

issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Enoch Lunt against the said Joseph F. Estabrooks.

Burton, 16th December, 1844.

J. HAZEN, SHERIFF.

The sale of the above property is postponed until Friday the 24th day of October next.

Burton, 26th June, 1845.

J. HAZEN, SHERIFF.

The Sale of the above Property is further postponed until the twenty fifth day of February next.

Burton, Oct. 22, 1845.

J. HAZEN, SHERIFF.

County of Gloucester.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Monday the seventeenth day of November next, at the Court House in Bathurst, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon :

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of Henry Smith, of into and out of the following lots pieces or parcels of Land and Premises, or which he the said Henry Smith had thereto on the twenty sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty two, situate in the County of Gloucester, that is to say : All that Lot of Land and Premises in the Parish of New Bandon, bounded on the West by Land lately belonging to William Deacon, and on the East by Lands granted to and now occupied by Garrett Hodnett, containing two hundred acres, more or less : Also, all that Lot of Land at Innishannon, in the said Parish of New Bandon, deeded to the said Henry Smith by Henry Smith, Senior, and containing two hundred acres, more or less : Also all that Lot of Land at Innishannon, next adjoining the last mentioned Lot, granted by the Crown to the said Henry Smith, containing three hundred acres, more or less : Also, all other the Real Estate of the said Henry Smith, situate within my bailiwick : the same having been seized and taken by me to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, at the suit of John Pollok and others against the said Henry Smith.

Bathurst, 3d May, 1845.

HENRY W. BALDWIN, SHERIFF.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until Monday the second day of March next, (1846.) then to take place at the Court House in Bathurst, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon.

HENRY W. BALDWIN, SHERIFF.

Bathurst, 29th October, 1845.

County of Westmorland.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the first day of August next, at the Court House in Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon :

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, whether at Law or in Equity, of James Smith, to a certain Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Botsford, in said County, granted by the Crown to the said James Smith, bounded Southerly by a Lot granted to one Thomas Oulton ; Northerly in part by Land granted to Joseph Simpson ; the said Lot of Land so granted to said James Smith, containing three hundred acres, more or less : The same having been taken and to be sold as aforesaid by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Ayer against the said James Smith.

Dorchester, January 10, 1846.

W. P. SAYRE, SHERIFF.

OREGON.

As this is a grave national question, which has occupied the serious attention of the greatest statesmen of England and the United States for more than a quarter of a century, some may think that we treat it too lightly. —But in all soberness we ask our readers to judge, whether the parallel here instituted, though seemingly ludicrous, be not a perfectly fair one,—whether two civilized and Christian nations ought to be upheld in a mode of managing a dispute with each other, which if two neighbouring farmers were to adopt, it is hard to say whether they would subject themselves to more ridicule or reprobation from the bystanders. In the name of common sense, can persons when banded together in a community adopt a code of morality and prudence totally unlike that to which they submit as individuals? We are not now endeavouring to judge the case by those nice and strict principles which some persons think will be fully applicable to the affairs of men only when the millenium has arrived. We throw overboard, for the nonce, even all considerations about the sinfulness of war, and all appeal to the literal application of the precepts of the gospel. We ask attention only to a fair and sober comparison—made in the very spirit with which every prudent merchant, farmer, and manufacturer in the country manages his pecuniary concerns—of the value of the article in controversy with the probable cost of settling that controversy by an appeal to arms. Proceeding a little further, an examination of the arguments offered on both sides of the dispute may afford grounds for believing, that this is a question above all others to be determined by compromise, that it is impossible in the nature of things for the one party to be absolutely in the right and the other absolutely in the wrong, but that all the principles of international law

which are applicable to the case will make out at the best a title for either party to a territory the *limits* of which are absolutely indeterminate ; in other words, a claim to the *whole* of Oregon cannot be supported, even in appearance, otherwise than by an appeal to the right of the strongest.

Our readers need not be alarmed ; we are not going to inflict upon them a view of the entire matter in dispute, or a summary of the facts and arguments alleged on both sides. The matter has already been pretty fully discussed in our pages, and the public have more lately had quite enough of it in state papers, political harangues, magazine articles, and the newspapers. Fortunately for us, then, we may take for granted a general acquaintance with the grounds of the controversy, and only brief and incidental allusion need be made to arguments now worn entirely threadbare. The only point which the disputants have nearly forgotten to discuss is the value and extent of the territory in dispute ; and as the most ludicrous mistatements and exaggerations prevail on this subject, it may be well to investigate it a little more closely. We will give but one instance to show the falsity and silliness of the reports to which the newspapers give currency upon this topic. Within a few weeks, a series of lithographic maps has been published by Mr. Hulawa, a person employed in the United States land office in Missouri. The first in the series presents a 'Plan of the Town of ASTORIA, Oregon Territory,' in which thirty five or forty great streets and avenues are laid down, sixty feet in width, except one, the Broadway of the place, which is one hundred and twenty feet broad. Reference by letters to the margin show the spot occupied by the "religious institutions," the fish-market, the custom house, which is on the site of old Fort Astoria, the public burying-ground, and two "academies of learning,"—probably colleges, as common schools, we suppose, would be beneath the dignity of such a flourishing place. Captain Wilkes, the commander of the Exploring Expedition, being attracted, doubtless, by the great fame of this city in the wilderness, paid a visit to it four or five years ago, and describes it as follows :—

"In the morning we had a view of the somewhat famous Astoria, which is anything but what I should wish to describe. Half a dozen log-houses with as many sheds, and a pig-sty or two, are all that it can boast of, and even these appear to be rapidly going to decay. The Company pay little regard to it, and the idea of holding or improving it as a post has long since been given up."—*Exploring Expedition*, Vol. iv. p. 320.

Mr. Farnham also visited the place in 1839, and gives the following account of it :—

"Astoria has passed away ; nothing is left of its buildings but an old batten cedar door ; nothing remaining of its bastions and pickets but a half dozen of the latter, tottering among the underbrush. The Hudson's Bay Company are in possession, and call the post Fort George. They have erected three log buildings, and occupy them with a clerk, who acts as a telegraph-keeper of events at the mouth of the river."

As it is still in possession of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the recent emigrants from the United States, instead of directing their steps thither, have all established themselves in the valley of the Willamette, far to the south, it is quite certain that the place has made progress only in decay since Wilkes's departure. After this, who will say that Martin Chuzzlewit's account of the city of Eden is a caricature ?

The country of Oregon, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, is bounded on the south by the parallel of 42° of latitude, and on the north by the parallel of 54° 40'. On a rough estimate, therefore, it occupies a space of about thirteen degrees of latitude, and fifteen of longitude, reckoning from the meridian of 110° to that of 125° west from Greenwich. Besides the great range of the Rocky Mountains, forming its eastern boundary, there are two other chains of mountains, one called the Far West, or the Cascade range, and the other the Blue mountains, which run through the country from north to south, and separate it