

straight line from the said summit or crest, in a straight line in a course about South eight degrees West to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 deg. 25 min. North intersects the So. west branch of the St. John; thence, Southerly by the said branch to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarnette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of North latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection, West along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence River.

ARTICLE II.

It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit. At a point in the Neebrik channel, near Muddy lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Islands; thence, up the east Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George's thence west of Jona's Island, into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river, about 1 mile above St. George's or Sugar, so as to appropriate and assign the said Island to the United States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of the Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of the Chapeau, which last mentioned island lies near the northeastern point of the Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners terminates; and from the last mentioned point, southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between the Royal and the northwestern main land, to the mouth of the Pigeon river, and at the said river to, and through, the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the height of Land between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to Lake Superior, and through that lake; thence, the several smaller lakes, straits, and streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods—thence along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude 49° 23' 53" north, and in longitude 95° 14' 38" west from the Observatory, at Greenwich; thence, according to existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. If being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ARTICLE III.

In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the Countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either: that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the river St. John or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said River St. John, and to and round the Falls of said River, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyances: that when within the Province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said Province: that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the Territory of the Upper St. John determined by this treaty to belong to her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine: provided always, that this agreement shall give no right for either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty, which the Governments, respectively, of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

ARTICLE IV.

All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the Cominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the per-

sons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of such treaty, shall in like manner, be deemed valid and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the Northeastern Boundary, some moneys have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which moneys were carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries: It is hereby agreed, that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund, shall be delivered to the Government of the United States, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, and the proportions of the amount due thereon to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds and securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the Government of the United States; and the Government of the United States agree to receive for the use of and pay over to the States of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions of said fund; and further to pay and satisfy said States respectively, for all claims for expenses, incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; the Government of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent received therefor, from the Government of her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

It is further understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the United States and the Province of New Brunswick, which fall within the said line, two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by her Britannic Majesty; and the said Commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described, from the source of the St. Croix to the River St. John, and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said River, and along the river St. Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenogomook; and from the outlet of said Lake, they shall ascertain, fix, and mark by durable monuments upon the land, the line described in the first article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands, and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the channels in the river St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Islands, and of Barnhart Islands; the channels in the river Detroit, on both sides of the Island of Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canada shores; and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the Slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and cooperation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the Coast of Africa for suppressing the Slave Trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptation for pursuing

it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that the United States and Her British Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, Officers, or Authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice, all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found, within the territories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged, shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate, to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE XI.

The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article shall continue in force until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratification shall take place in London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Done in duplicate, at Washington, the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

ASHBURTON, [SEAL.] DANIEL WEBSTER, [SEAL.]

The correspondence is upon these subjects— 1st. Of the interference of the Colonial authorities of British West India Islands with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by violence into the ports of colonies. 2d. On the subject of the Caroline— and 3d. On the subject of impressment— but except that a sort of apology, and plea of necessity, is made for the burning of the Caroline, with an expression of regard for the sacredness of our neutral rights— nothing is settled upon those points; and the President is understood to declare in his message accompanying the Treaty, that he does not deem it necessary to urge the consideration of those matters further. The correspondence is interesting, and most ably conducted. At another time, an abstract of it will be furnished. N. Y. Cou. Eng.

TENNESSEE MR. CLAY.

The Nashville Banner is filled with an account of the proceedings of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Davidson county, held at Nashville, on 13th inst. Thomas S. King, Esq. presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. The meeting was first addressed by the Hon. E. H. Foster who concluded by offering the following Declaration and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

A DECLARATION AND RESOLUTIONS.

The causes which led to the early political movements that now quicken the Whig party throughout the Union, bespeak their own importance, and claim the immediate and unceasing energies of every patriotic heart. Great, indeed is the necessity for vigorous popular action, when a nation mourns in one calamitous year, the increasing decay of political morals, the loss of a faithful ruler, and the exaltation of a man who abandons his confiding constituents, and, in a sordid lust of office betrays all the cherished principles he was chosen to vindicate and defend. Such is the sordid but melancholy picture of the present state and condition of things in this our country, and to every sober reflecting mind the portrait grows darker and darker with each revolving day. That ambition, which in the purer days of the Republic, devoted itself to the investigation and the practice of the principles of true and unadulterated democracy and to the preservation of our youthful institutions, seeks its gratification now in the basest channels, and political traitors add to their crimes by pleading virtuous

influences that do not chasten their hearts or guide their guilty counsels. In one signal and elevated example, the inward monitor is made a packhouse for acts of perfidy and deceit such as have never before tarnished the fame of a first magistrate of a nation, and "conscience" is pressed forward to cloak the conduct of an Executive who turns his face from his friends, disregards popular sentiment, and threatens public liberty by impudently assuming powers which are no where safe out of the hands of the immediate representatives of the people. By the same high dignitary, offices of honor and profit have been frequently bestowed upon sycophants, flatterers and deserters, and an American Congress is publicly denounced because a majority of its members adhere faithfully to their pledges and stand steadily steadfast upon the doctrine and the policy they had every where avowed and prominently proclaimed.

The wickedness and imbecility which could prompt to the perpetration of the perfidy we now portray are never without sufficient discretion to teach the delinquent where to search for or who to call his friends; and a spark of magnanimity would learn him to own and acknowledge his new associates. But the acting President of the United States heightens duplicity and deepens his guilt, by affecting, at times, political sympathies he does not feel, thereby the more fatally betraying the men and the principles he has long since deliberately deserted. In heart and purposes he belongs to our adversaries. To these, our bitter enemies and his new allies, we now publicly consign JOHN TYLER, and aid, against them both, as uniting together in the support of doctrines and practices which must gradually undermine and finally overthrow this Government, we unfurl our banner for another great and momentous struggle.

They go for the highest supremacy of the executive chief of the Republic, and would strengthen the temptations to misrule and corruption in this dangerous department of Government, by continuing the same individual in office more than one presidential term. In accordance with this policy, they encourage and applaud the arbitrary exercise of the veto power, and thereby inculcate and defend practices which the federalists of the last century would have blushes to avow. We seek to limit to one term and to humble in many of its monarchical attributes, the imperial influence now swayed by the first magistrate of the nation, and especially would we guard and protect the authority of the people against the caprice or the tyranny of one man, by abrogating forever that royal prerogative which a British king could not now interpose, without staking his crown and his head on the daring enterprise.

Disregarding the precepts, the usages who founded our constitution and were afterwards providentially spared to interpret and adjust its doubtful powers—they have in guilty, obedience to the blind and revengeful dictates of party, taken away and still withheld from this people, the best currency with which any nation was ever blessed. In its stead falsely promised to renew the "golden age" and to fill the "silken purse" of every "substantiated farmer" with ample and exhaustless stores of hard and reliable wealth. Confusion, distress and ruin quickly followed a rash bootless "experiment." For one moment of delusive sun shine, we have suffered years of shadows, clouds and midnight darkness; and now what we stand here in this lawful assembly of freemen, fearlessly arraigning and publicly rebuking the undeniable authors of all our multiplied woes, the storm which their "experiments" blew up, still gathers strength, and sweeps itself onward with destructive and insufferable fury. Where it may stay its ravages, or how many shall outlive the tempest to survey its widespread wreck, no human gaze can now foresee. Certain we are that nothing can so permanently settle the disturbed elements of society, and restore our long lost prosperity, as a patriotic acknowledgment of all our errors, and a speedy return to the ancient, long tried and ever successful policy of the country. In a federal republic, numbering six and twenty sovereign States, stretching through many climates. Yet linked together by a constant interchange of commodities, and by a thousand fraternal cords, the happiness and advancement of the people are indissolubly connected with the existence of a sound, uniform convertible currency. The experience of forty years has tested the utility and the indispensable necessity of such a safe and powerful monetary agent, and appealing to the solemn decision of Washington and Madison and to a host of sainted patriots besides, for the evidences of the constitutional power of Congress to charter a National Bank we declare ourselves anew for such an institution as the only means of restoring confidence to industry, and stability to the currency of the country. "In the sign" we conquered once—under its healing and beneficent influence we must conquer again.

They have corruptly leagued to thwart and defy, the public will by snatching from the sinking credit of the States, a just claim upon the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; forcing them thus to oppress and burden their citizens with heavy taxes, or to follow the fatal policy of those among them that have already repudiated their solemn obligations, and purchased temporary relief by paying down the price of honor. Esteeming the character of the Union as being inseparably identified with the character of every member of our great confederacy, we would guard the public faith of each with more than vestal watchfulness, and least of all would we withhold from the States

a just and indisputable inheritance, and the only available fund which can fortify their credit and rescue many of them from the infamous violation of all their public engagements. Here again we cross hands with our opponents and renew a resolute and determined contest for the establishment of a principle which has been more than once approved and sustained by a large majority of the people. We go for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and we denounce the recent manifestations of executive hostility to this great and salutary measure, as the conclusive proof of a malignant determination on the part of President Tyler, to thwart, at the expense of his own honor and consistency, the purposes of the party that brought him into power, because they have virtuously refused to sanction and reward his apostasy.

In order to sustain the powers of any government, free or despotic, the people are necessarily required to contribute from their means, or their industry, a sufficient amount of money to fill and replenish the constantly exhausting resources of a public treasury.—In our country, under the most wise and frugal administration, a large sum must be annually collected for the unavoidable demands of the nation, and it remains yet a disputed question, how or upon what safe principle of political economy, this ever flowing fund should be gathered from the pockets of our citizens.

Discarding at once, as full of danger to the peace and prosperity of the country, the odious system of direct taxation, already, on more than one occasion, significantly shadowed forth by certain individuals prominent in the ranks of the party against which we contend; and repudiating, with equal firmness, any system of revenue which proposes to carry into the public coffers, a more money than will be fairly adequate to the rigid wants of government, we hold that the demands of the Treasury should be supplied alone by discriminating duties upon the importations of foreign merchandise. Within these boundaries, scepticism itself cannot rest an honest constitutional doubt against the validity of a Tariff, and we embrace the principle, because it embodies equality in the payment of taxes, with a fair protection for American industry.

And can we be much longer deaf to the self preserving principle of protection, whilst one of the most powerful commercial and maritime people on earth, and one too with whom we deal the largest, closes her ports against our provisions—taxes our cotton, and burdens our tobacco with an impost, which under high prices, exceeds more than fifteen times over the prime cost of the article in our barns and warehouses? Or shall we close our arms in thoughtful disregard of the future, until as the signs indicate, our great southern staple is superceded in English looms by a similar and a cheaper commodity from until our workshops are broken up, our manufactories dismantled, and our hardy mechanics turned adrift to starve, or to beg their way upon the cold charity of a merciless world? Where then, when there is no market at home or abroad, will the planter find a buyer for his cotton, and who will encourage the farmer by purchasing the surplus product of his labor? A glance into futurity will teach us, that if we are not wise enough to prepare by times under the sanction of the constitution, for great coming events, the day is not far off perhaps, when the American people shall earn in sorrow, that agriculture, commerce, manufactures and all the mechanic arts, are mutually and inseparably dependent upon each other and that a nation which neglects or undervalues either of these important branches of industry, parts with half its vigor, and must sink into a state of premature poverty, wretchedness and decay.

These are the sentiments of this assembly, and as we affirm and believe, the sentiments of all the Whigs of Tennessee.—They were triumphantly defeated before the people of this State in a late memorable conflict, and we are convened this day, to challenge our adversaries, and to put them in issue again before the same supreme, overruling tribunal. We—hang out our banner on the outer wall, and inscribe on its conquering folds the name of HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

Whatever honest differences of opinion may, in times past, have separated many of us from this great and gifted statesman, these exciting questions have been long since settled or abandoned, or however prejudice, misrepresentation, and the feelings of party may have taught us to suspect or impugn his political integrity, or to doubt his devotion to the principles of republican liberty he has lived long enough to defend and acquaint himself, and we have lived to render spontaneous justice to a much injured and much abused fellow-citizen. We stamp his name now, in deep and indelible lines, on our political altar.—It is the altar of a sinking, suffering country, and we hail him as our wise, various, and valiant chief. Twice has he stood in the "imminent deadly breach." He saved Missouri and the Union—he rescued the nation from nullification and blood shed, and he is here amongst us still—a great physician, with balm to alleviate and heal the many wounds under which the people bleed and groan.—Therefore,

Resolved, That this Assembly of the free people of Tennessee, convened in the city of Nashville, do nominate HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as their candidates for the Presidency of the United States in the election of 1844, and they pledge themselves to use all lawful endeavors to advance and secure the elevation of that illustrious citizen. Resolved, That our political brethren in the different counties of the State, are invited to hold meetings and to co-operate with us in advocating and promoting the election of Henry Clay,

as the surest means of establishing the principles for which they have so nobly contended, and of restoring to the country happiness, peace and prosperity.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Hon. John Bell, and eight other gentlemen.

LORD ASHBURTON.

The Boston Evening Journal says Fenwick Hall was filled to overflowing on Saturday morning by persons anxious to welcome to that city the British Envoy, Lord Ashburton. He was accompanied to the Hall by the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, and others of the most distinguished citizens of Boston and Mr. Grattan, the British Consul, preceded by the City Marshall, and then received by his Honor the Mayor and other members of the City Government. The Mayor, in the name and on behalf of the city heartily welcomed the distinguished stranger, in warm and appropriate language; every sentence of which was endorsed by the assembled multitude with hearty cheers; and at the close the Hall rung with loud and reiterated plaudits.

His Lordship's reply, it is said, was also exceedingly appropriate; and when he alluded to his agreeable surprise at meeting such an immense concourse of citizens where he expected to see but a few, was very touching. He appeared to be overwhelmed with emotions too deep for utterance. He alluded, very happily, to his advanced age, and said it was now more than fifty years since he had before visited the city, and of course many changes had taken place within that time. At the close of his address, and the cheers which succeeded it, the Mayor of the city proceeded to introduce the members of the City Government and other citizens.

The eccentric Rowland Hill, among the numerous religious notices which it was his custom to read every Sabbath after service, once delivered the following: "A humble partaker in Christ desires to know why brother Hill finds it necessary to ride to church in a sumptuous carriage, when his divine Master never rode any where, except on an ass?" Upon which pious inquiry, "brother Hill, showing up his spectacles on his forehead, and with an air of great humility, thus commenced:—"I would say in answer to my humble brother, that I have a carriage, but no beast such as our Master rode. However, if my worthy brother will present himself at the door of my dwelling on next Lord's-day ready saddled and bridled, I will ride him to church!"

SPEECH.

Speech is the morning to the soul; It spreads the beautiful images abroad, Which else lie folded, and clouded in the soul.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Aug. 29.

The House of Representatives last week for repealing that provision of the Distribution act which spends its operation whenever duties are laid upon imports at a higher rate than 20 per cent. on the value thereof, was taken up and passed, 23 to 19.

In the House, the amendments of the Senate to the Revenue Bill were read and concurred in without objection.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.

In the Senate, there was nothing of much importance transacted.

In the House, the Private Secretary of the President appeared at the bar of the House, and gave information that the President had approved and signed the bill to provide Revenue from Imports. Another message was communicated to the effect that the President had sent a Message to the House of Representatives. This Message is in the form of a Protest directed particularly against Mr. Adams' Report and will be found in another part of this paper.

After the reading of the protest Mr. Adams said, that so much of the Protest was against his Report, he left the House, the country and the world to judge; and he left it for the House to maintain its own honor. Mr. Botts followed, adopting a part of Mr. Webster's speech on the Protest of Gen. Jackson, in 1834, which he read, and concluded by moving the resolutions adopted in the Senate in 1834, setting forth that the House cannot receive the Protest, it being unconstitutional, and a breach of the privilege of the House—the President having no right to protest against the proceedings of the House. To which Mr. B. added one to the effect that the Protest be returned by the Clerk, as not received, to its ostensible author. The resolutions were adopted with the exception of the last, sending back the Protest by the Clerk, which was rejected, 62 to 69.

Wednesday, Aug. 31.

In the Senate, the Treasury bill passed, 19 to 8.

The Senate closed the day and the session nearly with Executive Business.

The last act was an appropriation of \$6000 to be allowed to the legation of Mexico for expenses incurred in liberating the Santa Fe Prisoners. The last business was the usual Resolution.

In the House a number of bills were set up, among which a bill was also passed paying the Mexican Legation for expenses incurred in liberating the Santa Fe Prisoners.

The last action almost was a call of the House, and at half past 1 o'clock 124 members answered to their names. The closing Resolutions were the usual official courtesies between the President and the House, making known their readiness to adjourn, &c.

At two o'clock the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House announced the two Houses to be adjourned sine die.