriotism, his morality, his piety, and his ceaseless exertions for the relief of pain and sickness, and amelioration of the condition of his fellow men. If such were the case, the beautiful language of the poet might be applied to every medical man—

"A good physician skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal."

MEMPHIS, TENN., FEB. 14, 1845.

THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT BANK
FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The Sub-treasury contains in itself the germ of a Government Bank no one need doubt who will consider for a moment the main features of that system. Intimations are already given of this; and when the measure shall have once received the sanction of Congress, such intimations will appear more frequently, and with less disguise.

"The drafts of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the customs here," says the New York Morning News, "would be a description of paper that would be eagerly caught up into exchange circulation, in their brief and rapid passage from their issue to their point of collection, and an amount equal to twenty millions of dollars would be held in suspension by the internal exchanges."

The pressure which must be brought upon the money market by the introduction of the Sub-treasury, the premonitions of which are already apparent, will afford a pretext, and perhaps a justification, for the admission of Government drafts into circulation. The banks will be forced to restrict their issues; the scarcity of money must produce great distress.—What mode of relief so natural, so easy, so complete, as the creation of a new currency to supply the withdrawn circulation of the banks—and this new currency, too, far superior to any local issues; equal, in fact, to United States Bank notes in their best days!

It is too ridiculous for belief that the projectors of the Sub-treasury design it merely as a receptacle for coin, made safe by bolts and locks and iron chests and some vaults; that the disbursements and transfers of the public money are to be made in coin alone, with its repeated countings and transportations from place to place. The true design will be apparent by and by.

The New York Evening Post, another Administration organ, has the following:

"Again, it is contemplated to establish branches of the United States Mint here and at St. Louis. It is generally admitted that this ought to be done; the proper time for doing it is when the Independent Treasury Bill passes. It is a common practice to lodge quantities of the precious metals with the mint. Not a dollar of the money placed in its charge has been lost. It is the safest of all places of special deposit. Let the masses of coin which it would be necessary to use for the custom-house deposits in the branch mint here, and the certificates of the mint taken, the transfer of which would transfer the money to the custom-house, or to the public creditor, or to any body else. If a branch of the mint were established here, those who talk of the inconvenience of carts and wheelbarrows trundling specie about the city would be deprived of their favorite topic."

The establishment of a branch mint will not be necessary for the issue of the sort of paper here spoken of. Every receiver-general, every collector at an important port, may give occasion for issues of paper representing specie.—Twenty millions, it is thought, might be held in suspension. More than that—much more.—Unless we are to come down to the hard money standard of prices and values, the sum of twenty millions would go but a short way in supplying the deficiency caused by the contracted issues of the banks.

MR. WEBSTER AT HOME.

The people of the city of Boston gave Mr. Webster a handsome reception on his arrival at that place, on Monday last, from this city. Turning out spontaneously, and assembling at the railroad depot to the number of several thousands, as soon as it was announced that Mr. Webster had arrived he was warmly greeted by the acclamations of his fellow-citizens, and welcomed in a brief address from the Mayor, who congratulated him on the evidences thus presented of the never-failing confidence and attachment of his constituents. To this address Mr. Webster made a brief reply, of which we find the following account in the Boston Journal:

"He thanked his fellow-citizens for this manifestation of their esteem. It needed not the flattering and complimentary address of his honor the Mayor to assure him that he was not entirely unwelcome to the citizens of Boston. It was enough for him that he saw around him the numerous testimonies to his Christian virtues, and he intended writing a book on the medicine of the Bible, but was prevented by death. How gratifying to the Christian, to observe a man so distinguished in a profession, in which by many religious scepticism is supposed to much to abound, directing his talents to the maintenance of genuine piety and the enforcing of Christian virtues.

Such is a brief outline of the life and character of one of the most useful and distinguished physicians our own or any other country has produced; and what a blessing would it be to a nation, if all her physicians should attempt to imitate him in his zeal for the promotion of science, his patriotism, his morality, his piety, and his ceaseless exertions for the relief of pain and sickness, and amelioration of the condition of his fellow men. If such were the case, the beautiful language of the poet might be applied to every medical man—

"A good physician skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal."

particular bond of union which could make their powerful to resist the wishes of the country at large to maintain peaceful relations, and settle our troubles with Great Britain on an honest and fair basis. The most the country had to fear in the settlement of the Oregon question was the worship and blindness of party. He alluded to a band of men in Congress, not deficient in point of talent or small in numbers, whose minds were comprehensively enough to take in the whole country at a view—who were now actuated by certain great principles, the general adoption of which they believed would benefit the great mass of the people, and who, when the time of trial came, would be found on the side of their country. Mr. Webster concluded his address by thanking the people for the kindness always extended to him with so liberal a hand, and sat down amid the most enthusiastic cheering."

A procession, numbering about one thousand, was then formed, and Mr. Webster was escorted to the residence of James W. Paige, Esq.

From the National Intelligencer of May 1.

A respected correspondent addresses to the Editors of this paper the following "hints," which cannot be better rendered to our readers than in his own language:

"The Editor of the 'Union' claims the final action of Congress upon the question of notice as a triumph of the Administration. He had labored hard to induce the House to pass a naked notice; but the House having modified the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in such a way as to rebuke the extreme ultra ground taken by the President and the Executive organ, the Editor, seeing that it was impossible to obtain a naked notice, cried 'Victory!' and, professing himself satisfied with the resolution of the House, directed his efforts to prevent further modification of the resolution in the Senate. The discussion had lasted but a few days in the Senate before the President was compelled, by the force of reasons addressed to an intelligent nation, to stay to the Senate and country, through his friend Mr. H. W. U. I, that he did not believe that all hope of compromise was at an end, and that he was not prepared to plunge the nation into a war for the whole of Oregon; and that, if England would compromise upon the basis of the 49th degree of latitude, he was ready. But all this did not satisfy the Senate, nor induce that body to give what the President was most anxious to obtain—that is to say, the House resolution, if nothing better could be had, but naked notice as the thing most desired. The Senate chose to instruct him literally to re-open negotiation, and to labor to settle the difficulty by negotiation—by a treaty upon the basis of the 49th degree.

"Never was an Administration more signally defeated and rebuked; and yet the organ is still crying 'Victory! victory!' This bald hypocrisy ought to be exposed, and the idea constantly and vigorously impressed upon the country that the Whig party, aided by the conservative Democrats, have, by thus defeating the Administration, probably saved the nation from war. The present posture of this whole question ought to be held up in strong contrast with what it would have been if Congress had sustained the President in the position which he assumed in his message."

Important Testimony as to Oregon.—At the St. George's dinner, a few days since, the British Consul, resident in New York, A. Barclay, Esq., terminated an able speech with the following remarkable statement, as to the value of Oregon:

"Mr. President: The thought which is deepest as well as uppermost in my mind,—which pervades it entirely at all moments,—which, I am sure, occupies your mind as well as mine,—must have vent,—the dark clouds we have so long seen rising from the West. Do I now meet you for the last time before they are to burst in thunder and lightning, and to scatter us? Are the hands of brother to be raised against brother, like those of Cain? Are the land and the sea to be stained with blood shed by kindred? God forbid! Our last accounts from England gave us again the oft repeated assurance, that the British Government entertain a most earnest desire to preserve peace. The meeting here, this evening, of so many respectable persons of both countries, evinces the natural sympathy which exists among us. All of Oregon is not worth half the loss which the apprehension of war respecting it has already produced. Were I not afraid of becoming tedious, I might, from personal experience, give you some idea of the value,—or the valuelessness, [if I may use that word,] of the country beyond Lake Huron. [Go on.] Then you must pardon the appearance of egotism, gentlemen: It was my honorable task, after five years of exposed service, about the upper Great Lakes and beyond them, to superintend the establishment of the much talked of 49th parallel of North latitude, at the Lake of the Woods, in the year 1825, and there to erect a monument. I tell you, as a fact, that for a distance of one thousand miles before I reached that point,—though I visited numerous posts and forts, as they are called, of the fur-traders, between the months of May and October, which are the most favorable to vegetation,—I never could obtain one single vegetable—a potato, carrot, turnip, or even a salad—to check the stringent thirst which our salted meat produced, or to allay the apprehension of scurvy. I leave it for you to imagine what luxuries are to be expected by going further.

"May the Almighty dispose the hearts of the rulers in both countries to the consideration of their consanguinity and identical interest, and to the preservation of family peace. And the Consul closed by giving this toast:—'Anglo-Saxon blood,—too good to be spilt.'"

What is Good Farming?—The best and most pithy definition we ever heard of good farming, was given by Mr. Kane at a late agricultural meeting in Dorsetshire, England. He said he fed his land before weary, and weeded it before foul.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS 8 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Intelligence by the
STEAM SHIP
CAMBRIA.

The Cambria run aground on Cape Cod—Crew and Passengers saved—Great excitement in England on the Irish Coercion and Corn Laws—Advance in Cotton—Attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe—Flight of Narvaez from Spain, &c.

The Steamship Cambria, on coming into Boston on the 3d instant, went ashore on Cape Cod. The passengers and mails were saved, and it is thought the vessel will be got off.

With regard to the Cambria, we extract the following from the Boston papers:

"On Saturday night, about 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, the weather being foggy, and the boat running at half speed, just as she was about being stopped for the purpose of sounding, she touched slightly on the bottom. The engines were immediately reversed, but she remained hard and fast. An anchor and cable were then carried out, but after heaving on it the anchor came home. She then came broadside to the beach. It was then discovered by communication with the shore that she was aground on the beach, off Truro, about 20 miles South of the Highland light, Cape Cod, and was heading South. There was considerable swell on, although figuratively it was entirely calm. Other anchors were carried out, but every effort made to heave her off. At the 12 o'clock account she remained perfectly light."

As soon as the tidings reached Boston, arrangements were made for sending assistance to the steamboat Robert B. Forbes, and the steamboat Gen. Lincoln put off on Sunday evening, with a strong force of men, and an express was sent to Hingham with directions to the steamboat Mayflower to put off also.

The latest intelligence from the Cambria, received at Boston, was to 11 o'clock of Sunday morning. All the passengers had been safely landed. The ship lay broadside to the shore, heading West; not leaking and apparently strained in the least. Nine of the passengers arrived at Boston yesterday morning, having got to shore by wading through the surf. They reported that the ship wanted only two or three more water to float, and as she had two hundred tons of coal on board, it was thought she could be sufficiently lightened by pitching the over.

The news brought by her is down to the 19th ult., and is of a pacific character. The advance that went out from this country by the Hibernia were considered in England as tending to preserve peace between the two countries.

The English people are engrossed by their own public affairs, and the excitement upon the corn laws and the Irish Coercion Bill had reached such a pitch that it was expected Sir Robert Peel would have to retire from his position as the head of affairs.

The opposition to his measures was expected to be led by Lord Stanley.

The cotton market had advanced one-eighth of a penny, the Hibernia having carried out a confirmation of a short crop.

Business generally was dull. No improvement since the last advices.

There was no change to note in the market, which continues firm at former prices.

The House of Commons met after the recess on the 17th, when debate on the Irish coercion bill was adjourned to the 3rd. Sir Robert Peel, in the course of debate, took occasion to say that the Government had ordered a supply of Indian corn and American Oatmeal for the land, and that the attention of the Government by night and by day, had been given to the anomalous position in which the sister country was placed.

The following is an extract from an article on the Oregon question, which appeared in the London Times of the 18th ult. Wilmer's European Times remarks that the reputed contents of that journal with the Foreign Secretary Lord Aberdeen, gives to the extracts an importance which will be best appreciated on perusal. The writer, after stating that all the leading statesmen in the Union, of all parties, regard the 49th parallel as the utmost concession, proceeds:

"In the whole course of these negotiations that which has changed most completely is the claim set up by the Americans in 1818, 1826. The territory in dispute was expressly asserted and clearly understood between the 42d and 49th parallels of latitude. As for the more northern tract, between 49 and 54 40' we are not aware that the paramount claim of Britain to that part of it were then called in question. The proposals of partition ranged between the mouth of the Columbia, and the 49th, but not beyond, and the American commissioners unsuccessfully claimed the whole of the territory, but no more. Since that time, and the more recent discussion, they have made their demands, they have laid their claims to the whole country, and then, as if it were the least limits of concession and concession they revert to their original offer, the very same which was before rejected. A man bargaining with another, offers to sell him a horse for £20; the buyer says it is too much, and goes away. Some time afterwards, the seller asks him £100 for the same, and, after an elaborate attempt to outwit his customer, he ends by offering him the horse at £20, as a very great bargain. That is precisely the course of the American dealing. They have raised a claim to the whole of Oregon, not with any expectations of acquiring the entire province, but in order to reconcile us to the terms we have before declared to be inadmissible; but the truth is, that the late 49th parallel is, to all intents and purposes, the same thing that it was twenty years ago.

We intimated an opinion some time ago, that the 49th parallel might conveniently serve as the basis of an arrangement, but it is clear that such a proposal must be accompanied with more extensive conditions than those heretofore annexed to it by the Americans. It must leave the whole of Vancouver's Island, the navigation and harbor of the straits of Fuca, the free use of the Columbia and the northern branches, down to sea, and an indemnity of compensation to the Hudson Bay Company, for the posts they would be called upon to surrender. We do not pretend to point out all the stipulations which it would be the part of prudent and just policy to require, as equivalent for a concession so much below our original claims.