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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

Frustra laborat, qui omnibus placere studet:—"He labours vainly, who endeavours to please every one."

VOL. 6. CHESTER TOWN, MD. APRIL 11, 1846. NO. 50.

THE GOLDEN SWAN.

The subscriber having taken that excellent and commodious HOUSE in Millington, formerly occupied by Mr. Sherron, called

"*THE GOLDEN SWAN*,"

respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the two most public streets in the flourishing town of Millington, in Kent county—is nearly new, with a suitable parlour and dining room, where travellers can be as retired as they may desire. The chambers are also of good size and pleasant.

The undersigned, having been engaged for many years in the occupation of tavern keeping, flatters himself that he can give universal satisfaction. If a good table—good beds, and the best of liquors, with perfect order and decorum in the establishment; fine stabling, an abundance of provender and feed, and the best of hostlers, be desirable considerations with travellers, no one will ever leave his establishment without being gratified.

Single meals, cold snacks, suppers, &c. can be furnished at any hour, upon short notice, and if the desire to please, with the exercise of every means in his power, to do so, can give satisfaction, he feels confident that no one will ever complain, either of his fare or of his charges.

REESE MERRITT.

Millington, Kent co. January 17th, 1846. 3m

TO THE PUBLIC.
New and Cheap Wholesale and Retail Dry Good Store.

J. OSBORN DUGAN, respectfully informs the public that he has opened a dry good store, at No. 115, North Gay street, (old town) Baltimore, where he has for sale a very superior stock of dry goods, &c. such as laces, ribbons, embroidery, swiss and book muslins, jaconett, cambric and other muslins, dress caps, capes, collars, flowers, feathers, blond mitts and netts, polka laces, illusions, mode de Paris, calicoes, domestics, tickings, checks, plades, flannels, silk and cotton hosiery, handk'fs, scarfs, shawls, &c.—and in fact every kind of dry goods, for prices and quality are not to be equalled in the city.

The subscriber can only say that he will be happy to see his friends and customers when they may rely upon getting cheap and handsome goods; in fact lower than they can be purchased at any wholesale store in New York.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attend to.

October 4, 1845. 1y

Lumber.

The subscribers have just received and intend keeping on hand a general assortment of LUMBER and SHINGLES, which we will sell at Baltimore prices and on accommating terms. Our stock consists in part of

white pine boards, 4-4 at	$10 00	1,000 ft.
" " " "	15 00	"
" " " "	20 00	"
Hemlock & Gum Scantling,	12 00	"
white pine Shingles,	4 00	"
" " Boards, 8-4	10 00	"
" " " "	20 00	"
oak plank, 8-4	15 00	"
yellow pine 3-4	10 00	"
" " "	12 50	"

80,000 superior Cypress Shingles, $5 75 per 1000.

Also a lot of Axle Trees and Cedar Posts.

SPARKS & WILEY.

C. Town, Aug. 2, 1845. 1y

FOR CORSICA, CHESTER TOWN AND BALTIMORE.

THE STEAM BOAT
OSIRIS,
CAPTAIN JOHN D. TURNER,

Leaves Commerce street wharf every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, and returns same day; touching at CORSICA at 10 1-2 o'clock, and CHESTER at 12 o'clock, for Baltimore. Passage, $1.00

February 14th, 1846. tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the public, that he has rented the MILL known as "Whaland's," where he is prepared to wait on them in the best manner, and with despatch. His Meal and Flour Store is kept at Mr. Jurney's, on Front street, near Dr. Whaland's The prices are 2, 3 and 4 cents, per lb. for flour; chopt corn, 62½ cts. per bushel. 20 barrels white wheat flour, on hand and for sale—warranted.

W. BACCHUS.

January 17th, 1846. tf

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Tin Ware, Bridles & Collars,

Just received and for sale by

WALKERS & WILMER.

January 17th, 1846. tf

KERSEY all wool for sale at 60 to 62 1-2.

T. W. ELIASON.

Sept. 13, 1845.

THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS.

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first six months.

☞For PROSPECTUS, see fourth page.

POETRY.

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND.

BY THOMAS MACKELLAR.

There is a land immortal,
The beautiful of lands;
Beside its ancient portal
A sentry grimly stands.
He only can undo it,
And open wide the door,
And mortals who pass through it,
Are mortals never more.

That glorious land is Heaven,
And Death the sentry grim;
The Lord thereof has given
The opening keys to him.
And ransomed spirits sighing,
And sorrowful for sin,
Do pass the gate in dying,
And freely enter in.

Though dark and drear the passage
That leadeth to the gate,
Yet grace comes with the message,
To souls that watch and wait;
And at the time appointed
A messenger comes down,
And leads the Lord's annointed
From cross to glory's crown.

Their sighs are lost in singing;
They're blessed in their tears;
Their journey heavenward winging,
They leave on earth their fears,
Death like an angel seemeth;
"We welcome thee!" they cry;
Their face with glory beameth;
Tis life for them to die.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

In the Senate yesterday, the Oregon resolutions being taken up, and

Mr. Ashley being entitled to the floor—Mr. Speight requested Mr. A. to waive his right to the floor for a few moments, to enable a Senator to make an explanation.

Mr. Ashley acceded to the request of Mr. S., and consented to yield the floor. Whereupon—

Mr. Benton said he did not rise to make any speech, but merely to vindicate history, and the intelligence of the Senate, from an error into which the Senator from Michigan, not now in his seat, (Mr. Cass,) had fallen yesterday, in relying on Mr. Greenhow's book on Oregon. That book maintained that the commissaries had never acted under the treaty of Utrecht; had never established the limits between the British and French possessions in North America; had done nothing on the subject. And the Senator from Michigan, holding Mr. Greenhow to be right, had adopted his opinion, and laid so much stress upon the fact of the action of these commissaries, as to make his future conduct upon the Oregon question dependant upon it. If Mr. Greenhow was wrong, and the commissaries had acted and established the parallel of 49°, and this fact was proved, he (Mr. B.) understood the Senator from Michigan to say that he would give up the Russian limit of 54° 40′ and never say any more about Oregon north of 49°. This is a penalty which Mr. B. would not have imposed: it was giving to the line of the treaty of Utrecht a consequence and importance which he would not have attributed to it. But the Senator from Michigan had judged for himself, and judged deliberately; for his speech was well prepared, and it was his own act to make his future conduct dependant upon the correctness of Mr. Greenhow's opinion, which he had quoted and adopted. Mr. B. would show by the highest evidence, that the commissaries did act; that they did establish the limits between France and Great Britain in North America; and that the 49th parallel was one of the lines established; and, having shown this, he would make no argument upon it, would make no application of the fact, but content himself with vindicating history at an essential point, and leave it to the Senator from Michigan to give it the influence upon his own conduct which he should think proper.

Mr. B. then made a statement introductory to the proofs which he meant to introduce, and showing how the treaty of Utrecht had become applicable to this question of boundary between the United States and Great Britain. It grew out of the purchase of Louisana, and was coeval with that purchase. It was known to every body that the northwestern corner of the United States could not be closed, because there was an impossible call in the treaty of 1783. It called for a due west course from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, when such course would never strike the Mississippi— the lake being north of the head of that river. Upon the supposition that the line due west from the lake would strike the river, the right to its free navigatino was granted to the British by the treaty of peace; but, on finding that the line would not strike the river, the struggle began between the two countries—on the part of the British to deflect the line, to turn it down southwest, and thus get to the river, and with this arrival upon that stream come to the enjoyment of its navigation. The struggle on the part of the United States was to prevent this consequence—to close the line without yielding the navigation; and this contest had continued twenty years, when a treaty was signed in London to terminate this contest. It was in the year 1803, Mr. Jefferson being President, and Mr. Rufus King Minister in London; for, in those days, Ministers were not so rapidly changed upon a change of Administration as has sometimes since occurred.

The fifth article of the treaty then signed deflected the line so as to reach the Mississippi on the shortest course; and this was done in conformity to instructions from the Government of the United States. This treaty was signed in the spring of 1803; and it so happened that about the same time—namely, twelve days before the signature of the treaty in London—the treaty, without the knowledge of Mr. King, for the sale of Louisiana to the United States, was signed. The two treaties arrived in the United States together, and Mr. Jefferson immediately saw the advantage which the Louisiana treaty gave him in cutting off forever the British, both from the navigation of the Mississippi and from the whole valley of that river. The most accomplished diplomatist in America—perhaps equal to any in Europe—he saw at once that the acquisition of Louisiana put us in the shoes of the French in all treaties applicable to that province; that it especially made us a party to the treaty of Utrecht; gave us the benefit of the line 49, established under that treaty and he immediately determined to recommend to the Senate the rejection of the fifth article of the treaty signed at London, and to rely afterwards upon the Utrecht treaty as a matter of *right* to force the British out of the valley of the Mississippi The Senate concurred with him.—They rejected the fifth article of the treaty; and then the double duty presented itself to be performed at London.

The rejection of the article of the treaty was to be justified; the treaty of Utrecht was to be plead against the British, to put an end to their darling desire to obtain the navigation of the Mississippi. The first was a delicate duty. The non-ratification of a treaty, concluded under instructions, except for good cause, is, by the law of nations, an injury to the adverse Power, implying a breach of faith but little short of the enormity of violating the same treaty after its ratification. To show this good cause—to justify ourselves for a seeming breach of faith— was the immediate care of Mr. Jefferson; and immediately after the Senate had acted upon the two treaties, namely, on the 14th of February, 1804, Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Monroe, (Mr. King having asked leave to return when he had concluded his treaty,) to bring this delicate business before the British Government and satisfy them at once upon the point of the non-ratification of the fifth article. The treaty of Utrecht furnished the justification, and Mr. Monroe was instructed to urge it accordingly.

Mr. B. said this extraordinary statement brought him to the production of his authorities. He would now have recourse to the language of others, and would read a paragraph from the first letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Monroe on this subject:

"If the fifth article be expunged, the north boundary of Louisiana will, as is reasonable, remain the same in the hands of the United States as it was in the hands of France, and be adjusted and established according to the principles and authorities which in that case would have been applicable. There is reason to believe that the boundary between Louisiana and the British territories north of it were actually fixed by commissioners appointed under the treaty of Utrecht, and that this boundary was to run from the Lake of the Woods westwardly, in latitude 49 degrees; in which case the fifth article would be nugatory, as the line from the Lake of the woods to the nearest source of the Mississippi, would run through territory which on both sides of the line would belong to the United States. Annexed is a paper stating the authority on which the decision of the commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht rests, and the reasoning opposed to the construction, making the 49th degree of latitude the northern boundary of Louisiana, with marginal notes in support of that construction. This paper will put you more readily into possession of the subject, as it may enter into your discussions with the British Government. But you will perceive the necessity of recurring to the proceedings of the commissioners, as the source of authentic information. These are not within our reach here, and it must consequently, be left to your own researches and judment to determine the proper use to be made of them."

Mr. B. remarked upon the language of this extract. The fact of the commissaries having acted was assumed for certain; the precise terms of their act, and the construction of those terms, was not exactly known and Mr. Monroe was directed to examine the proceedings of the commissaries in London—to ascertain the particulars—and to act according to his judgment. Mr. Monroe did so, and found not the least difficulty on either branch of his duty. The justification for the non-ratification of the boundary clause seems to have been admitted without a word; nor did the other branch of the subject encounter the least difficulty. The Utrecht treaty carried all through.—But let Mr. Monroe speak for himself. In his letter to Mr. Madison, of September 8, 1804, he says:

"We then proceeded to examine the convention respecting the bounearies, in the light in which the ratification by the President prsented it. On that subject, also I omitted nothing which the documents in my possession enabled me to say: in aid of which I thought it advisable, a few days afterwards, to send to his lordship a note explanatory of the motives which induced the President and Senate to decline ratifying the fifth article. As the affair had become by that circumstance in some degree a delicate one, and as it was in its nature intricate. I thought it improper to let the explanation which I had given rest on the memory of a single individual. By committing it to paper, it might be better understood by Lord Harrowby, and by the Cabinet, to whom he will doubtless submit it."

In this extract (resumed Mr. B.) Mr. Monroe shows that he held a conversation with Lord Harrowby, the British secretary of State, and used the Utrecht treaty for both the purposes for which he had been instructed to use it, and with perfect success. He also shows that, unwilling to leave such an important matter to the memory of an individual, he drew up the substance of his conversation in writing, and delivered it to Lord Harrowby, that he might lay it before the Cabinet. The production of this paper, then, is the next link in the chain of the evidence to be laid before the Senate; and here it is:

Paper respecting the boundary of the United States, delivered to Lord Harrowby, September 5, 1804.

"By the tenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, it is agreed 'that France shall restore to Great Britain the bay and straits of Hudson, together with all lands, seas, sea coasts, rivers, and places situate in the said bay and straits which belong thereto, &c. It is also agreed 'that commissioners shall be forthwith appointed by each Power to determine, within a year, the limits between the said bay of Hudson and the places appertaining to the French; and also to describe and settle, in like manner, the boundaries between the other British and French colonies in those parts.'

"Commissaries were accordingly appointed by each Power, *who executed the stipulations of the treaty in establishing the boundaries proposed by it.* They fixed the northern boundary of Canada and Louisiana by a line beginning in the Atlantic, at a cape or promontory in 58° 30′ north latitude; thence, southwestwardly, to the Lake Mistasin; thence, further southwest, to the latitude of 49° degrees north from the equator, and along that line indefinitely."

Mr. B. stopped the reading, and remarked upon the extract as far as read. He said this was a statement—a statement of fact—made by Mr. Munroe to Lord Harrowby, and which, of itself, established the two facts that the commissaries did act under the treaty of Utrecht, and established the 49th parallel as the boundary line between France and Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods indefinitely west.—How unfortunate that the Senator from Michigan had not looked to authentic documents, instead of looking to Mr. Greenhow's book, and becoming its dupe and its victim. If so, he never could have fallen into the serious error of denying the establishment of the line under the treaty of Utrecht; and the further serious error of saying that Mr. Munroe had added nothing to Mr. Madison's statement, and had left the question as doubtful as he had found it. In point of fact, Mr. Munroe added the *particulars* of which Mr. Madison had declared his ignorance; added the beginning, the courses, and the ending of the line; and stated the whole with the precision of a man who had taken his information from the proceedings of the commissaries. And to whom did he deliver this paper? To a British Secretary of State, to be laid before the King in Cabinet Council, and to be used against the Power who was a party to the treaty! And what did Lord Harrowby say? Deny the fact, like the Senator who is so unfortunate as to follow Mr. Greenhow, or even resist the argument resulting from the fact? Not at all. He made no objection to either the fact or the inference; and Mr. Munroe thus proceeded to apply his facts, and to urge the exclusion of the British from the navigation of the Mississippi and its entire valley, as a matter of right, under the Utrecht treaty, and by the provisions of which they could hold no territory south of 49. Hear him:

"By Mitchell's map, by which the treaty of 1783 was formed, it was evident that the northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods was at least as high north as the latitude of 49 degrees. By the observations of Mr. Thompson, astronomer to the Northwestern company, it appears to be in latitude 49 deg. 37 min. By joining, then, the western boundary of Canada to its northern in the Lake of the Woods, and closing both there, it follows that it was the obvious intention of the Ministers who negotiated the treaty, and of their respective Governments, that the United States should possess all the territory lying between the Lakes and the Mississippi, south of the parallel of the 49th degree of north latitude. This is confirmed by the courses which are afterwards pursued by the treaty, since they are precisely those which had been established between Great Britain and France in former treaties. By running due west from the northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, it must have been intended, according to the lights before them, to take the parallel of the 49th degree of latitude as established under the treaty of Utrecht; and pursuing thence the course of the Mississippi to the 31st degree of latitude, the whole extent of the western boundary of the United States, the boundary which had been established by the treaty of 1783 was adopted. This conclusion is further supported by the liberal spirit which terminated the war of our revolution; it having been manifestly the intention of the parties to heal, as far as could be done, the wounds which it had inflicted. Nor is it essentially weakened by the circumstance that the Mississippi is called for by the western course from the Lake of the Woods, or that its navigation is stipulated in favor of both Powers.—Westward of the Mississippi, to the south of the forty ninth degree of north latitude, Great Britain held there no territory; that river was her western boundary. In running west, and ceding the territory to the river, it was impossible not to call for it; and, on the supposition that it took its source within the limits of the Hudson Bay Company, it was natural that it should stipulate the free navigation of the river; but, in so doing, it is presumed that her Government respected more a delicate sense of what it might be supposed to owe to the interest of that company, than any strong motive of policy, founded on the interests of Canada or its other possessions in that quarter. As Great Britain ceded at the same time the Floridas to Spain, the navigation of the Mississippi to her subjects, if it took place, being under a foreign jurisdiction, could not fail to draw from her own territories the resources which properly belonged to them, and therefore could not be viewed in the light of a national advantage."

After the treaty of 1783, and at the time the convention in contemplation was entered into, the state of things was, as is above stated. The territory which Great Britain held west of the lake of the Woods, was bounded south by the forty ninth degree of north latitude; that which lay between the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi, southward of that parallel, belonged to the United States; and that which lay to the west of the Mississippi to Spain. It being, however, understood, by more recent discoveries or observations, that the source of the Mississippi did not extend so high north as had been supposed; and Great Britain having shown a desire to have the boundary of the United States modified in such manner as to strike that river, an article to that effect was inserted in the late convention; but, in so doing, it was not the intention of the American Minister or of the British Minister to do more than simply to define the American boundary. It was not contemplated by either of them that America should convey to Great Britain any right to the territory lying westward of that line, since not a foot of it belonged to her; it was intended to leave it to Great Britain to settle the point as to such territory, or such portion of it as she might want, with Spain, or rather with France, to whom it then belonged.—At this period, however, certain measures respecting the Mississippi, and movements in that quarter took place, which seemed to menace the great interests of America that were dependent on that river. These excited our sensibility, acute and universal, of which, in an equal degree, her history furnishes few examples. They led to a discussion, which terminated in a treaty with France, by which that power ceded to the United States the whole of Louisiana as she had received it of Spain. This treaty took place on the 30th April, 1803. twelve days only before the convention between Great Britain and the United States was signed, and some days before the adoption of such a treaty was known to the Plenipotentiaries who negotiated and signed the convention.

"Under such circumstances, it is impossible that any right which the United States derived under that treaty could be conveyed by this convention to Great Britain, or that the Ministers who formed the convention could have contemplated such an effect upon it. Thus the stipulation which is contained in the fifth article of the convention has become, by the cession made by the treaty, perfectly nugatory; for, as Great Britain holds no territory south of the forty ninth degree of north latitude, and the United States the whole of it, the line proposed by that article would run through a country which now belongs exclusively to the latter."

This reasoning (said Mr. B.) was conclusive, and in the course of the negotiations which followed, both parties actually proposed articles, adopting the Utrecht line from the Lake of the Woods, with a proviso against its application to the country west of the Rocky Mountains. In adopting the line both articles were identical; the provisoes were the same: the only difference was in the modification of the extent of the line. Here they are:

Article 5, as proposed by the American Commissioners.

"It is proposed that a line drawn due north or south (as the case may require) from the northwestern part of the Lake of the Woods, until it shall intersect the forty ninth parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the dividing line between his Majesty's territories and those of the United States to the westward of the said lake; and that the said line to and along with the said parallel shall form the *southern* boundary of his Majesty's territories and the *northern* boundary of the said territories of the United States: *Provided:* That nothing in the present article shall be construed to extend to the northwest coast of America, or to the territories belonging to or claimed by either party on the continent of America to the westward of the Stony Mountains."

"*Article five, as the British Commissioners would agree to make it.*

"It is agreed that a line drawn due north or south (as the case may require) from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, until it shall intersect the forty ninth parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west, along and with the said parallel, shall be the dividing line between his Majesty's territories and those of the United States to the westward of the said lake, *as far as their respective territories extend in that quarter;* and that the said line shall, to that extent, form the *southern* BOUNDARY of his Majesty's said territories, and the *northern boundary* of the said territories of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in the present article shall be construed to extend to the northwest coast of America, or to the territories belonging to or claimed by either party on the continent of America, to the westward of the Stony Mountains."

Here is concurrence (said Mr. B.) in the proceedings of the commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht. Here is submission to that treaty on the part of the British, and a surrender under its inexorable provisions all pretensions to the long cherished and darling pursuit of the free navigation of the Mississippi. True, the article did not then ripen into a treaty stipulation.—It was many years afterwards, namely, at London, in 1818, that this line of 49 was established to the Rocky Mountains; but the offer of the articles in 1807 was conclusive of the pretension, and though mentioned at Ghent in 1815, it was quickly abandoned.

The question now (Mr. B. said) was to see what reception these articles met with at home—met with from Mr. Jefferson, to whom they were of course immediately communicated. And here let Mr. Jefferson speak for himself, as speaking through Mr. Madison, in a letter to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, (Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, having then joined Mr. Monroe in London,) under date of July 30th, 1807:

"Your letter of April 25th, enclosing the British project of a convention of limits, and your proposed amendments, have been duly received. The following observations explain the terms on which the President authorizes you to close and sign the instrument:

"The modification of the 5th article (noted as one which the British commissioners would have agreed to) may be admitted, in case that proposed by you to them be not attainable. But it is much to be wished and pressed, though not made an ultimatum, that the *proviso* to both should be omitted. This is, in no view, whatever, necessary, and can have little other effect than as an offensive intimation to Spain that our claims extend to the Pacific ocean. However reasonable such claims may be, compared with those of others, it is impolitic, especially at the present moment, to strengthen Spanish jealousies of the United States, which it is probably an object with Great Britain to excite by the clause in question."

This, Mr. President, was Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the line of 49°—for it throughout—in its whole extent, "*indefinitely*," as settled under the treaty of Utrecht; and not only for it, but earnestly and pressingly so. He was for cutting off the proviso, and letting the line run through to the ocean!—And who and what was Mr. Jefferson, in relation to this Oregon river, the title to which was to have been settled by this line? He was, we might say, its very discoverer; for, long before the time of Lewis and Clarke, and even before that of Gray, when in another part of the world—when the United States Minister to France under the Confederation—his philosophic mind told him that the lofty ridge of the Rocky Mountains, penetrating the region of eternal snow, and traversing the country north and south; must turn waters each way—to the west as well as to the east—and send a river to the Pacific ocean as well as to the Gulf of Mexico: his philosophic mind saw this, and his practical genius proposed the realization of his vision. The young and intrepid travellar, Ledyard, was then in Paris, on his way to commence that African expedition in which he so unfortunately lost his life. Mr. Jefferson proposed to him to relinquish that design—to betake himself to a new theatre—to the new world, and to the western slope of the American continent. He proposed to him to proceed to St. Petersburg, furnished with the proper letters to obtain the permission and the protection of the Russian Government, to proceed overland to Camschatka—cross the sea at Behring's straits—follow the coast down until he came to the great river which must be there—then follow it up to its source, in the Rocky Mountains—and, crossing over, come down the Missouri. This is what Mr. Jefferson proposed to Mr. Ledyard some sixty years ago: twenty years afterwards, and when President of the United States, he carried his idea into effect through the expedition of Lewis and Clarke. Their expedition was the execution of the object proposed to Ledyard, and nobly did they execute it. Their return route was particularly valuable. They discovered the route on the return voyage which will be the commercial route between us and Asia. The year after their return, a Mr. Henry, of Missouri, discovered the South Pass, and through it the overland line of travel will forever be; but the return route of Lewis and Clarke will be the route of commerce. It presents but two hundred and ten mile of land carriage between the Great Falls of Missouri and the Upper Falls of the Columbia, passing the mountains through a low gap and a fertile country, long marked by a large Indian and buffalo road.

Mr. Jefferson, in this proposition to Ledyard, and in this expedition of Lewis and Clarke, stands forth as the virtual discoverer and almost the father of the Columbia river. It was the child of his affections and of his pride, and he cherised it not merely as an object of science, but of the greatest utility. He looked to it for great practical benefits to this country; yet he, forty years ago, in the very year after the return of Lewis and Clarke, and when on