

inhabitant, therefore of the northern part of this region would have to travel the whole extent of the Columbia river—a distance of some thousand or twelve hundred miles—before he could embark the products of his labor and skill on the mild bosom of the Pacific, in search of a foreign market. This long, and tedious, and toilsome journey he must take, with the Pacific within two hundred miles of his home, and Frazer's river within one-fourth of that distance, because Frazer's river was discovered by a subject of Great Britain. But this discovery, however, was not until the latter part of the year 1793, some 18 months after our citizens had discovered the Columbia, and therefore eighteen months after this principle of continuity—if it has any application, any force whatever—had extended our right to the Pacific. But admitting that we throw out of consideration any advantage we might claim to the Frazer valley by continuity, and concede that to Great Britain, and then our title to the south of 49°, from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, would be indisputable; and to the north of that parallel we would have the Columbia, and Great Britain the Frazer valley. Both these valleys are now, by the treaty of 1827, in the joint occupancy of the two countries. This, then, is the only portion of this northwest country—the portion to the north of 49°—which, in the most unfavorable view for us, can be the proper subject of division. A line beginning on the Pacific, somewhere between 51° and 52°, and running along that parallel to the Rocky mountains, would give to Great Britain a portion of the territory we claim, and to us a portion she claims—would give us each a line on the Pacific coast equal to our line on the Rocky mountains, and would also secure to the honorable gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GENTRY] that straight face he so much desired. By discovery, settlement, and continuity, therefore, the whole of Oregon is ours. Throw continuity out of the account, and confine us to discovery and settlement, and we have the very clearest title to 49°, leaving only the valleys of the Oregon and Frazer rivers, to the north of that parallel to be divided between us. A line between 51° and 52° would accomplish the most just or equitable division; or, in consideration of our taking Vancouver's island, the line might be located on the 51st degree of latitude. But we are here met with another proposition of the honorable member from Tennessee, [Mr. EWING], in which he asserts "that it is doubtful whether both discovery and settlement give title to a nation, unless made under government authority." However this may be, by the laws of nations Great Britain is estopped, by the character of her own pretensions to any portion of this country, from setting up any such doctrine. What, I would ask, is the beginning, the very foundation, of all the claim which Great Britain now sets up to any part of this country? Is it not all, to be traced—does not she herself trace it, thro' the Nootka convention—to the mere temporary occupation of a part of Vancouver's island by Lt. Meares—who, it is true, was one of her subjects, but who, so far from acting under the direction of the "government authority" of his own country, was, at the time, sailing and operating under the Portuguese flag. But, sir, if it be true that "government authority" must accompany discovery and settlement, in order to perfect the title to this territory, does it not follow that Great Britain has the clear title to the whole of this northwest territory, because she, as early as 1803, and then again in 1821, extended her laws over it, whilst we have not, to this day, extended either our authority, our laws, or our institutions over the country? And does the gentleman really mean to be understood throughout the country as denying that we have any rights in Oregon? I do not believe that he desires to be so understood; and yet this is the practical result of his positions—the necessary conclusion from his premises.

(to be continued.)



TARBOROUGH:
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1846.

County Affairs.
The February Term of our County Court was held this week, and as usual a large number of persons were in attendance. Louis D. Wilson, Jas. F. Speight, Chas. Harrison, Benj. D. Battle, and Wm. S. Baker, Esqs. were elected the Special Court—Robt. H. Austin was re-elected County Trustee—and the following per-

sons qualified as Constables in their respective Districts:
No. 1. — 2. Redding S. Petway.
3. Gabriel E. Armstrong. 4. William D. Farmer. 5. John Gardner. 6. John W. Davis. 7. James Wooten. 8. Jacob Byrum. 9. — 10. Joseph J. Braswell. 11. Wm. C. Leigh. 12. Henry R. Cherry. 13. — 14. — 15. Henry King. 16. Jas. W. Pope. 17. John R. Pitt.

Taxes—for County purposes, on each \$100 value of land 7 cents, each poll 30 cents—for the poor, 6 cents on land, and 15 cents on the poll—patrol tax, on each taxable slave, 12 cents.

Mr. Clark's Speech on the Oregon question.

The reader will find in the preceding columns the commencement of the masterly speech of the able and energetic Representative in Congress from this district on the above exciting subject. We much regret our inability to lay it entire before our readers at once, but we will present it to them as rapidly as our columns will permit. The Washington City correspondent of the Raleigh Standard observes: On Saturday last, Mr. Clark, from the eighth district in North Carolina, made an able and eloquent speech upon this great question. His effort, like those of members from your State generally, was replete with strong sense, moderation and effective argument. It was received with marked attention by the House, as wearied as they were with the interminable length to which the debate had been protracted."

Gen. Saunders.

We are truly pleased to hear that this able and long-tried champion of Democracy has been appointed Minister to Spain. The Washington City correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, detailing the proceedings of the Senate on the 25th ult. justly remarks: "The Senate, then, went into Executive session, and I am happy to write you, confirmed the nomination of Romulus M. Saunders as Minister to Spain. A better selection, or one which will give more general satisfaction throughout the country, could not have been made."

Congress.

The Senate was still principally engaged, to the 25th ult. in debate on the Oregon question.

In the House of Representatives, on the 19th ult., Mr. CLARK, on leave given, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were agreed to, viz:

Whereas, by a law of Congress, approved July 7th, 1838, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for the purpose of building a light house, either on Pea Island or Boddy's Island, North Carolina, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem most for the public interest,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish this House with information of what has been done under said law, and also to lay before it copies of any correspondence which may have passed between his department and the former, and the present collectors of Washington and Ocracock, North Carolina.

On the 21st, Mr. CLARK, on leave, offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury has informed this House that the marine hospital directed to be built at Ocracock, North Carolina, will be completed in September next—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury inform this House what other legislation he may deem proper and necessary, after its completion, fully to carry out the purposes of its establishment.

On motion of Mr. Joseph Johnson, the committee proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the heirs of Colonel William Grayson.

A discussion followed in which Messrs. CLARK, Joseph Johnson, Adams, Bayly, Brinkerhoff, Collamer, and Hubbard, participated.

Mr. CLARK moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill for the relief of Charles M. Gibson had been laid on the table.

And, pending this motion, the House adjourned.

Small Pox.

We have no authentic intelligence of the appearance of any new case of this disease in Washington since Monday, the 16th ult. Should they hear of no new case there in a few days, we presume the Commissioners of this place will repeal the Ordinance respecting the intercourse be-

tween the two places. The Wilmington Journal of last Friday observes: "Two cases of this disease have occurred in Wilmington, one a negro woman and the other a white child of about three years old. Both the cases are now out of danger."

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS

It seems, from the last "Whig", that the "sensible men" of Washington have got in a great passion, because the Commissioners of Greenville deemed it necessary, for a short time, to prohibit intercourse with that infected place. They reproach their neighbors for entertaining those apprehensions, so common to human nature, which teach all prudent people to provide some safeguards against the approach of contagious diseases. They proclaim, in dogmatical terms, the discovery of a great truth, that all "such ordinances are now regarded as founded in antiquated falsehoods and humbug,—the relics of a dark and ignorant period, unworthy to be tolerated, or thought of, by sensible men". They go on in a tone, at once supercilious and pedantic, and "call on their neighbors of the country and adjoining towns, to set public feeling right in regard to this disease." By this, we suppose, they would advise us to let the disease have its course. We understand they tried this project, for several weeks, among themselves—that they actually suffered the subjects of this pestilence to walk abroad in the streets unmolested—until it produced such a panic that strangers fled the town as they would a pest-house. At length the Police officers of Washington found it necessary to act in behalf of the public. They adopted regulations to save their own citizens from the threatening danger. After all this experience of the futility of their plan, these "sensible men" come out in a newspaper, and seriously ask their neighbors to consider all concern about the disease, and all efforts to guard against it, "as founded in antiquated falsehoods and humbug", and attempt to ridicule them for their idle apprehensions.

Do these wise men suppose that the common sense of mankind is to be set at naught, by this promulgation of their visionary dreams? If they do, we think they will be disappointed.

"Sensible men" should know something of human nature, before they make such displays of their learning; and they should find out the temper and feeling of the community, before they offer such pragmatical advice.

GREENVILLE.

Mr. J. Howell, the former proprietor of the Elizabeth City Old North State, has disposed of his interest in that establishment to Wm. E. Mann, by whom it will in future be conducted. Mr. H. says that "a desire to change his location has led to this step."—Edenton Sent.

Sale of Portsmouth Road.—The bill, authorizing the sale of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, by a decided majority.—Rat. Reg.

A case of Conscience.—The Wilmington Chronicle says—A letter, of which a copy is annexed, has been handed to us for 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.

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

Tremendous loss of Life and Property.—The New York Herald gives the particulars of the calamity to life and property that occurred on the night of the 14th, and morning of the 15th ult. on Squan Beach. Ten vessels were stranded, and sixty human beings perished—the loss of property is estimated at a quarter to a half million of dollars. Among the vessels was the schooner Register, of and from Newbern—all on board of her were saved but one passenger, who is supposed to have been crushed to death. This occurred in one wreckmaster's district. Great anxiety is expressed to hear from the other districts in the vicinity.

Important from Mexico.—Another Revolution.—A letter from Pensacola, dated 31st ult. to the editors of the Mobile Herald & Tribune states that the U. S. brig Somers had just arrived at that port

from Vera Cruz, bringing the important intelligence that Gen. Arista had declared against the Paredes Government and in favor of the restoration of Herrera, that throughout the country the people were organizing in opposition to the present Administration, assigning as a reason their dread of war and bloodshed, and regretting their having permitted Paredes to overthrow the Herera Administration. Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa, with brightening prospects.

The steamboat Pioneer, on her way to Elizabeth City, on the Roanoke river, on the 17th ult. burst her boiler, scalding the engineer and three negroes fatally, as was supposed.

Washington Market, Feb. 25.—Bacon, 7 to 8 cents. Lard, 6 to 7 1/2 cents. Corn, \$2 40 to \$2 50. Naval Stores—turpentine, new dip, \$3 00, old dip, \$3 00. Serape, \$1 75. Tar, \$1 40 to \$1 50. Spirits turpentine, 55 to 56 cts. Whig.

Petersburg Market, Feb. 23.
There has been more doing this week in some articles of produce, and rather better prices have been paid for tobacco. Cotton—the sales this week reach about 350 to 400 bales, at prices from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; there is a good demand, and all prime lots will readily bring the latter price. Bacon—there have been but few arrivals this week. Sales are making at 6 1/2. Lard—very little doing. There is a fine demand at 7 to 7 1/2 cents.—Rep.

Wilmington Market, Feb. 26.
Turpentine—\$4 for soft and \$2 to \$2.05 for hard. Sales have been made this week at \$4.10 for soft and \$2.10 for hard. There is at present a slight depression in the market. Some little enquiry for Tar—price ranging from \$1.60 to \$1.70. Last sales \$1.70—not much arriving.
Corn—No arrival since last week; quotations nominal.
Bacon—The market continues well supplied, and Shoulders have declined a shade lower—see quotations. A lot of 6000 lbs. (old) Western Shoulders brought 4 1/2 cents at auction a few Jays since.—Jour.

New York Market, Feb. 21.
Naval Stores.—The accounts from England which we publish to-day, are unfavorable for Naval Stores generally, (excepting Tar,) and prices there had farther receded. The market here has remained inactive for Turpentine, with occasional small sales at some reduction from the general asking rate, though the effect of the above advices has not been made manifest, no transactions having taken place since their reception. We have only to notice sales 500 bbls. Newbern Turpentine, on private terms; and some Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 62 1/2 a 63 cents, cash, and 65 at 4 months.

CAUSE OF WORMS.
A Cure for Worms.
Worms are formed from the foul humors which settle in the stomach and in the intestines, because these matters have acquired, by their degeneration, a strong slimy nature proper to the concretion of those insects—these matters are always the cause of the formation of worms; they are variously named—the round worm, generally in persons of tender years; the maw worm, a most troublesome insect; and also the long thread worm, the tenia, or tape worm, &c. &c. They exist under different forms, sometimes they knit together, and go out in balls; oftener they divide and go out one after another. When they ascend through the intestinal canal, they may be ejected by the mouth, and even by the nose. When this happens the patient is in much danger, such symptoms being strong evidence that his system is dangerously encumbered with the corruption, and its re-union, and these two affections when united, may cause instant death, or a short illness, ending in inevitable death.

The tape worm is always found alone. It is sometimes very long. The Brandreth Pills have brought them away over fifty feet long. The tape worm is flat jagged from one end to the other. It is seldom ejected entire.

Those who are afflicted with any kind of worms have usually a dull complexion, the circumference of their eyes usually black; they are pale and debilitated; palpitations, a miserable weariness on the least exertion, and other unpleasant affections. Children are subject to small and middle sized worms; the tenia or tape worm is principally found in grown persons. Vermifuges are often more injury than benefit; they never entirely evacuate the worms; but by breaking the mass, which contains

them, and in which they have ever been formed, they become scattered among the folds of the intestines, pierce their tunics, and cause the most fatal accidents.

It requires but a common understanding to conceive well the cause and formation of worms. A simple and natural comparison plainly shows the principles of their formation. Every one knows they are not to be found in fresh meat; and that, on the contrary, they are engendered in spoiled meat. It is then evident they cannot be engendered in the body of a person whose humors are sound, but in those persons only where humors are corrupt; therefore, to cure and prevent the formation of worms, the humors of the body must be purified—must be free of corruption.

Brandreth's Pills remove not only the worms of whatever kind, (being equally adapted for the round or tape worm,) but also the humors which form them, and upon which they feed. Besides, they have the property of evacuating every substance which might favor a new formation of worms by regenerating the mass of humor.

The following testimony in proof of the powers of Brandreth's Pills as a remedy against worms is inserted here. Dr. Brandreth can assure the public that he has known much more surprising cases, were he at liberty to refer to individuals.

Tenia or tape worms entirely eradicated with Brandreth Pills.

Reading, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Dr. Benjamin Brandreth—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with the tape worm for 12 years; many have come from me, from 20 to 30 feet long—more or less every day of shorter ones—every two or three weeks I had a sick time from them—pressure at stomach—heavy load—many have crawled from me while at work—injure my health so much that I was not able to work one half the time—spent a great deal of time and money, consulting physicians and taking their prescriptions—have been reduced very low by taking medicine, without effect—last fall heard of BRANDRETH'S PILLS as a CURE ALL—had but little faith in them, but was determined to try any, every thing I could find at all probable to cure, thinking that without some remedy I must be destroyed by them. I procured one box, took one dose, and one worm came from me 10 feet long—took the second and third, which cleaned them all out, and I have not had one since. I have, however, taken several boxes of pills since, but have seen no appearance of worms. It is now ten months since, and I have gradually recovered my health, and am now able to attend to my business as usual, and have no doubt they are all extinct. When I was afflicted with worms, I wanted to consume three times as much food as I would if in good health. Now I take my regular meals, and am hearty and enjoying good health, and able to do a good day's work. The last worm that came from me was 12 feet long. I have not the least doubt that it was Brandreth's Pills [your valuable Vegetable Medicine] that effected the cure, as everything else that I could hear of was tried without effect.

For sale by
GEO. HOWARD, Agent.

COMMUNICATED.

Rev. JACOB FRIEZE is expected to preach at Hardaway's, the 2nd Sunday in March; Tuesday 10th, at Rocky Mount; and Thursday 12th, at Stantonsburg.



DIED.
In this place, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Susan Porter, wife of Mr. Joseph J. Porter, leaving her husband, two small children, a sister, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Dr. E. C. Robinson,
Surgeon Dentist,
From Norfolk, Va.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Tarboro', that he will be at Mrs. GREGORY'S,
On Thursday, 5th March,
And remain during Superior Court. Those desirous of his professional services, either in town or the surrounding country, if sent for he will make no extra charge.
Feb. 27, 1846

THE subscriber offers for sale,
Superfine Flour,
Of a superior quality, at the lowest CASH prices.
GEO. HOWARD.