is assumed by the 'friends of Oregon' to be all one title all the way from 42° up to 54° 40'-no darks in the British Ministers, in 1896, to Messrs and only arguing againt the English, in 1783, our northern boundaries tixed dust the treaty of Oregon' to be all dary was placed at the Lake of the Woods, which was in latitude 49 degrees. Lord Holland was in latitude 49 degrees. is it judicious and true? And can we, with clear and for excluding them from that province, and consciences and without regard to consequences, their application to the British Government to be notice of it. It was in fact an idle paper, but not present themselves to my mind, and in answer- by any one who desires it. ing which I wish to keep before my eyes the first "Extra official communication with regard to the half of the great maxim—ask nothing but what is right. I answer, then, that it is not tree that our title to what is called all Oregon is not one, but several; that it consists of parts, and is good for part, and bad for part; and that nothing just or wise can be determined in relation to it without separating these parts into their proper divisions, and giving to each division the separate consideration and judg ment which belongs to it. Thus the title to the and British commissioners. Columbia river and its valley was complete; the claim to Frazer's river and its valley began; and and the claim to islands and coasts rests upon a different state of facts, and a different principle of national law, from that which applies to the continent.

rests upon discovery and settlement, and was com- respective territories and countries of the two parplete before the acquisition of the Spanish title in ties on the continent of America and to navigate all 1819. The claim to Frazer's river and its valley, and to the coasts and islands in front of it, began in 1319, and rests upon the discoveries of Spanish navigators; and of these discoveries, the islands and the continent have very different degrees of evidence to exhibit. I mention these differences of title as facts too well known to require documents to prove them; America, the Governor of Louisiana has thought and the base statement of which should be sufficient to explode the dogma of the unity and indivisibility of the Gregor title. It is not "all one title." It is not good " for all or none." It is not a unity .-There are breaks in it; and these breaks are sufficiently large to cover large geographical divisions of the country, and require separate consideration and judgment. That consideration will be given at rect violation of the treaty of 1794, it is highly dethe proper place: at present I limit myself to the trimental to the private interest of the Canada mercorrection of the error so widely spread over the public mind, that the Oregon title is all one title. from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 49'.

fate it seems to be to assert the existence of a line about forty or fifty thousand pounds annually." that is not, and to deny the existence of one that is A clerk in the Department of State has compiled a volume of voyages and treaties, and, undertaking | We took possession of Upper Louisiana in March to set the world right, has denied that commissaries | 1804; the complaint was made in London in 1806 senator in his place, [Mr. Cass;] and this produc- it? Doubtless by order of his own government tion of a blundering book, with this senatorial en | but it is good to be certain; and in the case of Mi dorsement of its assertion, lays me under the neces- Greenhow's overshadowing authority, backed as i

interested from the year 1713 down to the present Meigs, during the late war with Great Britain .it, and without reporting anything said heretofore, I shall produce some new proofs, and take some dary of his province: new positions, the first of which is, that this line was enforced by us (without anything else but the treaty of Utrecht to stand upon) for fifteen yearsfrom 1803 to 1818 - as the northern boundary line of Louisiana, and submitted to as such by the Brit-

In the year 1703 the United States acquired Lou-Utrecht was eagerly seized upon to expel them from the other. Mr. Greenhow's compilation was not published at that time, and Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet, preceeding according to the lights of their ittle farthing candles, in the absence of that vast luminary, just took the line of forty-nine as the orthern boundary of Louisiana, and drove all the british traders to the north of that line,

These traders complained loudly and appealed to their government; but the British ministry, just as much in the dark as Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet. refused to take official notice of the complaint, only presented it unofficially to the United States minis. ters in London, and asked as a favor, not as a right the privilege of Louisiana south of 49%. Of course this favor was not granted; and thus British traders eere excluded from Louisiana by the treaty of Irrecht, while admitted into the old north west terri ry of the Union by virtue of our treaties with Great Britain. The treaty of Utrecht did for us Mandans, up to the Rocky mountains, with great Mr. King, and of boundaries, was under considerawhat our own treaties did not. And this was the ase from the year 1803, the year of the acquisition Louisiana, until 1818, the year of concluding e convention with Great Britain which adopted line of U recht as far as the Rocky mountains. Then, for the first time, the northern line of Louisiha was agreed upon in a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. That convention was on act of supercrogation, so far as it followed the stopped it. The line of 49° was just as well established and just as well respected and observed from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains beon, and settled it wisely and beneficially, if it had Louisiana." baly been permitted to remain unmutilated.

Canada Trade." December 31, 1806. "A memorial has been presented to Lord Holland and Lord Aukland, on the part of the Canada merchants setting forth a variety of injuries which

they complain of having sustained from the government and servants of the United States, and praying that their complaints may be attended to, and redress obtained for them in the discussions which are at present pending between the American

"The injuries brought forward in their memorial may be reduced to the three following heads: 1.

Their exclusion from Louisiana. "By the third article of the treaty of 1794, it is agreed that it shall at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects and the citizens of the United States The title to the Columbia river and its valley freely to pass by land, or infand navigation into the the lakes and waters thereof and freely to carry on

trade with each other. " But notwithstanding this express stipulation which secures to his majesty's subjects without limitation or reservation, the right of commercial intercourse by land or inland navigation with all the territories of the United States on the continent of proper to exclude them from the commerce of that extensive province, unless they abjure their allegiance to his majesty, and take an oath of allegiance to the United States; and the same Governor has also taken it upon him to prohibit the introduction of any goods or merchandise which are not the property of citizens of the United States.

"This arbitrary proceeding, besides being a dichants, for it excludes them from a country where they have been carrying on trade successfully for many years without interruption from the Spaniards, having latterly pushed their commercial posts even I come to the line of Utrecht, the existence of to the banks of the Missouri, and augmented the which is denied upon this floor by senators whose sale of the goods in Louisiana to the amount of

This is the complaint-exclusion from Louisiana by the United States governor of that province .ever met under the treaty of Utrecht and fixed boun- consequently, the exclusion was enforced very soon daries between the British northern and French Ca. after we took possession. The question now is, nadian possessions in North America. That denial upon what authority did the governor act in makhas been produced and accredited on this floor by a ling this exclusion, and to what line did he extend sity of correcting a third error which the "fifty-four- is by the senator from Michigan, it become necessary forties" hug to their bosom, and the correction of to prove everything, even that a governor of upper which becomes necessary for the vindication of his. Louisiana had the authority of his government for tory, the establishment of a political right, and the the boundaries of his province. Fortunately the protection of the Senate from the suspicion of igno- first governor of upper Louisiana was a man of letters as well as of the sword, and employed his I affirm that the line was established; that the leisure hours in drawing up a history of the councommissaries met, and did their work; and that try which he was sent to govern. It was Majo what they did was acquiesced in by all the powers | Amos Stoddard, who afterwards lost his life at Fort This is my affirmation; and, in support of In his useful work, modestly called " Sketches of Louisiana," he thus speaks of the northern boun

"The commerce of Crozat, by the terms of the patent extended to the utmost limit of Louisiana in hat quarter; which, by the treaty of Utrecht, was fixed at the 49th degree.'

This is Major Stoddart's account of this northern ish government; and Bruish traders thereby kept boundary, and of the line from which and by which out of our territories west of the Mississippi, while he excluded British traders from Louisiana. He our own treaties let them into our territories on this did it by virtue of the line of Utrecht; and no Britside of the river. In a word, I will show that this ish minister in that day did or would deny its extreaty of Utrecht saved us from a calamity for fif istence, or impugn its validity. Lords Holland and WEBSTER.] to give him his memoranda of the treateen years, in our new territory of Louisiana, ac Aukland, to whom the complaint of the Canadian quied from France, which the treaty of peace of merchants was made, refused to present it officially 1783, and Mr. Jay's treaty of 1784, exposed us to to our ministers. They do not, in fact, appear to in our old territories of the United States, conquer- have spoken a word on the subject, or done any ed for us by our fathers in the war of the revoluthing more than present their memorial to our mintion. This is my first position, and this is the case isters. Certain it is, the complaint remained without redress.

But the efforts of the British fur traders did not isiana, and with it became a party to all the treaties stop at this repulse. The next year the Earl of which concerned the boundaries of that province. Selkirk, head of the Hudson Bay Company, went The treaty of Utrecht was one of these, and the to London to renew the complaint of the fur traders parallel of forty nine one of the lines established by in a more formal manner, and to claim their restoit and governing its northern boundary. We soon ration to the privileges of trade within the limits of had occasion for the protection of that boundary. Louisiana. That gentleman, as head of the Hud-Spanish congivence and weakness had suffered Brit. son Bay Company-as founder of the colony on ish traders to invade the whole northern flank of Lake Winipee-as the person most injured by the Louisiana, from the lake of the Woods to the head- exclusion of British traders from Louisiana-ought waters of the Missouri river; and on our acquisition to know something about his own rights and of that province we found these traders in the actual wrongs; and in bringing these before the British possession of the Indian trade throughout all that ministry for redress, ought to be supposed to state Messrs. Cass and Benton, and your own significant extensive region. These traders were doing im- his case as strongly as truth and justice would allow, questions on the subject. I thought proper to exammense mischief among our Indians on this side of He does so; but not strongly enough to deny the the Mississippi, by poisoning their minde and pre- fact of the line of 49 degrees under the treaty of paring them for war against the United States .- | Utrecht. That line was doing him all the mischief: The treaty of peace and Mr. Jay's treaty, under the the short remedy was to deny its existence if it and Topographical description of Louisiana and delusive idea of reciprocity, gave them this privilege | could be denied, On the contrary, he admits the | West Florida, printed at Philadelphia in 1784. of trade in the old territories of the United States. fact of former existence, and only argues against Experience of its evil effects had taught a lesson of present existence, and present applicability. His Hutchins, who was then, I believe, geographer to wisdom; and, while vainly striving to get rid of the argument is, first, that the treaty of Utrecht was the United States, proceeds to say: 'As to Canada treaty stipulations which admitted these Indians on not revived by the treaty of Amiens, of 1801; and, this side of the Mississippi river, the treaty of therefore, that it was abrogated by war; and second ly, that the long occupation of the St. Peter's river, and of the Missouri above the Mandan villages, without objection from the Spaniards, was an admission of their right to trade in Louisiana, and and Hudson's Bay, on the north of Canada, to G. should be conclusive upon the United States. In a Britain; and commissioners alterwards, on both came indispensable. The New England senators of more than 10,000 m les. We have a line of sea these views at much length, and sustains them by running from a cape or promontory in New Britain, ticle was expunged: nine of them voted against the miles. One of our impiense rivers is twice the size rguments, of which these are specimens:

in settling with the American plenipotentiaries the boundaries detween the province of Louisiana and your attention to some suggestions. To the upper part of Missouri, Britain has a prefer- French. able claim. About latitude 47 the British traders, coming in from the Hudson Bay territories mainained a traffic with the Mandan Indians. These not subsisting long after the death of Louis XIV. raders were the first Europeans who obtained any nowledge of the sources of the Missouri, and they ed laid down the course of that river from the minuteness, many years before the journey of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke. The claim of Great Britain to the upper Missouri country is equally alid, and rests on the same ground as her claim to Nootka sound, and the country west of the Rocky mountains, on the Pacific ocean. There are abundance of grounds for denying that there are any rights in the American government

e of Utrecht-an act of deep injury so far as it the treaty of Utrecht, as to the limits of the Hudson Bay territories, de not hear at all upon the ques. tion. The limits fixed by that treaty were for Canada, not Louisiana. only briefly to observe that the treaty of Utrecht. fore that convention as after it. Nay, more; it was not having been renewed at the peace of Amiens, the understood line between those mountains to the | would not have been available even to France, it she , and would itself have settled the Oregon ques. had remained at peace with us and in possession of

Thus argues the Earl of Selkirk, admit

break in it; and, consequently, "all or none," is the in London, and by them communicated to our gov. adopted none of these views; he presented the paonly logical solution which our claim to it can re- ernment. It is the subject of the complaints of the per, without comment, to the American ministers, to in this debate, I have been induced to send you pass a law upon that principle, and send our agents restored to it. The whole paper is in our Sate pa- quite idle enough, in any sense of the word, to dethere to execute it? These are the questions which pers of that period, and may there be read at length | ny the work of the commissaries under the treaty of Utrecht.

acquisition of Louisiana, President Jefferson sent complete to the point in question. The reference ministers to Madrid, Messrs. James Monroe and to Hutchins's historical narrative, and topographical Charles Pinkney, to adjust the eastern and south. description of Louisiana, is correct. The work is of Utrecht" western boundaries with her; and, in doing so, the not in our library, but several friends have sent me principles which had governed the seulement of the copies of it from different parts of the United States, Utrecht, remarks toon the same line as laid down northern boundary of the same province became a and, on comparison, I find Mr. Pickering's extract proper illustration of their ideas. They quoted to be correct to a letter. The reference of Mr. Pit these principles, and gave the line of Utrecht as the kin to what passed, in his presence, at Mr. Jefferexample; and this to Don Pedro Cevallos, one of son's table, in 1806, in relation to the Lake of the the most accomplished statesmen of Europe. They Woods, recalls a fact which ought to be taught in latitude of 49 to the western ocean is his limit of

mitted and acted on invariably since the discovery the American Senate. That lake, for an hundred of America, in respect to their possessions there, by and thirty years, has been a landmark among natrated by the stipulations of their most important treaties concerning those possessions, and the parties under them, viz: the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and that of Paris in 1763. In conformity with the enth article of the first mentioned treaty, the bounries, by a line to commence at a cape or promontoy on the ocean, in 58 degrees 31 minutes north latiude; to run thence, southwestwardly, to latitude 49 degrees north from the equator; and along that line indefinitely westward. Since that time, no ator grants from the Indians."

ney said to Don Pedre Cevallos—a minister who session of Congress, in 1813—he a member of the must be supposed to be as well acquainted with the House of Representatives, I a looker-on from the treaties which settled the boundaries of the late hot and suffocating gallery, better paid for my suf-French, and American, to vindicate our rights and to imitate the decorum.

iving men, the one who can shed most light upon ing-the friend and companion of Washingtonhis quartermaster general during the war of the revolution-his Postmaster General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State, during his presidency -a member of this body at the time the treaty was ratified which made us a party of the treaty of Utrecht-and always a man to consider and to un-

derstand what he was about. In fact, Washington wanted no other sort of men about him. The writer of the letter, (Timothy Pitkin, author of the work on statistics,) on reading some account of the talk here about the treaty of Utrecht, and seeing what lack of information was in the American Senate, wrote a letter to a member of this body, [Mr. ty some forty years ago. This letter is an invaluable testimony of the events to which it relates; it combines the testimony of two eminent men; and I send it to the secretary's table to be read. It is dated Utica, New York, April 9, 1846:

"I perceive by the debates in the Senate on the Oregon question, that, in the decision of this important subject, no little stress is laid by some of its members on the line settled between France and England, under the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, and that by others it is contended that no evidence actu- northern boundary with Great Britain, from Passa ally exists that such a settlement was made under mavuoddy bay to the Lake of the Woods, and to the

should have ventured, in a public speech to have Mississippi; it closed up the long-standing controplaced himself among the latter upon the statements versy about the course of that line. Now, it hapof Mr. Greenhow, a clerk in the Department of State. I have for a long time considered that this line was adjusted by commissisnaries appointed under that treaty; and in reading the speeches of ine my documents and memorandums for some proof of the opinion I had thus formed. On such from Mr. Jefferson to reject the fifth article of Mr. examination I found the following extract on this subject from Mr. Hutchins's Historical Narrative

"After stating the grant to Crozot, of Louisiana, or New France, the French Court would scarcely a right to its navigation. admit it had any other northern boundary than the pole. The avidity of Great Britain was equal; but France, having been unfortunate in the war of 1710, the northern boundary of Canada was fixed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It assigns New Britain memorial to Lord Holland in 1807, he presents sides, ascertained the limits by an imaginary line dreaded the loss of the whole treaty, if the fifth ar. coast of nearly 4,000 niles; a lake coast of 1,200 on the Atlantic ocean, in fifty degrees thirty minutes north latitude; then southwest to the Lake "Understanding that you are at present engaged Misgasing, or Mistassin; from thence further southwest direct to the latitude of forty-nine degrees .the British American dominions, I beg leave to call ing assigned to Great Britain, and all southward of of Utrecht, but arguing against the construction third largor than England. Ohio contains 512. All the lands to the north of the imaginary line be-

limits of Louisiana and Canada, Crozet's Grant some parts of it in his memorial to Lord Holland, tances, rivers, lakes, car's and bays, with compara-

"The above extract is taken from a long communication made to Mr. Jefferson, by Col. Pickering. on the 18th of January, 1804, when the treaty of tion; and, of course, after our purchase of Louisiana. I presume, therefore, it is correct, though rework of Hutchins; it was, no doubt, well known to

"I am not able to inform you whether he answerpursuance of the treaty of Utrecht. At that time, conversing with me and others, at

a dinner party, on the favorite subject of Lewis & Clarks expedition to the Pacific, he declared. (according to my memorandum made at the time,) that by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, between the English and French, the line between Louisiana I can use, and must limit myself to a brief selection. Cuba where the

"Not having seen Hutchins mentioned, or referred

from Mr. Pickering. It is not the recollection of an sions: the schools, to the little girls, in their tiny geogra, the British possess in.

There instead of being disputed by bearded men in I have said that ore material has been furnished. "It is believed that this principle has been ad- phies, instead of being disputed by bearded men in all the European powers. It is particularly illus- tions; for more than sixty years-from the date of our national existence—it has been a prominent mark in our national boundaries.

The treaty of Utrecht made it so! and he that does not know this great historical incident may find lary between Canada and Louisiana on the one it out by tasting the intellectual crumb which fell side, and the Hudson Bay and Northwestern Com- from Mr. Jefferson's table in 1806, and which Mr. panies on the other was established by commissa- Pitkin has preserved for a feast this day in the A. English readers. This dictionary of Savary commerican Senate. Mr. Jefferson's table was one at tains, in the body of the work, the description of the which something else besides the body was fed. 1 was never at it but once, and then I sat there five authority for what ppears there. hours; not for the Burgundy, which was, in facttempt has been made to extend the limits of Louisi- what a certain American minister said of the king and or Canada to the north of that line, or of those of Portugal's dinner-" excellent," but for the conformerly of the House of Representatives. (Mr. companies to the south of it, by purchase, conquest, versation, which was divine. And now I will say that I saw Mr. Pickering once, and under circum- Journal of the British House of Commons, March This is what Messrs Monroe and Charles Pink- stances to remember him also. It was at the extra Spanish province of Louisiana as we are with the ferance than those who are listening to me now. 1 treaties which settle the boundaries of the United saw an aged man always in his seat, always atten-States. The line of Utrecht, and in the very words live, always respectful. The decorum of his conwhich carry it from the Lake of the Woods to the duct struck me; I inquired his name; it turned out Pacific ocean, and which confine the British to the to be one who had been formed in the school of north, and the French and Spanish to the south of Washington, of whom I knew but little up to that that line, are quoted to Mr. Cevallos as a fact which time but through the medium of party watchwords. he and all the world knew. He received it as such; and of whom I then said, that if events should evand thus Spanish authority comes in aid of British. er make me a member of Congress, I should love

Mr. President, when a man is struggling in a ing an "imaginary" line. That is correct. It All three of the articles of the treaty were equally just cause, he generally gets help, and often from was never run. The treaty required it to be "de obligatory for the up ointment of commissaries; and unforeseen und unexpected quarters. So it has termined;" and it was determined by astronomical here is proof that three were appointed under the happened with me in this affair of the Utrechttrea. points and lines and by geographical features—the commercial articles. ty. A great many hands have hastened to bear evil highlands parting two systems of waters—those of tish colonish on the Atlantic, for which no time was these two sets of boundaries, one of which was dewords to things.

the authority on which the decision of the commistine. sioners under the treaty of Utrecht rests, and the reasoning opposed to the construction making the 49th degree of latitude the northern boundary of Louisiana." I mentioned that paper once before, when it was pretty well cried down by the senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass] I mention it now again, under better auspices, and with hopes of better results. The author is found, and found where he ought to be, among those who feared the effect of rejecting the fifth article of Mr. Rufus King's treaty of 1803. That treaty settled our whole head of the Mississippi; the fifth article of it brought, "I was somewhat surprised that General Cass the line from the lake by the shortest course to the pened that the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana was negotiated in Paris about the same time that Mr. King's treaty was negotiated in London, and

not only to protect the Mississippi river, but all and I mean to discharge my duty to her, regard. Louisiana, from British ingression was a primary object of Mr. Jefferson; and for that purpose the rejection of the fifth article of Mr. King's treaty be striking out; and it was while this treaty was under of the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The consideration in the Senate that Mr. Pickering, one Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the of the nine, communicated this paper to Mr. Jeffer. Hudson has a navigation of 120 miles longer than son, not at all denying the 49th parallel as the line the Thames. The single State of Virginia is a that line, as far as the river St. Lawrence, to the which would now make that line the northern boun. 000 acree more than Scland-from Maine to Ohio dary of Louisiana. The tenor of his argument is is farther than from Louisiana to Constantinople, and "'These were at that time,' he adds, 'the true not given; possibly the Earl of Selkirk fell upon so we might go on and fill pages, enumerating diswhen he supposed it to be abrogated by war, and tive estimates of size, power, and population. superseded by the connivance of the Spaniards in permitting the British to occupy the whole left flank "Not Bad." -- An old lady the other day, in pay-Jefferson adhered to his new line. The fifth article ed a bright Mexican al llar of recent coinage, by was struck out. The whole treaty was risked and Mr. Marks, the agent, it making change for a bill. lative to King's treaty some difference of opinion lost, and it was forty years afterwards, and we all She looked at the dolls: for an instant, and then existed between Jefferson and Pickering. I have know with what angry discussions, with what danbeen enable, in this place, to have access to this gers of war, with what expense of money in calling said Mr. Marks. "Don't you like the money?" out troops, this long contested boundary was at last "No I don't," was the insiver. "And why not? established. All this was risked, all this was en- Is it not good?" said Mr Marks. "You see," said to found its claim on the stipulations of the treaty ed in writing, the above communication of Colonel countered, to save the line of Utrecht! Yet we the old lady, "we've go into a war with the Mexiof Utrecht. * * The stipulations of Pickering; but from his declarations made to me now find that line denied, and all the organs, great cans, and their money von't be good for nothing Pickering; but from his declarations made to me and small, blowing away with might and main to now." Mr. Marks put the Mexican shiner in his fully believed this line to have been thus settled, in swell the loud notes of denial, and to drown the voice which speaks up for the truth.

Several copies of Hutchin's geographical work Marks passed along. have been sent to me, all containing the words trans cribed by Mr. Pickering. Other works also have been sent me. I have more material on hand then

I read extracts from an unofficial communication | fact of boundaries fixed under the treaty of Utrecht, | degrees, and that this was the reason why, in our ty-the geographic I work of Thomas Jeffreys, esq., near Charing Cros, London, A. D. 1753. This royal geographer showould hardly curtail the fair This is the letter of Mr. Pikin, with the extracts ish Hudson bay at 1 the French Canadian posses-

Old man, but the written-down account of what he saw and knew forty years ago, and written down at the time he saw it and knew it. It is full and coursiana, President Jefferson sent in insters to Madrid, Messrs. James Monroe and the desired of th as it was settled by commissioners under the treaty

Mr Jeffreys adds to this discription of the line of by D'Anville, the byal French geographer, points out what he deems rroneous in it, and takes credit to himself in makin; it more favorable to the French than the French h I made it to themselves. The

to me than I can ise. Among these I must acknowledge the kinc less of Mr Edmund J. Forstall, of New Orleans, a man of letters, and who sends me a reference to I estlethwait's Commercial Dictionary, which, in act, is the dictionary of Savary, inspector general of French manufactures and commerce in the time c' Louis XV, and whose work was done into English, with improvements, by Mr. Malachi Postlethwit, whose name it bears with Utrecht line as sho n on the maps, and thus gives

Another contribution, which I have pleasure to acknowledge, is from a gentleman of Baltimore, 5th, 1714, directing a writ to be issued for electing a burgess in the plac of Fredrick Herne, esq. who since his election, h: h accepted, as the Journal says, the office of one of his majesty's commissaries for treating with commisaries on the part of France for settling the trade bet veen Great Britain and France. The same entry oc urs at the same time with respect to James Mur av, esq, and Sir Joseph Martyn. The tenth art ele of the treaty of Utrecht applies to limits in North America, the eleventh and fifteenth to commerce; and these commissaries were appointed under some or all of these articles. Others might have been appointed by the King, and not metioned in the jou nals, as not being members of The line of Utrecht is termed, by Mr. Picker. Parliament whose acated seats were to be filled.

dence of the truth in this case; and, at the head of Hudson's Bay and those of the Canadian lakes. - And, first, a little steement to introduce it. We all One more piece of testimony and I have done. these opportune testimonies, I place the letter of a And here I will say there were two sets of boun- know that one of the debates which took place in gentleman, who, besides his own great authority, daries to be established under this same treaty of the British House c. Commons on the Ashburton gives a reference to another, who, from his long po Utrecht: one on the north of Canada which was treaty, and after the treaty was ratified and past litical position in our country, the powers of his done as stated within the year limited; the other on recall, mention was made of a certain map called the mind, and the habits of his life, happens to be, of all the south of Canada, between Acadia and the Briking's map, which ad belonged to the late king, (George 111,) and ung in his library during his the subject. I speak of Colonel Timothy Picker limited, and which was never done. Confounding lifetime, and afterwards in the foreign office, from termined and the other not, may have led some about the time of th Ashburton treaty, and which which said office the said map silently disappeared minds into error—those minds which cannot apply certainly was not be ore our Senate at the time of the ratification of t at treaty. Well, the member Mr. Pitkin, in this letter, speaks of a long com- who mentioned it in Parliament said there was a munication made by Col. Pickering on the 18th of strong red line upon it, about the tenth of an inch January, 1804, to Mr. Jefferson when the treaty of wide, running all along where the Americans said Mr. King was under consideration, and after the the true boundary was, with these words written purchase of Louisiana. Without doubt that was along it in four places in King George's handthe identical paper transmitted by Mr. Madison to writing: " This is O vald's line," meaning, it is the Mr. Monroe, with his official despatch to that win- line of the treaty of eace negotiated by Mr Oswald ister of February 14th, 1884, as " a paper stating on the British side, and therefore called Oswald's

> Now, what I have to say is this: That whenever this royal map shall merge from its retreat and resume its place in the Foreign Office, on it will be found another strong red line, about the tenth of an inch wide, in another place, with these words wrigten on it: Boundar's between the British and French possessions it America "as fixed by treaty of Utrecht." To complete this last and crowning piece of testimony, I have to add that the evidence of it is in the Department of State, as is nearly the whole of the evidence which I have used in crushing this pie-poudre ins crection "this puddlelane rebellion - against the truth and majesty of history. which, beginning win a clerk in the Department of State, spread to all te organs, big and latte; then reached the Senate of he United States, held divided empire in this char ber for four months, and now dies the death of the r liculous

I have now got to t e end of the errors which I without his knowledge. The two treaties ar- propose to correct at the presenttime. I have consumrived in the United States together-went to the ed the day in getting ready to speak-in cleaning the Senate together, with a strong recommendation away the rubbish which had been piled up in my path. On another day if the Senate will indulge King's treaty, because the acquisition of Louisiana me, I will go to work in the Oregon question, and gave us a new line from the Lake of the Woods endeavor to show how ir we shall be right, and how which would run clear north of the head of the far we may be wron, in exercising the jurisdic-Mississippi, preventing the British from getting to tion and sovereignity w ich this bill proposes (which the river, and thereby rendering nugatory the trea is not a copy of the Br ish act, but goes far beyond ty stipulations of 1783 and 1794 which gave them it) over an undefined ex ent of territory, to which we know there are conflicing claims. Light upon this The maintenance of this new line, which was point, at this time, may be of service to our country; less of all consequences to myself.

What we are .- This country has a frontier line

of Louisiana as low down in places as 45°. Mr. ing her fare on the Hare em railroad cars, was handpocket, and handed h3 customer a one dollar "promise to pay." Sie was satisfied, and Mr

It is said that there is a place on the Island of en at w tobacco, and the turkies these tooks cent me is one or special authors ' take snuff! We don't believe it